THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. 2nd.

From January 7th to June 24th 1843.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND.

1843.

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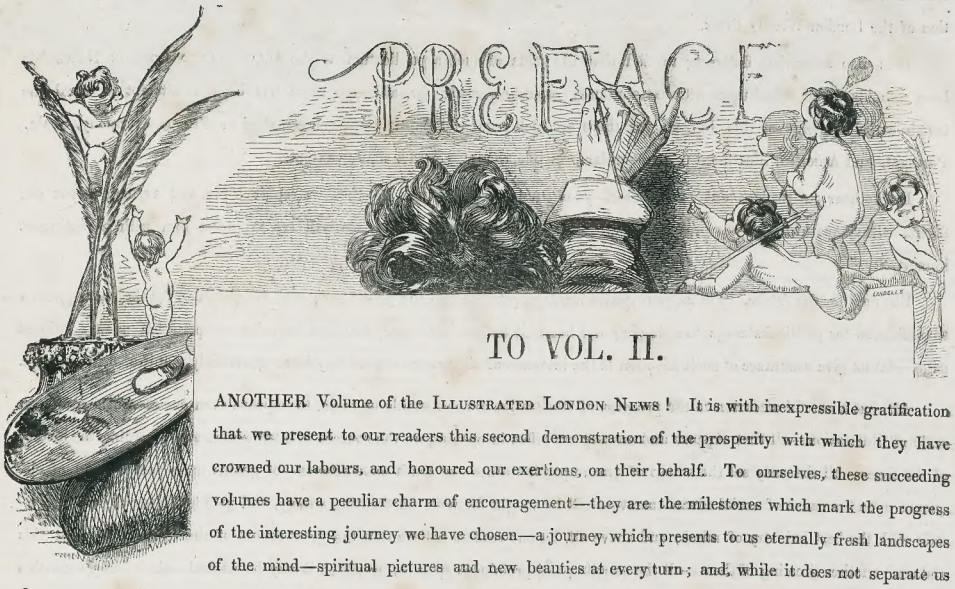


TO VOL. II.

ANOTHER Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS! It is with inexpressible gratification that we present to our readers this second demonstration of the prosperity with which they have crowned our labours, and honoured our exertions, on their behalf. To ourselves, these succeeding volumes have a peculiar charm of encouragement—they are the milestones which mark the progress of the interesting journey we have chosen—a journey which presents to us eternally fresh landscapes of the mind—spiritual pictures and new beauties at every turn; and, while it does not separate us from sweet familiar companionship with the living world, it opens up for us the secrets of Time, and sheds the sunshine of intellectual loveliness everlastingly upon our way. Yes, these tomes are little monuments of Art, which we are building up on the broad lands of the community; and on the four tablets of which Literature, Poetry, History, and the Intelligence of the social world, have graven inscriptions which we hope will prove as indelible as they are distinct.

But there is another reflection which this new volume brings with it, not less gratifying, although gratifying in a more worldly sense, than the glad one inspired by the elevated nature of the purpose we are working out. That it is tinged with vanity, we admit; but it is a vanity in which we take more pride than shame:—it consists in the maintenance, at the end of two volumes of hard but pleasurable labour, of that peculiar isolation of position which this Journal assumed for itself in the outset, and which it has, in spite of competition, rigidly preserved. By *isolation* we do not imply an absence of sympathy with the Press. No journal has received, no journal has responded to, such sympathy more than the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. But we mean that we originated what we are bold enough to denominate a new branch of civilization, and of that branch—now fertilizing and spreading into many channels—as head and leader, we have stood immutable and alone. It must speak volumes for the energy, perseverance, and enterprise of the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that, with a host of such imitations as ever spring up upon the success of a new and popular discovery, it has maintained a superiority that has kept it without a single rival. There are other flags waving upon outposts below us, but ours is the banner upon the hill-fort. There are some strivers behind us, but such has been our own celerity, that the faster they have run, the greater has grown the distance between us; and the British public, with a warm fiat of recognition, has proclaimed how immeasurable that distance has become. We have won every race for our backers; and, at the end of our second campaign, we find ourselves with an army of thousands of readers, evermore increasing and recruiting, but without a single seceder from its ranks.

We hope we may honourably attribute much of the pride and value of this position to the tone of high morality in every branch of public discussion, which it has been the glory of this Journal to preserve. For the sake of our real, faithful, and influential patrons—the RESPECTABLE FAMILIES OF ENGLAND,—we have kept the purity of our columns inviolate and supreme. The Clergy have given us their distinct and expressed approval; and there is no class of dissentients that has not supported, upon the broad principle of public virtue, our adherence to those undisputed maxims of morals and Christianity upon which all good men are agreed. Truth—the beautiful eternal Truth—has been our guide in all things; and, by her aided in our humble industry, we have sought for intellectual progress, social happiness, and political justice and civilization. That this conscientious course has been successful entirely is honourable to moral influences, and the advance of the enlightened taste which accepts what is wholesome, and rejects what is vicious and depraved. It has been the means of placing us at the head of the circulation of the London Weekly Press.

It is also somewhat flattering to find that the value of such a publication as the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been recognised and seized upon with extraordinary rapidity abroad; for, although there has been no attempt to equal the lavish embellishments of this Journal, yet there are such organs of public intelligence started in France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and America, illustrated upon a similar principle, though not to a similar extent.

Do we hear our readers hint "Sir Editor—your trumpeter is not dead?"—then we reply: "No, and as long as you our friends will sympathize with our prosperity, and rejoice to hear of our success, we will try to invest him with a contingent immortality."

But now for the future. Let us pour gentle words of promise into the public ear; and, for gratitude for the past,—with a thankfulness for public fosterage too glowing and heartfelt for soul-utterance, still less for calm interpretation upon a printed page,—let us give assurance of such devotion to the interests of the community as they have generously manifested in our own.

All that a careful attention to the progress of illustrative art can enable us to do, to improve even our present magnificent scale of illustration—all that expense and anxiety can effect in opening up the sources of intelligence, and recording the history of the times—all that may set the stamp of grace upon literature—of truth upon science—of genius upon poetry—and of eloquence upon the cause of social advancement—shall be sought for with unremitting energy, and gathered into our weekly portfolio with the best industry of mind; and above all, let our readers believe that the great events of the interval between this and such another greeting of them—all the startling and prominent episodes by which it may be marked—shall find place with a depth, a richness, a fulness, a freshness, and unsparing abundance of illustration, which will be found embellishing, and making vital with truth, power, and beauty, the Third Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

OUR SECOND VOLUME.

Another tome here tells the flight of Time,
And how his measure has been richly filled!
What pulses in the Nation's hearts have thrilled,
While Hist'ry followed on her march sublime!
Here are the records of each mighty pace
Marked out by mind; and beautifully here,
Through world's story of a half-sped year,
Art sheds her fair and fascinating grace,
Blent with stored knowledge for the human race.
Another glorious volume of the past
Is now spread open at the reader's will!
May we not boast it brighter than the last,
And hope for new ones fair and fairer still,
Till all Perfections rare our dreams of good fulfil!

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, 198, STRAND,
JULY 8, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Nos. 35 & 36.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843. [One Shilling.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

NEW MODEL PRISONS.

A SERIES of descriptive illustrations of the New Model Prison appear among the engravings of our present number, and lead us almost naturally to a contemplation not only of the system which is to be pursued in this new abode of penance, but of the general condition of prison discipline in England. We regret in the outset to be obliged to express an opinion that such condition is lamentably at variance with the principles of humanity and civilization—that it is degrading to our better nature, and tainted with an ill-considered cruelty that has its true spring only in the more brutalizing depravities of the human heart. We are sadly afraid that it is in evidence before society that we underfeed, underclothe, overwork, and overpunish those criminals who have offended against our laws. Now, it is not in the spirit of the British constitution that we can do so, and therefore we proclaim our abhorrence of undue severity, and our hearty hatred of any system which, overstepping the beautiful limits of pure-souled justice, sets the seal of cruelty upon crime, and carries its baleful tendency so far as to sap and undermine the fair and fertilizing springs of human life itself. We have no right (save by the dread award of death in cases of extreme guilt, and moralists and Christian philosophers make that right seriously questionable) to pour into any other human punishment the elements of dissolution or disease, to drink revenge from the bright fountains of existence, and give either to mind or body more privation or endurance than it is manifestly capable to sustain. Now, we do unhesitatingly declare that we are sanctioning the commission of this glaring injustice in very many of our country gaols, and that its cruel influences will break into fearful operation in the remarkable structure which is this week submitted to our readers, and which has the unenvied distinction of being a *model prison*. We should not, however, have made so distinct a feature of it in this journal if we did not find that the literal signification of its title is about to be practically carried out, and that other edifices built upon its *model* are either in project or progress of erection in several other districts of the land. We are gentle enough to believe that a true *model* prison should be an establishment devoted to upholding the severe dignity of retribution without cruelty—that it should be commodious without the luxury of comfort—healthy without freedom—airy without cheerfulness—habitable without danger—and stern and gloomy without predisposing to insanity or despair. Its inmates should be dieted with a strictness amounting almost to privation and no more—clothed with only so much warmth as should mark the distinction between comfort and necessity—worked up to the point of toil and weariness, but only so as to punish and not exhaust the frame. But these new model prisons (for the bad approval of the authorities is pluralising them fast) go far beyond the limits which fairness and humanity suggest. They may be (after the recent prison reports and the excitement they have created) furnished with better rules of diet, clothing, and sick allowance than some of the country bastiles, but their internal discipline will, unless the public voice lustily cry down the infamy, be brutal and terrible in the extreme. From the statement of one correspondent, who sends us his name and offers us documents, it would seem that in some of the cells the agency of *darkness* is to be used, while the silent system is to be pursued to a sickening and horrible extent. That the very sound of companionship may be banished, the mere footfall of humanity hushed in that voiceless home of shuddering and suffering sin, the keepers are to wear cloth shoes (!); and the very *surveillance* of the work at which the wretched prisoners are employed is to be invisible to the miserable creatures watched. The work is to embrace the full twelve hours, exclusive of the time occupied by meals, unless the prisoners *wish* to labour longer!

But the silent system alone is a sufficient plea for popular indignation. It is unnatural, and must baffle all the strength and energy of the resourceless and uneducated mind. Its tendency is to close the eyes of the intellect, and break the chords of the heart. It is to make a Babel of the lofty and beautiful architecture of the senses, and to give unto idiotcy a throne upon the human brain. It is to outrage charity, and mercy, and humanity, and to arrogate to law one of the most wild and fearful of Heaven's deep afflictions; it is to practise, under the insulted banner of Justice, the crime of driving mad! The silent system is modern cruelty, devised to impair the health, destroy the constitution, and obliterate the mind. It neither reforms, reclaims, nor cures. To the dreadful catalogue of horrors produced by it, we have the following recorded in Wednesday's *Times*:—On the 12th of February, 1841, a man died apparently from fright. He was put into a solitary cell, and was found dead the next morning. There were no indications of the cause excepting congestion of the brain. There was a rumour that the cell was haunted. He was a fine and powerful man. The verdict was, 'Died from apoplexy produced by the effect of a superstitious dread of solitary confinement.' He had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the last week to be spent in solitary confinement. Some of the prisoners heard him cry out. The turnkey thought him rather low-spirited when he placed him in the cell. On the previous day the deceased had told the cook that he was going into solitary confinement, and that he feared he never should live the week out; he added, that there was 'some one walking there.'"

As this silent system is the main ingredient in the discipline of the New Model Prison the humane public cannot do better than to discourage it in warm and fervent terms, and to seek to procure its explosion by every earnest and legitimate means. Remonstrate with the authorities, petition the legislature, appeal to the gentler and nobler sympathies of society, and do not leave unprobed for mercy and pity the generous bosom of the Queen. The press will aid the public in its truly Christian crusade against cruelty; and these new model experiments upon the endurance of nature will cease to degrade the sacred name of justice, to make the law monstrous, and its retribution a disgrace and sin.

The subject of prison discipline generally is one of importance and interest, and all the disclosures which have been lately made have tended to quicken public feeling in this regard. Society has felt a sort of shame in the consciousness of inhumanity even towards its criminals, and the conviction that they have been ill-treated to an alarming extent has set the spirit of inquiry in advance of the genius of reform. Such facts as are adduced by the official reports have not been without their moral and warning, and their distressing revelations have had a good effect upon the public mind. Here is one example in reference to diet:—

The diet allowed in this gaol (Monmouth) being entirely of a vegetable kind, almost necessarily, after a time, brings on derangement of the digestive organs, especially in those persons accustomed to a different one. Men, whose dissolute lives and irregular habits have already predisposed them to the inroads of disease, are committed most generally for hard labour, and sentenced to continue in gaol for a year or two or more, *without any other support than gruel, bread, and potatoes.* For a few months the change is not felt, perhaps, but after this period they become weak, and disordered digestion is followed by disease in various shapes, the effects of which cannot be counteracted by medicine alone, without the aid of a more generous diet, *not perhaps needful merely for a few days or a week, but in some cases required, on and off, during a long period of imprisonment.* Now during the last quarter, allow me, if you please, to call your attention to the three following cases, which of themselves form no small portion of the quarterly diet bill:—William —— is a debtor; he has been in prison since the 1st of March, 1839, *i. e.* a year and nine months. He is an old man, and came here in a dreadfully emaciated condition. He has been, on and off a patient of mine ever since his committal, and for the last four months a constant inmate of the infirmary. He has had frequent threatenings of dropsical effusion, with a chronic abscess in the shoulder during the greater part of the latter period, which has been discharging for some time past. This is a case you will readily see has urgently required a regular increase upon the prison allowance. The next case is that of William ——. This man was committed on the 19th of October, 1837, *i. e.* three years. *His general health became so much impaired during the last quarter, that his sight was nearly gone, and until I put him upon a better diet all medical treatment was entirely useless. Under the combined influence of both, however, his health and sight were restored, though, I am sorry to say, at the expense of a long continuance on the extra diet list.*

Here is a gaol diet and system first bringing a man to death's door, and then an abandonment of the bad discipline curing him at the county's expense. The absurdity of this is equal to the cruelty; but, in truth, there is no aspect of the general question of our modern prison system that does not indicate a necessity for reform, or that can be at all regarded with anything like credit to the national character for humanity and justice.

VIEW OF PENTONVILLE PRISON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers have been for the most part occupied with the President's message, which revives the discussion on the right of search question, and will lead, no doubt, to renewed agitation for the abrogation of the treaties between France and England.

Don Ruiz de Luxuriaga, a Spanish refugee residing in France, commenced, in November last, an action against Don Carlos, in the Civil Tribunal of Bourges, to recover the sum of 7,722f. and interest, as the balance due to him from the Prince, of a sum of 43,722f. advanced by the plaintiff for, or on account of the royal defendant. The cause came to a hearing three days ago; but the Tribunal, on an objection raised as *fin de non recevoir* in behalf of Don Carlos, declared itself incompetent, on the ground that the French tribunals have no jurisdiction in civil cases between two foreigners, and ordered Don Ruiz de Luxuriaga to pay the costs.

The *Moniteur Universel* of Saturday contains a royal decree, applying the French law on weights and measures to Algeria; and the *Moniteur Parisien* announces that the sugar-bill will be presented to the Chambers on the 10th, the day after the opening of the Chambers.

The Paris papers of Sunday were a complete blank as to news. The King of the French was receiving at the Tuileries the usual complimentary addresses from the various departments of the state, and a brilliant sun was shining on the numerous promenaders congregated for the annual visits of new year's day. The mail bags were made up at noon on Sunday. The *Législateur*, a Conservative organ, says that at a Cabinet Council, held on Saturday, it was definitely arranged that the Chambers should be opened with a royal speech.

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes the addresses delivered to Louis Philippe on new year's day. We give the diplomatic one, with the reply, in *extenso*:—

THE MARQUIS DE BRIGNOLE SALE, SARDINIAN AMBASSADOR, IN THE NAME OF THE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

"Sire,—I have again the happiness of acquitting myself of the honourable task of presenting to your Majesty the homage and good wishes of the diplomatic body. A painful recollection is attached to the year that has just elapsed. Amidst so many regrets, Providence has left to your Majesty real grounds of joy and hope, and to your kingdom guarantees of order and stability. Our hearts join in the feelings from which, under circumstances so cruel, you have received from all parts such consolatory testimonies. Deign, Sire, to accept this, the respectful expression of our sentiments, as well as our prayers, for the happiness of yourself and your august family. The peace which so happily subsists, and the maintenance of which is the object of every cabinet, becomes firmer from its duration, for at every succeeding day its benefits become more and more highly appreciated. May it long continue to be the portion of Europe, and may France continue for many years in the enjoyment of it, under the reign of your Majesty."

The King replied:—"I have been deeply affected by the share which all the sovereigns whom you represent have taken in the immense loss I have sustained, and I seize this opportunity of again declaring how much I have valued the testimonies they offered to me. Could my family or myself receive any consolation, we should find it in the manifestations with which we have been surrounded by all France, and the universal sentiment which was everywhere evinced as to the necessity of providing against the future consequences to be feared from our great calamity. Everything gives me confidence that Providence will continue to bless our common endeavours to prevent the repose of the world from being disturbed, and to insure the maintenance of the general peace, by a continuation of that good harmony which so happily subsists between all the powers. I am sensible of the good wishes you express to me in the name of the diplomatic corps. I thank you in the name of the Queen, and of all my family. It is always with pleasure that I receive them through you as their organ."

The other addresses took no part the Duke of Orleans's decease, and the following replies of his Majesty to those of the Peers and Deputies afford an accurate notion of their tenor:—

TO THE PEERS.—"If I regret that the adjournment of the Chambers prevents my receiving from the Chamber of Peers as a body the expression of the sentiments of which it has given to me so many proofs, and which I am always pleased to hear from the mouth of its worthy chief, it is a real consolation to me that this circumstance has not prevented my seeing the peers round me in their individual capacity, and receiving from them anew those demonstrations which are once the support of my courage, and the hope of the future that remains for me. (Here the King was greeted with loud acclamations.) This future you know is entirely consecrated to France. The blow which has struck me was of a nature to inspire grave anxiety. Your wisdom, the fidelity of the Chambers to monarchial principles, the support which I have found in them, and the national ardour so openly expressed for myself and my family, have removed even the dread of this event which this immense calamity might have drawn upon France. (Renewed acclamations.) I avail myself of this opportunity of thanking you in the name of the Queen and all my family, and assuring you once more of the warm affection which I have always felt for the Chamber of Peers."

TO THE DEPUTIES.—"I am deeply affected by the anxiety of the Deputies whom I see assembled in such numbers around me to express sentiments which are my consolation in the misfortune that I have experienced. It is those sentiments which have sustained my courage; and it is your powerful support, seconded by the unanimous voice of the nation, which has dissipated alarms, and given new guarantees to the efficiency and stability of our institutions. The confidence of the nation has gained strength, and it is in that confidence that we shall find the necessary strength to preserve and transmit safely the sacred deposit of our institutions, and of those liberties which rest on them alone. I thank you most sincerely for the sentiments you have manifested towards me, and I take pleasure in repeating how delightful it is to me to hear them. Continue to afford my Government this loyal support, and France, safe from all dangers as from all fears, will gloriously pursue her career of peace, happiness, and prosperity."

The trial of Jacques Besson for murder, the particulars of which we gave in last week's paper, after frequent adjournments, was at length brought to a conclusion. The president summed up the evidence on both sides, leaving out all that had no direct bearing on the accusation. At one o'clock, the jury withdrew to deliberate on their verdict. The questions put to them by the court were as follow:—Is Jacques Besson guilty of having, on the night of the 1st September, 1840, committed, with premeditation and surprise, voluntary homicide on the person of Louis Villebardin de Marcellange? Is Jacques Besson guilty of having, by gifts, machinations, or promises, excited the author or authors of the said murder to commit it, and has he thus rendered himself an accomplice? At the end of an hour the jury returned, and, having taken their seats, the president said, "Upon my honour and my conscience, in the presence of God and man, the declaration of the jury is on the first question, 'Is the accused guilty of having, on the evening of the 1st September, 1840, committed voluntary homicide on the person of M. de Marcellange in his château of Chambias?'—Yes, by a majority; on the circumstance of premeditation and surprise—Yes, by a majority." No declaration of extenuating circumstances was made by the jury. Besson, who had been removed from the court when the jury retired, was now brought in again. He was exceedingly pale, almost inanimate. Arsac and Bernard, who had been removed with Besson, were not brought back. The verdict of the jury was now read to the prisoner. He heard it without uttering a word. The Procureur-General called upon the court to pronounce sentence of death, and to declare in the interest of society, by way of example, that the execution should take place in the public square at Puy. The president: Accused, have you anything to say as to the application of the punishment? Besson was silent, but held down his head and wept. Whilst the judges were in their council-room deliberating on the sentence every eye was fixed on Besson. He remained without movement, his head resting on his left hand. He appeared to be suffering great mental agony. The judges having returned, the president, amidst profound silence, pronounced sentence of death, ordering the prisoner to be executed on the public square at Puy. Besson was removed by the gendarmes. He was at this time in such a state that he could scarcely walk; but, on reaching a waiting-room to which prisoners are first taken when they are removed from the court, he appeared to regain a little strength. He struck his forehead violently with his right hand, and said, "For all that, the whole of what my counsel said was the truth." A Lyons letter of the 28th states that Besson has given notice of his intention to appeal to the Court of Cassation against his sentence.

The *Courrier Français* has passed by sale into new hands, and its editor, M. Leon Foucher, as well as all its principal writers, have published letters to state that they have no further connexion with the journal.

SPAIN.—By Madrid papers of the 23rd and 24th we learn that the Regent was expected in the capital on the 31st. The arrival of Van Halen's children in Madrid had given rise to reports that the ex-Captain-General of Catalonia had arrived himself, whereas he remains in private life at Barcelona. Dissolution of the Cortes was still generally believed in Madrid. The *Espectador* calls for a solemn inquiry into the conduct of M. de Lesseps, the French consul at Barcelona. Senor Coltantes, in defending the *Peninsular*, a republican print, made use of very violent language against Espartero, and was repeatedly called to order by the judge.

Barcelona papers of the 24th contain the Regent's decree, dated Sarria the 21st, replacing Van Halen by General Seoane as Captain-General of Catalonia. The Count de Peracamp's farewell to the troops is included in the order of the day; it is in the usual strain. The Constitutional, alluding to M. de Lesseps's promotion, maintains that France, by this step, has forced Espartero to throw himself into the hands of England.

The Madrid journals of the 25th ult. bring nothing of moment from that capital. The official despatches, published in the official *Gazette*, announce that tranquillity reigned in Spain. The *Correspondal* declares that Generals Pastors, Castro, Atero, and Linares will remain in Perpignan, and will not submit to what they term the unjust and illegal measures of the Barcelona authorities. They had performed their duty, and they declined to obey the summons to constitute themselves prisoners as if they had been criminals. It was these officers, it will be recollected, who evacuated the fort of Maranzas, at the instigation, and on the representation, of the French Consul, as asserted by Pastors in his dispatch of the 23rd of March. M. de Lesseps, we need scarcely add, is at direct variance with Pastors's despatch.

A letter from Perpignan of the 26th ult. says—"Last Thursday a panic seized on the inhabitants of Perpignan. According to reports in circulation, the refugees from Barcelona at Perpignan were to make an attack on Junquère, and afterwards proceed against Olot, Figueras, &c. All, however, ended in a display of enthusiasm for Espartero and a sounding of the tocsin."

All the foreign consuls residing in Barcelona gave, at the Hôtel d'Orient, a dinner to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French consul, and to M. Gatier, commanding the French naval station, as well as his staff. Mr. Penleaze, the English consul, was not present.

The decree for the annulling of the municipal elections which were in favour of the Christines was duly expected.

The *Debats* states from Barcelona:—"The getting in of the war contribution is effected with extreme difficulty. The number of inhabitants that have abandoned the town since the commencement of the troubles amount to 60,000 or 80,000. This is the half of the whole population, and comprises the richest families. Trade and manufactures are quite annihilated, and workmen are everywhere without employment. The Regent has ordered a funeral service to be celebrated there in honour of the forty-two officers and soldiers killed in the affair of November 13th, but the expense is to be placed to the account of the garrison. The generals and superior officers are to contribute a day's pay, and the others half a day's."

The following telegraphic despatch appears in the *Lloyd's Messager*:—"BARCELONA, Dec. 27.—General Seoane has joined to his functions of Captain-General those of the political chief. Senor Guttierez, before his retirement, annulled the municipal elections. The number of inhabitants that left at liberty Senor Gilorl. General Zurbano was at Figueras. Several villages on the French frontier had been disarmed."

LISBON, Dec. 26.—The Government, which, until some more important and especially of the different corps of infantry, to be in direct opposition to the discipline required for the personal comfort of the soldier and convenience of the public, is likewise detrimental to the economy of the state, they are disbanding the different battalions, and putting the army entirely on a new principle. The Opposition looks upon this proceeding as the forerunner of some despotic intention on the part of the crown to declare itself absolute, and accuses the ministry of having usurped a power which was never ceded by the Constitutional Charter; and expresses its wonder that, on the eve of the opening of the Chambers, and when no object of importance demands such a step, they should be creating a military force, which can only be to strengthen the ends they have in view.—It is confidently affirmed that the King of Naples has been endeavouring to persuade Don Miguel to renounce his claim to the crown of Portugal, guaranteeing to him a handsome pension, to be paid by the Portuguese Government; but his persuasions have all proved fruitless, as he is firmly resolved to die sword in hand, rather than abandon the kingdom may contribute to place him once more upon the throne, to which he still considers himself to possess an undivided right.—With some trifling exceptions, the affairs of Rome with this court have, in a manner, been brought to an amicable conclusion; the Internuncio will, therefore, for the present, remain.

PRUSSIAN PRESS.—A letter from Berlin, Dec. 20, in the *Post Amt Gazette of Frankfort*, says—"The Censure has received orders not to permit the journals to publish Cabinet orders, unless they have been previously inserted in the *Prussian State Gazette* or the *Bulletin des Lois*. The only exception is when the Ministers formally authorise the publication."

BERLIOZ'S MISSION.—A letter from Stuttgard announces the arrival of M. Berlioz in that city. He has been sent, the account states, by the French Government to study the institutions and establishments for improving religious and popular vocal music in Germany.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.—"The Prussian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh," says the *Augsburgh Gazette*, "has received orders to refer to the Russian Cabinet, with respect to the facilities granted to the Prussian commerce by a late ukase, that the Prussian Government is anxious that all the States of the German Customs Union should participate in the same advantages, inasmuch as its intention is not to act for itself, but for the great interest of the Union."

HOLLAND.—THE HAGUE, Dec. 29.—Among the projects of law relative to the budget of ways and means presented to the Second Chamber, was one to make alterations in the duties payable on inherited property, differing according to the degrees of affinity between the heirs and the deceased, from one to ten per cent. The project of law was accompanied by an explanatory memorial.

BELGIUM.—The Consulting Section of the Tribunal of the First Instance at Brussels, has ordered the trial of M. Caumartin, advocate, of Paris, for having, with a forbidden weapon, murdered at Brussels M. Sirey.

The ancient regulation relative to the police of the bay and port of Manilla having been revised, it has been put in force by the Spanish Government the new regulations, which must be observed by merchantmen in the said bay and port since the 15th of July last, as well as the instructions to be followed in anchorage.

The trial of M. Dietz for the wilful and premeditated murder of Gustave Liebon, a young naval officer, commenced on the 27th of December, before the Court of Assize of West Flanders. The trial was continued on the 28th and 29th, the witnesses, both for the prosecution and defence, having been heard, the pleading was to commence next day, when it was expected that the trial would end.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 7th ult., in the German journals, confirm the statement of the Porte having decided on confiding the affairs of the Lebanon to two governors, one Druze, the other Maronite. They are to be appointed by the Pacha of Seida, to whom they are to be subordinate. It is added, that an official announcement of this decision has been made by the Turkish minister of foreign affairs to the representatives of the five powers.

The official *Austrian Observer* has the annexed article:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has officially communicated to the representatives of the Five Great Powers that the Sultan, in order to conform to their wishes, had decided to confide the administration of the Lebanon to two governors, one Druze, the other Maronite. They are to be appointed by the Pacha of Seida, and subordinated to him. Akif Effendi, formerly ambassador at the Court of Vienna, and Emin Effendi, charged with a mission in Servia, have arrived in Constantinople.

The *Augsburgh Gazette*, of the 25th December, in its Constantinople letters of the 7th, affirms that the Austrian, and not Prussian, note is the *statu quo* in the affair, and consequently opposed to Russian intervention.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH SAILORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The same paper states, from Constantinople, that a quarrel took place on the 7th December, between the sailors of two trading vessels belonging to Russia and England. The affair was submitted to the examination of the ambassadors of the two countries.

The *Leipsic Gazette* says:—"Well-informed persons generally assert that M. de Bourqueney has declared in favour of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, relative to Servia, and consequently has decided the question well on the matter before pronouncing the hostility of Russia. The English Ambassador has only declared himself in evasive terms. The Austrian Ambassador guards a passive attitude, neither giving an opinion or a counsel. The Court of Berlin has despatched a courier to his Government to announce the determination of the Divan not to yield."

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LEVANT.—The dates from Alexandria and Constantinople are to the 17th, Smyrna to the 19th, and Malta the 25th. Our Constantinople letters announce that the Syrian negotiations have been satisfactorily brought to a close by the reluctant acquiescence of the Porte in the suggestions of her best friends.

We have received the Paris papers of Tuesday night, which contain nothing new. The confidence of the public in the maintenance of the existing administration was, we are told, in nowise affected by the menaces of the Opposition. The certainty that the King would open the session of the Chambers in person had produced a good effect.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—The Syrian negotiation has been satisfactorily brought to a close, the Porte having yielded to the advice of its allies. A *hatt* or edict has since been drawn up, containing the articles agreed to in the suggestions, specifying the proposed arrangements for the administration of Lebanon. The ancient privileges of the mountain sects are therein acknowledged. They will again elect a governor, subject to the control of the Porte, and be amenable only to the intermediary jurisdiction of those chiefs. A new pashalic will be formed, extending along the coast from Tripoli to Acre, and the Pacha of that division, resident at Beyrout or Sidon, will be vested with suzerain authority. The Turkish troops will be withdrawn from Lebanon, and the Arnaut irregular forces recalled from Syria. The treaty of Gulhane will form the acknowledged basis of administration.

Redschid Pacha was positively recalled from Paris by a sudden mandate on Monday afternoon by the Porte, which step completely took by surprise even the best informed in political matters. The intelligence is of the most positive character. Nafi Effendi, Chaoüsh Bashi (Minister of Justice), has been appointed to succeed Redschid at Paris, and until the arrival of the former Adeen Effendi, at present at Paris, will occupy the post of Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. It is not well known whether Redschid's peremptory recal is intended for his exact government with a strong reinforcement of men and provisions. Omar Pasha was to leave for Constantinople in a Turkish steamer. The Brusses were preparing for an attack upon the Turks, and a great number of Christians were to join them. The Austrian steamer Tripoli brought us news that the English steamer Devastation arrived at Beyrout on the 12th inst., bringing despatches from Sir Stratford Canning, to the effect that the Porte had formally agreed to the restoration of one of the family of the old Emir Bechir to the government of Lebanon.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.—A letter from Mostaganem, Dec. 18th, has the following:—"Couriers from the interior have brought us news of the expeditionary columns. General Bugeaud is at Heba, to which point provisions are to be sent to him. The Mascara column is at present on the skirts of the desert, and General Cavaignac is on the Mina. On the 7th he routed a body of the Flittas, and took their chief prisoner. In their flight the Arabs fell in with General Lamoricière's division, which caused them a considerable loss. Despatches from the governor announce that all the tribes from Miliauah to Heba have submitted." Accounts from Constantina of the 24th inst. announce the arrival there of Laurence, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Giraudeau, counsellor at the Cour Royale of Algiers. They are both entrusted with special missions, the first to inspect the different branches of the public administration of Algeria, and the other to inquire into the best system of civil administration for that province.

WEST INDIES.—The Royal Mail Company's ship the Thames, with the mails from the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, due at Falmouth on the 3rd, arrived there at ten P.M. on Sunday, the 1st instant. On freight, 577,000 dollars, and 303 serons of cochineal. Since the commencement of the contract, the extended plan of service, introduced on the 1st of October, the following have been the dates of the arrivals of the respective packets, and the periods at which they were due:—

Clyde	Were due 19th Nov.	..... Arrived	18th Nov.
Solway	3rd Dec.	.....	3rd Dec.
Tweed	20th Dec.	.....	20th Dec.
Thames	3rd Jan.	.....	1st Jan.

From which it will be seen that the increased punctuality in the communication between this country and the West Indies, which was anticipated from the new service, has been duly realised. The Thames is said to bring home mails from each of the stations, but, be it as it may, there were no passengers in the last steamer, nor are there any by this arrival from Mexico. The Clyde is to leave to Cape Haytien, to Cuba, and Jamaica the Tay to Jamaica, Havannah, Nassau, and Bermuda; the Acteon on the Barbadoes and Trinidad stations; the Teviot brought up the Mexican and Havannah mails to Bermuda, and would return to St. Thomas's; the Trent to the islands towards and up to Demerara, and would be the next to come to England. Her Majesty's ship Scylla conveyed up to St. Thomas's, from Barbadoes, the mails and passengers for Ireland and Barbadoes by the last-mentioned steamer; the Scylla left for Jamaica and Honduras on the 24th November; the troop-ship Crocodile arrived at English Harbour, Antigua, on the 8th December, with General Maisters and staff, on inspection. On the 10th, the Volage and Griffon sailed from St. Thomas's; the Illustrious, Sir Charles Adam, remained at Bermuda; also the Cygnet, Hornet, and Rover; the latter would sail in a day or two for England. The prize lately taken off Rio Janeiro by the Fantome, had arrived safely at Demerara, and the negroes were immediately distributed among the planters in Berbice and Essequibo. The Spartan would sail, on the 5th December, from Jamaica for Havannah. The Numa transport was hove down at Bermuda on the 16th December, having been found leaky. The commodore, at Jamaica, had hoisted his broad pendant on board the Imaum; the Magnificent was paid off. The Charles Eyes of Liverpool, Samuel Barr, master, was totally wrecked on the reefs off the Grand Turk, on the 17th of November; crew saved, but lost everything. The health of both Lord and Lady Elgin had been happily restored; the countess was expected at Spanish Town, to remain until the Christmas holidays. The tariff committee continued its sittings.

KINGSTON, Dec. 3.—The period which has elapsed since the last mail for Great Britain was despatched has not been marked by any peculiar circumstance. The colony remains quiet, and the best feeling exists between the three branches of the legislature, and we believe we may safely add, all classes of its inhabitants. The seasons generally have been favourable, but the shower in the towns has been unequalled during the first period of the year. In some localities it has been rather dry, and in Trelawny and St. James's we learn the canes are likely to suffer, unless some rain shortly falls. From the former parish a correspondent writes, "Our weather has been dry to very drought, and the canes are very backward." Some very fine showers have recently fallen in St. Catherine's and St. Andrew's.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The royal yacht now building at Pembroke, for her Majesty and Prince Albert, has been ordered to be entered in the "Navy List" under the title of "The Victoria and Albert Yacht." She will cost, we have heard, little short of £100,000.

We find the navy at the present moment consists of 234 vessels of all sorts, mounting on the whole 3,390 guns, which is about 670 guns less than last new year's day, and consequently we have about 7000 seamen fewer in employ. It appears we have 18 sea-going line-of-battle ships, being 7 less than last year; 32 frigates, being 3 less than last year; 39 sloops, 1 less; 36 smaller vessels, 19 less than last year; 65 steamers, 4 additional; 21 surveying vessels; 10 troop ships; and 10 receiving ships. Our force at home comprises 61 vessels, carrying 1,085 guns, Mediterranean, 1035; Brazils, 403; East Indies, 886; North America and West Indies, 476; Cape and Coast of Africa, 309; surveying, 93; troop ships, 56.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered certain alterations to be made in the dress of the divisional staff officers of the Royal Marines. Henceforth the adjutants are to wear the uniforms of their rank, with the accoutrements worn by sliggs from the aide-de-camp belt, and when in the field the steel scabbard. Paymasters, quarter-masters, surgeons, and assistant-surgeons, are to wear the uniform and epaulettes of their respective ranks, and the cocked hats and black waist-belts, with sings, under the coatee. The hat of the paymaster and quarter-master is to be decorated with the regulation laced loop and bullion tassels, the former without a feather; the wearer of the surgeon and assistant-surgeon is to be plain, with a black button and loop, and also without the feather. The sash is to be discontinued.

The Urgent steam-vessel, Master Commander J. Emeran, arrived at Woolwich on the 27th from Liverpool on Monday, to be paid, and has since been ordered to Chatham for that purpose. The Infernal steam-vessel, building at Woolwich, is ordered to be completed by the 31st of March next. The Wrangler steam-vessel, Captain John Washington, has been ordered to be paid off, and the Blazer commissioned in her stead as a surveying vessel. The Tartarus steam-vessel has been ordered to be commissioned immediately, and the following officers have been appointed to her:—*Frederick* Bullock, late of the Fearless, captain; Alfred Miles, lieutenant; and Edward Burstall, mate. The Fearless steam-vessel will be commissioned immediately at Woolwich, by Captain Frederick Commander, and the following officers have been appointed to her:—Lieutenants W. V. Read and J. Wood (d.); Mr. J. S. Taylor, master; Mr. B. Scott, clerk in charge; and Mr. Kerr, surgeon and assistant-surgeon to be joined. The following have also been taken place:—Lieut. J. B. Emery to the Comet steam-vessel, vice Harding to Columbia, vice Kortright; Lieut. H. L. Cox, vice Edwards, to the Styx steam-vessel, vice Spero; assistant-surgeon Cowling, to the Columbia; and sub-lieut. Lieut. J. Sayes to the African steam-vessel, and to command her, vice Mr. Mackey, master.

The Favorite, 44, Captain John Foote, was at Ascension on the 14th of October. A further destruction of barracoons had taken place on the coast of Africa, in which operation three men of her Majesty's ship Madagascar and three of the Favorite were wounded by the natives. The following is an extract from a private letter from the Madagascar, dated August 29, 1842:—"Captain Foote has lately been putting in force some very strong measures for the destruction of slavery. On the 22nd of May a party of mariners landed at Kabenda at 5 A.M., and took possession of three barrack-rooms, and sent on board 956 slaves, destroyed all stores, and burned the whole of the premises to the ground. On the 31st of May landed again at Ambriz, and took 260 slaves, destroying two barrack-rooms and all stores; and on the 5th of June sent three boats up the river Congo, where they destroyed two barrack-rooms and all stores. This has been a great loss to the Spaniards and Portuguese at St. Paulo de Loando. The slaves have been sent to St. Helena, where we shall soon follow, after having been to a few more slave establishments."

QUARTERLY NAVAL OBITUARY.—Flag-Officers: Admiral Sir John Lawford, K.C.B., Admiral Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir

Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Vice-Admiral Henry Evans; Rear-Admiral William Butterfield, Captains, Hon. M. De Fortescue, G. Gordon, E. R. Sibley, C. Campbell (b), N. Mitchell, W. Tucker, T. Oliver.—Commanders G. Canning, Hon. C. H. Hutchinson, F. Boyer, G. Bush, T. Frederick, G. Hamilton, W. Cullin, J. C. Curtey, H. Clarke, G. Rogers, J. Rude, W. Parker, J. T. Thomas.—Lieutenants: W. Vale, D. Salter, A. Reed, M. Wise, H. Lowe, R. Parr, - Wheeler, W. Lawson, J. Progleton, J. Hall (b), R. C. Brown, W. Purvis, J. Watt, G. Richards, F. Bisson, G. Collins, B. Young, J. F. Vallack, Right Hon. Lord E. P. Clinton. Masters: J. Noble, G. T. Appleton, G. H. Cole, R. Frampton. Mate: R. C. Cator. Medical Officers: R. Maclean, B. S., M. D.; C. Gibbon, M.D., R. J. Lascelles, A.S.—Pursers: F. Brown, H. G. Windsor, E. R. Huggins, J. C. Bulman, R. Mason, J. G. Brand

ROYAL MARINES.—Brevet-Major J. Unlacke. Captains: W. Morris, F. Layton, G. H. Palmer.—First Lieutenants: J Wheeler, W. S. L. Acherley, C. C. Hewitt, D. A. Borratt.—Second Lieutenants. -A. Macaulay, W. Collins, T. Fogerty, A. Bell, W. Hall.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER OF THE 2ND LIFE GUARDS.—A fine young officer, Mr. H. Watkin de Winton, expired at half-past eight o'clock on Saturday morning last, at his quarters in the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, in the presence of several members of his family, and the medical staff; Dr. Fergusson was also in attendance. The death of this promising young man was occasioned by uncontrollable hæmorrhage, brought on, it is supposed, by the strenuous exertions of horsemanship he was in the habit of going through in the exercise of his profession, to which he was devotedly attached. Up to the last moment he determinedly refused to submit to his resignation, consequently, the value of his commission, about £3000, according to his wish, will fall to the regiment, by which he was so universally beloved and respected. He will be buried at Windsor with military honours.

Lieutenant L. P. Bouverie, of the 2nd West India Regiment, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp upon the personal Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Frederick Bouverie, K.C.B., commanding the Forces at Malta.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL PERCY DRUMMOND, C.B., DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—This gallant officer died at about twenty minutes past four o'clock, P.M., on Sunday, January 1, at his residence, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Major-General Drummond entered the service as Second Lieutenant, on the 1st of January, 1794, and consequently had been forty-nine years an officer of the corps. Major-General Drummond was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1794-5, and at the capture of the island of Walcheren and siege of Flushing in 1809; was also present with his company in Portugal at the same time as Sir John Moore, until the embarkation of the troops at Corunna; and was engaged in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. Major-General Drummond's father, Duncan Drummond, was a commanding officer of the Royal Artillery, and Director-General of the Field Train Department, and when he died, was buried in the churchyard of Plumstead, about a mile to the east of Woolwich. It is, therefore, probable the remains of the late Major-General Drummond will be interred in the same churchyard, with military honours.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY. Generals. Rowland Viscount Hill, G.C.B., G.C.H., Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, and Gov. of Plymouth (late Gen. Commander in Chief), Hardwick Grange, Shropshire; 17 Aug. Lieut.-Gen. Wetherall, G.C.H., Col. of 17th F., Ealing, Middlesex. Lieut.-Gens. Glegg, Backford Hall, Cheshire. Major-Generals: C. Hamilton, C.B., Limerick; Price, E.I. Comp. Serv., Bath; Penny, do., Calcutta.—Colonel J. Grey, late of 88 F., Sidmouth. Majors: J. Paton, E.I.Comp.Serv., killed near Cabul; H. W. Bellew, do., do.; J. Hall, do.; Plowden, do, Cochin; C. Andrews, do, Loodiana; Liddell, do, Bombay; C. Snell, do, do.; J. Hicks, do De Combremont, h.p. Class. Brit.—Captains: Hon. C. H. Stratford, 1st F., at sea, on passage from China; Sawbridge, 28 F., Kurrachee, E. Indies; Whitehall, 31 F., do.; C. Campbell, 35 F., of wounds received in action at Chapoo, China; Buchanan, 62 F., Madras; Phibbs, 66 F., Bombay; Onslow, 91 F., Cape of Good Hope; Dickson, Ceylon Rifle Reg., Colombo; R. K. Hill, Unatt.; Jones, h.p. 8 W.I. Reg.; Eaton, h.p. 3 Ceyl. Rifle Reg.; Riddell, h.p. 4 do.—Lieutenants: Kippen, 2 F., on passage to Bombay; Edwards, 18 F., Amoy; Cochrane, do, do.; Stuart, 33 F., St. Lucia; Lock, 91 F.; Armagh, Scotch, 69 F., drowned in India; Lennon, do, do.; Lewis, do, Cape Mounted Rif., Cape of Good Hope; Parker, R. Art., St. Lucia; Atcheriey, R. Mar., China; E. Rees, h.p. R. Mar.; Walby, h.p. R. Wag. Train; Randall, do., Addlestone; R. L. Weir, h.p. 27 F.; Cuthbert, h.p. 89 F.; A. Thomson, h.p. 3 Prov. Bn. of Mil.—Second Lieutenants and Ensigns: R. J. Mason, h.p. R. Mar.; Humphreys, 18 F., Amoy; W. Mackay, late 2 R Vet Bn.; Mansel, h.p. 79 F., Town Adj. of Berwick. Paymasters: Rawcroft, h.p. 78 F.; Cuyler, h.p. Rec. Dist.—Adjutant: H. Haven, h.p. Nugent's Corps.—Quarter-master: Joseph, h.p. 1 Life Guards.—Commissariat Department: Chisholm, Gen. W. Petrie, h.p.; Dep. Comm. Gen. R. Williams, h.p.; Dep. Ass. Comm. Gen. B. Alder, h.p., Stepney.—Medical Department: Surg. Dr. Bulkeley, 71 F., Montreal, Canada; Assist. Surg. Cooper, 17 Dr., Assist. Surg. Bowlby, 33 F., St. Lucia; Assist. Surg. Kelly, Cobham, Ceylon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Oriental and Peninsular Company's steam-ship, the Oriental, sailed from Southampton on Sunday morning, with sixty-five first-class passengers. The Montrose, one of the regular Peninsula packets, sailed the same morning. She sailed from Gibraltar on the 22nd of December, Cadiz 23rd, Lisbon 26th, Oporto 27th, and Vigo 28th. The Montrose brings home seventy passengers. The Ajax, which sailed on Monday, has carried off 400 bottles of quicksilver, and thirty-seven passengers. The next West India mail due is the Thames.

MIRAMICHI, Jan. 1.—The Berthea, from Hamburgh to Newfoundland, has been towed in here with loss of bowsprit, masts, sails, &c., and decks swept, having been struck by a sea in long. 31 W. Sailed the Glasgow, for New Orleans.

CORK, Dec. 28.—Arrived the Robert Watt, Johnson, from Virginia, with loss of boats, bulwarks, &c.; Olinda, Edmondson, from St. John's N. B.

DEAL, Dec. 31.—Arrived the Mary Scrafton, from Bengal; the Bache, hence to Halifax, has put back from long. 40, dismasted, out 45 days.

BRIDLINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Clio, from Sunderland, is aground outside the harbour, and nearly full of water.

JAN. 2.—It has blown a gale from the North since Saturday night, and about 30 sail of colliers are in the Bay.

YARMOUTH, Jan. 3.—The Rev. of Newcastle, was fallen in with on the 28th ult., dismasted, and taken in tow by a smack, but subsequently abandoned crew saved. A brig, name unknown, is on the beach repairing, having struck on Sherringham Shoal. The Iantho, from Hartlepool to London, has been beached, and is nearly full of water, having struck on the Race sand.

SLIGO, Dec. 31.—A boat marked "Tom Moore," some board marked "Marquis of Normanby," and "Tom Moore," have come ashore near Ours. Some wreck and part of a boat, marked "Thomas Richardson" outside, and "John Swain" inside, have come ashore near Tilen West.

FAYAL, Dec. 27.—The Lafayette (American brigantine) was blown off these Roads the 25th ult., and has not returned. The Elnor schooner, from Prince Edward's island to Newfoundland, put in here the 16th inst., and has discharged to repair. The Angelo, from St. Petersburgh to Boston, put in here the 25th inst., with loss of rudder.

DEMERARA, Dec. 2.—The British Isles, Muirhead, hence for London, put back yesterday, leaky, and it is expected must discharge.

GRENADA, Dec. 3.—The Star, of St. Kitt's, has lost bowsprit, &c., having been in contact with the Acmon steamer, off Grand Mal and Molenier.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 26.—The Charles Eyes, Barry, entering this port by the North Channel, the 17th inst., was caught in a sudden gale and went on the Calleja Reef, and became a wreck.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 31.—The Gute Hoffnung, from Leghorn to Hamburgh, which went ashore in Carmarthen Bay, the 18th inst, has become a wreck—crew saved.

ABERDEATH, Dec. 30.—The Agnes, from Shields, in entering yesterday, touched on the bar and sank, but has been raised, and got into the harbour.

A brig with 380 slaves on board has been captured and taken to Demerara by her Majesty's ship Fantome.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 30.—Arrived the Johannes, Wolf, from Coquimbo, left the 8th of August, bound to Swansea, lost bulwarks, &c.; Xaver, Hamburg, from New Orns.

WHITBY, Dec. 27.—The Hostelina, of Guernsey, has put in here with loss of bowsprit, cutwater, &c., and foremast sprung, having been in contact with the brig Pearl yesterday afternoon.

The Felix, from Finland to Gibraltar, has been towed into Ramsgate, with loss of windlass.

BRIDPORT-WATER, Dec. 29.—The Alice Haviland was run into off the Holines, on the 27th inst., and cut down to the water's edge, by a schooner, name unknown. The Wellington, from St. Andrew's to this port, has put into Bideford with decks swept.

GREENOCK, Dec. 29.—The Calypso, from Demerara, in a heavy gale on the 18th inst., lat. 50 N, was struck by a heavy sea, which washed three of the crew overboard, carried away bulwarks, stanchions, and swept decks.

RENDSBERG, Dec. 25.—The Vrouw Elida, from Konigsberg to Antwerp, sprung a leak, and foundered, W.N.W. of Fehmern: crew saved.

ELSINORE, Dec. 24.—The Louise and Julie, Peters, from Wolgast, put in here to-day, leaky, and will probably have to discharge.

GUAYAQUIL, Sept. 27.—The Adela, from Cadiz, got ashore at the mouth of the river, and was assisted off, with considerable damage: cargo landing, in a damaged state.

THE SHIP SCOTLAND.—The ship Scotland, a well-known transient vessel, which has sailed between Liverpool and New York for some years, experienced a dreadful disaster on the 21st ult., about nine o'clock in the evening, in lat. 58, long. 22. In a heavy gale she was struck by a sea, which carried overboard her commander (Captain Robinson), the second mate (Mr. A. Palmer), the steward, J. Simpson (a boy), and two seamen. It swept the decks of cabin and round-house, bulwarks, spars, studding sails, and railings; split the covering board, stove in the fore and after hatches, and caboose and caboose-house, partly filled the ship with water, and shifted the cargo. The Scotland, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th ult., immediately put back, and reached that port on Thursday week in this dilapidated state. Her escape was providential, for the whole of the chests, books, and nautical instruments were likewise carried away. The captain's chronometer was found about twenty-four hours after the accident, totally unfit for use. Fortunately, it was remembered that an old compass had been stowed away in a chest between decks, which, being regulated, was rendered available. She was out altogether twenty days. Poor Captain Robinson, who was well known in the trade, left a wife and, we believe, three children (sons) to deplore his loss. He was a very amiable man, of a religious turn of mind, and was reading his Bible when the disaster occurred. The steward, who was severely injured by the calamity, died on his way to the hospital).

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRAMFORD.—Last Sunday, after divine service, the stairs of the gallery of Bramford Church were discovered to be on fire. Immediate alarm was given, and by prompt and well-directed efforts the flames were speedily subdued. Very little damage, beyond injury to the stairs, has been sustained.

RAMSGATE.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Wednesday, at the Greenwich Police-court, a smart young woman was charged before Mr. Jeremy on suspicion of having robbed her mistress, a lady residing at Ramsgate, of a large quantity of valuable wearing apparel and gold rings, brooches, necklaces, &c. &c. Sergeant Parry, R. 8, deposed that he received a letter from the superintendant of police at Ramsgate, stating that a robbery had been committed, but not giving the particulars. The thief was thought to have gone to Woolwich. He had made inquiries and found that the prisoner, who answered the description, had taken apartments at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. He searched her and found a box of clothes and valuables he produced, and which also answered the description he had received. The prisoner was perfectly self-posed, and declined giving any account of herself or property, and was sent down to Ramsgate in custody of Parry.

ROCHESTER.—On Sunday evening last, the quiet city of Rochester was thrown into a great degree of excitement, owing to several soldiers belonging to the Provisional battalion of Chatham garrison, and a proportionate number of civilians, having come into hostile collision in the streets. Upwards of 200 people collected round the public-house called the Lord Nelson, at which house the disturbance broke out. Information having been forwarded to the police, assistance was soon at hand; and on entering the public-house upwards of fifteen persons were found seriously wounded; some of the soldiers' heads were covered with blood from the blows of pokers, &c. One of the civilians, named Dutnell, it was stated, was so severely wounded, that his life is in danger, and he was carried to a house in Crow-lane and put to bed. The superintendent of police, Mr. Taff, having obtained the assistance of several persons, succeeded in securing ten of the soldiers and one civilian. The whole of the soldiers were allowed to leave the station under the charge of a sergeant and guard, with the understanding that they were to be produced when called upon by the magistrates. On Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Mayor, Edmund Buck, Esq., assisted by two magistrates, Mr. John Baden and Captain G. G. Barton, held a special Court for the purpose of investigating the above disgraceful outrage. The Court was most inconveniently crowded. Private Charles Briggs of the 4th Regiment, was charged with others in aiding and abetting the above; when the evidence of several persons, who were in the tap-room drinking when the row commenced, was taken down in writing by the Justices' clerk; which evidence went to prove that the soldiers rushed into the tap-room, and commenced an indiscriminate attack on them, and they in return attacked the soldiers, cutting into them with any thing they got them from the place. Mr. John Tuff, superintendent of police, said from information he received he went to the Lord Nelson, and there found between 200 and 300 people. In the house were several soldiers and civilians, many of them severely wounded. The soldiers had no weapons of any sort with them. A civilian of the name of Dutnell was in the parlour, where the soldiers were, covered with blood, having been dangerously wounded in the head. The Magistrates said that as one man's life was despaired of, they should adjourn the inquiry, and they instructed their clerk to write immediately to Sir Thomas Willshire, the Commandant of Chatham garrison, respecting the disgraceful outrage.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—GREAT FAILURE.—We regret to have to mention the suspension of payment of Mr. T. Whitmarsh, of the Royal Victoria and Sussex Hotels, at Tunbridge Wells, whose creditors were summoned at a very short notice to attend a meeting at his house on Thursday week morning at ten o'clock, when a statement of his affairs was laid before them, pressing measures having already been taken by some London creditors against him. Large and unfortunate speculations in railroad and steam companies' shares are the assigned causes of all this mischief.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—During the week information was received at the various police offices in London, that a man named Henry Lineham, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, attorney's clerk, had absconded from his employers with a considerable sum of money in gold in his possession, besides nine notes of the Bank of England for £20 each, dated Leeds, July 22, 1841, and numbered from 8,458 to 8,466, both inclusive. Lineham is described as being about thirty years of age, of middle stature, stiffly built, with light brown hair, and sallow complexion. He was last heard of at Birmingham. A reward of £30 is offered for his apprehension, and a further reward of £20 on his conviction by Messrs. Ward and sons, solicitors, Leeds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

4, Paternoster-row, London, Dec. 27, 1842.

Sir,—Will you have the goodness to state that John Palmer, the party accused at Worship-street, on the 21st inst., is in no way connected with Raphael's Prophetic Messenger, Almanack, and Ephemeris, for 1843 (now in the 19th year), published by me. The gentlemen who conduct that Annual are, happily for me, men of honour and honesty, above such gross conduct.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

WILLIAM CHARLTON WRIGHT, Publisher.

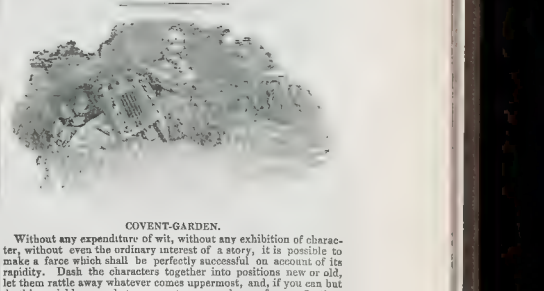
BLASPHEMOUS AND INDECENT PUBLICATIONS.—In consequence of many complaints having been made to the commissioners of police relative to the publication of scraps in which blasphemous and indecent prints are sold with impunity, they have resolved by vigorous measures to suppress all such places. As a preliminary step several police officers out of uniform have been sent through the metropolis, with orders to take notice of those shops where were exposed publications tending in any way to corrupt the public morals, or of an indecent character. The officers have also been directed to visit the various Socialist institutions, to examine the books in the coffee-rooms and libraries, that they may be able to report upon the nature of the instruction the keepers of them give.

LORD HUNTINGTOWER'S INSOLVENCY.—The court of bankruptcy has been occupied for the last three sittings on this case in investigating the execution of a mortgage by the bankrupt, with Col. Copland and Mrs. Edmonds, to Mr. Dobson, who is described as a merchant in Leadenhall-street. The evidence elicited in respect of this transaction and other matters connected with his lordship's career before and after he came of age, in his bill transactions with Colonel Copland, was of such an extraordinary character, that at the request of the court and the solicitor to the assignees (Mr. Nias) the publication of the evidence was withheld till the whole examination was concluded. The noble insolvent and Col. Copland were examined at great length, after which the case was further adjourned.

The *Dublin Pilot* contains a letter from Derrynane, and a few more Chapters of the Repeal Catechism. In the epistle Mr. O'Connell declares that he has done with the Whigs. "The people," he says, "would be nothing the better for the Whigs coming into office again to-morrow, and therefore the Repealers will in future treat with equal indifference the Whig and Tory clamours, both in the municipal and parliamentary elections."

The following names may be added to our Obituary of high life during the year 1842. Peers: Earl of Shannon; Earl of Leicester. Scotch Peer: Lord Gillies. Lord James Townshend. Baronets: Sir J. D. Astley; Sir J. J. Bureton; Rev. Sir A. Elton; Sir J. Fowlis; Sir R. Gore; Sir S. Hannay; Sir G. A. W. Leith; Sir H. W. Martin; Sir J. C. Paul; Sir G. Shiffner. Knights: Sir A. Anderson; Sir W. Anseley; Sir T. Sevestre.

MELOPHONIC SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening the oratorio of "The Creation" was performed at the Music-hall, Store-street, Bedford-square. The principal singers were Miss A. Williams, Miss Ward, Miss Milner, and Messrs. Leffler and Redfearn. Miss Williams was highly successful in "With verdure clad," as was also Miss Ward in "The marvellous work." Mr. Leffler sang with more than usual steadiness, both of voice and manner; and Mr. Redfearn, in the beautiful aria "In native worth" (which was most deservedly encored), displayed powers of a pure tenor voice, not often heard, together with a chaste and quiet style which finely accorded with the grand yet placid dignity of the masterly composition. We recommend him to cultivate concert-singing in preference to that of the stage, for which latter he is, perhaps, a little too sombre. Mr. Holderness, as conductor, and Mr. W. Blagrove, as leader, discharged their offices with perfect judgment and taste. There was a numerous and highly respectable auditory.



COVENT-GARDEN.

Without any expenditure of wit, without any exhibition of character, without even the ordinary interest of a story, it is possible to make a farce which shall be perfectly successful on account of its rapidity. Dash the characters together into positions new or old, let them rattle away whatever comes uppermost, and, if you can but do this quickly enough to prevent your audience from reflecting, your farce is safe. The risk is, that you may deceive yourself as to the uninterrupted course of your merriment, that you may mistake that for a link in the chain of fun which is only a break; for if there be one single gap, if once reflection is allowed to ooze in and laughter be allowed two minutes' pause, down will topple the piece, the author of which relies on its bustle alone.

The farce called "The Highwayman," produced on Wednesday night, was one that owed its success purely to the constant movement in which the stage was kept. There was always something going on—what it was the audience did not care—but still there was a something. Why should we tell the story of a piece the charm of which had nothing to do with story; or describe the characters where mere farce conventionalities are hurried on and hurried off for the sake of keeping up a stir? A boisterous old squire, acted by Bartley, sets out on a quest after an eloped ward, pursues the wrong couple, is stopped on the road by his own nephew in the dress of a postillion, who wants him out of the way while he pursues a mistress of his own, and finally is taken for a highway man and is obliged to remain burdened with that character until he makes his acquaintance acknowledge him, by consenting to two marriages much against his will. There is a loud and bustling under his nephew; there is Harley, his nephew, bustling and eccentric, and always inventing new stratagems; there is J. Viming as a foppish officer, who bets hogsheads of claret that he can carry off heiresses; there is a country mayor, acted by Meadows, who is robbed on the highway; and there is the dirty washbond, played by Payne, who robs him. These are the author's puppets, which he amuses the audience by knocking together in all sorts of ways. If some situations do not command much mirth, he does not feel himself at a loss; an odd expression, a strange gesticulation, a new pun, a non-fitting hat forced upon an unwilling head, a peculiarly shabby coat—all these are the body of ammunition which he has in reserve, and which he can fire off when other means fail him. Certainly we must do him the credit to say, that, if he has produced a piece of no great pretensions, he has shown great tact in "keeping the ball up," he has constantly changed his scenes, and yet always introduced something amusing; and, if he has given no great scope for the personating powers of his actors, he has allowed them an opportunity of exhibiting their oddities. All he meant was the source a constant laugh, and he has succeeded.

Miss Rainforth made her first appearance in the opera of "Semiramide" on Tuesday night, and charmingly as she sung much of the music, and correctly as she acted the character, it will be no disparagement to her powers to say that her attempt was a comparative failure. As Miss Rainforth is one of our greatest favourites upon the English stage, on the score both of her talents and of the ladylike absence of all assumption with which she exercises them, such an admission gives us no ordinary pain. That which Miss Rainforth needs is physical capability for the part: she requires force and power to enable her to fill it out. The part of *Semiramide* is one which demands no ordinary qualifications from the actress who would undertake it with success; and while we cannot concede Miss Kemble high merit in her impersonation of the Assyrian Queen, we cannot but own that she was more qualified by nature for its arduous difficulties than her successor is. The faults which blotted the *Semiramide* of the former lady were the results of gross want of taste in the application of her powers—those which render themselves apparent in Miss Rainforth spring from the unavoidable necessity of her physical poverty. She needs size, muscular strength, and power of voice to give a full portraiture of the haughty princess, stained with unacknowledged crime, and tutored in a school which owned no laws but the unregulated passions of an ungovernable soul. Hence the denunciatual beauties which she produced and the dilly fine acting which she displayed gave rather the effect of a miniature sketch from Rossini's *Semiramide* than a life-like and substantial picture of the full size of humanity. Here our strictures will end, and, in justice to the actress, we shall only have praise to add. The comparative failure in the part was by no means that which we expected. Over its musical difficulties, Miss Rainforth achieved a thorough triumph. The splendid duet with *Assur*, at the commencement of the second act, was nobly conceived, and was rewarded with the most rapturous applause. The impassioned utterance, fiery gesture, and mere vocal mechanism, were alike admirable; but largeness of manner was wanting, and a certain amount of dignity which the actress was enabled to give, made an insufficient amend for the utter absence of that broad grandeur which is required by the character. The "Giorno d' orrore" was charmingly sung, and was, certainly, the gem of the evening. Every effect that Mrs. Shaw sings she renders at all more correct than she sells the greatest living English songstress, and the finest *contralto* known. The rich tones of her voice seem newer and fresher every time we hear them, and the more we listen to that voice the more are we convinced of the singular and artistic power with which she uses it.

Giubilei acquitted himself with credit.

The "Beggar's Opera" is in preparation at this house, for the purpose of presenting Mrs. Alfred Shaw in the character of *Macheath*. We cannot say we much incline to the custom of reversing the sexes in the representatives of the *dramatis personæ* of any piece, but we have a positive dislike to see the part of *Macheath* filled by a lady. However, in the person of Mrs. Shaw, it will afford, no doubt, a rich treat to the lovers of true singing; for some of the fine old melodies will be in the treatment of one who thoroughly feels their beauty, and knows so well how to give expression to their sentiment. The next musical novelty at this theatre will be an adaptation of Rossini's "Donna del Lago," in which Mrs. S. will sustain the part of *Malcolm*. Those who recollect the great Pisaroni will have an opportunity of making an interesting comparison between the two finished *contralti* of modern times.

INTERIOR OF THE MODEL PRISON.

THE PENTONVILLE PRISON.

About midway, to the right of the Chalk-road, which leads from the foot of Pentonville-hill to Holloway, for two years and a half past, has been in progress the vast assemblage of buildings of which the engraving on our first page presents but a partial view. Its general appearance is that of a prison-fortress, upon an elevated site, within lofty "boundary walls," enclosing, in the form of an irregular pentagon, an area of 6¾ acres; besides a lower outer, or curtain, wall, with massive posterns at the two points of entrance in the principal front, and surrounding a terraced-walk on the other sides of the entire plan. Such is the Pentonville Prison, which, from its presenting several new principles of construction, proposed to be extended to the several county gaols in the kingdom, has been termed "The Model Prison, on the Separate System," or the perpetual separation of the prisoners from each other. The plan appears to have been submitted by the Inspectors of Prisons to Lord John Russell, when Secretary of State for the Home Department, and who, in Parliament, on May 5, 1840, stated it to be the opinion of the Inspectors and the Government, that "the separate system would be likely to prove highly beneficial, both to the prisoners and the public." The first stone of this new prison was laid by the Marquis of Normanby, in the April of the above year; and its erection has cost the large sum of £85,000. It presents but few attempts at architectural embellishment; the pilasters and columns of the entrance gateway and building are relieved with rusticated work, and a line of corbels beneath the attics; and from the centre of the building rises a clock-tower, of Italian design, with an exterior prospect gallery.

In front of the prison is a lofty gateway, with three arched openings, the semi-circular heads of which are filled with "portcullis" work, and on each side of this structure is a dwelling-house of neat design, one being the residence of the governor, and the other that of the chaplain of the prison, and both outside the boundary wall.

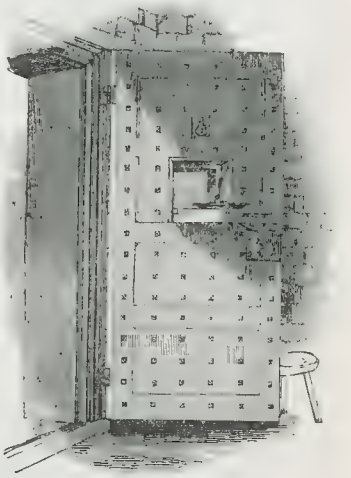
The door of the entrance building opens into an enclosed court-yard, in which are two gates, through which provisions, &c., can be taken to the kitchens and offices, without interfering with the buildings more immediately devoted to officers and prisoners.

The entrance to the prison is by a flight of steps and through a low doorway, placed between two massive columns, through the broad passage *a*, on each side of which are the officers' rooms; and thence to the inspection or central hall, *l*, on reaching which the visitor, for the first time, becomes aware of the peculiar principle of construction of the prison. This hall is open from the floor to the roof, and will be the principal station of the officers: it is shown in the above engraving. Around it run two galleries, to which the ascent from the floor is by a geometrical staircase; and projecting from the centre of the lower gallery is a glazed apartment or lantern, in which will be seated the deputy-governor, who, from this central point, will command the entire range of the several corridors, and the officers on duty there. Opposite the door of this inspection lantern is a large door, communicating with a gallery leading to the chapel on the first floor of the entrance building. Returning to the hall, opposite the pier to the left, is shown the machinery by which the provisions are raised in trays through a trap-door from the basement, where are the kitchen and apparatus for cooking, and for warming and ventilating the entrance building.

The Prison Wings or Cell Buildings radiate from this hall as from a common centre, and, in plan, present two-thirds of a star of six points; two wings stretching on the right and left of this apartment, in a direct line with each other; and the remaining two wings diverging in a fan-like form. An open passage or corridor runs longitudinally through the centre of each wing, into which open the prison-rooms or cells, ranged in three stories: the lower range opening on the floor of the corridor, and the upper ranges upon narrow galleries attached to the wall, which are continued round the central hall, as already explained. At the further extremity of each wing a flight of steps, covered by a trap-door, leads to the punishment cells, which are placed in the basement. In the centre of each wing a circular iron staircase communicates with the galleries and is continued into the store-rooms below; and the provisions being drawn up from the basement of the hall, are conveyed along the corridors in cast-iron waggons upon wheels, running upon the gallery front as upon a railway. The wings are lit by lofty windows at the ends and sides and from the roof. At night a powerful Bude light will illumine the central hall from its ceiling, and gas-jets will branch from the gallery fronts. The entire length of the wings, right and left, and that of the intervening hall, is 500 feet; and the number of cells upon each floor is indicated in the ground plan; the whole calculated for 520 prisoners. The wings are lettered A, B, C, D, and the ranges of cells numbered in each wing, 1, 2, 3. One wing has been set apart for female prisoners, and effectually separated from the rest of the prison, the access to it being from a side door in the entrance building, which will be in charge of the matron.

INTERIOR OF CELL.

The Cells are each 13 feet long, by 7½ feet broad, and are all of them of one uniform height of 9 feet. The piers or partitions between them are 18 inches thick, and are worked with close joints, so as to preclude as much as possible the transmission of sound. The ceiling is arched, and the light is admitted by a window (a fixture), filled with strong glass, of similar form, in the back wall, and crossed by a wrought-iron bar, in the direction of its length, so as to divide it into two portions, of about 5 inches each. The engraving shows the interior of a cell; on the left is a stone water-closet pan, with a cast-iron top, acting on a hinge let into the wall. Next is a metal basin, supplied with water, to prevent the waste of which, the quantity is limited to one cubic foot, or about 6 gallons; the service-pipe from the water-trough being bent in the form of a trap, to prevent the transmission of sound. Opposite these conveniences is a strong three-legged stool, and a small table, with a shaded gas burner above it. Across the cell is slung from iron staples in the wall the prisoner's hammock, with mattress and blankets, which are folded up and placed upon a shelf to the left of the door in the day time. Here also is a hand-spring communicating with a bell, which when pulled causes a small iron tablet, inscribed with the number of the cell in the engraving, to project from the wall, so that the officer on duty in the gallery may be apprised of the precise cell where he is required. Each cell is warmed by air, through perforated iron plates in the floor, supplied through flues, communicating with immense stoves in the basement of the wing. The foul air is carried off, and a circulation of atmosphere maintained by means of perforated iron plates above the door of the cell, which communicate with an immense shaft



CELL DOOR.

placed about the centre of the roof of each wing. The means of supplying fresh air and the withdrawal of foul air, so as to present no opportunity of communication between prisoners in adjoining cells, are the joint invention of the Inspectors of Prisons and Messrs. Haden, of Trowbridge, and are remarkable for ingenuity and simplicity.

The Door of the Cell is shown in the above engraving. The frame is of oak. The door is two inches thick, of deal, framed flush on both sides; the edges covered with felt, to prevent noise and the transmission of sound; and there is a strong iron plating on the side next the cell, riveted through; the fastening is a spring lock and latch. In the upper panel is a small eyelethole filled with glass and wire-gauze, through which the prison officer may look from the outside, unseen by the prisoner in the cell; this hole having a cast iron escutcheon. In the panel beneath is a square trap-door, let down by a spring, through which meals, &c., may be conveyed to the prisoner.

The general plan of the prison, however, will be best understood by the annexed ground-plan.

1, 2, 3. Exercising yards.
4, 5. Exercising yards.
6, 7, 8. Sunk courts.
9, 9. Cold air shafts.
10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10. Officers' rooms in boundary wall.
a. Entrance passage.
b. Governor's room.
c. Magistrates' room.
d. Clerk's office.
e. Surgeon's room.
f. f. f. Officers' room.
g. Turnkey's store.
h. Matron's apartment.
i. Cleaning room.
j. Chief turnkey's room.
k. Officers' mess room.
l. Inspection hall.
m, m, m, m. Corridors of cells.
o. Turnkey.
p. Female turnkey.
q. Entrance gateway.

The last engraving shows a portion of the interior of *the Chapel*, fitted up with separate stalls or sittings, the side doors of which radiate upon the pulpit at the other end of the chapel, so that each prisoner can see and be seen by the chaplain. The back of each row of seats is of such a height as to intercept the communication between the rows when the prisoners are standing up, and yet are not so high as to conceal them when sitting down. A double passage is made down the centre of the chapel, communicating with the central hall; and a staircase leads up from the gallery to a door, which is on a convenient level for entering the upper row of seats, from whence a succession of steps arranged in pairs communicate downwards with each row in front; and, as the officers will be seated in galleries, and on the floor of the opposite end of the chapel, they will have the entire *surveillance* of the prisoners. The organ is by Gray: the altar and pulpit fittings are very neat, in oak and crimson.

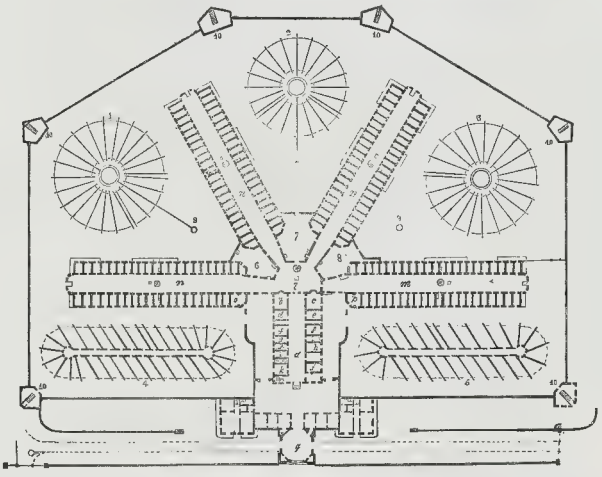
The Exercising Yards remain to be described. These, as shown by the plan, are upon the radiating principle, the advantage of which is, that an officer stationed in the centre may watch the prisoners, only one of each of whom will be admitted at a time into the spaces formed by the division walls, or *lines* in the plan. Around the central part is a dark passage, which renders it impossible that the prisoner can be aware the officer is watching him. The yards have open railings at both extremities; and they are so arranged that no two prisoners can see each other; the division-walls are roofed, to afford shelter when necessary. The exercising yards in front of the prison are constructed upon the same principle as those between the wings, except that they are of oblong form, with semicircular ends, instead of being entirely circular.

Such are the principal departments of the prison. Beneath each wing are 12 other darkened cells or dungeons for refractory prisoners. As yet, no infirmary has been provided: and, in case of illness, the prisoners must be medically treated in their respective cells.

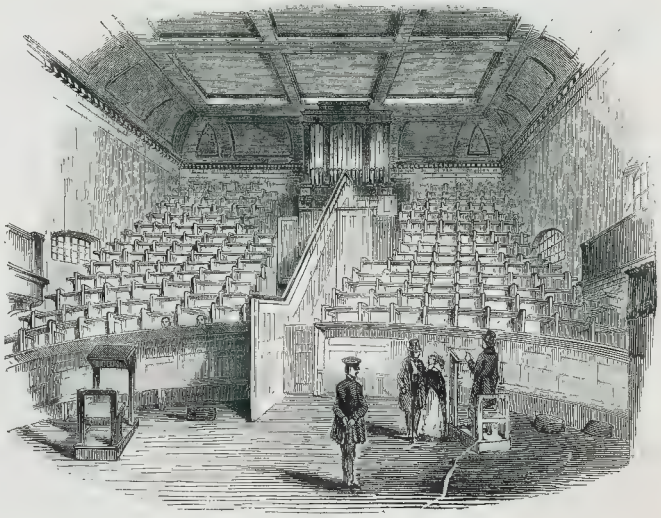
The reader may now form some idea of the completeness with which the system of separation will be carried out in this new prison. The convicts will be supplied with such work during their confinement as can be carried on without noise, and each will work in his cell, whence he will only be led out for exercise or prayer: and, on those occasions, it is stated that each prisoner will be required to wear over his face a mask, or hood, to be removed when he reaches the space between the walls of the exercising yard, or the stalls of the chapel, and to be worn again in returning to his cell; by which means the prisoners will be prevented from ever seeing each other; and, as silence will be in all cases maintained, they will be as effectually separated as though they were miles apart. Books, at the discretion of the chaplain, will be supplied to each cell, and the prisoners will be required to attend divine service daily. Instruction in various trades, among which may be mentioned shoe-making and weaving, will be given daily by schoolmasters, of whom one will be appointed for every 100 prisoners. Each prisoner will be visited hourly during the day by a keeper; he will also be visited daily by the deputy-governor and chief officer; also specially by the medical officer and schoolmaster twice every week. The principal turnkey must report to the governor any misconduct of the inferior officers complained of by the prisoners, who will be permitted to see the visiting commissioners, the governor, chaplain, or medical officer, upon application through the principal turnkey; and the prisoners will be allowed to communicate with their friends in writing four times a year. They will be required to wear a dark mixture coloured dress, with the letters P. P. (Pentonville Prison) worked in red on the collar. The "warders," who will inspect the turnkeys in each wing, will wear a blue uniform and regulation cap, as shown in the large engraving. It is understood that convicts sentenced at the Epiphany sessions will be the first received at the new prison. The dietary has been fixed, but has not transpired beyond the prison walls.

Opening of the Hall of Commerce.—This beautiful building, of which we gave two sketches in this paper some weeks back, was on Monday last thrown open to the public, when upwards of 800 gentlemen connected with the trade and City of London partook of an elegant *déjeûné* provided by the proprietor for the occasion. The Lord Mayor, who presided, was accompanied by Sir J. Pirie, Bart., Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Deputy Corney, Mr. Deputy Green, the City Solicitor, Mr. Sheriff Hooper, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Alderman Fairbrother, Mr. Under-Sheriff Pilcher, Mr. Tite, Mr. Carver, &c., Lord John Russell arrived at about half-past twelve. Upon the health of the "City members" being given, Lord J. Russell said as Mr. Masterman had been obliged to leave the Hall in consequence of urgent business, the duty had devolved upon him of returning thanks for the representatives of the City, for the honour which had been done them on that occasion (cheers). He was sure that all present would cordially concur in a feeling of admiration of the spirit which had prompted Mr. Moxhay to build this great and splendid Hall. All likewise would concur in wishing the fullest and most complete success to this great undertaking (loud cheers)—a success which would be delightful to Moxhay as regarded himself, but from which he was convinced Mr. Moxhay would receive still greater delight, because that success would have the effect of promoting the commerce and forwarding the prosperity of this great city (cheers). As the Lord Mayor had truly said, the present was not an occasion on which to indulge in any political allusions (hear hear). He trusted that men of all parties would be found anxious to promote the prosperity of that city and the country to which they all belonged, the prosperity of which was so bound up with the prosperity of the city of London, that the city could not prosper without the country participating in the benefits to be derived from it. He would, therefore, propose "The City of London, and the trade thereof" (loud cheers).—There were several other speeches, the Secretary and Proprietor (Mr. Moxhay) detailing the objects of the building at considerable length. The two principal rooms are spacious and lofty, and are admirably suited for the purposes of business transactions. At about two o'clock the party separated. So spirited an undertaking by a single individual deserves success.

THE GATEWAY.



PLAN OF THE PRISON.



INTERIOR OF CHAPEL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JAN. 8.—First Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 9.—Hough Monday.
TUESDAY, 10.—Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Hilary Term begins.
THURSDAY, 12. Lavater died, 1801.
FRIDAY, 13.—Cambridge Lent Term begins.
SATURDAY, 14.—Oxford Lent Term begins.

"*A Subscriber and generally an Admirer.*"—*The tone of the letter is kindly, and, with its suggestions, has our thanks and deference.*
"*J. C. H. Kirton.*" *Clerkenwell.*—*We shall be happy to receive them, and will deal with them impartially.*
"*A. B.*"—*It can only be inserted as a simple advertisement at the usual scale price, with an extra amount for the space occupied by the cut, which will be ascertainable at the office.*
"*T. Town.*"—*Inquire at the Patent-office. Not entitled to the print.*
"*O. G. M.*"—*Thanks for his kind letter.*
"*P. J. O.*"—*Good; but we have no spare space.*
"*Argus.*"—*We will send and see.*
"*W. T Smith.*"—*It has been answered.*
"*T. A.*"—*It is with reluctance that we are obliged to decline much good poetry from our lady correspondents; but casual verses seldom suit a newspaper.*
"*Phlos, and a Native of Nottingham.*"—*The suggestion shall be early attended to.*
"*M. W. C.*"—*No room.*
"*Decipel Dry-dog.*"—*Weak, blasphemous, and disloyal.*
"*Cymro*" *is not fairly liable to pay; but we fear is legally. Not, however, by compulsion of any committee of members of the club itself; but only by that of out-door creditors, who can come upon each separate partner in the benefits or losses of the society.*
"*F. P.*" *Liverpool.*—*Yes.*
Boz's birthplace is Alphington, near Exeter.
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Covers can be had through the country bookseller. There was no prejudice in the opinion given, which only had reference to one work, now admitted a bad one upon all hands.*
Chess Answers in our next.
"*W. N.*" *on the subject of Prize-money is thanked, and shall be attended to*
"*J. Sale.*" *Brunswick-parade, Islington.*—*Covers will be sold in the office, into which the papers can be inserted one by one in rotation, until the six months' volume is complete.*
"*H.*" *Declined.*
"*Zoyo*" *declined also*
"*W. N. Shaw.*"—*All done.*
"*H. T.*" *is entitled, but cannot have a second copy except by a six months' subscription.* Ed.
Dr. Hebard's communications are interesting, and shall not be overlooked.
"*J. C. B.*" *near Manchester.*—*No difference; but the better way is to order it of any respectable bookseller or newsman.*
"*J. B.*" *is entitled if a six months' subscriber. The delivery will be managed without the straw.*
"*P. P.*" *We are glad to receive such letters, and are always open to communication.*
"*N. Tuke.*" *If we get the drawings, the size will be optional with ourselves.*
"*C. H. G.,*" *Edinburgh.*—*We have nothing to do with the objectionable works. Any bookseller in Edinburgh would supply the paper if he objects to the over-zealous newsman.*
"*C. J., the 7th.*"—*Anticipated.*
"*T. J. Martin, R. N.*"—*The work has been sent for, and shall be noticed.*
To Correspondents.—A few Drawing-papers, fine Drawing-paper, may be had, price Two Guineas coloured; to Subscribers of the Paper, One Guinea.

Should any paper intended to be forwarded to Newgate to the full number of our subscribers have been lost, or not arrived by the presentation of our large print, so that there can be no excuse for non-supply. Whoever has taken the paper regularly from a bookseller or newsman is entitled to receive the print through the same channel, whether on account of past custom or of paid-up subscription.

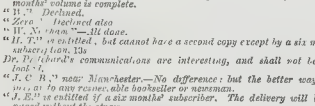
The exact size of the Paper of the Large Print of London is 4 feet 4 inches by 3 feet.

The Volume will have the Large Print of London folded in it as a Frontispiece

The Price of the Covers for binding the papers will be 3s., splendidly and appropriately enriched in gold on the back and side.

The price of the Volume will be One Guinea.

Portfolios, ingeniously constructed for holding and keeping the numbers for six months of 1843, may be had at the office, price 4s. The numbers can be bound at the end of the volume, and the portfolio can be used as before.



LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.

The police are apparently determined that the journalist who assumes the censorship of their misconduct shall not enjoy a sinecure in the pursuit of his avocations, for, as if to show how utterly regardless they are of public opinion, they appear during the past week to have cast aside even the semblance of virtue, and some have not hesitated to avow themselves in the public offices before the Magistrates the abettors and promoters of the most hideous and revolting profligacy that was ever perpetrated in the name of justice. If there be one species of criminality more wicked and abominable in a public officer than another, it is that of inveigling persons into the commission of offences against the law, in order afterwards to treacherously and assassin-like betray them to the authorities for the base consideration of the filthy lucre awarded to public prosecutors, a kind of compensation which has very properly acquired the conventional term of "blood money." We do not for a moment believe or attempt to insinuate that such unhallowed courses as these receive the slightest encouragement from the heads of the department, but it is "a common error with common minds" to suspect more than they see; and so long as such nefarious transactions as that to which we are about presently to call the attention of our readers are allowed to go unpunished, the most unclaimable and doubtless unjust surmises will be indulged in with regard to all parties. We entertain great respect for the magistrates of the City of London, seeing that their decisions are almost always tempered with mercy and suggested by kind and benevolent feelings, and the decision of Alderman Pirie in the present case is no exception to the general rule; but we could wish that he had gone a little further towards punishing the viper than merely to recommend his dismissal from the force to the Chief Commissioner. The short facts of the case are as follow. A man named King and his wife were held to bail for an assault on a female arising out of some domestic broil, and having great difficulty in procuring security, the interest of Mr. Policeman Franks, 24 P, was somehow or other enlisted in their behalf, and he applied to a man named George Porter, whom he instructed to come up to the Police-office, and be one of the bail; and, although he well knew that the unfortunate man had no qualification of the kind, he tutored him how to answer the questions that might be put to him, and provided a local habitation for him by telling him the number of a certain house in a street off Bishopsgate-street, which he was to swear he inhabited. All this was performed to the very letter, and the consequence was that on this bail the accused parties were liberated. Will it be believed, however, that a few days afterwards this very policeman took the wretch Porter into custody and brought him before the Lord Mayor on a charge of perjury. The statement made on this occasion by the lamb-like prosecutor was that "it occurred to him at the time the prisoner was swearing himself to be a housekeeper that he was not telling the truth, and he subsequently ascertained beyond doubt that his suspicions were correct, and he apprehended the prisoner for having thus given false bail. The prisoner, in tears, handed in what he said was a written account of what occurred, and solemnly declared that he was not so culpable, although he admitted that he did not occupy the house described, as was the policeman, who knew him well, and desired him to be one of the bail, directing him at the same time what to say and do on the occasion.—Sir John Pirie: Do you mean that you consented to swear that you were a housekeeper upon the advice of the officer, and that he knew your circumstances to be different?—The Prisoner: My Lord, he knew everything about it. He came and drank at my expense, and he told me to be sure to say I was a housekeeper when I was asked, and now he turns against me.—Sir John Pirie: Did you drink with this man, policeman? Policeman: I took a pint of beer with him.—Sir John Pirie: Before he was sworn as one of the bail? Policeman: Yes.—The Prisoner: My Lord, he had several pots of beer at my expense, and I can prove it, and he knew well I was no housekeeper. He knew all about me.—Policeman: I assure your Lordship that I did not know; I only suspected that he perjured himself.—Sir John Pirie: I will not entertain a charge made by a fellow capable of such conduct. It is most improper that such a person should be in the police, and I shall represent his conduct to the City Police Commissioner, who, I am convinced, will take care that the force will not be long disgraced by him. Prisoner, you are discharged; but mind what you are about, and let this operate as a warning to you.—Mr. Hobler: Let the prisoner understand, that if a credible prosecutor had appeared, the punishment which would in all probability be inflicted for the perjury would be transportation for seven years. The prisoner, who cried bitterly, declared most solemnly that he conceived, from the manner in which the matter had been represented to him, that he was committing no crime in saying that he was a housekeeper.—Sir John Pirie: You have had a narrow escape. Be a better man for the future.—Can anything be possibly more atrocious than these disclosures? and if such things be allowed to pass with impunity what man's life is safe from the machinations of such scoundrels? We really think that both fellows should be prosecuted—the one for the perjury and the other for suborning, for the sooner the authorities begin to make public examples of such miscreants the sooner will the evil be eradicated. If any argument were wanting to enforce the necessity of such a course as this it would be found in the case of the miserable man Meagan, who has been committed to Newgate to take his trial for the murder of Thomas Leary in Whitecross-street. Upon the occasion of the prisoner being brought up before the magistrates at Worship-street a second time, several witnesses were examined, and amongst others a woman named Catherine Singleton, who was present at the fatal affray, and whose evidence would apparently tend to reduce the charge against the accused to manslaughter, when a police constable named Wallis, 219 G, stepped forward, as if for the purpose of "clinching" the more heinous offence, by deposing to a confession alleged to have been made to him by the prisoner, but of which he mentioned not a single sentence when previously before the magistrate. Having been re-sworn, he stated

"That being on duty at the station-house when the prisoners were brought first to the court, he was ordered by Sergeant Ellis to take charge of Meagan, who, on the way to the court, said to him that it was the drink that had done it; that they were drinking all Saturday night and Sunday, and that after the christening he and Leary went to the Green Man and had glasses of rum, and they afterwards had words, but he could not recollect what passed; but he added that the deed was done, and the drink was the cause of it. *Meagan now looked steadfastly at the policeman, and asked him how he could stand swearing before his Maker, and utter such a statement.* He declared that he had used no such language; he would deny it upon his sacred oath, and he added, that if he were to die, his ghost should haunt the policeman if possible. The constable said that the prisoner repeated exactly the same statement to him in this court. The witness was rigidly examined, and repeated the two statements. He had not mentioned it here at the first examination, for he had only to escort the prisoner, and upon arrival deliver him up to Sergeant Ellis, and he did not know but that it was a matter already known to the latter. Inspector Shackell now informed the magistrate that a man then in attendance *had come to him on Sunday while he was attending at the funeral, and told him he could corroborate the evidence of Wallis as to the prisoner's confession.* Mr. Broughton asked him if the man told him the particulars? The inspector said no, for he told the man he was too busy to attend to him then, and desired him to attend at this court. William Waghorn, broker, the man alluded to, *who wore a smock frock, like a country carter,* was then called in, and sworn—He stated that he was on the look out for a situation and lodging at the Temperance Coffee-house, in Martin's-court, St. Martin-le-grand. He deposed that he was passing through Worship-street yesterday se'nnight, when the prisoners were brought here, and being, upon inquiry, told that a man had murdered his father, he came in with the crowd, *and heard Meagan make the confession to the constable.* He related the confession in nearly the same terms as the latter had done, but said the word used by the prisoner was, "That he and Leary had been drinking all night." He said he went on Sunday to see the funeral, and then related to Inspector Shackell the statement he had now made, and the Inspector said *it just corroborated the constable, and desired him to attend here.* The Inspector being sworn, said *the man had not told him a word of the statement he had to make, but said he would corroborate the policeman,* and the Inspector, without hearing more, told him merely to leave his address and attend here. This man, upon inquiry, was found to be *an ex-policeman of the M division,* but he said he had not been discharged from the force. Tilt, one of the ushers of the court, said, however, that he had seen the man *hanging about for a long time, and was told by himself that he was discharged from the force* for having been picked up drunk in Shoreditch. Mr. Broughton ordered this man also Catherine Singleton, to be detained in the House of Correction as witnesses, and he remanded Meagan to have the depositions taken for his committal for the murder."

We shall not trust ourselves with any comment on the conduct of this voluntary witness, whose correctness of memory is really astonishing, when we reflect on the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed at the time, and which, coupled with the fact of his being an ex-policeman, awakens very alarming suspicions of the manner in which public prosecutions are got up by the members of this same force. Besides, we consider that we should be acting very wrongly, indeed, whilst a fellow-creature's life is in the balance, if we allowed ourselves to be betrayed into any premature discussion of the case, which might look like prejudging it. Our only object is to draw public attention to this festering evil, which, if allowed to spread, must be productive of the most frightful consequences, and therefore the sooner it is checked the better.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, January 4, 1843.

It has been decided that there shall be a royal speech on the opening of the Chambers next Monday, but we have very nearly had a ministerial crisis, owing to the debates and differences in the Cabinet on this knotty question. M. Guizot, I have already announced to you, has been always in favour of the customary discourse; first, because he regarded that the King was pledged to it by his speech in the last brief dynastic session; and, secondly, because M. Guizot ardently desires an animated discussion on his ministerial acts. In an address, in reply to the royal speech, there will be more ample field than in the narrow limits of a vote taken on a grant of secret service money. The triumph on an address will be also much more decisive for the Ministry, as many Conservatives are opposed to the upsetting of a Cabinet by refusing funds to carry on the Government. M. Guizot's advice was, however, most strenuously opposed by Marshal Soult in the Cabinet, and by M. Dupin, the deputy who is a secret confidant of Louis Philippe. M. Dupin has not forgiven M. Guizot, for refusing to support his pretensions to be re-elected President of the Chamber, and the wily advocate thought he could drive M. Guizot to a resignation of office, if he could persuade the King not to make the speech from the throne. I do not think M. Guizot *would* have resigned, but his position might have been equivocal by the false interpretation given to the non-appearance of a royal sitting. M. Guizot resorted to diplomatic aid, and the arguments of Count Apponey, the Austrian Ambassador, and of Lord Cowley, prevailed with Louis Philippe. The King protested that he had no motive for a ministerial mouification, and to prove his sincerity, he consented to the speech, although his opinion inclined unchangeably to the necessity for it, inasmuch as the Chambers had been merely adjourned after the Regency Bill, that the definitive *Bureau* was constituted, and it would afford the pedestal of *two* speeches in *one* session. Such is, in substance, the information I have to give you of the late deliberations as to the mode of opening the Chambers. The Marshal, finding that the little intrigue to revive his ministry of the 12th of May, 1839, that is, Dufoure, Passy, Teste, Cunin Gridaine, &c., has resolved to go hand in hand with M. Guizot as long as the latter can last. There is, in fact, just now no party or intrigue to upset the Soult-Guizot administration. Thiers is quiet. Count Molé has been baffled. Salvandy and other Conservatives of the Right seem inclined to be reconciled with M. Guizot. But it must not be anticipated that there will be a calm discussion on the Address. The Right of Search and Spanish questions may yet be the Scylla and Charybdis of the cabinet. At all events, the debates will be animated; but much is justly expected from Guizot's tact in debate. It is scarcely worth while to allude to the empty complimentary addresses to the King on New Year's-day, except that it has been remarked in diplomatic circles, that never was there more political reserve observable in their composition.

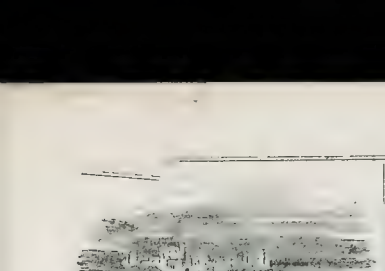
General Bugeaud's dismissal from the governorship of Algeria is all but official. Marshal Soult has protested against his remaining in the command, after his correspondence with the *National*. General Bugeaud had written to the republican organ a *confidential* letter, defending his acts against some attacks in that print. Such is the scoundrelism of the Parisian journalists, that the *National* actually printed Bugeaud's *private* letter; and, as the Minister of War had issued a mandate prohibiting correspondents from corresponding with newspapers, General Bugeaud's offence became too flagrant to be overlooked.

PARIS, Thursday.—No news yet of the India mail. We have had snow and sleet all day, and the telegraph has been unable to work. General Bugeaud is not recalled, but has been summoned by telegraph to Paris, to explain the expenditure, which has been enormous, in the late campaigns. It is doubted whether he will return to Africa, as it is proposed to divide it into three military divisions, and to have no governor for the future. Admiral Duperré, the Minister of Marine, will certainly resign after the opening of the chambers, owing to his bad state of health. Admiral Lalande and Admiral Mackau are both mentioned as his probable successor. There will be no other change in the Cabinet, and M. Guizot is stronger now than ever. I have no time to describe to you the full success of a new opera of Donizetti's, entitled "Don Pasquale." It is one of the most happy buffo compositions I have ever heard. Lablache is inimitable, and is seconded by Tamburini, Mario, and Grisi, most admirably. It will be the greatest hit for years.

THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS.—It has been currently reported in circles which have been considered liable for the accuracy of their information, that despatches from the Marquesas Islands had been received by the French Government, containing news of very serious import. These despatches are said to contain an account of the murder of the officer who was left in command of the island by Admiral Dupetit-Thouars; and it is moreover believed that the natives had risen upon the men who were left with the unfortunate officer, and that all the French in the island had fallen before the scalping-knives and tomahawks of the relentless savages. The same accounts also state, that the English ship of war had just arrived off the group of the Marquesas.

On Wednesday night Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm, C.B., left London with the treaty concluded between her Majesty and the Emperor of China, *via* Paris and Marseilles, from thence by the Oriental steamer, for China.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4, 3 P.M.—The Ariel has just arrived from Pernambuco in 26 days, having sailed from thence on the 28th November. Exchange is quoted at 27d. The Ariel likewise brings advices from Rio to the 10th Nov., with intelligence of the arrival of her Majesty's steamer Salamander, with Mr. Ellis on board, in 34 days from London. The Brazilian Government had commenced the issue of paper money, and the exchange had felt the effect at once of this pernicious measure, having fallen from 29d. to 27d., with a tendency still downward.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

BOSOM, Sunday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the whole of the court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. Vane officiated.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and suite, walked out on the terrace.—The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken their usual airings.

MONDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert hunted with his harriers, attended by Major-General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. Anson, Captain Seymour, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. The royal party met at Reconge Park, the seat of W. Lee, Esq., and had a capital run. The Prince returned to the castle at two o'clock, to luncheon.—Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley arrived at the castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

TUESDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed several hours' shooting over the royal preserves, near Cumberland Lodge. His Royal Highness was attended by Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Ormonde, Colonel Bouverie, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Mr. Anson. The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and Earl Delawarr, arrived at the castle, on a visit to her Majesty.—The royal dinner party included the following personages:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, Earl Delawrr, the Marquis of Ormonde, Mr. O. Gore, Colonel Bouverie, Major-General Wemyss, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius.—The band of the 2nd Life Guards was in attendance.

WEDNESDAY, Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time in the morning in the Home Park.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord Rossmore, and Sir George and Lady Couper, had the honour of joining the royal circle at the castle. The royal dinner party included the Lady in Waiting, Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Earl Delawarr, Hon. Miss Lister, Hon. Miss Liddell, Marquis of Ormonde, Hon. C. A. Murray, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Major-General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie.

The Queen held a Privy Council at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for War and the Colonies; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty. At the Council an order in council was passed for making Vice-Admiralty and other courts at Hong-Kong, China, which hitherto have been at Canton.—Mr. C. Greville was the clerk of the council in waiting. The Marquis of Ormonde was the Lord in Waiting; Mr. R. Ormsby Gore the Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Wemyss the Equerry in Waiting, on the Queen. Colonel Bouverie was the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.—The summonses for the Council were issued between twelve and one o'clock in town, and a special train was ordered on the Great Western Railway.—The Earl of Aberdeen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Haddington, took their departure from Paddington at two o'clock, to attend the meeting.—After the Privy Council, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, and Mr. C. Greville, left Windsor Castle for the Slough station, where they arrived soon after four o'clock, a special train conveying the party to town in twenty eight minutes.

The Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer left town on Tuesday, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, at their seat, Bowood-park, Wilts.

COLONEL Malcolm transacted business on Wednesday at the Foreign-office

HIS MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues to enjoy excellent health, and during the week, owing to the prevailing fine weather, has almost daily taken carriage airings in the neighbourhood of Cumberland Lodge.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick has at length been enabled to take his departure from Portsmouth, the wind having shifted to the northward, and thus afforded an opportunity for the gratification of the desire to proceed down channel. His Highness has expressed himself highly gratified at the hospitality and attention which has been shown to him and his officers during their stay in this country.

R. O. Gascoigne, Esq., the second and only remaining son of Richard Oliver Gascoigne, Esq., of Parlington, died suddenly on Monday morning last, at Walsall, where the family are residing. He is supposed to have expired in a fit, having been found dead on his room floor. His brother died in the same manner but a few months ago. Only two daughters now survive; but the old estates, on the decease of the present owner, it is supposed, will pass into a distant branch of the family we have heard, probably into that of the Earl Fitzwilliam.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness are not expected to arrive at Woburn Abbey, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, until the 12th instant, from the Earl of Carlisle's seat, Castle Howard.

M. Mosquera, New Granada Charge d'Affaires, transacted business on Monday at the Foreign-office.

Lord Stanley arrived in town on Monday morning from Knowsley Hall, Lancashire, and left town in the afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The flooring of a malthouse at Upton, the property of Messrs. Jennings, of Windsor, gave way last week, when one man was killed, and two others dreadfully injured.—An alarming explosion of gas took place in the billiard-room of the Travellers Club, in Pall-mall, on Saturday evening last, when upwards of £100 worth of damage was sustained.—The proposition, for the erection of a Union workhouse in Anglesea, has been rejected by a majority of 47 guineas to 8.——The monument to the memory of the Scottish martyrs, intended to be raised in the Regent's-circus, is likely to become the subject of not only great controversy, but expensive litigation, in the parish of Marylebone. The vestry came to a resolution on Saturday last, which, for the present, virtually rescinds their previous grant of the site.——Mr. North, tavernkeeper of Bath, was prosecuted at the Newberry petty sessions on Thursday week by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having overdriven his horse in a match against time, which led to the poor animal's death. The defendant was fined in the sum of five guineas.

——An aggregate meeting of the agriculturists of Berkshire is to take place in a few days, for the purpose of maintaining their claim to protection.——It has been calculated that the following sum of money is nightly the amount spent in theatrical amusements on Monday, the 26th of December, at the 12 theatres that are now open in the metropolis:—Covent-garden theatre, £350; Drury-lane, £350; Haymarket, £220; Olympic, £80; the Royal Marylebone, £100; the Surrey, £140; the Victoria, £120; Sadler's Wells, £80; the Queen's, £75; the Norton-stagate, £90; the Pavilion, 75; the Garrick, £60. The saloons licensed to perform musical entertainments, at which money is taken at the doors, places of well-known celebrity, as follows:—The Grecian Saloon, £100; the Albert Saloon, 100; the Bower, £50; the Yorkshire Stingo, £40; making a total of £1900 taken at the doors of the various theatres.——The prisoners in Newgate, and the other city prisons, were regaled with bread, beef, and porter on New-year's day, at the expense of the sheriff. It is to be hoped that this is the only expense that the sheriff will be put to on account of the prisoners.——The Rev. Jonathan Ackroyd, a clergyman of the church of England, was convicted at the petty sessions of Bury a few days ago, of being a rogue and vagabond, and with having obtained money under false pretences. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction at Salford on that charge, and is afterwards to stand his trial at the sessions on the second.——The Bishop of Winchester has remitted the sum of £200 to the trustees of the parish of Southwark, as an equivalent for the proceeds of the musical performance proposed to be held at the parish church, which his lordship had interdicted.——The Earl of Yarborough has given a piece of land at Brigg for the site of a Roman Catholic chapel.——The subscription fund to defray the expense of repairing the damage sustained by the fire of York Minster amounts to nearly £7,000.——A *respectable* young lady, named *Ann Dunn*, was committed for trial from the Clerkenwell police-office on Monday last, charged with having robbed twenty-five children of their clothes and bread and butter on their way to school.——The number of presents sent by the different coaches from Norwich to London during the Christmas week, amounted—by the Ipswich mail to about 400; Newmarket ditto, 400; Phenomena, 250; Telegraph, 346; Magnet, 1,400; Mack's Van, 280. Total, 3,076.——A Scotchman named McPherson, who resided at Ebury-street, Pimlico, spent several hours drinking with some fellow-countrymen on Saturday evening in honour of the old year, and was found dead on the stairs of his lodging-house next morning.——A poor woman was killed at Sheffield a few days ago by a kick, whilst endeavouring to prevent two neighbours from fighting.——A young man, named William Garbitt, aged 21, of respectable connexions, formerly a clerk, and formerly clerk to Messrs. Foster and Co., of that town, put a period to his existence, at Kidderminster, on Monday afternoon last, by taking prussic acid.——Mr. Steward, an upholsterer, residing at College-street Chelsea, was charged before the Magistrates, at Queen-square police office, with having created a disturbance during divine service at a Baptist chapel, in Pimlico; the defendant's excuse was that he wished to prevent his daughter being baptised, which ceremony, he understood, had been performed by the clergyman without his knowledge. The defendant was held to bail, to keep the peace, but he declined offering any sureties, and was sent to prison.——Catherine Singleton, the woman who was committed to Newgate, as implicated in the Whitecross-street murder, has been allowed to turn approver, but her evidence against Meagan (who deals the fatal blow) evidence of charge to one of manslaughter, it appearing that the parties were engaged in a scuffle at the time, and throwing shoes at each other. Meagan's wife was discharged. (In connection with this case, Mr. Broughton is at present engaged in sifting the conduct of certain police hangers-on, who extorted a confession made by the prisoner, which the latter indignantly denied. They are apparently men of very indifferent character, and have excited the strong suspicion of the worthy magistrate.)——The usual half yearly meeting of the London Dock Company was held at their house in Fenchurch-street, on Tuesday last, when a dividend of £1 17s 6d. per cent. was declared, being 2s. 6d. more than that agreed upon last July. —As the north mail was on its way south on Wednesday night-week, the axle broke while the coach was passing near Lusborrow-heel-bridge, near Caithness-suire. There were no passengers in the coach at the time, but the driver and guard were both thrown off and greatly injured, the former so severely, that he only survived until next day.——The Annual report of the Westminster savings' bank directors, shows an increase in the deposits for the last half-year, of £3,000.——During divine service at the parish church of Bramley, in Devon, on Christmas day, the rector called from the congregation a young man and woman, and, in the presence of all those assembled, expelled them at opposite doors from the sacred edifice. —John Hannah, a broker's porter, residing at Shoreditch, committed suicide a few days ago by cutting his throat. It is thought he was impelled to the commission of the fatal deed by absolute destitution.——The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, when a dividend of two per cent. was recommended.

William Cannell, who was charged with having fired at and wounded Enzabeth Magnus, with intent to kill and murder her, was brought before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, it being expected that the poor woman would be able to appear to give evidence against her assailant, but it was stated to his lordship that, instead of being convalescent, she was then in the most imminent danger. His lordship consequently remanded the prisoner for a month.——A child was accidentally burned to death in Totnil-street, Westminster, on Sunday night last.——The line of French Mail Packets, to cross the Atlantic, will, it is expected, commence running next June. The packets will be fourteen in number; they are built to carry forty guns each, and will belong to the French government. The French port selected for the packet station is Cherbourg.——We are happy to state that Lord Worsley is rapidly recovering from the effects of his late severe accident.——The herring fishery off Boulogne has this season been so abundant that, up to the 20th ult., no less a quantity than 5,527,268 kilogrammes (100 kilos being equal to 220½ lbs. English) have been brought in. One boat alone is said to have realised 30,000f.——A wax model of a monument proposed to be erected at Bamburgh, to the memory of the heroin Grace Darling, has been made at Newcastle. It is a beautiful work of art, and reflects great credit on the able and ingenious artist.——As an instance of the uncommon mildness of the season, two hives of bees were busily working on the 26th inst. in the vicinity of Aberdeen.——The immense work, the ship canal which connects the St. Lawrence with the upper lakes, has been completed.——Lady Pollock, the lady of the hero of the Kyber Pass, was born at Taun, and is the daughter of the late Mr. Sheriff Barclay of that town. ——No sooner was the peace concluded between Great Britain and China than the officers of her Majesty's 98th Regiment sent an order to Mr. Thurston, billiard-table maker to the Queen, to make a first-rate table for their use at Hong Kong.——Lord Stanley has, it is understood, resolved to give the recommendation of the late committee of the House of Commons on the West Indies and West Africa a fair trial, so far as emigration from Africa to those colonies is concerned.——Mr. Bellamy, the celebrated buss singer, died on Tuesday morning, at the advanced age of 74.——Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris (late Miss A. Kemble) have taken the late mansion of the Governor of Gibraltar, Lieutenant General Sir Robert Wilson, and intend to winter in this country.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

INDIA, AFFGHANISTAN, AND CHINA.

(Abridged from a second edition of the Times of this morning).

The Indian Mail to the 1st of December has arrived, and we have letters and papers to that date. The return of all the British troops through the hostile defiles of the Khyber was fully concluded on the 7th of November. The first division, under General Pollock, succeeded in effecting their march without much difficulty. The second, commanded by General McCaskill, was not equally fortunate, in consequence, as report states, of the neglect of crowning the heights over a most dangerous part of the defile. The enemy, lying concealed in numbers on the watch, and finding this division embarrassed in its movements near Ali Musjid, during the night of the 3rd made an attack on the baggage, a considerable quantity of which fell into their hands. During the skirmishing two officers, Lieutenant Christie, of the Artillery, and Ensign Nicholson, of the 30th Bengal N.I., were killed, as well as upwards of 60 Sepoys and followers, and also a number of camp followers. Two cannon were also taken by them, but one of the guns was retaken on the following morning, as well as the carriage of the other, the Kyberees having concealed the gun itself. With this exception, nothing of consequence appears to have occurred in the return of the troops from Jellalabad to Peshawur, through the most difficult defiles in Asia. The third division, under General Wild, which formed the last one of the army, arrived at Jumrood, the frontier station of the Sikh territory, on the 6th.

The retreat of the British from Cabul was preceded by the destruction of the celebrated bazaar of that capital. Its destruction is stated to have been caused by its having been the principal theatre of the indignities with which the body of the British envoy, Sir W. H. M'Naghten, was treated, subsequent to his murder by Akbkar Khan.

Trophies of various kinds has been brought from Cabul; among them were more than twenty cannons; one of the latter, a large brass gun, having been found too unwieldy, was left on the road by General M'Caskill, but it was afterwards burst by Captain Thomas and the irregulars under his orders, who formed the rear guard. The destruction of this gun, which, it was feared, would be re-placed in triumph in Cabul, was considered as a great service, particularly as it was said that Lord Ellenborough had at one time expressed a desire to have it in India.

British troops were under orders to march through the Sikh dominions in six brigades; the first was to move on the 10th of November. Rumours were current of the probability of certain arrangements being formed between the Sikh army and Sir Henry Fane, the Governor-General, whereby the former was to agree to accept the protection of the British Government, in order to preserve hereafter his throne and life. The Governor-General, with his body-guard, had reached Meerut on the 14th of November, in his progress to Ferozepore, where *fêtes* were to be given on the arrival of the troops from Cabul, and near which place it was expected that interviews would take place between his lordship and the Maharajah, as Shere Singh is commonly called. The commander-in-chief was also on his way from Simla to Ferozepore.

Some apprehension appeared to have been entertained of a collision between the Sikhs and the British troops near Peshawur, and positive orders had been issued to prevent any British soldier or camp follower from entering any village near the camp, and from going to Peshawur.

The Governor-General has made public his intention "to station permanently a large British force of Europeans and natives between the Sutledge and Murkunda," and also to facilitate the navigation of the Indus and its tributary rivers, and to improve the state of the roads between the Sutledge and the Ganges and Jumna. A light-house was ordered to be erected on Minora-point, in the neighbourhood of Kurrachee.

The political agencies established in Scinde, appointed by Lord Auckland, had been abruptly terminated by an order of the present Governor-General, who has placed the whole management of those districts under the care of General Sir Charles Napier, now commanding the Bombay army stationed there. These had, according to rumour, been some further stipulations urged upon the Ameers of Hyderabad, to which they seemed unwilling to assent. Great activity prevailed in the communications between that general and the government of Bombay.

After Majesty's 41st Regiment was about to embark for Europe from Kurrachee, for which purpose transports had been ordered from Bombay.

There had been a heavy fall of rain at Bombay on the 15th of November, which was long and unseasonable event, had caused the cholera to rage among the natives for several days. The health of the island was restored at the period of the departure of the mail

The burning within the year of the five merchant ships from Bombay, which were stated publicly to have been doomed, had produced a strict examination into the facts on the part of the underwriters. Some traces of a conspiracy for the purpose had been discovered

In the interior of India tranquility prevailed, with the exception of the mountainous districts of Bundlekund, to quiet which there was a considerable force collecting in that direction.

The news from China extends to the 13th of Oct. It was said, that a clipper had brought news to a later date of that month, that all was in *statu quo* with waiting for the ratification of the treaty by the Queen, and that opium had risen in price. There is an observation made by our correspondent, in his postscript, to which it may be proper to advert. It is that the pillage and destruction committed on the valleys of the mountains during the retreat from Cabul, and in the dwellings of the most notorious robbers of Asia, and amidst the scenes of the bloody treachery of last January, can not be exclusively attributed to the British troops. The Sikhs were there also, and they had received too many lessons from the Afghans not to feel satisfaction in the retaliation. The horrible account of burning some wounded men by setting fire to their clothes is said to be a gross exaggeration.

[Next week we shall give a more detailed report of the Indian news, with several illustrations which have reached us too late for this week's paper]

WINDSOR, Thursday.—At half-past two o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal highness Prince Albert left the Castle in a travelling carriage and four for Claremont, escorted by a party of the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Lieut. the Earl of Longford. The Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ormonde, Major-General Wemyss, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Mr. Anson, followed in two other Royal carriages, who are the only personages who will be in attendance at Claremont. The Princess Royal, with her French governess, left for Claremont in the forenoon. The Prince of Wales remains at the castle under the care of Lady Lyttleton. The Honourable Misses Liddel and Lister and Mr. O'Gore remain at the castle.

CLAREMONT, Friday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, arrived at Claremont, at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, from Windsor castle, escorted by a party of Hussars. The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the grounds of Claremont. The Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards went out on a shooting excursion, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson and the Hon. C. A. Murray. The Royal party returned about two o'clock. The Royal dinner-party at Claremont yesterday evening included the Duchess of Norfolk, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, Lord Rivers, Hon. C. A. Murray, Mr. George Edward Anson, and Major-General Wemyss.

The eruption of Mount Etna still continues, and presents the same sublime and imposing appearance that it did at the commencement. Every morning a beautiful column is perceived by a zone of snow encircling the upper part of the cone, and thus forming a boundary between the cultivated region, abounding in luxuriant vegetation, and the region of terror and destruction. The fields, even at this season of the year, are clothed with verdure, and the surrounding country, which is rich and highly cultivated, presents the most charming pictures, especially when lighted up by the moon or by the flames of Etna. The lava continues to flow in a broad stream in the direction of the Valle del Bovo.

By a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls, which appears in a provincial journal, we learn that her Majesty's steamer Spitfire was ordered from the Sappadilla Keys, bound to Honduras, with two companies of the 3rd West India Regiment. Only one man was lost.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—We observe that this popular theatre closes for the season on Saturday, the 14th instant, when Mr. Webster, the well-known and enterprising lessee, will take his benefit. Nothing in the drama the world can boast of could possibly more attractive than the bill of fare provided for the occasion, and we heartily wish him what he deserves, an overflowing "bumper." We understand that, brilliant as have been the entertainments at this theatre during the present season, arrangements have been already completed, by which they will be entirely outshone during the next. Mr. William Farren having undertaken the stage-management, an appointment which must excite in every playgoer the most lively anticipations. Mr. Webster has at length prevailed on the head landlord to permit of the introduction of gas, an alteration which will not be least conspicuous amongst the new improvements.

THE REVENUE.—By the official returns of the public income made up to Thursday, we regret to perceive a very considerable falling off for the year just completed. The circumstance is more to be deplored when consideration is given to the extraordinary efforts which have been made, in the course of the past year, to arrest the downward and ruinous career of failing finances with rising expenditure. The total decrease on the year, as compared with the quarter ending January 5, 1841, is £922,680. The decrease on the quarter just ended, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, is £240,062. That our readers may have at one view the present and recent position of the revenue, in relation to the principal resources from which it is drawn, we subjoin a few statements collated from the general table:—

	CUSTOMS.	
Total amount of customs duty for the year ending Jan. 5, 1842		£19,899,585
Ditto for Jan. 5, 1843		19,075,310
Exhibiting a decrease in Customs receipts of		824,275
	EXCISE.	
Year ending Jan. 5, 1842		12,580,918
Ditto ditto 1843		11,407,504
Decrease in Excise		1,173,614
	STAMPS.	
Year ending Jan. 5, 1842		6,709,446
Ditto ditto 1843		6,491,000
Decrease in Stamps		218,346
	TAXES.	
Year ending Jan. 5, 1842		4,452,911
Ditto ditto 1843		4,243,592
Decrease in Taxes		209,319

Thus, in these four main trunks of our fiscal system, the *deficit* on the year amounts to the enormous sum of £2,425,554. In the produce from Crown lands there is a falling off of £29,000. To the credit account of the year goes the whole sum yet received under the Income-tax, and which is stated at £5,71,056. The Post-office receipts have risen from £455,000 to £505,000, an increase of £150,000.

On Tuesday evening last, the brig Mayflower, of Gainsborough, laden with oak for the dockyard, was wrecked on the Plymouth breakwater—crew all saved.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—Thursday evening, about half-past five o'clock, a fire broke out in the workshops of Messrs. Foster and Stewart, the extensive joiners and builders, in Lawton-street. It was filled with lumber and new work, all of which, with the buildings, were destroyed. The buildings on the same site were completely destroyed about nine years ago by a similar calamity.

Thursday night a fire broke out in the office of Stamps and Taxes at Somerset House, which was fortunately discovered immediately after, which enabled the firemen to get it under without the building sustaining any material damage.

Meagan, whose case is alluded to in another part of our paper, was tried this morning at the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of wilful murder; but, as we anticipated, he was only found guilty of the secondary crime of *Manslaughter*, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

FINE ARTS.

THE GABRIELLE OF DE LA ROCHE.

Art is not merely English, or French, or German, or Italian. Her presence has embellished many lands—her spirit animated many nations. She is universal in her best and brightest attributes, restricting her influences to no peculiar spot of earth, nor confining her charms to any one language or people. Beauty of form is still beautiful, although the artist be of a clime far distant from our own; and truth and fulness of expression must be recognised and appreciated wherever displayed, or by whomsoever produced. In fine, nature is still nature; and the germ of poetical feeling is similar in its manifestations wherever they may happen to be shown. The delineation—the realization upon canvass or upon paper—of the natural and poetic, requires qualities of the highest kind; and believing this, it is to us at once a duty and a pleasure to embellish our pages with fac similes of the productions of foreign artists, whenever such seem worthy of reflection. Already have we given specimens from the German—the Zeitlemoos, and a picture from the rising Düsseldorf school;—and more than once our French neighbours have afforded a picture for the gravers of our artists. In one instance we gave a wood-cut copy of a French portrait of Napoleon, in which that troubler of Europe is represented by the artist De la Roche, perhaps more truthfully than by Canova himself; to say nothing of the favourite *David*. We now give a specimen from another picture by De la Roche—the subject "Gabrielle." Its beauty was with us the motive for engraving it, and our subscribers will doubtless at once acknowledge the sufficiency of the reason. The expression of the face is melancholy even to sorrow; grief weighs heavy upon the eyelids, and the mouth has fixed upon it those signs of sadness which are akin to weeping. Staying one step short of the loud and noisy outward expressions of grief, the entire physiognomy has yet perhaps a deeper, sadder, expression, and the artist has confined the whole countenance within those classic outlines, which in themselves give an air of chastity and elegance to the portraiture of the sorrow-stricken girl. Perhaps its entire character might be summed up in the three words—it is classic, natural, and effective. To descend from the picture to its frame, even the border is elegant and in itself a clever piece of engraving, ornamental to that which it surrounds, and particularly useful in relieving from the pressure of a steam-press the picture set within it.

FLORICULTURE.

ELEGANT CLARKIA.

This plant is a comparatively modern introduction. To speak of its beauty is superfluous, as it is fully acknowledged by the fact, that, though known in English gardens but a few years, it is universally cultivated. There are three species usually grown as summer flowers, all of them distinguished by their curious unguiculate or clawed petals; our figure represents *C. elegans* the plant rising to the height of nearly three feet. Like other Californian annuals, the treatment they require is what is technically called half-hardy. The first sowing should be made upon a gentle hot bed, about the beginning of March, spreading the seed evenly on a stratum of very light earth; immediately after sowing shut the frame under which the seed is sown close down, but as soon as the plants appear above the earth some care is necessary to prevent them becoming drawn, a little fresh air should be admitted, by tilting the light about an inch every day, increasing the quantity in a gradual manner, until the plants are strong enough to bear exposure to the open air, by the middle of April they will be large enough to bear removal, and may be at once transplanted to the places they are designed to ornament, observing to shade them for the first week after planting, by whelming a flower-pot or some such thing over them, they also require to be watered every evening until established. These plants afford a constant supply of flowers from May till the end of July; and if another sowing is made about the time the first are transplanted, the succession may be continued until the plants are destroyed by the autumn frosts. This second sowing should be made after a shower of rain, while the earth is yet moist, for if the seed be committed to the earth while the latter is in a dry state, and similar weather continue for even a short time, the vitality of the seed is with difficulty aroused. The Clarkias are most ornamental when planted in masses, that is, a bed planted entirely with one kind; small beds filled in this manner, and judiciously arranged, offer a most beautiful and varied contrast. The plants, when disposed in this or any other manner, require to be planted a foot distant from each other.

WORCESTER.—MASONIC FESTIVAL.—In the course of the last week the festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated by the brethren in the "faithful city" with the customary observances. About 70 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous banquet, served in the magnificent masonic hall. F. Eginton, Esq., presided on the occasion. The loyal and masonic toasts engaged the attention of the assembly till a late hour. Never before has Worcester witnessed such a masonic assemblage.

ACCIDENT TO THE DOVER COACH.—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.—On Saturday night, about half-past seven o'clock, an accident occurred to the Phœnix Dover coach, which had just arrived from Dover, at the Bricklayers' Arms, in the Old Kent-road. The coachman had got down from the box, as customary, giving the horses in charge to a man at their heads. Several of the passengers also got down, leaving three others, two gentlemen and a boy, on the roof. In a few minutes the leaders were startled by the sudden cracking of a carter's whip, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the man to stop them, set off at full gallop through the gate in the New Kent-road, and proceeded at a tremendous pace, with the reins dragging at their heels, towards Westminster-bridge. The passengers on the outside were in the greatest terror, and the shouts of the people in their endeavours to stop the horses but increased the animals' speed. They passed the Elephant and Castle without coming in contact with any of the numerous omnibuses plying there, and pursued their career along the St. George's-road, until they got to the Marshgate, in the Westminster-road, through which they dashed on the right-hand side, without the least damage. The branch coach of the Dover mail had but an instant previously passed through the gate on the same side, and had they met the collision would have been most fearful. The coachman of the branch coach, seeing the dangerous situation of the passengers, immediately pulled up and despatched a man after them. By the time the horses had reached the foot of Westminster-bridge, they began to slacken their speed, and the two gentlemen availed themselves of that circumstance to clamber over the roof of the coach and descended behind, which they effected in safety, but the boy was afraid to attempt it. Just as the horses reached the centre of the bridge a boy with a truck, another branch Dover coach, and a brewer's dray were coming in an opposite direction, and there being no room for them to pass, they all came with fearful violence against the dray, and by the collision the coach was overturned, and the lad was thrown violently on to the pavement, and miraculously escaped unhurt. One of the leaders was killed on the spot, and the forepart of the coach was smashed to pieces. The lad drawing the truck fortunately escaped with only a few bruises. The damage done to the coach is very considerable.

THE CANADA MAIL.—Adverting to a rumour which appeared in our publication of Saturday last, in which it was stated that the mail from Canada for England had been lost on its passage across the St. Lawrence, the coast containing it being sunk by the ice, we are happy in being able to inform our readers that the missing mail was fortunately and extraordinarily recovered. It was found seven leagues below the city of Quebec, shored and safely floating upon the ice, perfectly sound and dry, and was brought home in the Columbia with the rest of the American mail.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.

No. XXVI.

PETER BORTHWICK, M.P.

No political party ever gained possession of place and power, or seemed likely to be able to attain it, without finding in its ranks some of those hangers-on of more pretension than merit, who have been dragged into a certain degree of elevation by the progress of the whole party upwards. They occupy rather a peculiar, and, if they were at all sensitive, anything but an agreeable position; too incompetent to be employed in any of the higher grades of office, and yet too noisy and active to be altogether overlooked. Besides, in the days of adversity they have been generally employed in business that could not have so well been done by men of greater note; and, if provoked by too marked a contempt, they might make some awkward revelations—a danger not to be risked by discreet politicians. They are, therefore, tolerated as necessary evils—permitted indefinite length of speech in the House, and the run of the clubs out of it—a seat at a great man's table at those party dinners which are so far public that exclusion from them would be the "cut direct"—and the lively hope of a diplomatic or consular appointment, on the credit of which they may live, if they be clever enough to get others to trust them on the strength of it. Such are the general features of a trader in politics—a character not confined to any one party—nor, perhaps, altogether inapplicable to the gentleman we are about to introduce.

Yet Mr. Borthwick—or Peter, as he is generally called, having arrived at that stage of notoriety at which the Mr. can be dropped—is not without a spice of cleverness, if cleverness may be defined as the talent for "getting on." Of his birth and connections we know nothing—as is the case of many of the heroes of antiquity, both are wrapped in obscurity. He received some of his education, at least, at one of the universities, as it appears he was a Fellow Commoner of Downing College, Cambridge. His first appearance in what may be called public life was during the height of the agitation of the slavery question, when he delivered lectures in the different provincial towns in favour of the gradual emancipation of the slaves, as opposed to the plan for giving them immediate freedom; on the same subject he held disputations with the abolitionists, with what success in individual cases is not ascertained, but on the whole he must have given satisfaction to his employers, the West India proprietors, for at the close of his labours he received a vote of thanks from them, accompanied by something more substantial, a splendid service of plate and a public dinner. At one period of his life he seems to have turned his attention to the stage, both as writer and actor; but finding his "occupation gone" in these respects, he took to the public line as a politician, and after his exertions as a lecturer, above alluded to, he got himself returned for the borough of Evesham in 1834, and sat for that town till the dissolution in 1837. In the ensuing election he was again returned, but split upon the "rock ahead" of sailors on the sea of politics—a petition. He was unseated, and, till 1841, England continued to exist as a nation, though deprived of his services as a legislator. At the last general election, however, he was again returned, though then "residing abroad;" and in Parliament he still sits.

Peter Borthwick's oratory is, in matter and manner, of that style of mediocrity to which, if displayed in poetry, men, gods, and columns unite in denying immortality. He is fluent enough, and has a full command of words, but as to ideas and illustrations they are the most perfect commonplace. The rising of Peter is the signal for honourable members to lean back in all the repose of inattention; the reporters at the same moment lay down their pencils, knowing from frequent experience, probably by orders from headquarters, that Peter is not worth the space he would fill if permitted. By no journal is Peter more cavalierly treated in this respect than by the *Times*. He represents no party, is the advocate of no particular interest, and, as there is nothing to be feared from his opposition, nothing but his single vote to be gained by his support, there is no motive for listening to him; so Peter "suffers not thinking on" accordingly. Much of this arises from the peculiar constitution of the House of Commons; for, in a mixed assembly, we are not at all sure but Peter would have the advantage of many greater names. His enunciation is particularly clear and correct, and, though savouring a little of the elocution master, his delivery of what he has to say is very commendable. It is in the matter of his discourse that Peter fails the most.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXII.

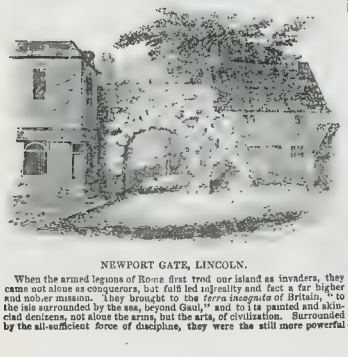
FULHAM CHURCH.

The delightful belt of country around London has before afforded us subjects of illustration, and we this week again select a suburban church, from one of the many which give interest to the banks of the Thames. All Saints, Fulham, is situated at a short distance from the river; its venerable tower of grey stone, 96 feet in height, rising above the houses that intervene between them. There is no authentic account of the date of the building, although there is good reason to suppose that the tower was erected either in the close of the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century. It contains ten bells, which have been long and deservedly celebrated for their melodious peals. The last important alteration in the interior of the church was effected in 1840, when, at an expense of nearly £2,000, of which sum £1,600 was obtained by voluntary contributions, it was very materially improved. Several large tombs and monuments, which had interfered with the accommodation of the parishioners, were removed into the belfry, where they now form a convenient and handsome monumental chapel, through which the church may be entered from the west. The double pews were converted into single ones. A new and far better position was gained for the desk, the pulpit, and the font. The approach and sight of the communion-table were cleared from the obstruction of several large masses of the old walls. And as the result of all these alterations, together with an enlargement of the area of the building at the north-eastern end, 261 new seats were gained, of which number 172 are free, while many of the remainder were rendered more commodious than before. The Bishop of London, who often preaches here, has since presented to the church a new window of stained glass, which has been placed over the communion-table. The present vicar is the Rev. R. G. Baker.

There are many traditions floating in the neighbourhood, all more or less having reference to Bishop Bonner, who resided here. It is said that dungeons and instruments of torture have been discovered, with traces of subterranean passages under the palace in which he resided.

In the churchyard, which abuts toward the west upon the gardens of Fulham Palace, where the Bishops of London have resided for upwards of twelve centuries, are the tombs of the following prelates of that see, who were all buried here, Bishops Compton, Robinson, Gibson, Sherlock, Hayter, Lowth, and Randolph; and within the church are tablets to the memory of Bishop Henchman, who died in 1675, Bishop Gibson, and the late Bishop Porteus. The churchyard also contains the remains of many other distinguished men, amongst whom we may mention, Enseley, Archbishop of Dublin; Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, commander of the Queen Charlotte on the 4th June 1797; and latest but not least regretted—Theodore Hook, who long resided in the corner house contiguous to the church, as shown in our engraving. His talents are too fresh in the recollection of every reader to render any lengthened reference necessary. As a wit, a novelist, and a political writer, he was known but to be admired; and had Fulham no other claim to interest, here is one sufficient to mark it out.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



NEWPORT GATE, LINCOLN.

When the armed legions of Rome first trod our island as invaders, they came not alone as conquerors, but full led inReality and fact a far higher and nobler mission. They brought to the *terra incognita* of Britain, "to the isle surrounded by the sea, beyond Gaul," and to its painted and skin-clad denizens, not alone the arms, but the arts, of civilization. Surrounded by the all-sufficient force of discipline, they were the still more powerful possessors of knowledge, and opposed to the naked bodies of the Britons, the fierce valour of our fore-fathers only availed to render the slaughter of the English warriors more general and complete. But subjugation of the land was yet a greater gain to the conquered than to the conquerors. From sunny Italy they brought the arts of peace. Roads soon stretched across the breadth and along the length of the land, teaching the power of concentrated exertion, and bestowing the advantages of internal traffic and communication. Temples arose, dedicated to at least less sanguinary gods than those which at the bands of Druids required and received human sacrifices; and houses, fortifications, and *streets* were constructed with such powers of durability, that even to our day may portions here and there be traced out—the existing, tangible records of labours completed full sixteen centuries ago. The very word *street* carries with its every-day and commonplace signification a kind of undercurrent memory of our long-gone Roman masters, and many of our best roads, for which M'Adam has most of the praise and all the profit, owe their firm foundations to the Roman era. Here and there, too, may the curious trace out a Roman camp. In Strand-lane, London, a narrow and far from cleanly or prudent byway from the Strand to the Thames, is still a very perfect Roman bath—to the north, in Bilton, the self-taught historian of smoky Birmingham, traced out the immense wall built under Roman guidance to arrest the inroads of the then barbarous Scots—and at Lincoln still stands an archway which bad Roman workmen for its founders. Our sketch displays it as it still exists—a circular arch spanning one of the roads out of the ancient city of Lincoln—*Lincoln above hill.* Close by are the undermined remains of the old castle, capping a bold eminence; and, crossing the street, a few minutes' walk places one under the shadow of the cathedral—certainly one of the finest which England still may boast. Here not long ago was hung Great Tom, a giant bell, whose tones were said to be heard full twenty miles over the surrounding country; it has, however, given place to a modern and less ponderous successor, cast from the metal of the old bell. But the name of the architect of the cathedral, equally with the builder of the arch, has been lost in the current of time, leaving only their works to be their monument. *Newport* Gate—the name *new* sounds oddly, as saying much the arch, upon which the force of sixteen hundred winters has been expended in vain, yet still serves to show how a word will sometimes hold in use long after its proper application has passed away—stretches, as it should do, over a Roman road, running almost straight as an arrow for many miles from the city. The arch itself is formed of six and twenty large stones, placed together apparently without mortar, and *having no key-stone.* The gate is formed externally of similar materials, and had originally two smaller arches on either side the principal entrance. Of these, one is lost; the other, by sinking the road, has been rendered serviceable, and long may it continue so, and remain with *Newport*, an old and visible memorial of one of those stages through which the varying destinies of our country passed,

Ere was achieved,
Her present proud pre-eminence.

VIEWS IN PARIS.—No. II.

THE PALAIS ROYAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Here is a sketch of the grand edifice constructed by Cardinal Richelieu in 1629, and terminated in ten years, on the site of the Hôtels Mercœur and Rambouillet. Le Mercier was the architect. It was first called the Hôtel Richelieu, then the Palais Cardinal, and finally the present name, the Palais Royal. Richelieu bequeathed it to Louis XIII.; and his widow, Ann of Austria, with her son, Louis XIV., lived in the building. Louis XIV., in 1692, bestowed it as a marriage gift on his nephew, Philip of Orleans, on the union between the latter and Maria Frances of Bourbon. What was done with the edifice by Philippe Egalité is well known. To recruit his exhausted finances he transformed his princely residence into a bazaar, the receptacle for the gambler and the sensualist. The façade in the Rue St Honoré was built after the designs of Moreau, and the architect Louis constructed the wings surrounding the garden. There was formerly a noble saloon in the right wing of the palace, capable of containing more than 3000 persons. *Molière's* comedians and the Italian company performed there; but it was burnt down in 1763, and a similar fate attended in 1781 the Opera-house built on the site. There are now two theatres in the Palais Royal, one bearing that name in the angle of the Rue Montpensier, and the other (the Théâtre Français) in the Rue Richelieu. The palace front in the Rue St. Honoré has two pavilions with Doric and Ionic columns. There are two courts, a magnificent façade with pavilions with Ionic columns, surmounted by a pediment. The circuitous galleries and arcades are a promenade in all weather. The state apartments were last inhabited by Queen Christina on her arrival from Spain after the forced abdication at Valencia. The immense square on passing the porticoes is very striking, with its large circular basin and its pretty fountain emitting water in all directions. The garden is 700 feet long and 300 broad, and was once a most fashionable promenade. The two parterres, with grass and flowers, with the statues of Apollo and Daus, have still a fairy-like appearance. The exquisite piece of statuary, the woman with the snake coiled round the ankle, stops every spectator. Thanks to Louis Philippe, the gaming-tables are closed for ever, nor are there in the subterranean rooms the sinks of vice formerly witnessed. The most singular of these tenements is now the Café des Aveugles, where a blind band, blind actors and actresses, exhibit their talents, accompanied by a famous drummer called the "Savage," who makes the welkin ring with his battle piece on a series of drums. At this café you only pay for your refreshments, and a motley group is to be seen. A celebrated ventriloquist, called the "Man with the Doll," is now in the *corps dramatique.* Ladies no longer walk in these garden with powdered hair and trains, and men with bag-wig and sword. The parterres are now generally surrounded by children and nursery-maids, and the foot passengers are those who wish to take the short cut to the Place Carrousel from the Rue Vivienne. The shopkeepers swell the list of bankruptcies, such is the falling off of trade, which may be attributed as much to the cheating propensities of the tradesmen. Rents have lately fallen considerably in the Palais Royal owing to this decay, for splendid shops and magazines start up in every direction in other quarters. Although not in its palmy days, there is enough still to dazzle a provincial in the splendid shops of the Palais Royal. Everything in the world may be obtained there, whether for the epicure, the gourmand, or the virtuoso. Let me recommend you, as the first course, to enter that blacking shop. The polite attendant will take off your hat, or cloak, or coat. He will point gravely to an elevated seat, with a staring red velvet covering. Do not be alarmed. Put your foot on an iron scraper, and there you are, sitting three feet above the level of the floor. Take the newspaper, which will be offered to you, and read. Never mind the two men who will seize each limb. Raise your head and descend. Let the two assistants continue their avocation. Then walk to a little counter and pay twopence. Look at yourself in a mirror. Can you recognise your figure. You entered the salon, bespattered with mud, and your whole toilette in disorder. You walk out a "cavalier sans tâche." Now you are civilised. Your well polished boots, well brushed habiliments entitle you to turn into the Café Foy. "Garçon," you cry, "a glass of absinth." A voice like the deep thunder will roll out "Bon." It is the celebrated rival of Lablache, the waiter whose voice "in the lowest depths is deeper still." You have now an appetite. Where shall we dine? At Very's, at Vefour's, or at the Trois Frères Provençaux? Ah! then you disdain the Parisian *bons* shops. You scorn to economise, and eat a dinner for one shilling and eightpence—beginning with oysters, a soup, a course of fish, a made dish, a piece de resistance, fish, flesh, or fowl, and often game, and a dessert. I see you recoil at the "cheap and nasty system." You are suspicious as to the animals you may take a slice of. Your laudlady has talked to you seriously of mussing cats, stray bowwows, and of a horse that was seen in the last stage of consumption at the door of Yon's and Richard's. Oh! you are aristocratical. You must enter those fairy saloons, vulgarly called restaurants. You must have marble tables and gilded columns. You must have white and gold, bronze candelabra, and myriads of waiters to anticipate every wish. You would have your iced champagne, your Château Margaux or Laffitte, your Clos Vougeot with the cachet, your Chambertin, your Sauterne, your Sillery, your Chablis with the oysters. You must have the perfection of the cuisine Française, so luxuriant and varied. You must have a purée à la Crecy, then some hors d'œuvres, an anchovy salad or some thou, a filet de bœuf sauté au vin de Madère, a ragoos au vin de Champagne, a perdrix à la puree, a blanquette de veau, a vol au vent. You would take an escalope de saumon aux truffes, a poulet Normand. Never mind what Abernethy has written. You have passed the Rubicon, so fall foul of the entremets; take your dessert, and then sally forth to the Rotonde to enjoy the air and assist digestion, where a chasse café and a petit verre will aid your intent. You are then ripe for Dejazet, if to laugh; or, if you are inclined to slumber, choose a French tragedy at the Théâtre Français.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 3rd January, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The true commencement of our season has at last arrived—the Opera-house Ball has taken place—that ball which has preserved, amongst other ancient habits, that of being considered the official inauguration of the Parisian winter. We accordingly find that our fashionable circles are already in full activity. The English embassy has been the first to open its ample portals; the Sardinian ambassor has followed the example; and on Monday last the ambassadress of Austria has done the honours of her hotel with that exquisite grace and amenity of manner that is habitual to her. Amidst all these gaities, however, we have as yet seen nothing new or very remarkable in the ladies' dresses that has not before been the subject of comment in my former letters. Let me, however, except from this a most delicious novelty which I observed at one of our most fashionable réunions, in the shape of trimming to a ball dress. It was composed of roulleaux of blue, rose-coloured, or bright green marabout feathers going round the bottom of triple flounces of white or rose tulle, and I assure you it was employed with the most brilliant and happy effect But it is not with dress that our élégantes are at the present moment the most taken up. The occurrence of the jour de l'an has turned all thoughts in another direction; and those little presents, those kind remembrances, which sustain and recal friendship, have engrossed the thoughts of every one here. As usual, these presents have a fashion in themselves, as we generally find that some particular article enjoys a predominance in public estimation; and, if we are to believe report, Cashmeres have formed the most general, and perhaps the most acceptable, keepsakes of any that have been offered for the New Year's gift. A fashionable writer in one of our periodicals remarks—"Would you know that which you should offer to the woman you love, reflect for one moment upon that which women love most. It is an old maxim, that small presents cement friendship; but it is still more true, that large gifts do more good. Amongst those things which are always certain to succeed we may class the Cashmere." "The Cashmere is always in the first rank of estimation, if the lady is young, pretty, or if she is coquettish; it is still more acceptable if she is old, ugly, or wise." And it is upon this principle, I suppose, that presents of this sort have been so general. Perhaps the next in female estimation, as it certainly stands in point of fashion, is the bracelet, which, as now made here, is certainly one of the most beautiful and elegant ornaments that can be imagined. The elastic ones are the most in vogue, and they certainly have the great advantage of adapting themselves to all the proportions of the arm on which they are worn, whether high up the arm or otherwise; and they still possess the farther merit that they cannot be lost, inasmuch as they are formed without clasps or other fastenings. I do not know whether in any of my former communications I have mentioned the embroidered velvet mittens, which have lately been so much the fashion, or the white Cashmere reticules, embroidered with gold, or coloured silk, or needlework; if I have not I should now call your attention to them, as they form one of the most coquettish and charming trifles now in vogue. As I have before remarked, the season is at the present moment but just commenced; it is, therefore, hardly possible to say what is the most prevailing fashion; I trust, however, that my next communication will be more satisfactory, and, wishing you the compliments of the new year, I shall now take my leave.

Henriette de B.

CHESS.

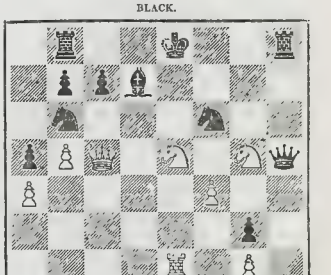
Solution to problem No. 12.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Q ch. at Kt sq.	K takes Q
Kt ch.	K to corner
Kt ch.	R takes Kt
R takes R ch.	R interposes
R takes R checkmate	

PROBLEM, No. 13.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

MUSIC.—ORIGINAL PAPER.

ON DRAMATIC MELODY OR RECITATIVE.

According to the Venerable Herodotus, *par excellence*, the Father of History, Archilochus, who lived in the times of Candaules and Gyges, kings of Lydia, *circa* the 14th Olympiad or 724 years A.C., was the inventor of recitative or dramatic melody. This is sufficient authority for its high antiquity, although probably its success during the life of the inventor, and its subsequent neglect down to comparatively modern times, were partially attributable to the turn of mind which was unfortunately super-induced by the disappointments and disgraces, for other causes, which the Parian had to encounter. Alluding to this Horace says—

Archilochum proprio rabies armavit Iambo.

The Ancients all concur in their admiration of those who recited well; and perhaps the wonderful effects ascribed to the different modes of the Greek music were chiefly or, it may be, wholly owing to the skilful dramatic melody with which the poetry was accompanied. Indeed as it is agreed on all hands that harmony, in its modern acceptation, was anciently unknown, it is highly feasible to assume that the passionate excitements alluded to were caused by the changes and sudden transitions which the modulative music of the day so readily admitted, and which even now, judiciously used, are the soul of our highest order of composition, sacred recitative.

On the birth of the opera in Italy, the performance simply consisted of a dialogued action or story, delivered in a kind of florid chant, which gradually assumed all the chromatic beauties reflected upon by each new discovery in the art of counterpoint, till it reached a perfection about the commencement of the present century, from the strength and beauty of which it has been since rapidly degenerating. For here it may be said that as the cradle of every art or science in progress of time generally becomes its grave, the Italian stage of the present day exhibits a similar tomb-like appearance, in respect to the vivid and startling truth of the recitative or dramatic melody of the days of some by-gone *Maestri*. Be it understood that this censure is addressed only to the framers of the modern recitative, to the systematic constructors who, in perhaps a laudable love for melody, have nevertheless erroneously placed continuous melody where they should not, and who thereby lay passion and feeling and their compounds and changes at the mercy of a pretty phrase, which must be repeated a dozen times, because, forsooth! the first time it was heard (unconnected with any meaning) it was deemed pretty! True recitative or dramatic melody is superior to all this; as is evident in the immortal works of Gluck, Handel, our own Purcell, Arne, and a few others. The real fault of the now to be rejected popular recitative is that it is too generic—the same notes will equally well announce a marriage feast or a funeral, a parade to a battle or an invitation to repose! How often do we hear a *scena* between two lovers, one all fire and jealousy, the other all tenderness and devotion, preposterously and alternately coupling the most contrary feelings (contrary as indicated by the words) with one and the same strain! Nothing can be more at variance with truth or probability. It is an outrage, moreover, upon music's eloquence.

So much for those who wilfully corrupt dramatic melody from the purity of its intention, leaving the means, as many of the *maestri* of our day most certainly have, of doing better and nobler things. A very few words will suffice for the remaining censure, which is due to those who, through indolence or impertinent reliance upon a fine organ, are careless or indifferent as to how the meaning of their words (either in recitative, or *parlante*, singing, but more particularly in recitative) is given or conveyed; and who are so ignorant as not to know that the *voz humana*, when not coupled with sense, if it had the sound "most dulcet of enchantment," would fail to charm and captivate even the most common ears.

And now for the reverse of the picture, the pleasing task of recalling some bygone worthies to the recollection of many who have been delighted by them, and presenting others to their more particular notice, who in the present day are worthy examples of the beauty and power of dramatic melody.

Who is there, recollecting Incledon's "Comfort ye, my people," that will not lament such recitative is now-a-days a rarity? Then, again, the mighty and majestic Bartleman in "Thus saith the Lord," and "Behold, I tell you a mystery,"—the singer appearing almost on a pantry with the inspired penner! Brahams! Deeper, and deeper still," so often cited for its intense judgment and feeling, here claims especial notice for its possession of every requisite to dramatic melody. Let not the scrupulous or over-lastidious be offended by the use of the term dramatic, as applied to sacred subjects; the mysteries of the Passion were originally dramatic: but here no more is intended by the term, than that greater pictorial or descriptive power which the form of that mode of presentation exhibits, *ad captandum*, the select as well as the *profanum vulgus*. Is not Milton's "Samson Agonistes" a dramatic poem? And what can, with the exception of its divine prototype, be more full of holy truth, strength, and beauty?

But to recur to the more immediate object or subject of this paper, namely, the invention of od Archilochus, and see what use (the abuse has been already complained of) some few distinguished *artistes* of the present day; and, we are proud to say, they are still of native growth, however foreign "gardening," as Evelyn would say, "may boast of their culture and improvement." First and foremost among these proudly stands Mrs. Alfred Shaw; a lady physically and mentally endowed with every quality that can constitute a great singer. It is a common thing to hear the Italians say, that a fine voice is ninety-nine parts out of a hundred towards perfection in the vocal art; but this, like the Greek orator's opinion of the all-influential power of action in eloquence, is far from being of so mighty an importance as they would have us believe. There is something far beyond it: judgment, taste, feeling, and clearness of enunciation, have made many a great singer in the absence of physical advantages—witness Pacmerotti, of the last age, and Garcia, the father of Malibran, whose voices, unaided by their exquisite skill, would perhaps have been deemed inharmonious and unpleasant. But how much more must we be delighted with a singer, who, in the possession of one of the finest organs in the world, enchants us with "sound *plus ultra* than mere melodious utterance—a singer who while she fills the ear with sweet sounds, touches the heart by the deepest pathos, and wraps the judgment also in the most enthusiastic admiration of her exquisite taste and skill! Such a singer is Mrs. Alfred Shaw—such a one she always gave promise to be—and such she has verified herself by her performance of "Artaxerxes." From the opening words, "Dear Artabanes! glad I meet thee here," gladdened and delighted were we throughout every succeeding scene to the final close of the Opera. It would far exceed our limits to enumerate all the passages which she gave with such exquisite fidelity to the various feelings which they required; in fact we should have to print every line allotted to the part of "Artaxerxes" in the libretto, and say as Johnson said of Goldsmith, *nihil tetigit non ornavit!* But of what nature was her ornament? No impertinent intrusions upon the sacredness of her text, no silly roulades, no ostentatious and misplaced exhibitions of vocal power in unmeaning agility; all was solemn, tender, impassioned, or dejected, as each sentiment she had to utter demanded; in short, her recitative or dramatic melody did ample justice to the finely-conceived melopeia of the composer, who, in this department of his opera has left us a model of grandeur and truth which has not been since surpassed. We have dwelt thus long upon the declamatory parts of Mrs. Shaw's performance because we deem them the lowest portion of her merits, and are happy to see that they have been appreciated so thoroughly by one whom we fearlessly pronounce the greatest singer of her time. The aria parts do not come so immediately under our discussion, but suffice it to say they were as exquisitely given as the grander portions of the opera. The well-known "In infancy" was sung with peculiar tenderness and expression.

Although it is a slight digression from the exclusive subject of this paper, we cannot refrain from speaking in the highest terms of Miss Ranforth's aria, or song part of *Mandane*, which was admirably executed throughout: but may we venture, with the kindest respect for the undoubted abilities of that amiable young cantatrice, to request her to consider and enunciate her *musica parlante* with a little more clearness of intonation, and follow in the glorious footsteps of the vindicatrix of English song, who nightly by her side evinces the mighty magic there is in true recitative or dramatic melody!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Miss Sebilla Novello will make her appearance shortly at Drury-Lane theatre, in an English version of "La Gazza Ladra;" and it is very probable that her sister, Clara, will also appear at the same house, for a limited period in the spring.

It is stated that both Dupper and Staudigl will appear at Covent-Garden in Rossini's opera of "Guillaume Tell."

A new vaudeville is in rehearsal at the Princess's theatre, the libretto by a popular author, and the music by Messrs. E. J. Loder and C. Hodgson Purcell. According to a statement made by Mr. E. F. Rimbault, F.R.S., in the *Musical World*, Purcell composed nearly forty dramatic pieces, although he died at the early age of thirty seven.

ZINGARELLI.—It is stated that the celebrated hymn, "God save the Emperor," was composed by Zingarelli, and not by Haydn, as has been generally understood. The latter introduced the melody, with variations, in one of his quartets, and thereby had the credit of being the composer of it.

"La Donna del Lago" (English version) is to be brought out at Covent-Garden; the part of *Malcolm* by Mrs. Alfred Shaw.

"FAITHLESS FANNY."—On Monday the Chamber of the Civil Tribunal was engaged in hearing the suit instituted by Mdlle. Therese Elssler against M. Leon Pillet, the manager of the French Opera, for having made a seizure of furniture at her residence, under the idea that it belonged to her sister, Fanny Elssler, against whom he had obtained a judgment. The plaintiff proved that the property belonged to her alone, and the tribunal, after having heard counsel on both sides, decided that the seizure was illegal, and ordered it to be restored.

LITERATURE.

The commencement of a new year seems to offer to us a fit opportunity of explaining to our readers the principles by which we are resolved to be governed in the future conduct of this department of our journal. Circumstances, into the detail of which it would be needless to enter, have hitherto prevented us from devoting so much attention to the concerns of literature as we could have wished, and as many of our friends no doubt expected. Arrangements have, however, we are happy to announce, been made, by which the desires of our readers will in future be amply supplied, and we have great pleasure in informing all who take an interest in the success of this journal, that we mean henceforth regularly to set apart a considerable portion of our space to criticisms on the literary novelties o the day. We hope thus to open up a fresh and ample source of gratification for that wide circle of the community by whom our exertions in other fields have been so highly appreciated and zealously supported, and in doing so we have the satisfaction of knowing that, by a strict adherence to the plan we have chalked out for ourselves, we shall at the same time be enabled to accomplish a public object, of no small importance, with reference to its bearing on the highest interests of literature, which appears to us to be very inadequately, or rather not at all, performed by any other organ of public opinion at present existing. While some critics are too pedantic, some too splenetic and narrow-minded, some too superficial, some too bigoted to their own views, and most of them too limited in their range, we intend to present in our pages a complete and faithful picture of the literature of the time, of such dimensions as not to fatigue the mind by the inordinate demand on its attention, yet fully sufficient to embrace the whole extent of the subject, and pursue it into all its ramifications. We determine, in short, henceforward to notice every book that is of a character to interest the public generally, or any considerable portion of it. Should the work appear to challenge particular accuracy of analysis, we shall prepare a complete and adequate abstract of its contents, and in all cases we shall furnish a due proportion of those extracts, which are so indispensable to a right judgment that they have been pronounced by one of the most acute of critics—by Hume himself, to be the staple of criticism. We shall be guided as to the length of our comments, and as to the æsthetical opinions we may deem ourselves called upon to pass on the works submitted to our review, solely by a strict and unbiassed regard to the relative importance of the materials from which we prepare the literary banquet of the week. No corner shall be left unexplored of that wide and attractive domain in which we shall expatiate—

"That wild where weeds and flowers promiscuous shoot"—

—that garden which tempts with no "forbidden fruit." We hope, paradoxical as the expectation may appear, to suit the tastes of all the world—to be neither too scholastic for those who wish to combine amusement with instruction, nor too popular for those who are in search of something better than the mere commonplaces of which reviews are too frequently made up. It need hardly be remarked that, from the commanding position which this journal has now attained, and the great influence which our immense and yet select circulation ensures to it, among those classes whose approbation is most to be coveted - results which are the fruit of an expenditure on the part of its proprietors, and of efforts on the part of its managers, never yet surpassed, perhaps not equalled, by any newspaper—a notice from us must be an object of ambition to authors and publishers generally. These are some writers, we are aware, the disgrace, and, so far as their petty influence extends, the bane, of a free press, who are not ashamed to make the expression of their critical opinions an article of traffic—a matter of sale or barter. On this subject we pledge ourselves to a rigid adherence to that line of conduct which, as our readers well know, has always been maintained by us in other departments. Our criticisms shall really be what they profess to be—independent and conscientious. We are the members of no clique, the slaves of no interest, the partisans of no faction, the fanatic defenders of no exclusive system. To do our part in elevating the standard of public morality and taste, to cherish pure and lofty aspirations in the national mind—this is the end we propose to ourselves, and one which we trust to satisfy to the full the cravings of an honourable ambition to co-operate in the mighty task of accelerating the progress of improvement. Unswayed by prejudices, undeterred by menaces, inaccessible to solicitations, we shall form our judgments on mature deliberation, and state them with perfect candour. We shall hold on the even tenor of our way without fear and without favour. We lavish no flattery on the great, we pay no servile homage to mere rank or power, and we shall not hesitate to weigh the conflicting claims of rival authors in an impartial balance, whatever may be the position which individuals may hold in the estimation of the many. Should we find that position to be unwarranted by their intrinsic merits, we will strip the daw of his borrowed plumes—we will shoot the folly as it flies—for we will be no parties to a system of public delusion; but never shall we withhold from well-earned fame its meed of our hearty applause—never shall we condescend to soil our pages by making them the vehicle of personal abuse, nor shall we ever act the part of the cormorant sitting on the tree of knowledge. To refrain in any case from freely canvassing the pretensions of a writer, to neglect diligently to investigate the subject of the book, if it be of a didactic character, or if it be of a lighter kind, to omit to form a careful and well-considered opinion of its real value, would be to abdicate the highest and most honourable functions of a journalist, and to set the seal to our own incompetency or unworthiness. Yet, while we assert our right to make our voice heard with the foremost, and while we shall take care to make our decisions respected, they shall be given with moderation and delicacy. While we place a brand on those authors who dishonour their high calling by pandering to the prejudices of uneducated minds or the vicious tastes of depraved hearts; while we set our faces against cant, impurity, and the cause of mercenious ornaments; while we stigmatise as they deserve sloth, negligence, and stupidity, in the performances of an appointed task which is in every case the result of a man's free choice; while we pluck up by the roots those foul weeds that sometimes attain a rank and unwholesome growth in the hothouse culture of high civilization — we shall be ever ready to appreciate in a kindly and sympathising spirit, those who scrupulously fulfil their duties while they labour to elevate literature imposes on every well regulated mind; we shall award the palm that "imps the wings of song" to commanding powers; we shall render the cordial tribute of our admiration to learned research or laborious industry; we shall draw from their obscurity the modest merits of struggling genius. Such shall be our path. But we will not trench on our readers' patience by any further professions. With the observations we have made we may make our way to that immense multitude in all parts of this great empire whom we now address, in the words of the immortal poet of the Augustan age—

"Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield;
The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or sightless soar."

THE MAGAZINES

Claim precedence in the first week of a new month. "Blackwood" is brilliant—a better number we have not seen for many a day. Kit North resumes his old station as king of the magazines—he is monarch of the monthlies, the *facile princeps* of periodicals. Putting aside the political article, with which we have nothing to do, the contents of the number are various and piquant enough to satisfy the most jaded palate. "Lesurques, or the Victim of Judicial Error," is a very striking tale, the subject of which is well known to those acquainted with the history and biography of post-revolutionary France, and which turns on the uncertainty of evidence respecting personal identity, and the lamentable consequences to which it so frequently leads. It is dramatically put together, and full of interest. The continuation of "Caleb Stukely" is superior, we think, to any of the chapters that have yet appeared. In the present portion the object of the writer seems more particularly to be, to expose the hypocrisy of that class—not a very numerous one, we hope, in this country—who make a trade of religion, and turn the temple of the Most High into an office for money-changers. The article is exceedingly well done, though in parts rather over-coloured. "Caleb Williams" and "Falkland" have evidently been in the writer's mind in some parts of the story, though he is fully entitled to the credit of originality. As we would not willingly offend even the most sensitive of our readers, and as some persons, we know, dislike to see this subject handled in anything like a ludicrous form, we refrain from extracts. Mr. Lander's "Imaginary Conversation between Tasso and Cornelia" exemplifies strongly this writer's singular knowledge of the finer affections of our nature. The paper is free from the objections which have been urged against some parts of his writings, as acrimonious and needlessly egotistical, and will well repay a careful perusal. Next comes an amusing paper from Mr. John Fisher Murray, who, we are happy to see, has commenced a new series of the "World of London." The following passage gives us a good summary of that inexhaustible subject, the follies of the fashionable world and fashionable novels:—

"Let us look at the shelves of a circulating library, groaning beneath that generally despicable class of volumes called fashionable novels—when we take up, only to lay down in disgust, "Notoriety, or Fashionables Unveiled," "Pavilion, or a Month at Brigotun," "Memoirs of a Peeress," "Marriage in High Life." "Aunt's Revenge," "Nephew's Wife," we cannot but infer that it is not the vices or absurdities of what is ignorantly called fashionable life that creates the never-ceasing demand for trash and nonsense, but rather a morbid appetite for vanity and small-talk, a lady's-maid's curiosity of the secrets of her betters, a servile love of imitating what is unworthy imitation, and of following that which is not worth following, solely because it is supposed that these ridiculous caricatures represent the real life of

"The twice ten thousand for whom earth was made."

When we recollect, to our shame, that not only these swarms of trashy volumes, which penetrate even into the back-sitting, and may be seen unfolded in the paper-patched windows of eighteenpenny mantua-makers in the lowest quarters of our metropolis, and a never-failing succession of ravenous readers, but that newspapers—Sunday newspapers, forsooth—devoted to smutty epigrams, low abuse, vile insinuations, and openly indecent allusion to the connections, habits of life, and even personal appearance, of fashionable and would-be-fashionable people, receive a disgraceful and dangerous support, we must come to the conclusion, that in this, as in all other merchandise, the demand creates the supply, and that it is among the lower orders of the middle classes that these caricaturers by profession of the upper, their slanderers and their eulogists, find sympathy and encouragement.

There is a sort of "hero-worship," as Mr. Carlyle would term it, attaching to the most absurd, ridiculous, and even vicious models of people who might be fashionable; a counter-jumper, barber's clerk, medical student, or cadet of gentility, across the memory of that great man whom we are happy to be able to style the late "nation," the pawnbroker in the Haymarket no considers classic ground, and the "Waterford Arms" is a most select wine-bibbing establishment. If he does not break a dozen bells, or wrench three or four brace of knockers in the season, this penny-a-scribbling creature hardly thinks he attains to his fractional proportion of humanity. This may be related, that the great ambition of young scape-graces of fashion to the committal or their diurnal and nocturnal outrages upon property, is the mischievous gratification they derive from the awkward imitation of their betters, and the most effectual method of bringing these aristocratic pranks into disrepute will be to treat them as merely vulgar outrages, and punish the perpetrators accordingly. If, indeed, the small-fry of society would set themselves to imitate all that is worthy imitation in the better sort of their betters, following good examples instead of bad, it would be something to talk of. But since it is not to be expected that they will pursue virtue, piety, good sense, and good breeding for their own sakes, and as these attributes, when they exist in fashionable life—and they do exist among the most fashionable of fashionable people—are in their nature refining and unobtrusive, wine at that is not in good society is pushed into notoriety, for the example of the many, we must take pains to point out

crown, the queen in her rabbit-skin robes, the smock-frocked countryman, the top-booted jockey, and all the *dramatis personæ* of the performance that every moment of every day, during every fair, is for ever "going to begin." You may hardly have observed, sliding quietly through all this tinselled and spangled poverty, a plain carpenter-like man, in a decent suit, who looks as if he had never seen a performance in the whole course of his life, and as if he never cared to see one. This man is, or rather was, the late Mr. Richardson, who died worth thirty thousand pounds, and all the clowns, harlequins, pantaloons, dancing ladies, walking dandies, kings with their crowns, and queens in their rabbit skins, and the real, are poor pinch-belted devils, caricaturing humanity for some twelve or fourteen shillings a week, finding their own paint and frippery. Now, whenever you wish to form a correct idea of the two great classes of fashionable life, call to your remembrance the gentleman who, like the late lamented Mr. Richardson, never performs in any of shows, and the berouged, bedraggled creatures who exhibit on the platform outside for their living. To be sure, there may be a little difference in names. The proprietors of the show may be dukes, and earls, and marquises, and so forth. The mountebanks outside may be called counts, chevaliers, knights of the order of the golden fleece, or of the thimble, or of Malta. But the realities are the same. Fashionable life is a show, truly fashionable people are the proprietors, who are never prominently or ridiculously seen therein; and these several orders of over-dressed, miser-fed, empty-pocketed mountebanks, are the people put on the platform outside, to astonish the eyes and ears of the groundlings.

The "Dream of Lord Nithsdale" is but a feeble poetical essay on the well-known touching and sublime anecdote of Lord Nithsdale's escape from the Tower, by the aid of his wife, in 1716. We cannot say it does justice to the theme. "Two Hours of Mystery" is a story but will afford all who read it a hearty laugh. Great part of the humour consists in the exhibition of the peculiarities of a crochety, pragmatical, but kindly-hearted Scotsman, a kind of animal of the better class not at all unfrequent. The "East and South of Europe" is a review of Lord Londonderry's late book of travels, which contains a good deal of miscellaneous information conveyed in a light and pleasant way. We present our readers with a picture of Vienna and Prince Metternich:—

Vienna has had her share in the general improvement of the Continent. She has become commercial, and her streets exhibit shops with gilding, plate-glass, and showy sign-boards, in place of the very old, very barbarous, and very squalid displays of the last century. War is a rough preacher, but it is evidently the only one for the Continent. The foreigner is as bigoted to his original dinginess and discomfort as the Turk to the Koran. Nothing but fear or force ever changes him. The French invasions were desperate things, but they swept away a prodigious quantity of the cobwebs which grow over the heads of nations which will not use the broom for themselves. Pendaticles and foibles a thousand years old were trampled down by the iron heel of the conscript; and the only glimpses of common sense which have visited three fourths of Europe in our days were let in through chinks made by the French bayonet. The French were the grand improvers of Europe, by living, though only for their own objects. They made high roads for their own troops, and left them to the Germans; they cleared the cities of streets loaded with nuisances of all kinds, and taught the natives to live without the constant dread of pestilence; they compelled, for example, the Portuguese to wash their clothes, and the Spaniards to wash their hands. They proved to the German that his ponderous fortifications were brought from bardments on his cities, and thus induced him to throw down his crumbling walls, fill up his muddy ditches, turn his barren glacis into a public walk, and open his wretched streets to the light and air of heaven. Frankfort, Hamburgh, and a hundred other towns, have put on a new face, and almost begun a new existence. Thus Vienna is now thrown open to its suburbs, and its suburbs are spread into the country.

The first days were given up to dinner at the British ambassador's (Lord Beauvale's), at the Prussian ambassador's, and at Prince Metternich's. Lord Beauvale's was "nearly private. He lives on a second floor, in a fine house, of which, however, the lower part was understood to be still unfurnished. His lordship sees but few people, and as dom gives any grand receptions, his indifferent health being the reason for living privately." However, on this point the marquis has his own conceptions, which he gives with a plainness perfectly characteristic, and very well worth being remembered. "I think," says he, "that an ambassador of England has a monumental court, with eleven thousand pounds per annum! should not live as a private gentleman, nor consult solely his own ease, unmindful of the sovereign he represents. A habit has stolen in among them of *shaving* a little spare change to augment private fortune when received! Thus is wrong. And when France and Russia, and even Prussia, entertain constantly and very handsomely, new embassies and legations, generally speaking, are consigned to and shut up." However the Lord Beauvale and his class may relish this honesty of opinion, we are satisfied that the British public will perfectly agree with the marquis. A man who receives £11,000 a-year, to show hospitality and exhibit state, ought to do both. But there is another and a much more important point for the nation to consider. Why should eleven thousand pounds a-year be given to any ambassador at Vienna, or at any other court of the earth? Cannot his actual diplomatic functions be amply served for a tenth of the money? Or what is the actual result, but to furnish, in nine instances out of ten, a splendid sinecure to some man of family and fortune, without any, or but slight, reference to his faculties? Or is there any necessity for endowing an embassy with an enormous income of this order, to provide routes, and balls, and a central spot for the crowd of loungers who visit their residences; or to do actual mischief by alluring those idlers to remain absentees from their own country? We see no possible reason why the whole of ambassadorial establishment ought not be cut down to the salaries of fifteen hundred a year. Thus men of business would be employed, instead of the relatives of our cabinets; dinner-giving would not be an essential of diplomacy; the ambassador's house would not be a resort for the ramblers and trifiers who preferred a jelly and lavish life abroad to doing their duty at home; and a sum of much more than a hundred thousand pounds a-year would be saved to the country. A hint to Lord John Russell on national part on the subject. He gives his ambassador a sum on which a private gentleman can live, and no more. He has not the slightest sense of giving state feasts, furnishing large palaces, supplying an Arabian Jonathan with balls and suppers, or astonishing John Bull by the tunnel of his appointments. Yet he is at least as well served as others. His man is a man of business; his embassy is no showy sinecure; his ambassador is no showy sinecurist. The office is so understood step to distinction at home; and the man who exhibits ability here is sure of eminence on his return. We have not found that the American diplomacy is consigned to mean hands, or inefficient, or despised in any country. The relative value of money, too, makes the folly still more extravagant. In Vienna, £11,000 a-year is equal to twice the sum in England. We thus virtually pay £22,000 a-year for Austrian diplomacy. In France about the same proportion exists But in Spain the dollar goes as far as the pound in England. There £10,000 sterling would be equivalent to £40,000 here. Is this waste to go on? We remember a strong and true *exposé*, made by Sir James Graham, on the subject, a few years ago; and we are convinced that, if he were to take up the topic again, he would render the country a service of remarkable value; and, moreover, that, if he does not, it will be taken up by more strenuous but more dangerous hands. The whole system is one of lavish absurdity

The Russian ambassador's dinner "was of a different description. Perfection in cuisine, wine, and attendance. Sumptuousness in liveries and lights; the company, about thirty, the *elite* of Vienna."

But the most interesting of those banquets, from the character of the distinguished giver, was Prince Metternich's. The prince was residing at his "Gartlen" (villa), two miles out of town. He had entered it expressly for late years, and it now consisted of three, one for his children, another for his own residence, and a third for his guests. This last was "really a fair edifice, so contrived with reflecting mirrors as to give the idea of being transparent. It was ornamented with rare malachite, porphyry, jasper, and other vases, presents from the sovereigns of Europe, besides statues, and copies of the most celebrated works of Italy." The marquis has seen this eminent person since 1823, and time had played its part with his countenance. The smile was more languid, the eye less illumined, the person more aught than formerly, the hair of a more silvery hue, the general and expressive face more distinctly marked; the erect posture was still maintained, but the gait had become more solemn; and when he rose from his chair he had no longer his wonted elasticity. But this inevitable decline of the exterior seems to have no effect on the "inner man." "In the prince's conversation I found the same talent, the unrivalled *esprit*. The fluency and elocution, so entirely his own, were as graceful, and the memory was as perfect, as at any former period." This memorark e man is fond of matrimony; this present wife, a daughter of Count Zicky Ferrara, being his third. A son of the second marriage is his heir, and he has by his present princess two boys and a girl. The princess seems to have alarmed her guest by her vivacity; for he describes her in the awful language with which the world speaks of a confirmed *bluestocking*: "Though not so handsome as her predecessor, she combines a very spirited expression of countenance with a clever conversation, a versatility of genius, and a wit" [illegible] humorous, which makes her somewhat formidable to her acquaintance." We dare say that she is a very showy tigress.

Here, again, is a portrait of Abdul Mchjid, Padishah of the Osmanlics, and Vicar of the Prophet:—

The interview with the Sultan was the last, and was interesting and characteristic. The marquis had naturally expected to find him in the midst of pomp. Instead of all this, on entering a common French carpeted room, he perceived, on an ordinary little French sofa, the sovereign cross-legged, and alone. Two small sofas, half-a-dozen chairs, and several wax-lights, were all the ornaments of this very plain. But the Sultan was diamonded all over, and fully made amends for the plainness of his reception room. As to his person, Abdul Mehjid is a tall sallow youth of nineteen or twenty, with a long visage, but possessing fine eyes and eyebrows, so that, when his face is lighted up, it is agreeable and spirituel.

The "Curse of Glencoe" is a short poem, by B. Simmons, on a well-known anecdote of Colonel Campbell of Glenlyon. It is a decided improvement on some of this writer's late productions; and brings to our mind, although in a different walk, his earliest poems on incidents in the life of Napoleon. There is no bombast in it, and not much mannerism. "Taste and Music in England" is not a bad article, though there is no more in it about music than about any other of the fine arts. So much for "Blackwood."

"Fraser," as it is still called, comes out pretty fairly for the new year. We are glad to perceive a decided improvement in some of this periodical. "Oliver Yorke at Home" contains some capital morceaux of verse, and the "Pleasures and Objects of Literature Indicated" is an unpretending but meritorious paper, although we differ from some of the views contained in it. "Jack Moriarty and his Contemporaries" is an agreeable account of old academical recollections, the scene Trinity College, Dublin, and full of anecdote. Macauley's "Lays of Ancient Rome" is a fair review of the book, written in a spirit not to be complained of, although some of the views here again are more than questionable. We are tempted to place before our readers the following passage, quoted by the Reviewer, from Mr. Macauley's noble ballad of the Armada, which we believe is by no means generally known.

Night sank upon the dusky beach, and on the purple sea:
Such night in England ne'er had been, nor ever shall be.
From Eddystone to Berwick bounds, from Lynn to Milford Bay,
That time of slumber was as bright and busy as the day;
For swift to east, and swift to west, the warning radiance spread;
Hush on St. Michael's Mount it shone it shone on Beachy Head.
Far on the deep the Spaniard saw, along the southern shore,
Cape beyond cape, in endless range, those twinkling points of fire;
The fisher left his skiff to rock on Tamar's glittering waves,—
The rugged miners poured to war from Mendip's sunless caves:
O'er Longleat's towers, o'er Cranborne's oaks, the fiery herald flew;
He roused the shepherds of Stonehenge, the rangers of Beaulieu.
Right sharp and quick the bells all night rang out from Bristol town,
And ere the day three hundred horse had met on Clifton Down:
The sentinel on Whitehall Gate looked forth into the night,
And saw o'erhanging Richmond Hill the streak of blood-red light.
Then bugle's note and cannon's roar the death-like silence broke,
And with one start, and with one cry, the royal city woke.
At once on all her stately gates arose the answering fires;
At once the wild alarum clashed from all her resting spires;
From all the batteries of the Tower pealed loud the voice of fear;
And all the thousand masts of Thames sent back a louder cheer;
And from the farthest wards was heard the rush of hurrying feet,
And the broad streams of flags and pikes dashed down each roaring street;
And broader still became the blaze and louder still the din,
As fast from every village round the horse came pouring in:
And eastward straight, from wild Blackheath, the warlike errand went,
And roused in many an ancient hall the gallant squires of Kent.
Southward, from Surrey's pleasant hills, flew those bright couriers forth;
High on bleak Hampstead's swarthy moor they started for the north;
And on, and on, without a pause, untired they bounded still,
All night from tower to tower they sprang;—they sprang from hill to hill,
Till the proud peak unfurled the flag o'er Darwin's rocky dales,
Till, like volcanoes, flared to heaven the stormy hills of Wales,
Till twelve fair counties saw the blaze on Malvern's lonely height,
Till streamed in crimson on the wind the Wrekin's crest of light,
Till broad and fierce the star came forth on Ely's stately fane,
And tower and hamlet ran in arms o'er all the boundless plain,
Till Belvoir's lordly terrace the sign to Lincoln sent,
And Lincoln sped the message on o'er the wide vale of Trent,
Till Skiddaw saw the fire that burned on Gaunt's embattled pile,
And the red glares on Skiddaw round the burghers of Carlisle.

"The Life of Sir Murray Maxwell" is interesting to those who are fond of naval matters, as who is this country ought not to be! "Berryer" is an article on the well known French politician, who comes in for a full share of the writer's praise. We do not object to this—far from it, but when the writer says that the Berryer [illegible] is "the combined talent, the Mirabeau and the Burkes, the Foxes and Pitts," he asserts what is a mere ridiculous absurdity. One of the very best bits in the magazine, which we with pleasure give increased publicity to, is the following. It will be remembered that a paragraph some time since appeared in the newspapers, stating that a bone in the throat had caused serious annoyance to the Duke of Wellington.

THE DUKE'S LAST VICTORY OVER BONEY-PART.

The brave old Duke! the brave old Duke!
Who thrash'd the Corsican twice and left;
Who never England's cause forsook,
But served her most when most bereft.
Unclouded glory gilds his grey,
Oh! never may its sun be set!

The feast was high in Walmer's Hall,
Beside a Queen's right hand sat he,
When Galina's Genius, black with gall,
Stole, like a fiend, across the sea.
"Hill," cried she, "'s in the Vale of Death,
And now to stop Vitalian's breath"

A savoury steam was on the air
When first she touch'd our English ground;
The Rept'le sniff'd, and basten'd where
She guess'd the hero sought for food.
"Ha! Ventrebleu! vat dat I see?—
There's partridge, too!—*toujours perdrix!*

Tant mieux, great men have met their fate
By *truffes*, mushroom, or grape-pippin;
I now can exercise my hate,
If the old warrior's throat I whip in
A beetle bone; why! bless my heart,
Then he is man for Boney-part!"

And, presto! chipping, *en artiste*,
The spinster of a drumstick, stuck it
In the brave veteran's throat. "How *triste*
And pale he looks! He kick de bucket.
Ha, ha! soon life sall quit de corps!"
Chuckled the hell-hag. "*Vive la Mort!*"

Death thank'd her, yet his smile was grim
It put no stature in her;
"Not thus, not thus I send for him,
By nobler means the Duke shall die.
The Conqueror of Napoleon
Belongs to me, and not to you."

"Behold my sceptre! His trade
Shall for the nonce be no misnomer."
A doctor came and eas'ly
T' extract the bone; but, stiff as comb, or
Harrow, it would not budge an ace,
But, stark, most Waggishly—to place.

Death stood aghast, old Galina grum'd,
Le docte were more serious frown,
"If I can't coax you up, my friend,
Then by the gods you shall go down!"
Into the pharynx another tool sprang,
And the Boney-part went down—*Probang!*

MORAL EDITORIAL.

Whenever Galina's osseous sprout
Sticks in our Queen's right throat or gown,
If we should fail to *fish* her out,
Why then, by Jove, *we'll kork him down!*

"The Dublin University Magazine" is a fair number of average merit, which in this case means considerable merit. It opens with the first number of a new publication by Mr. Lever, the editor, entitled, "The Loiterings of Arthur O'Leary." It bears the stamp of his style, though not equal to some of his former productions. Does not Mr. Lever, like Mr. Dickens, write too much and too fast? "The German Anthology," containing translations from Freiligrath, is not over much to our taste. Freiligrath is a favourite poet of ours, and we do not like to see him murdered. In one word, he is untranslatable, except by some *alter ego*, an English Freiligrath, a Wraith or double of the *Deutsches Bild*. The other articles call for no particular remark. There is (pardon us gentle contributors) a want of quotable matter.

"Tait's Magazine" contains little that is remarkable this month. There are some translations from the French court and city poets of the last century fairly executed; but the best article is the notice of Klowitt's "Rural and Domestic Life of Germany."

In the "New Monthly" there are three admirable papers: the "Ellistoniana," which gives us some very amusing anecdotes of the celebrated comedian; Mrs. Trollope's "Barnabys in America;" and "My Grandfather's Dream," a tale full of deep and startling interest, by Sheridan Knowles. Our readers will be amused with the following wicked prank of Elliston:—

During the run of "Rochester" at the Olympic, in the memorable season of 1818, Karles, who performed the character of *Charles the Second*, and who, like the royal personage he represented, was never at any time averse to the pleasures of the cogged air sufficiently avowed his independence, was unable to make his appearance before the audience. Elliston, who thought on these occasions the least that was said was the soonest mended, took no notice of this little accident to the audience, but quietly went and informed the tenderings of the theatre for the part. The substitution was immediately discovered, for Karles was too popular in the part, and many of the audience had seen the piece too often to suffer there to be deceived so easily, and loud cries for "Karles! Karles!" mingled with hisses, resounded through the theatre. Amongst others, a testy-looking little gentleman, whose rotundity of person and dogged air sufficiently avowed his independence, was one of the most vociferous. The tumult rose to such a degree at length, that Elliston was obliged, *malgré lui*, to make his appearance. "What is the meaning of the disturbance?" he asked, in an authoritative tone. "Karles! Karles!" was the universal reply, the testy little gentleman's voice raising above the storm. "Karles! Karles! who calls for Karles?" roared Elliston, portentously, at the same time setting an indignant glance full on the testy little gentleman. The audience were abashed, and even the little gentleman felt for a moment rebuked, but, recovering himself with a great effort, he resolutely answered, "I call for Karles!" "And what for?" said Elliston, still keeping his basilisk eye fixed on the little man. "Why did you call for Karles?" There was another pause. The universal gaze was directed with one concentrated focus on the testy gentleman. At was pla n, was considered the champion of the house, he seemed to feel this, for big drops of perspiration stood on his brow. Elliston repeated the question more solemnly. "And why did you call for Karles? I ask for why did you call for Karles?" In the agony of exasperation the baited little man at last mumbled out, "*Why, because his name is in the bills!*" This was conclusive, was unanswerable; the audience felt it so, and a roar [illegible] rose followed the effort. They evidently thought the little gentleman had got Elliston in a cleft stick, but they had mistaken their man. Not at all disconcerted, Elliston coolly answered, "And a very good reason, too! You have a right to call for Karles—It is the glorious privilege of a British audience; but suppose Karles!" (here his voice became tremulous) "should be at this moment stretched on a bed of illness, with his dangerous wife, and his sickness children clustering around him—the doctor vainly trying to assuage the fever that is parching his lips and firing his brain, a fever aggravated, let me tell you, by the recollection of the duties he must leave unperformed here, though well he knows the generous sympathy and considerate indulgence ever manifested by a liberal public to the calamities of its favourites. Who but a fiend" [illegible] "here he glanced a flash of indignant fire at the little man, who perspired from *every* pore)—"who but a brute, I say, would call for Karles in this his season of prostration—his hour of suffering!" "Shame! shame! shame!" cried the audience. "Thank heaven!" exclaimed Elliston, with great energy, encouraged by such support, "there is but one such person, and there he sits," pointing to the discomfitted little gentleman. "Turn him out! turn him out!" now resounded from all parts of the house. "But I have paid my money!" sputtered forth the little man, his lately blanched cheeks now becoming red, almost purple with anger. "No money returned!" said Elliston, with a roguish twinkle. "Out with him! turn him out!" Accordingly turned out the little gentleman was, *sans cérémonie*, in spite of all his protestations, amidst the acclamations of the house. Elliston then complimenting them on their humanity, love of justice, impartiality, and sense of discrimination, retired amidst thunders of applause, leaving the underling to murder the part of the Merry Monarch, to the perfect satisfaction and satisfaction of the audience. Terrasting his name with his cheek, he muttered aside as he passed the prompter, "Haven't I humbugged them nicely? Ah! there's nothing like humbug!"

"Bentley's Miscellany" and "Ainsworth's Magazine" are periodicals of the same class, and pretty much upon a par, this month, as usual, in point of merit. Both will amuse those who only read to be amused, but nothing which hardly exacts the trouble of attention, and hardly leaves an impression on the mind. In "Bentley" Jack Ledbury is as humorous as formerly. The "Figures for the Million" furnish an opportunity of introducing some clever illustrations by Crowquill. Ingoldsby's legend, "The Lay of St. Medard," is full of fun.

Of the "Sporting Review" and "New Sporting Magazine" we must content ourselves with saying that they this month fully maintain the character they have acquired as chroniclers of the doings of the sporting world. They will prove highly interesting to all who take delight in the chase, the race, and the angle; and what Englishman is there of whom it may not be said, as of Horace's Roman—

"Gaudet equis, canibusque?"

In the "Sporting Review" the illustrations are particularly beautiful, especially one by Spalding, a scene of the olden time, representing a huntsman, accompanied by two dogs, taking aim across a ravine at a deer which is bounding on an opposite hill-side, with a fine old park in the distance.

OTHER PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

We must not omit a few lines, for this is all we can spare, for the periodical novels, as we may call them, of Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Dickens. "Hector O'Halloran" continues with unabated vigour and spirit. The encounter of the Guerilla party with the French voltigeurs is admirably told, and full of animation.

The first number of "Martin Chuzzlewit," the new work of the famous Boz, is not of a character decided enough to enable us to speak with much confidence as to its future probable success. The opening passage, intended as a satire on the follies of aristocracy, struck us as exceedingly tame, and wanting in that force and path which used to distinguish Boz. Cannot he take the friend's advice given by Blackwood in the last number, and be less in a hurry to multiply the number of his books? We will, however, enable our readers to judge for themselves, by setting before them an extract, merely premising that the passage we have marked, a description of an English landscape in late autumn, is by far the best in the number:—

It was pretty late in the autumn of the year, when the declining sun, struggling through the mist which had obscured it all day, looked brightly down upon the little Wiltshire village, which on its easy journey of the fair old town of Salisbury. Like a sudden flash of memory or spirit kindling up the mind of an old man, it shed a glory upon the scene, in which its departed youth and freshness seemed to have returned. The wet grass, at west in the light; the sandy patches of verdure in the hedges—where a few green twigs yet stood together bravely, resisting to the last the tyranny of dripping winds and sandy frosts—took heart and brightened up; the stones, which had been dull and sullen all day long, broke out into a cheerful smile; the birds began to chirp and twitter on the raised boughs, as though the hope of coming days had relieved their winter hard gone by, and spring had come already. The vane upon the tapering spire of the old church glistened from its lofty station in sympathy with the general gaiety, and from the ivy-shaded windows such gleams of light shone back upon the glow-worm, that it seemed as if the quiet buildings were the boarding place of twenty summers, and all their raddiness and warmth were stored within. Even those tokens of the season which emphatically whisper of the coming winter graced the landscape, and, for the moment, tinged its livelier features with no ill preservative of sadness. The fallen leaves, with which the roads were strewn, gave forth a pleasant fragrance, and rustled up the scene, while at last of distant feet and wheels, created a repose in gentle unison with the light scattering of seed hither and thither by the distant husbandman, as with the noiseless passage of the plough as it turned up the rich brown mould, and wrought a graceful pattern in the stubbled fields. On the motionless branches of some trees autumn berries hung like clusters of coral beads, as though nature would not be behindhand in the contrasts she could show of all the garniture, stood, each the centre of its little heap of bright dyed leaves, watching their slow decay; others again, still wearing theirs, had been partially plucked and crackled up, as though they had been afraid that the stems of some were pale, in ruddy mounds, the apples they had borne that year; while others (hardy evergreens this class) showed somewhat sullen and gloomy in their vigour, as charged by nature with the ark wherein that it is not to her more sensitive and joyous favourites she grants the highest term of life. Still, athwart their darker boughs the sunbeams struck out paths of deeper gold; and the red light, haunting in among their scarlet branches, used them as fons to set its brightness off, and cast the lustre of the dying day. A moment, and its glory was no more. The sun went down beneath the long dark lines of hill and cloud which piled up in the west as a city, wall heaped on wall, and battlement on battlement; the light was all withdrawn; the shining church turned cold and dark; the stream forgot to smile; the birds were silent, and the gloom of winter dwelt on everything.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE TOWER.

We last week took occasion to congratulate our readers upon the fact of the numerous exhibitions of the metropolis having proved so great a source of attraction to the middling and lower classes, and upon the manifest tendency towards mental improvement which such a circumstance implied. One of the consequences of our article has been an expressed desire on the part of many correspondents that we should from time to time furnish cursory descriptive illustrations of the various public places of resort for instruction, amusement, or curiosity; and thus, as it were, present a sort of guide to the exhibitorial lions of London, always welcome in its season, and sometimes a treasure to the holiday folk. We do not quite promise compliance with the full extent of what is desired of us, for we have ever to study the contingencies of news events; but we will, on the present occasion, step a little out of our way to meet the spirit of the suggestion of our friends, by presenting them with a few pictorial sketches of the ancient Tower of London—dashes of its former antiquity and present "form and pressure"—and loose, easy descriptions of those features of notice which are sure to thrust themselves upon the visitor's gaze. We have selected the Tower, too, for another reason—because the present number is in a manner devoted to London—because we are ushering into the world our two magnificent views—garnering the treasured records of a work full of ancient illustration—and climaxing the fame of the subject with a song, celebrating and emblematizing the mighty "City of the World." It is therefore in keeping with the whole character of the week's paper that the Old Tower should be lionized upon its pages; and we have the more pleasure in introducing the following illustrations to our readers. Let us commence with a general view of

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

The Tower of London was anciently a royal palace, occasionally inhabited by the various sovereigns of England, from the Norman conquest to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Fitz-Stephen says it was originally built by Julius Cæsar; but there is no evidence of the truth of this assertion, beyond the circumstances that one of the towers is called Cæsar's Tower, and that coins of the emperors Honorius and Arcadius were discovered on a part of the site, when digging for the foundations of the new Ordnance-office, in 1777.

It is, however, certain that William the Conqueror erected a fortress where the Tower now stands, to overawe the inhabitants of London, on his first gaining possession of the city. About twelve years after, in 1078, the Conqueror erected a larger building, either on the site of the first fortress or near it. This building is that now called the White Tower. In 1092, William Rufus laid the foundation of a castle on the south side of the White Tower, between it and the river, which was finished by his successor, Henry I. Rufus also surrounded this fortress with a stone wall. During the reign of Richard I., in 1190, the Chancellor Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, increased the fortifications, and surrounded the whole with a deep ditch on the outside. In 1240, Henry III. added a stone gate and bulwark, with other buildings, to the west entrance. He repaired and whitened the large square tower built by the Conqueror, on which occasion it probably first took the name of the White Tower; and in the subsequent part of his life he greatly augmented the fortifications, and extended and deepened the great ditch, or moat. Edward I. followed his father's example, and erected some strong outworks towards the west, as a defence to the main entrance. By the command of Charles II., in 1663, the ditch was completely cleansed, the wharfing rebuilt with brick and stone, and sluices made for admitting and retaining the water of the river, as occasion might require. This moat was again cleansed during the popular discontents in George the Third's reign, and the outer walls were repaired at the same time.

The right of the city to Tower Hill was long disputed by the crown. In the reign of Edward IV. some king's officers having erected a gallows and scaffold for an execution on this spot, the citizens remonstrated, and the king disavowed the act by proclamation; since which time, all persons executed on Tower Hill for high treason are previously consigned to the custody of the sheriffs of London, who preside over the awful ceremony there as in all other places within their jurisdiction.

The extent of the Tower, within the walls, is twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circuit of the ditch surrounding it is 3150 feet. On the river side is a broad and handsome wharf, or gravelled terrace, separated by the ditch from the fortress, and mounted with sixty pieces of ordnance, which are fired on the royal birth-days, or in celebration of any remarkable event. From the wharf into the Tower is an entrance by a drawbridge. Near it is a cut connecting the river with the ditch, having a watergate, called Traitors' Gate, state prisoners having been formerly conveyed by this passage from the Tower to Westminster for trial. Over Traitors' Gate is a building containing the water-works that supply the interior with water, and near it is the Bloody Tower, which, in Henry the Eighth's reign, was called the Garden Tower; it did not receive the former appellation till the time of Queen Elizabeth. Whatever sanguinary deed might have led to its obtaining that epithet, there is no real cause for supposing that the ill-fated Edward V. and his brother were smothered in this tower, nor, indeed, that they were ever confined in it.

Within the walls of this fortress are several streets. The principal buildings which it contains are the White Tower, the ancient chapel, the Ordnance-office, the Record-office, the Jewel-office, the Horse Armoury, the grand Store-house, and the Small Armoury, besides the houses belonging to the constables and to other officers, the barracks for the garrison, and two suttling-houses, commonly used by the soldiers.

The principal entrance to the Tower is toward the west. It consists of two gates on the outside of the ditch, a stone bridge built over the ditch, and a gate in the inside. These gates are opened every morning with the following ceremony:—The yeoman porter, with a sergeant and six men, goes to the governor's house for the keys. Having received them, he proceeds to the innermost gate, and, passing that, it is again shut. He then opens the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their firelocks while the keys pass and repass. On his return to the innermost gate he calls to the warders on duty to take King George's keys, when they open the gate, and the keys are placed in the warders' hall. At night the same formality is used in shutting the gates; and as the yeoman porter, with his guard, is returning with the keys to the governor's house, the main-guard, which, with its officers, is under arms, challenges him with "Who comes there?" he answers, "The keys," and the challenger replies, "Pass, keys." The guards, by order, rest their firelocks, and the yeoman porter says, "God save King George," the soldiers all answering, "Amen." The bearer of the keys then proceeds to the governor's house, and there leaves them. After they are deposited with the governor, no person can enter or leave the Tower without the watchword for the night. If any person obtains permission to pass, the yeoman porter attends, and the same ceremony is repeated.

The Tower is governed by its Constable, at present the Duke of Wellington: at coronations and other state ceremonies this officer has the custody of the crown and other regalia. Under him is a lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant, commonly called governor, fort-major, gentleman-porter, yeoman-porter, gentleman-gaoler, four quarter gunners, and forty warders. The warder's uniform is the same as that of the yeomen of the Queen's guards.

The Tower is still used as a state-prison, and, in general, the prisoners are confined in the warders' houses; but, by application to the privy council, they are usually permitted to walk on the inner platform during part of the day, accompanied by a warder.

The fire which took place towards the winter of 1841 destroyed a great portion of the property in the grand armoury, and materially altered the exhibitorial features of the edifices. The armoury, said to have been the largest in Europe, was 345 feet in length, and was formerly used as a storehouse for the artillery train, until the stores were removed to Woolwich. A considerable number of chests filled with arms ready for any emergency were in a portion of the room which was portioned off; and in the other part a variety of arms were arranged in fanciful and elegant devices.

A fearful destruction of property, at once curious and valuable, took place in this department, but one beautiful piece of workmanship was happily preserved. It consisted of the celebrated brass gun taken from Malta by the French, in 1798, and sent, with eight banners which hung over the same, to the French Directory by General Buonaparte, in La Sensible; from which it was recaptured by the Seahorse, Captain Foote. The sword and sash which belonged to the late Duke of York were also saved, through the intrepidity of Captain Davis; who, however, severely cut his hands by dashing them through the plate-glass frame in which the sword and sash were enclosed.

The Lion's Tower, the Spanish Armoury, the Horse Armoury, the Small Armoury, and the Royal Train of Artillery were all objects of peculiar interest to the holiday visitors to this remarkable place. In glancing at its architectural features we must not forget the White Tower and the Chapel.

The White Tower is a large square building, situated near the centre of the fortress: it was built under the superintendence of the celebrated architectural ecclesiastic of the Conqueror's time, Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester. Its walls are of great strength, being from 12 to 13 feet thick at the basement story, and about 10 feet thick upwards. Within it consists of three lofty stories, beneath which are large commodious vaults. In the first story are two grand rooms, one of which is an armoury for the sea service, and contains arms sufficient for ten thousand seamen; and in the other rooms upon this floor, in closets and presses, are abundance of engineers' tools and implements of death. Here likewise is the Volunteer Armoury, which contains arms for 30,000 men, piled in curious order, together with pikes, swords, &c., in immense numbers, arranged in stars and other figures. In the upper room, also, and in the ancient chapel, on the second floor, are kept the various records of the Court of Chancery, consisting of bills, answers, depositions, and other proceedings of that court in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. In a part of the chapel are warrants of Privy Seal from the reign of Edward I. to the year 1483, and many of the reign of Richard III.; and in another part are bills under the signet, from the reign of Richard II. to that of Charles I. inclusive. The models of all newly invented engines of destruction, which have been presented to Government, are likewise preserved in this tower.

TOWER GATE.

THE CHAPEL.

The Chapel, just mentioned, is dedicated to St. John, and is extremely curious for its antiquity. It consists of a body and aisles, separated from each other by an arcade of thirteen plain semicircular arches, which spring from twelve massive columns and two half-columns; the large square-headed capitals are sculptured in the early Norman style. The east end is semicircular, and above the arcade is a second range of substantial plain arches.

One and one only visible evidence of the palatial splendours of the Tower in times past now remains within its walls,—the Regalia. The small tower in which the jewels have been kept for

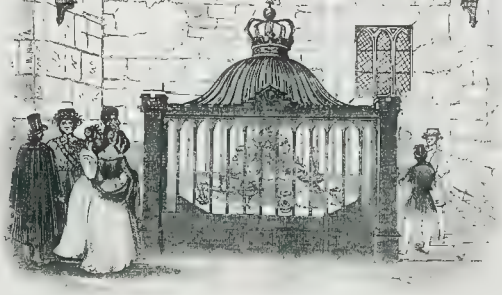
nearly the last two centuries stands at the north-eastern angle of the great area, close by the large pile of building recently destroyed by the fire; during which they were hastily removed to a safer part. The first express mention of the jewels being kept here occurs in the third Henry's reign, when, on that monarch's return from France, he commanded the Bishop of Carlisle to replace them in the Tower as they were before. Seldom, however, did they remain there for any length of time. Once they were pledged by Henry III. to certain merchants of Paris, another time by Edward III. to the merchants of Flanders, and again, soon after the accession of Richard II., to those of London, during which period they were deposited in the hands of the Bishop of London and the Earl of Arundel. Henry VI. also pledged to his rich uncle, Cardinal Beaufort, as security for 7000 marks, an immense quantity of such valuables, the mere enumeration of which occupies above three pages of Mr. Bayley's history; and which were all to become the absolute property of Beaufort, if the borrowed money were not repaid by the feast of Easter, 1440. An inventory of the jewels in the Tower, made by order of James I., and given in the same work, is of still greater length: although Henry VIII., during the Lincolnshire rebellion in 1536, must have somewhat reduced the value and number of the contents; for he then ordered his minister Cromwell to go to the Jewel House and take therefrom as much plate as he thought could possibly be spared, and coin it immediately into money.

Of the present state of the Regalia our space will allow us only

THE REGALIA.

to give a short account. There are five crowns, known respectively as St. Edward's (so called from its having been made at Charles II.'s coronation to replace the previous crown, which the Confessor was supposed to have worn), the Crown of State, the Queen's circlet of gold, the Queen's crown, and the Queen's rich crown. Of these the first and the fourth are the proper coronation crowns. The crown of state is remarkable for having three jewels, each of almost inestimable value, a ruby, a pearl, considered the finest in the world, and an emerald seven inches round. The other chief treasures are the Orb, an emblem of universal authority, borrowed from the Roman Emperors, which is held by the monarch during the act of coronation; the Ampula, or Eagle of Gold, containing the anointing oil; the Curtana, or Sword of Mercy, borne naked before the Sovereign during the coronation procession into the Abbey, between the two Swords of Justice, Spiritual and Temporal (what a significant type of ideas now happily fast disappearing from among us is that Spiritual Sword!); St. Edward's Staff, also carried before the Sovereign in the procession—a sceptre of gold four feet seven inches and a half long, with a small foot of steel, and a mound and cross at top; four other sceptres of gold and precious stones, one of which was discovered, in 1814, behind some old wainscoting in the Jewel House; the Queen's Ivory Rod; another short sceptre of ivory and gold, made for James II.'s Queen; Bracelets, or armillæ, worn on the wrists during the coronation; royal spurs, salt-cellar, &c. It was not until the reign of Charles II. that the Regalia was allowed to be publicly exhibited. The office up to that time had been one of honour and emolument; thus, for instance, in the reign of Henry VIII., the great minister, Cromwell, was the "Master and Treasurer of the Jewel House."

We take from Knight's "London" the account of Col. Blood's



THE JEWEL-ROOM.

attempt to steal the Crown from the Jewel House, in 1673. Although often told, the story will still bear repetition, and, indeed, cannot well be omitted from any account of the Tower, however brief.

Thomas Blood was a native of Ireland, and is supposed to have been born in 1628. In his twentieth year he married the daughter of a gentleman of Lancashire; then returned to his native country, and, having served there as lieutenant in the Parliamentary forces, received a grant of land instead of pay, and was by Henry Cromwell placed in the commission of the peace. On the Restoration, the Act of Settlement in Ireland, which affected Blood's fortune, made him at once discontented and desperate. He first signalised himself by his conduct during an insurrection set on foot to surprise Dublin Castle, and seize the Duke of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant. This insurrection he joined and ultimately became the leader of; but it was discovered on the very eve of execution, and prevented. Blood escaped the fate of his chief associates, the gallows, by concealing himself for a time among the native Irish in the mountains, and ultimately by escaping to Holland, where he is said to have been favourably received by Admiral Ruyter. We next find him engaged with the Covenanters in the rebellion in Scotland, in 1668, when, being once more on the side of the losing party, he saved his life only by similar means. Thenceforward Colonel Blood appears in the light of a mere adventurer, bold and capable enough to do anything his passions might instigate, and prepared to seize Fortune wherever he might find her, without the slightest scruple as to the means. The death of his friends in the insurrection we have mentioned seems to have left on Blood's mind a great thirst for personal vengeance on the Duke of Ormond; whom, accordingly, he actually seized on the night of the 6th December, 1676, tied him on horseback to one of his associates, and, but for the timely aid of the Duke's servant, would have, no doubt, fulfilled his intention of hanging him at Tyburn. The plan failed, but so admirably had it been contrived that Blood remained totally unsuspected as its author, although a reward of one thousand pounds was offered for the discovery of the assassins. He now opened to those same associates an equally daring but much more profitable scheme, had it been successful; which was thus carried out:—Blood one day came to see the Regalia, dressed as a parson, and accompanied by a woman whom he called his wife; the latter, professing to be suddenly taken ill, was invited by the Keeper's wife into the adjoining domestic apartments. Thus an intimacy was formed, which was subsequently so well improved by Blood, that he arranged a match between a nephew of his and the Keeper's daughter, and a day was appointed for the young couple to meet. At the appointed hour came the pretended parson, the pretended nephew, and two others, armed with rapier-blades in their canes, daggers, and pocket-pistols. One of the number made some pretence for staying at the door as a watch, whilst the others passed into the Jewel House, the parson having expressed a desire that the Regalia should be shown to his friends, whilst they were waiting the approach of Mrs. Edwards and her daughter. No sooner was the door closed, than a cloak was thrown over the old man, and a gag forced into his mouth; and, thus secured, they told him their object, signifying he was safe if he submitted. The poor old man, however, faithful to the trust reposed in him, exerted himself to the utmost, in spite of the blows they dealt him, till he was stabbed and became senseless. Blood now slipped the crown under his cloak, another of his associates secreted the orb, and a third was busy filing the sceptre into two parts; when one of those extraordinary coincidences, which a novelist would scarcely dare to use, much less to invent, gave a new turn to the proceedings. The keeper's son, who had been in Flanders, returned at this critical moment. At the door he was met by the accomplice stationed there as sentinel, who asked him with whom he would speak. Young Edwards replied, he belonged to the house, and hurried up stairs, the sentinel, we suppose, not knowing how to prevent the catastrophe he must have feared otherwise than by a warning to his friends. A general flight ensued, amidst which the robbers heard the voice of the keeper once more shouting "Treason! Murder!" which being heard by the young lady, who was waiting anxiously to see her lover, she ran out into the open air, reiterating the cries. The alarm became general, and outstripped the conspirators. A warder first attempted to stop them, but at the discharge of a pistol he fell, without waiting to know if he were hurt, and so they passed his post. At the next, one Sill, a sentinel, not to be outdone in prudence, offered no opposition, and they passed the drawbridge. At St. Catherine's Gate their horses were waiting for them; and as they ran along the Tower wharf they joined in the cry of "Stop the rogues!" and so passed on unsuspected, till Captain Beckman, a brother-in-law of young Edwards, overtook the party. Blood fired, but missed him, and was immediately made prisoner. The crown was found under his cloak, which, prisoner as he was, he would not yield without a struggle, "It was a gallant attempt, however unsuccessful," were the witty and ambitious rascal's first words; "it was for a crown!" Not the least extraordinary part of this altogether extraordinary affair was the subsequent treatment of Colonel Blood. Whether it was that he frightened Charles by his threats of being revenged by his associates, or captivated him by his conjoined audacity and flattery (he had been engaged to kill the King, he said, from among the reeds by the Thames side above Batterses, as he was bathing, but was deterred by an "awe of majesty"), it is difficult to say; the result, however, was, that, instead of being sent to the gallows, he was taken into such especial favour, that application to the throne through his medium became one of the favourite modes with suitors. Blood died in 1680.

RENFREWSHIRE.—APPALLING OCCURRENCE.—It is our painful duty to record one of the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of property and loss of life, which has taken place for many years past. On Friday night the 30th ult., about nine o'clock, the embankment or breast of Glanderston Dam, near Barrhead, gave way, and the contents of the reservoir, accumulated at the time to an extraordinary extent by the storm, rushed down the channel of the burn with fearful and irresistible velocity, carrying death and destruction in their train. The first place which suffered from the destruction of the flood was the Print-works of Springfield, occupied by Messrs. Hardie, Stark, and Co., where three entire houses were swept off; two gables of two other houses and the counting-house, or under flat of the master's house, where the water rushed in at the one side making a breach at the other, and carrying with it the whole furniture and other contents. The only human victim was the son of a person named Maxwell, who used to drive the field cart. His father had sent him to hang up his coat to dry at a stove in the works. The latter went into the house and escaped the rush of water, but the boy was carried off. Four persons in one house were saved on the rush of the water by breaking their way through the roof, and so sudden was the rise on them that the watchman, the last of their number, had to be held up by the neck by his companions for some time before he effected his escape. In a few minutes afterwards the house was swept down, and the whole material of the building rendered a mass of floating rubbish. The next place which suffered from the flood was the Print-works of S[illegible] Arthurlie, occupied by Messrs. Hays and Sons, and situated about a quarter of a mile below Springfield. Here the destruction of property was not so great as at Springfield, but the loss of life was far more appalling. Two dwelling-houses, a large out-shed, and a byre, with all they contained, were instantaneously carried away; and we are sorry to relate that, with one of the houses, the entire family of occupants but one child were instantaneously drowned and buried in the ruins. With the exception of the husband the other family shared the same fate as their neighbour. The names of the unfortunate occupants of the first of these houses alluded to were Robert Johnstone and his wife, both aged about 50, one widowed daughter, Henrietta, aged 23, with her child, a girl about four years of age; another daughter, Margaret, aged 15, and a son, Archibald, aged about 17. This family had retired earlier than usual with the intention of rising early on the following morning to pay a visit during the approaching holidays to some relations at Cumbernauld. The inmates of the other house who were drowned were Mrs. M'Intyre, aged about 40, and her child, about four years old. M'Intyre, the husband, was absent at some part of the works at the time, and, with one girl belonging to the deceased family of the Johnstones, he is all that is left of the ten persons occupying the two houses referred to. The bodies of the whole of the sufferers had been found next forenoon but that of Robert Johnstone, but workmen were busily engaged digging up the rubbish for his remains, and for what of the furniture and other articles that could be found. There were two cows in the byre swept off, both which were drowned also. Besides this damage at the print-works, the accumulated current also swept down a portion of the garden-wall at Arthurlie House, the property of Mr. Lowndes. At two farm-steadings a little farther down a good deal of property was likewise carried off, as likewise the bridge at Darnley. During the forenoon a great number of visitors were hurrying to the fatal spot from miles round the neighbourhood, and a deep gloom seemed to pervade the countenance of every one who had been there, or who resided in the vicinity.

BRADFORD.—MISCONDUCT OF A RELIEVING OFFICER.—An account appeared in the papers last week, on the death of a poor woman named Craven, at Bowling, near Bradford, in consequence of the refusal of a relieving officer to allow her a medical attendant during her labour. Our readers will be glad to learn that the board of guardians have promptly marked their sense of his misconduct. At the weekly meeting of the board on Friday week, Mr. John Farrar presiding, Mr. Pollard, the magistrate, brought the case under the notice of the board. As there appeared to have been some very improper neglect on the part of Henry Sutcliffe, the assistant overseer of Bowling, he had thought it his duty to bring the case before the board for investigation that day. Several witnesses having been called and examined, Mr. Pollard addressed the Chairman with much emphasis and warmth of feeling. He said that it was a case of base and gross neglect on the part of an officer of that board, and, that, too after repeated remonstrances for similar misconduct. He would, therefore, move, without further remark, that Henry Sutcliffe be dismissed from his office. Mr. Cowling, guardian for Idle, seconded the motion. An amendment was moved, that Sutcliffe be not dismissed but on the votes being taken, the original motion was carried by a majority of two.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 2.—PRIZES.—*The Seatonian.*—The subject for this year is, "Faith, Hope, and Charity." *The Hulsean.*—The trustees have given notice of their intention to give a prize of about £160 for the best dissertation on "The obligation of the Sabbath, with a History of the Institution, and its influence from the earliest times to the present day."

The Hulsean Prize for the last year has been awarded to John Davies, B.A., and Scholar of St. John's College.

The directions contained in the recent charge of the Lord Bishop of London are complied with by a large number of the metropolitan clergy. On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. Spry, rector of St. Marylebone, preached for the first time in his surplice. At Trinity Church, in the same parish, notice was given that in future the recommendations of the Bishop on the subject of preaching would be adopted—that all notices would be read by the clerkman from the reading-desk, instead of by the clerk as heretofore; that the sacrament of baptism would be administered immediately after the second lesson in the afternoon; and that the church would be opened for divine service every morning during the week at ten o'clock, and every afternoon at four

Sir William Ingilby, Bart., has appointed the Rev. H. W. Powell, M.A., rector of Heapham, Lincolnshire, and for nearly fifty years the curate, to the rectory of Ripley, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Cracroft. Sir William Ingilby has also appointed the Rev. H. W. Powell, curate of Ashby-cum-Fenby and Newton-le-Wold, to the rectory of Heapham, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. W. Powell.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT.

The commissioners appointed to discharge the gaol of Newgate of the prisoners committed since the last adjournment, at the court on Monday, were present, the Right Hon. Sir Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Sheriffs, several Aldermen, and other of the City authorities. The calendar did not present any remarkable feature. The Recorder, after the grand jury had been sworn, addressed some observations to them in reference to the charges contained in the calendar, and they then retired to their room.

(Before the Recorder.)

Thomas Ridout, 19, a barman, was indicted for stealing the money of Mr. George Gurney, his master. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The sentence was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

William Johnson, 36, was indicted for stealing at the city and parish of weight of tea, the property of Messrs. Nicholson and Co. Mr. Clarkson prosecuted; and Mr. Payne defended the prisoner. The prosecutors are the proprietors of the China and East India Wharf, and the prisoner had formerly been in their service, but was discharged a short time back. On the 20th of December he was observed to be loitering about the premises, and a bag of tea was seen to fall from a loop-hole. The prisoner picked up and walked off with. He was pursued, when he threw away the tea and got off, but was afterwards taken at his lodging. The man who was supposed to be the prisoner's accomplice in the robbery had absconded from the employment, and had not since been heard of. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months.

George Edward Champ, 43, described in the calendar as a clerk, but who it was stated, was formerly a solicitor in extensive practice, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury. The alleged perjury imputed to the defendant was, that he made an affidavit of the service of a writ of summons upon a person named Myers, and some evidence was adduced to show that this had not been done. The charge was not, however, at all clearly made out, and the prisoner having received an excellent character from a number of respectable witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The trial occupied the court until nearly eight o'clock.

William Jones, alias *Taylor*, 26, pleaded Guilty to a charge of uttering a forged order for the delivery of goods, with intent to defraud William Leaf and another. The prisoner was proved to have twice before been convicted of felony, and upon one occasion he underwent an imprisonment of twelve months. The Recorder ordered the prisoner to be transported for seven years

Henry Erstgate, 36, was charged with feloniously uttering a forged £5 Bank of England note, with intent to defraud the governor and company of that corporation. It appeared from the evidence of a young woman, named Anne Wilkaker, that she had been in intimate terms with the prisoner, and, according to her own statement, she was "unfortunately" going to be married to him, and on the 13th of December he gave her a £5 note, for the purpose of taking out a wedding-ring. She had no sooner got the note at a linendraper's, and it was shortly afterwards discovered to be a forgery. The prisoner was apprehended by an inspector of police, and he at first said his name was Miles, and that he lived in Miles-street, but he was called "Miles's boy." He accounted for having possession of the note he gave to the young woman, by stating that he had taken it at a fight in the country. After the prisoner was taken into custody, other forged notes were found, wrapped up in a piece of paper, near the spot where he was secured; and Mr. Freeman, one of the inspectors of notes to the Bank of England, proved that these forged notes were the same plate as the note that was uttered by the prisoner. The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, said that all he had to state was, that he took the note in question at a fight, for a box which he had won, and he knew not where it was "Guilty." The recorder, having told the prisoner that it appeared, by a communication made to him, that he had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for assaulting a gentleman, with intent to rob him, ordered him to be transported for fourteen years

NEW COURT.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bullock and Alderman Thomas Johnson.)

Thomas Edwards, a young man, 20, was indicted for stealing a gold watch, a guard, two seals, a watch-chain of the same metal, also a quantity of wearing apparel, and valuable articles of jewellery, the property of Henry Augustus Sullivan, Esq. The prosecutor stated that he was a lieutenant in the 6th Regiment of Foot, now lying at Portsmouth, of which corps the prisoner is a private, but he had been in his service five months before the robbery, when the property was stolen. The greater part of the articles stolen had been traced, and were in court. The prisoner had access to the wardrobe, but the watch and jewellery were under lock and key.—The prisoner said nothing in defence, and he was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Several cases of petty larceny, devoid of interest, having been disposed of, the court adjourned at five o'clock.

REMOVAL OF CONVICTS.—In consequence of the crowded state of Newgate, the convicts, who were found guilty at the November and December Sessions, were moved at the end of last week, the men to the hulks, and the women to the ship of reception, preparatory to their voyage to the colonies, to which they are sentenced to be banished, excepting those who have been erected as the first inmates of the Model Prison at Pentonville.

Thomas Stewart (formerly a clerk in the house of Sir C. Fraser Nelson and Co., of Cornhill) was indicted for stealing a coat and a variety of other articles, of considerable value, the property of James Brodie Gordon, Esq.

—The prisoner pleaded guilty.—Mr. Bodkin (who appeared for the prosecution) said that this was a very peculiar case, and his lordship had probably read an account of it in the newspapers. Indeed it was impossible he could never read the newspaper accounts of matters that are likely to come here.—Mr. Bodkin said, the fact was that the prisoner and prosecutor were at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, and the prisoner stood there with the coat he took to the house of Mr. Gordon, and obtained not only the coat on his application, but availed himself of the opportunity afforded him of obtaining other property.—Sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Elizabeth Woodham, aged 13, was indicted for stealing five sovereigns, the property of Eliza Smith, in the dwelling-house of Charles East. She was also charged on another indictment with stealing one sovereign, the property of the same lady.—The little culprit pleaded guilty to both the charges.—It turned out on inquiry that the child was an habitual pilferer, and had repeatedly robbed her parents.—The Common Sergeant said he really did not know what to do with the prisoner. After a short conference, his lordship said he would respite the judgment to the next sessions.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

The quarter session for the present month commenced on Monday, before Mr. Sergeant Adams, chairman, with a bench of magistrates at the Court-house, Clerkenwell-green. The calendar contained the names of forty-seven prisoners, thirty-five of whom were charged with felony. Of the latter, nine were under fourteen years of age, fourteen between the age of fourteen and twenty, and twelve above twenty years of age.

William Pick, aged 20, the party who escaped from the gaol, was then arraigned, and pleaded Guilty.—In answer to the court, Mr. Chesterton, the governor of the House of Correction, stated that the prisoner had been convicted of felony last January, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour. On the 20th of December last he was employed in the open shed, when he got over a paling, seven feet high, into the garden, and from thence got across to the outer wall of the prison. He was unable, from the height of the wall, to descend, and accordingly he made a complete circuit of the prison, and eventually escaped by getting over some houses into the Bagnigge-wells-road. The subsequent conduct of the prisoner's father, in rendering every assistance to the officers of the gaol, had been so good, that the visiting justices had commended his conduct, and expressed a hope that the court would take it into consideration. The learned chairman said the good conduct of the father, accompanied by a recommendation from the visiting justices, led the court to make an exception in the prisoner's favour. The prisoner was then sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and hard labour, to commence from the expiration of his original sentence

SURREY SESSIONS, JAN. 3.

The General Quarter Sessions for the county commenced to-day at the Court-house, Newington, before Mr. Puckle and an unusually full bench of magistrates, there being upwards of fifty justices present. In the course of the morning Mr. Pritchard, the new high bailiff of Southwark, attended in full court dress, and was formally introduced to the magistrates on his appointment to office. Captain Parrott called attention to the report of the prisons, relative to the insufficient dietary of Guildford prison. In 1837 the noble lord who was the Secretary of State, in his annual return of all diets to be made to the Home Office, and in consequence Mr. Russell, the inspector, visited Guildford. Mr. Taylor at that period wished the dietary to be increased, and he wished to know why this had not been carried into effect. After some conversation, in which Lord Lovelace and Mr. Keuble took part, a motion was carried that a committee be appointed to inquire into the dietary and labour, and to report the same to the court on the next adjournment day.

The number of prisoners did not exceed 24. There was no case of importance.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—MORE POLICE BEINGS.—A man, named *George Porter*, was brought before Alderman Sir John Pirie, charged under the following remarkable circumstances:—James Franks, City policeman 24 P, stated that a few days ago a man, named King, and his wife, having been held to bail for a violent assault upon a female, in two sureties in the amount of £50 each, the prisoner and another person offered themselves on Saturday last in the justice-room, as security for the appearance of the defendant to answer the assault. It occurred to witness that the prisoner, in swearing he was a housekeeper, and that he resided at a certain number in a street near Bishopsgate, was not telling the truth, and he subsequently ascertained beyond a doubt that his statement was correct, and apprehended the prisoner for having thus given false bail.—Sir John Pirie: Why did you not, when you saw him present himself as one of the bail, state these circumstances?—Policeman: Because I was not quite sure of the fact.—Sir John Pirie: But, as I suspected him strongly, I went to the house of which he said he was the occupier, and found that he had nothing at all to do with it. I then thought it my duty to take him into custody.—Sir John Pirie: But why did you not, when the man was about to be sworn, mention your suspicions and cause him to be questioned on the subject? Why did you let him commit perjury, having such an opportunity as he was not a housekeeper in the place he described?—Policeman: I was not quite sure he was the man I took him for.—Sir John Pirie: This is a very extraordinary transaction upon your part, policeman. What do you say, prisoner at the bar?—The prisoner, in tears, handed in what he said was a written account of what occurred, and solemnly declared that he was not so culpable, although he admitted that he did not occupy the house described, as was the policeman, who knew him well, and desired him to be one of the bail, directing him at the same time what to say and do on the occasion.—Sir John Pirie: Do you swear that you consented to swear the false oath?—Prisoner: I was asked, and now he turns against me.—Sir John Pirie: Did you drink with this man, policeman?—Policeman: I took a pint of beer with him.—Sir John Pirie: Before he was sworn as one of the bail?—Policeman: Yes.—The prisoner: My lord, he had several pots of beer at my expense, and I can prove it; and he knew well I was no housekeeper. He knew all about it.—Policeman: I assure your lordship that I did not know; I only suspected that he perjured himself.—Sir John Pirie: I will not entertain a charge made by a fellow capable of such conduct. It is most improper that such a person should be in the police, and I shall report his conduct to Mr Hodge, the commissioner, who, I am convinced, will take care that the force will not be long disgraced by him. Prisoner, you are discharged; but mind what you are about, and let this case be a warning to you.—Mr. Hobler: Let the prisoner understand that, if a credible prosecutor had appeared, the punishment which would, in all probability, be inflicted for the perjury, would be transportation for seven years

GUILDHALL.—A young man, who stated himself to be a silk-weaver, named *George Wentworth*, was put to the bar before Sir Peter Laurie, charged with stealing a shawl, value £1 10s., from the door of Mr. Hogg, a draper in Fleet-street.—Mr. Hogg stated that he saw it in the prisoner's hand, and the prisoner told him he had done it on purpose to be sent to prison. This appeared to be the case, for he told the constable that he intended to steal it. He was hungry, for a penny was given to him at the station-house previous to the commission of the offence, and he spent this on bread, which he ate. He was watched by a police-officer in plain clothes, and he could do to seek work, but could not obtain it. According to what he read of the poorhouses they were much worse than the prisons.—Sir Peter Laurie observed that these forged letters were not to the point. He had no doubt but that the poor were treated worse in the unions than the criminals in the gaols. He did not believe that this was the fact; at least he hoped it was not, but that the reports made by police-officers were the result of heated imaginations, whose overcharged descriptions were not read without danger. —The prisoner said he should be glad if Sir Peter would send him to trial. He wished to be sent to any country, so as to get to the sea. He was willing to do any work that would bring him a comfortable maintenance, but he should not find it in this country. The poor were most scandalously scoffed and cuffed by the police officers, according to what he could see; and no man of independent spirit would like to end his days in a workhouse. He would rather hang himself.—The clerk said probably he had not thought of the consequences of his conduct.—The prisoner: I forgot what Cato said upon that subject.—Sir Peter remarked Cato was not a Braintree waver; and Cato was wrong.—The prisoner replied there had been many a one since.—The complainant's wife had received £14, a little value, but the same prejudice had cost a neighbour £14, a vagabond having broken his window that he might be relieved in a gaol rather than a workhouse. This was a state of feeling of very common occurrence, and Sir Peter Laurie said the means taken by the prisoner to be sent out of the country would not attain the end. It might lead to imprisonment, but courts of law would not encourage the circumvention of justice by making the offender with some particular sentence which would not be a punishment. Hundreds more had been tried last year than the year before, and he did not know where the increase would end, if persons in distress would commit felonies to get into gaols, rather than obtain admittance to the workhouse. For his part, he should like to see a very large portion of the criminals sent out of the country every year; for persons who were punished by imprisonment, upon their release, usually returned to their old practices. They lost their character, and could not find employment or countenance in society again.—The prisoner was remanded until the alderman might hear how he would dispose of the case.

Michael Meegan, the shoemaker and shopkeeper in Whitecross-street, was finally examined before Mr Broughton, the sitting magistrate, charged with the murder of Thomas Leary, one of his journeymen. He was defended, as before, by Mr. Hertsgr.—Mr. Vine, the chief clerk, read over the depositions of the numerous witnesses, taken at very great length, and Mr. Broughton told the prisoner that it became his painful duty to commit him for trial for murder.—The prisoner, during the reading of the depositions, addressed policeman Wallis, and declared that his statement of the confession was all false. During all the former transactions he had an air of confidence, and almost indifference, which, however, was evidently only maintained by an effort. When informed that he was committed for murder, he burst into tears, and as he passed from the bar to his cell, it was painful to behold the expression of anguish which his face exhibited. He was in the evening conveyed to Newgate for trial.

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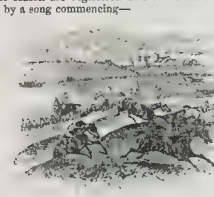
MOORE'S SPORTING ALMANACK for 1843 is, as it should be, a *racy* affair, the head and front holding forth a dashing view of Attila winning the Derby in 1842; followed by a variety of information as to the winners of last year, and the horses entered for the next. Trotting matches find place also, with a portrait of a celebrated performer in that line; whilst the steeple-chase triumphs of the past season are registered and illustrated. The whole is wound up by a song commencing—



There's nothing like a Derby Day in all the world that I see,
So racy—but you can't deny—so flashy and so spicy;
"Thunder and turf!" wild Paddy roars, but unto the oath's a blunder,
For on the Derby Day you get the turf without the thunder

There is a course—of course there is—where muster all the forces;
With stand, where no one can withstand the running of the horses:
The living people on their sport at once become dead setters,
And there's not a man in all the field but mixes with his betters!

At ev'ry tavern and hotel, and crib of lush and sottery,
There are a large and rumerous few getting up a lottery;
Here they con o'er the list of Moore as merry as O'Shanter;
Their horses can't err if they win the Derby in a canter!

It is, beyond question, the best *sheet* sporting almanack we have published.

SCOTLAND.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH OF A BRIDEGROOM.—On the evening of Saturday last the celebration of the marriage of a couple at Potento, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, was abruptly put a stop to by the death of the bridegroom, a young man named Robert M'Dougall, servant to Mr. Kidd, a miller. The arrangements for the marriage being completed the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, the clergyman of the parish, arrived at three o'clock, when the marriage ceremony was gone through; and the company assembled were thereafter enjoying themselves, as on similar joyous occasions, when the mirth was suddenly terminated, and their rejoicing turned into mourning by the bridegroom falling back upon his chair and expiring, at nine o'clock, without either uttering or giving a moan.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—TRIAL OF THE AYRSHIRE COLLIERS.—Willis a Gibson, Robert Wood, James Graham, and Robert Donnachie (all young men), were placed at the bar charged with mobbing and rioting, committed with loaded fire-arms and other weapons, and for the purpose of intimidating workmen, labouring or willing to engage in lawful occupation; as also assault and murder. The case alluded to was that in which a general strike took place among the Ayrshire colliers in autumn last, and that, among others, the colliers and other labourers in the service of John Taylor Gordon, Esq., struck work. After the evidence had been entered into, the Jury returned a verdict finding the charge of murder not proven against any of the prisoners; but unanimously finding Gibson guilty, and, by a majority, Wood and Graham guilty of mobbing, rioting, and assault.

TRIAL OF ALEXANDER M'KENZIE FOR ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Saturday the trial of Alexander M'Kenzie, cattle-dealer and farmer, came on for t e assault, with intent to murder James Duff, in the neighbourhood of Dundee. M'Kenzie was charged under the act, George the Fourth, cap. 38, with assault, committed by means of loaded fire-arms, and with intent to kill, in so far as, for the purpose of evading payment of a sum of £1000 sterling, which he was indebted to James Duff, grazier, he did, on the 15th of October, 1842, in or near a wood or plantation called the Gillie Wood, being part of the policy or pleasure grounds of the Earl of Camperdown, in the county of Forfar, into which he had decoyed the said James Duff, wickedly and feloniously attack and assault him with a loaded pistol, and with discharging the same with intent to kill him, whereby he was wounded in the back to the effusion of his blood, and serious injury of his person, and imminent danger of his life. The prisoner, who appeared to be in great distress, pleaded guilty. The Lord Advocate restricted the libel. By the law the crime to which the prisoner had pleaded guilty was undoubtedly capital; and he, along with his learned friends, were consulted, had felt very great difficulty as to the course to be pursued. After due deliberation, however, he had come to the conclusion, that, consistently with his duty, he might in this case restrict the libel to an arbitrary punishment, in the belief that the sentence which the court might award would be sufficient for the vindication of the law. After short addresses from the court, the prisoner was sentenced, by the Lord Justice Clerk, to transportation for the whole period of his natural life. On his removal from the bar, M'Kenzie appeared to be in the deepest anguish.

THE YORKSHIRE BANK.—The fate of the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial Bank is at length finally determined. The directors have failed in all their efforts at negociation with other establishments to take their business on terms which would afford their unfortunate shareholders any advantage, and they have therefore no resource left but to wind up their affairs. The London and Westminster Bank, their agents in town, continued to meet all the demandsu ntil the close of business, on Tuesday, but they are enabled to proceed no further, and have consequently discontinued payments for them. Independent of the general security which the London and Westminster Bank holds on the shareholders of the defunct Yorkshire Bank, they have special guarantees which should go considerably beyond covering their advances, although, as usual in all such cases, some of them may not be immediately convertible. No essential loss is, however, for a moment anticipated, nor is the amount of such magnitude as to produce any temporary inconvenience.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—On Sunday night last, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the rick-yard of Mr. T. Hine, of Newnham, near Baldock, by which the whole produce of the farm, with the exception of some hay, was entirely consumed, consisting of five wheat ricks, two oat ditto, two barley ditto, and one rick of clover seed. There is no doubt of its being the work of some evil incendiary. The damage is estimated at upwards of £2000. Mr. Hine is insured in the Norwich and Phœnix fire-offices.

YORKSHIRE.—THE FAILURE OF THE YORKSHIRE BANK.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial Bank was held in the Merchants' Hall, York, last week. Mr. Blanchard, the chairman ntered into a long statement. It appeared that the whole of the original capital had been lost, and that the liabilities of the bank amounted to upwards of £170,000. After a very stormy meeting, during which several of the shareholders declared they had embarked the whole of their fortunes in the company, and that they were now ruined, it was resolved that a call of £1 per share, in addition to the two calls of £1 each lately granted, should be made for the purpose of meeting the deficiency, and that the affairs of the company should be wound up as soon as possible.

WINCHESTER.—There was a larger attendance of magistrates at the Quarter Sessions on Tuesday than usual, owing to the election of a successor to Captain Robins, who has resigned the situation of chief constable of the county police, a situation to which a salary of £400 a year is attached. Sir W. Heathcote filled the chair; and, among the magistrates present, were noticed the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Calthorpe, Lord H. Cholmondeley, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Right Hon. W. S. Bourne, Hon. G. G. Calthorpe, Hon. W. H. A. A'Court Holmes, M.P., &c. Sir C. Hulse nominated, and Mr. Cavendish Compton, M.P., seconded the nomination of Captain Morant; and Mr. Hughes Hughes nominated, and Admiral Sir John Ommaney, K.C.B., seconded the nomination of Captain W. C. Harris; and at the close of the poll (three of the magistrates present having declined to vote) the numbers were—For Capt. Harris, 64; for Capt. Morant, 57; whereupon the chairman declared the election to have fallen on Capt. Harris, and delivered to the gallant officer his baton of office. The four members for the county voted for Capt. Morant.

LORD ROLLE'S WILL.—The following we believe to be the exact testamentary disposition of the deceased's property:—The whole estate, real and personal, is given to the second son of Charles Rodolphus Lord Clinton, with remainder to the third son of Lord Clinton; remainder to the eldest son of Lord Clinton; remainder to the second son of Earl Fowlett. The landed estate is encumbered with an annuity of £10,000, to Lady Rolle, widow of the deceased, who has, besides, Bicton, one of the country seats, for life, and the house in Upper Grosvenor-street absolutely. It is worthy of notice that the only male relatives of the deceased are not mentioned in the will.

NORTH SHIELDS.—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Whilst the workmen were employed in excavating a new road leading from the New Quay, North Shields, northwards towards Bedford-street, a heavy fall of earth most unexpectedly fell down from the face of the cutting, and buried five of the workmen underneath, who were loading the carts. The unfortunate men were soon dug out, when three of them were found to be quite dead, and the two others are seriously bruised; but hopes are entertained of their recovery. From inquiries which we have made we learn that no blame can be attached to any one but the contractor; and the foreman of the work examined the place a very short time previously to the accident, and it then appeared quite safe. The latter was himself in the midst of the men at the time of the accident, and narrowly escaped with his life.

THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since this day se'nnight the arrivals of wheat of home produce up to our market have been on a very limited scale, and, comparatively speaking, of middling quality. On each market day the stands at Mark-lane have been scantily filled with samples, owing to which, and the increased attendance of both London and country buyers, the demand for all descriptions has been extremely active, at improvement on previous quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and good clearances have been readily effected. In free foreign wheat a fair amount of business has been transacted, at a rise of fully 1s per quarter; but bonded sorts have commanded little attention, yet they are noted quite as dear. Superfine barley has sold freely, at 1s per quarter more money, and the value of grinding and distilling sorts has been well supported. The oat trade has ruled tolerably steady, but in beans, peas, and flour next to nothing has been passing.

ARRIVALS.—English. Wheat, 3870; barley, 5910; oats, 10,140; malt, 5680 quarters; flour, 5230 sacks. Irish: barley, 500; and oats, 10,510 quarters. *English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto white, 54s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; chevalier, 29s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s to 26s; potato do., 22s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, 50s to 58s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 18s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have a few parcels of cloverseed offering at 30s to 50s per cwt. Canary is still very duh, and the value of all other kinds of seeds remains unaltered.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; English, ditto, 44s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 0d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 32l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s. to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 1d; barley, 21s 3d; Oats, 17s 2d; rye, 28s 1d; beans, 28s 3d; peas, 31s 0d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 9d; Barley, 27s 0d; Oats, 17s 5d; Rye, 29s 3d; Beans, 29s 11d; Peas, 32s 3d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 10s 6d.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—Since our last the deliveries of tea have been extensive, and we have a slight improvement in the demand, at full prices, low common congou being held at 1s 3d per lb. cash. For public sale on Tuesday next 15,000 packages are declared.

Sugar.—For all descriptions of sugar we have had an improved demand, and prices are fully maintained

Coffee.—The demand to-day for coffee is firm, but we can notice no advance in figures.

Spices.—We have had very little doing in spices, and the rates are rather drooping.

Cotton.—Little business has been done in this article, though prices remain firm.

Tallow.—This market is flat, and P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 47s 9d per cwt.

Oils.—There is rather an improved inquiry for sperm; but other kinds of oils are very dull.

Provisions.—The cold weather has produced more demand for Irish butter, and a fair business has been done at firm rates—90s to 93s having been paid for fine. Dutch sells well; the best at 110s per cwt. The bacon trade is flat, and there are few sellers at 35s to 40s, according to quality. Lard dull in demand, and cheaper. Hams are dull, and rather lower.

Coals.—Adamson, 16s 6d; Hetton, 17s; Wylam, 17s; Tees, 21s; Hartley, 16s 6d; Clinnell, 16s 6d; Cassop, 20s 9d; Killingworth, 18s 6d; Newmarch, 17s 9d; Stewarts', 21s; Lambton, 21s; Northumberland, 17s 3d. Ships arrived, 56.

Wool.—This market remains steady, at full rates of currency.

Potatoes.—Though the inquiry for the best potatoes is steady, prices remain unaltered.

Smithfield.—Our market has been well supplied with stock this week, which has moved off slowly at the annexed rates:—*Beef*, from 3s 2d to 4s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We have had a fair demand for meat in these markets, and prices have had an upward tendency. Beef, from 3s 2d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

During this week a considerable demand has existed for British grown wheats, and an advance of from 3s. to 4s. per quarter from the lowest prices has been obtained. There are strong grounds to anticipate that this improvement must yet progress, because the stock of foreign wheat, duty paid, latterly in granary, has been very materially reduced in quantity, and it is now well ascertained that the last wheat crop cannot be called an abundant one, although, in quality, it is superior to the growth of the last three years. Manufacturers for the consumption at home calculate very confidently on an improved demand for fine and fancy goods during the ensuing season, and are already making those arrangements which may become necessary to furnish the expected increased consumption when the time arrives for favourable sales.

During this week we have had mails from the West Indies, and, although the letters are not of very late dates, still their contents are generally interesting and satisfactory. The free immigrants who had arrived at Jamaica and in the Bermudas have proved themselves to be good workmen, and it is probable that Africa will now no longer be without resources with as many good labourers as may be required. The season had likewise been favourable, and a large crop is said to be coming on. The sales of British goods were also going rapidly into consumption, although, except these above-named islands, of course, enabled them to increase the consumption both in quantity and in quality.

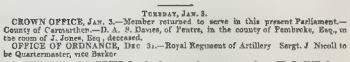
From the manufacturing districts the information received in the course of this week has been again most satisfactory indeed, more so, than could have reasonably been expected, considering the influence of holidays now. For some weeks the demand has been active, orders have been large, and cheerfulness and hope, as to the future, have, on all occasions, the last advance in prices has been fairly maintained. The servants and labourers in all departments of the manufacture are now, once more, in general employment at raised wages more than equal to the maximum of living, and there is no immediate chance of their present situation no longer being satisfactory, or subject to change. Large shipments are to be made to our East India possessions, and to our colonies, as the great southern one, during the coming season, for the supply of the usual autumn demand, and in addition to these an increased one was born in prospect, and British goods remaining for sale were not limited. Nearly a week has now been spent in active work, in Scotland, and in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the result of the observations which, personally, I have made in the way of British woven goods, are pleasing for these goods continue to command attention, and many articles of Chinese production, which only a few short years since, interfered with our agricultural produce as well as the industries of our people, are being rapidly swept at home. In labour prices, likewise, generally over the country, prosperous are also evident, from both the revival in this vital department of productive employment for the industrious classes within the United Kingdom. On the whole, should the present favourable appearances of a revival of agricultural prosperity be eventually confirmed, no former year ever beamed more favourably on the inhabitants of the British empire than the one of which this is the first week.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock, 173	India Stock pm
3 per Cent Red., 96⅞	Ditto Bonds 55 pm
3 per Cent Cons.	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red., 102½	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent. 101⅞	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 63 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, pm
Jan. 1860, 12 11-16	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Opg., 94⅞

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 52½	London and Blackwall (— p),
Edinburgh and Glasgow (57 p), 48½	London and Birmingham (90 p),
Great Western Railway (65 p), 91	Ditto Thirds (32 p), 6¾
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 64¾	Ditto New Shares (2 p), 3⅝
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 9¼	London and South Western
Loudon and Brighton (50 p). 86½	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 63



THE LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

CROWN OFFICE, JAN. 3.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—County of Carmarthen.—D. A. S. Davies, of Pentre, in the county of Pembroke, Esq., in the room of J. Jones, Esq., deceased.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC 31.—Royal Regiment of Artillery Sergt. J Nicoll to be Quartermaster, vice Barker

BANKRUPTS.—J. S EFFIE, Lombard-street, chronometer maker. W. PAINE, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, baker. W. COCK, Bungay, Suffolk, grocer. J. MAYER, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, earthenware-manufacturer. J. HODGSON, Reading, Berkshire, druggist. J. LOCKWOOD, Lepton, Yorkshire, manufacturer of fancy waistcoating. W. WILSON, Manchester, warehouseman. G. FORSTER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, butcher. J. CROWTHER, Huddersfield, corn-miller. J. RAY, Leeds, porter-merchant J TAYLOR and J. BUTTERWORTH, Rochdale, Lancashire, painters.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W BALLANTINE, Shires, Dumbartonshire. J CONNELL, St. Andrew's, draper F. REID, Ballinhug, Perthshire, merchant. J. WARDROP, Dundyron, grocer.

FRIDAY, JAN 6

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 6.—8th Light Dragoons: F. J. M'Farlane to be Cornet, vice Gough.

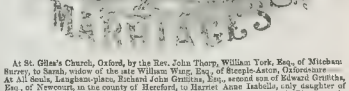
5th Foot: Ensign T. Bellew to be Second Lieutenant, vice Geale; Ensign P. L'Estrange, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Colquhoun. 17th Foot: Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Gen Sir T. A. Wetherall.—32nd Foot: Lieut. T. L. Lesslie to be Lieutenant, vice Alms. 33rd Foot: J. Rotton to be Ensign, vice L'Estrange.—38th Foot: W. R. Rawlins to be Ensign, vice Harvey.—58th Foot: H. R. R. Rocky to be Ensign, vice Bellew. 41st Foot: Gent. Cadet W Jackson to be Ensign, vice Deanie. 56th Foot: Lieut. S. Lawson to be Paymaster, vice Sutherland.—79th Foot: Lieut. T. F. B. Alms to be Lieutenant, vice Leader.—71st Foot: Assist.-Surg. W Cruickshank to be Surgeon, vice Bulkeley —79th Foot: Lieut.-Gen G. Middlemore, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Sir P. Maitland.—86th Foot: Lieut. F. B. Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice Crowe. 91st Foot: Gent. Cadet G. FitzGerald to be Ensign, vice Capel.—92nd Foot. Assist.-Surg. J. N. Irwin to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cruickshank

Provisional Battalion at Chatham—Lieut Co., T. E Kelly, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Memorandum.—The half-pay of Lieut Ernest Wilding, of 1st Line Battalion King's German Legion, has been cancelled, from 6th January, 1843, having accepted a commuted allowance

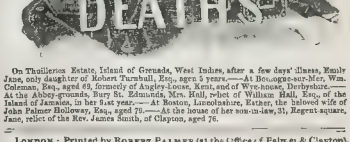
BANKRUPTS.—G. PILE and W J. B STAUNTON, shopsgate street Without, wine and spirit merchants. T. MANNING, High street, Camden-town, grocer. H. WHITE, Topsham, Devon, builder. J. SWALLOW the elder, J. SWALLOW the younger, and G. SWALLOW, Skirtcoat, Halifax, Yorkshire, corn-millers. F. T. HALL and J. HALL, Leeds flax spinners and manufacturers. W. GAWTHORP, Huddersfield, plumber and glazier and retailer of beer G. C HARRIL, Bristol, accountant. M. WILLUCK, Huddersfield merchant

BIRTH.

On the 31st ult., Mrs. Evan Protheroe, of Camden-road Villas, of a daughter



At St. Giles's Church, Oxford, by the Rev. John Thorp, William York, Esq., of Mitcham Surrey, to Sarah, widow of the late William Wing, Esq., of Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire.—At All Souls, Langham-place, Richard John Gruning, Esq., second son of Edward Grinling, Esq., of Newenton, in the county of Hereford, to Harriet Anne Isabella, only daughter of the late Fowler Price, Esq., of Mantuggston-court, in the same county.—At Wandsworth J. Jones, Esq., of Wandsworth-common, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Danle. Watney, Esq. of the dutallery, Wandsworth.



DEATHS.

On Thuillerres Estate, Island of Grenada, West Indies, after a few days' illness, Emily Jane, only daughter of Robert Turnbull, Esq., aged 5 years.—At Bourgne-sur-Mer, Wm. Cotgrave, Esq., aged 63, formerly of Angley-house, Kent, and of Wye-house, Derbyshire.—At the Abbey-grounds, Bury St. Edmunds, Mrs. Hall, relict of William Hall, Esq., of the Island of Jamaica, in her 81st year.—At Roston, Lincolnshire, Charles, the beloved wife of John Palmer Holloway, Esq., aged 76.—At the house of her son-in-law, 31, Regent-square, Jane, relict of the Rev. James Smith, of Clapton, aged 76.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY January 7, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 37.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT OUR LAST NUMBER.

There are several kinds of egotism. We rejoice in one—it is the egotism which derives its nutriment from the general approval of society—that best pleasure of vanity which springs out of the bosom of a flattery that is not unjust. We find ourselves lauded for "duty"—for the pleasant duty of doing good—for the endeavour to banish acrimony and injustice from the columns of a newspaper, and to substitute in their stead a cordial spirit of cheerful Christian feeling, of sound unprejudiced opinion, of pure humane philosophy, deriving its moral from the every-day action of the great drama of life. We cannot feel any other sentiment than that of joy at being told, on all hands, that we have succeeded in our aim—that so far as we have gone we have achieved the triumph of virtue and impartiality. It is a proud reflection for us that in this upright course we have ploughed our way through the grand difficulty of envy, and put down even the jealousies which so ordinarily attend an unexampled success. We have drawn forth contemporary testimonials in our favour, which, coming from the authoritative and influential morning journals of the day, demand an equivalent of respect in acknowledgment, and strongly exhibit the conviction entertained by the chief arbiters of public taste, that we have opened a new path to civilization, improvement, and knowledge; in a word, that we are making pictures lore, and spreading a cloth for the fair feast of wisdom, by making illustration, as it were, the careful housekeeper of the pen! We are old birds. We have long haunted the fields and hedge-rows of literature, and lain our feathers amid the stubble of the press; but we are not (nor do we believe are any of our most prosperous editorial brethren) old enough to remember a precedent for so remarkable an exception to the rule of press silence about contemporaries as has been made in the behalf of the Illustrated London News. Weekly newspapers have been before quoted according to their intelligence by the daily press, but when were they criticised? When had they ever bestowed upon them the dignity of special selection and review? Our journal in this respect is proudly singular. Already the *Times*, the first journal in the empire, and carefully chary of its patronage, has noticed us twice in terms of strong encouragement. The *Herald*, a paper which has done as much to uphold family honour and the finer principles of Christian humanity as any other daily organ of the age, has seized upon the tone in which our journal has been conducted as indicative of a better order of newspaper literature for the uninstructed than has ever hitherto appeared. The *Post*, the organ of aristocracy and fashion, has signalised us as the fit, elegant, and refined companion of the drawing-room;—and the *Advertiser*, the accredited agent of a large, respectable, and populous class of the community, has recommended us to the busy, bustling, trading, travelling world as a sort of hotel and tavern domiciliatory mirror of the news and spirit of the times. Our Colosseum print, or rather our duplex engraving of London in 1842, has reinvoked the kindness of our contemporaries, and gratitude demands that we should at once record the opinions expressed upon the appearance of that publication.

(*From the TIMES, of Tuesday, Jan.* 10.)

London in 1842.—A splendid print under this title has been published by the proprietors of the Illustrated News, representing a bird's-eye view of the great metropolis from the summit of the Duke of York's column. The pictorial effect is really very fine; the perspective is well managed; the accuracy with which individual objects of interest are represented is as admirable as the beauty and the boldness of the general picture; while the nicety of execution, along with the softened blending of lights and shades, reflects high honour on the artist, and shows the extent to which wood-engraving has been perfected in this country. There could not be a more appropriate and acceptable present (in so portable a form) for country friends; and we can imagine the interest with which the "young ones," to whom London is "but as a dream," would gaze upon this fine picture of its glories.

(*From the MORNING POST, of Thursday, Jan.* 12.)

Illustrated London News.—The proprietors of this ably-conducted paper have just presented to their subscribers a *tableau mouvre* view of the west end of London and the parts adjacent, which for neatness of finish and execution surpasses anything of the kind that we ever inspected. It is said that M. Claudet, with his apparatus, perched himself, like *Amadeus*, upon the top of the Duke of York's column for the purpose of taking the view. Whoever be the artist, he has given an accurate representation of London as it is at the present moment, and all the steeples, including the scaffolding round the Nelson monument, are handed down to posterity with wonderful precision; and in addition to the usual mass of valuable information and beautiful illustrations which adorn this journal, a compendious index is appended, which will render the volume when bound up invaluable as a book of reference for the events of the past year. The first volume is now published entire, and we most cordially congratulate the proprietors on the unprecedented success with which their endeavours to improve the public taste and morals have been attended. The extraordinary increase in their circulation must also necessarily tend to deprecate that of the infamous trashy prints which have long been a disgrace to the weekly press of this country, and which we hope to see superseded by the healthful influence of the Illustrated London News.

(*From the MORNING HERALD, of Wednesday, Jan.* 11.)

It is with much satisfaction that we have observed the rapid progress which has been made in general estimation within the last few months by a publication of an entirely novel and decidedly meritorious character. This publication is the Illustrated London News, a weekly newspaper, which not only bids fair altogether to supersede many of its less worthy rivals, but has already made considerable progress towards effecting that desirable object. The weekly prints to which we allude have long enjoyed a factitious reputation, founded ostensibly upon their assuming to address themselves more particularly to the wants and wishes of the people at large, but, in reality, working for the abasement of all moral feeling, subverting all religious principle, and widely extending opinions of the most disloyal and pernicious character. These publications had unhappily absorbed a large number of that class of readers who have only the opportunity of seeing a newspaper once a week, and to their evil influence may be attributed much of the discontent which has from time to time manifested itself among the working people.

The scope and tendency of the Illustrated London News are entirely the reverse of that which we have condemned; its purpose is to improve at the same time both the mind and the taste of the people; to elevate the moral tone of the weekly newspaper readers, and combine amusement with instruction. This end has been fully attained by the judicious management of those who conduct the Illustrated London News; it presents at once an epitome of all the intelligence which the labours of the daily press have accumulated, and adds to that information original articles of abiding merit, connected with the most important or interesting topics of the day,—the whole illustrated in the fullest and most satisfactory manner by the ablest artists. The first volume of this work now lies before us, richly embellished with the most attractive engravings, and replete with the most compendious information. Its cheapness would excite our wonder at the possibility of giving so much for so small a sum (the price being only sixpence), were we not assured, from good authority, that its circulation already nearly equals that of the most prominent amongst the Sunday papers. This is a natural result; for the attraction being as much for the eye as the understanding, the weekly purchaser will inevitably be led towards that which gives him pleasure to look at as well as to read. It is not to be inferred that the London Illustrated News has *created* a new class of readers,—such a result is only the work of much time; but it has done even better, it has drawn within its vortex numbers of those who formerly read the only publications accessible to them, which added nothing to their information but a knowledge of vice or infidelity. At the same time we are gratified to learn that the list of subscribers comprehends a large number of the well-informed and highly-educated.

The most recent achievement of the London Illustrated News is the publication, in one enormous sheet, of a superb view of the metropolis, taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest is well brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. To publish a plate like this was a great undertaking, but it has been as successfully accomplished as it was boldly conceived.

To ensure the complete success of the London Illustrated News, it has only to continue steadily in the career which it has so well begun.

(*From the MORNING ADVERTISER.*)

London in 1842.—This is the title of a magnificent plate which has been presented by the proprietors of the Illustrated London News to their subscribers on the occasion of the new year. It is certainly the most extraordinary example of pictorial illustration which has ever yet been offered by a newspaper, and giving convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process, applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood engraving. The extent of the prospect, comprising the whole length and width of the imperial City, from two points of view, the breadth of the masses into which the artist throws his subject, the richness of the groups, the skilful contrasts of light and shade, all combine to make this the most

VIEW OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

OPENING OF THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

The Liverpool Collegiate Institution was opened last week in a manner worthy of the occasion, and under circumstances which cannot fail to impart the highest gratification to all in this country who value the blessings of sound Scriptural education, combined with useful learning. The building, which is situated in Shaw-street, is of immense extent. The foundation-stone was laid about two years since by

horible "Picture of London" which has ever been produced. It is, in short, the sole means by which foreigners and country readers can form to themselves any idea of the grandeur of the British metropolis, which, we may be pardoned for reminding our readers at this holiday season, is known to be paved with gold. The present number of the Illustrated News is accompanied by a supplement of equal size. Both are replete with interesting letter-press, illustrated by wood cuts of various excellence, and well, as must present a rich banquet to the lovers of pictorial art, the taste for which we rejoice to remark daily acquires greater strength and extension throughout the country.

Such are the opinions expressed by the daily journals with reference to the last number of the Illustrated London News. We have now a few words to say about it ourselves.

It is probable that few scenes of domestic excitement ever exceeded that of its publication. The numerous officials in our establishment—exceeding in number those of any other in the metropolis in the publication department—became exhausted and powerless with the excess of business; and, for a brief moment, the office was necessarily closed. When re-opened, the multitude of newsmen rushed in, and then every temptation was held out to us to break faith with our subscribers. The men stood over the railings of our spacious folding-office with clusters of notes, and such exclamations as "Who'll let me pay for a fifty quires?"—"A hundred quires here, and the money!"—"Let me leave the cash, and get the prints on Monday!"—"You won't refuse to sell, will you?"—"Money's scarce, you'd better take it," &c., greeted our remonout publishers on all sides; but we beg earnestly to impress upon our subscribers that we *did* refuse—that we took not one shilling, and delivered not one copy of the print beyond the ticket-number which we had previously arranged with the newsmen that we would bind ourselves to supply. We could have sold two hundred thousand papers, and we refused to let the prints that accompanied them exceed our subscriptions. Still, we have had complaints; and these we beg at once, in the fullest independence of spirit, to retort upon the newsmen. They were bound to give to every subscriber his print, and *to no others*; they had them, and if they otherwise disposed of them, they cheated their customers and they cheated us. This we wish to be emphatically understood.

The result of the entire publication has been, however, a great triumph to the newspaper: we have at least a thousand letters of thanks and congratulation—we have entered a new year with spirit and enterprise—we have won the best approbation of the most powerful organs of public opinion—and, what makes as pleasing and satisfactory a reflection as any we have indulged in, we have anxiously, honestly, and conscientiously *kept our word*.

Lord Stanley; and for beauty of form and elegance of design the structure reflects the highest credit on all who have taken part in its erection. The fact is, moreover, worthy of record, that the munificent sum of £24,000 was liberally subscribed towards the erection by the inhabitants from their private sources; and that although £4000 were granted by the late Radical corporation towards the founding of the Mechanics' Institution, the Collegiate Institution has been brought to its completion without any public grant whatever.

The course of religious education which will be pursued in this admirable institution may be briefly comprised in this, that the exercises of the schools will be commenced and terminated with prayer, at which the attendance of every pupil will be required, and that the reading of expositions of the holy Scriptures will form a portion of the daily business of the schools.

The spacious lecture-hall of the institution was densely crowded.

On the platform were seated large numbers of the clergy and gentry of the town. About half-past one o'clock the Mayor entered, accompanied by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Rev. the Rector of the parish, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Sir Howard Douglas, M.P., Mr. J. W. Patten, M.P., and many other of the distinguished among the clergy and laity.

It was intended that the inaugural address should be delivered by Lord Stanley, the patron of the institution; but, in consequence of his lordship having been obliged to attend upon her Majesty at Windsor, that duty devolved upon the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, who discharged it in such a manner as to command the unqualified approbation of all present.

The proceedings of the day were commenced by the performance of several pieces of sacred music, and the offering up of an appropriate prayer by the junior Rector.

The Rev. Mr. Brookes then delivered a brief introductory address.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone then rose, and was received with unbounded applause. When silence had in some degree been restored, he proceeded to say, that at the opening of an institution intended mainly for the benefit of the middle classes of society, he, who was himself sprung from that middle class—he, who with his family, still claimed to belong to that middle class—felt that he might be expected and presumed to entertain some sympathy with the principal object of this beneficent institution; that he was there desire to open and to smooth the way for those who might be inclined to enter in the path of honourable advancement, and that upon this account, if not upon personal qualifications, he might with sincerity and earnestness address them on the question which had assembled them. (Hear.) He thanked God they were here removed from the arena of party discussion; but it was admitted on all hands that we had arrived at a state in the progress of society in which we must give a broad basis to public institutions, in which we must feel interest in them, and in which we must challenge for them the approbation and support of the mass of the intelligent community. But how were these institutions supported? The church did not stand upon the footing of superstition—the monarchy and the peerage were not supported by violence. True it was, indeed, that prescription had a weight and value in civil affairs—true it was that Englishmen were distinguished among the nations of the earth, not only by an indomitable energy, but likewise by a dislike of unnecessary change, and a reverence for the traditions of their forefathers. All these things had hitherto been proved, and he trusted we had not yet arrived at the period when that could be denied to society; but it was also true that the constitution of this country called upon the people for their free and intelligent support. (Hear.) We must know how important it was, by the communication of knowledge and the formation of right habits of mind, to secure a warm attachment—an intelligent assent on the part of the population—to the institutions which we loved and which we revered; and it was, therefore, acting on those convictions that, so far from desiring to see education restricted in the country, he trusted that every year that passed over our heads might, on the contrary, witness its freer and freer diffusion on sound and true principles. (Great cheers.) He begged to be allowed to say that, considering this institution as intended for the benefit of the middle classes of society, he could not help feeling, as the audience had, indeed, already been told, that those who had conceived the idea of such a design had applied themselves to the supply of a deficiency which was great and glaring among the people of Liverpool. There was this difference between the members of the middle and the members of the lower class. The members of the lower class in many instances exhibited a comparative indifference on the subject of the reception of education. To them the duty was not immediate and palpable. They pursued their daily purposes—he did not say equally well without education, but still education was not to them a necessary in order to enable them to labour with their hands; but when we looked at the middle classes, to which class the pupils were likely to carry on the commercial concerns of great towns, then we saw than an education there must be. (Hear, hear.) They must have it either good or bad, and it was for us to consider whether a good education was to be provided for them, or whether they should be left to the temptations of that more flattering system of education which seemed, indeed, to provide equally well for their purposes, but which was deficient in the essential requisites of the truly valuable. Did we not live in an age when everything was made subject to question and doubt—when men's minds were stimulated into an activity which was salutary, no doubt, in many respects, but which required the guide both of sound Scriptural principles and enlarged habits of thought? (Great cheers.) It was a critical period in the history of nations when men began to question themselves with respect to things about them—when doubts were suggested before the means of solving those doubts were at hand—when there was a great disposition to question the merits of this and that institution, and when there was not the same power to examine the merits on which such institutions might depend. This was eminently an age of inquiry, and, in that sense, of scepticism. Did we hold it desirable to check that spirit of inquiry? No such thing. It was a certain state which belonged to our condition and circumstances; it came upon us as a dispensation of Providence that everything should be subjected to discussion. Let that discussion be made; but let it be made wisely and fully felt as approaches to a right understanding, not under delay or haste—not under prejudices and party feelings, but with all those aids and appliances of sound knowledge and of right habits, and, above all, with all those reliances on a higher power, which Christianity alone could give. With those advantages he could meet discussion, and we need not fear for its issue. (Cheers.) What was it they were then assembled to celebrate? Not the magnificent scale of the institution, not the beauty of its architecture, not even the high authority under which they met. But it was the deep conviction in the mind of every one present that the existence of the institution was a living and a permanent testimony to a great indestructible principle—namely, to the principle that education, if it was to be effectual, if it was to be valuable, if it was to deserve its name, must be a religious education—(cheers)—and that in order to deserve the name of a religious education it must be founded, not upon those vague generalities which were supposed to be common to all men, or, at least, to all men who assumed the name of Christians, but upon the definite revelation which it had pleased God to give, and by which each man amongst them must hope to stand or fall. There were those who thought that the first object of education was to give to a man such information as should serve the purposes of his temporal advancement, as should enable him to pursue with efficiency and success the calling he might be about to adopt for himself; and if they had that view of the nature of education—if they felt that education was merely designed to put tools into the hands of a man, which tools he might employ in order to shape all the materials which earth afforded—if they held such a belief as this, the natural consequence was they could see no necessity of founding education on the definite basis of religion. (Hear, hear.) They said we were unhappily perplexed by religious divisions, and they were led to add, "Let us avoid all those difficulties, let us found our public education upon the communication of a description of knowledge about the utility of which there is no doubt, and let us leave religion to be dealt with by other men according to their will and pleasure." He hoped this was not an unfair view of the question. (Hear, hear.) He hoped this was not an unfair version of the view which many were led to take, and he was bound to say, under the influence, as he thought, of a most unfortunate delusion (hear, hear); but still from motives which we were bound to respect, and by no means implying an indifference on the part of such individuals to the importance and value of religion itself. The opposite principle was this:—That, although it was important to supply every man with the means of honourable pursuit of his earthly calling, yet there was something very important still—that the great purpose of education, the first and permanent purpose of education, was not so much to supply a man with tools and instruments whereby he might fashion all things to his pleasure; but it was to fashion and mould man himself; it was so to act upon and form his mind, so to develope his faculties, so to cherish the imperishable seed of life eternal, that he might be conscious of the utter ruin of his condition, that he might not bind his view to temporary and perishable objects, but that, recognizing that which was the state of his first parents before their fall, he might recognize the great truth that to recover that state was the great end of his being upon earth—that a union with God was the law of his original nature, so reunion with God was the great purpose for which he was now placed upon earth, and to which, not the Christian religion alone, but likewise the whole experience of life—all that befel him—be it his secular position—be it his social position—whatever was his—whatever was around him, constituted the great discipline devised by the Divine wisdom for the purpose of contributing to the accomplishment of that great work—the renovation of the nature of God in the race that had fallen away. (Great applause.) Now, this was the real and fundamental question, whether education was a system for giving to a man the means of pursuing his temporary calling, or whether, without excluding that purpose, it was a system for operating on the mind and character of man himself? If it were the first, it was easy to understand why, in a country which laboured under religious divisions, we should not seek to encumber our education by making religion a part of it. But if it were true that this was one of the most subtle and mischievous delusions that ever went forth for the ruin of mankind—(hear)—then surely it was equally true that religion should be included in the matter of education, and not only that it should be one item among many, but at the head in the long catalogue of accomplishments, but that it should be the ruling and pervading principle, the principle to which all others were to be subordinate—(hear, hear)—and with respect to which all the foundations of an institution were to be regulated, and all its ends were to be directed and arranged. (Loud and continued cheers.) It was a great truth, that education, to be valuable and to deserve the name, must be a religious education, and to be religious must be founded on the definite revelation of God. (Great cheers.) He believed that if they could frame a system which should present to mankind all branches of knowledge save the one that was essential, they would only be building up to heaven a Tower of Babel, which, when they had completed, would be the more signal in its fall, and which would bury those who raised it in its ruins. (Great applause.) He believed that if they could take a human being in his youth and make him an accomplished man in natural philosophy, in mathematics, or in the knowledge necessary for the profession of a merchant, a lawyer, or a physician,—that if with any or all of those endowments they could store his mind,—yea, if they could endow him with the science and power of a Newton, and send him forth, and if they had concealed from him, or rather if they had not given him a knowledge and love of the Christian faith, he would go forth into the world destitute of everything that constituted the true and sovereign purpose of our existence—every worse, every fatal aspect that sovereign purpose. (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid repeated bursts of applause.)

The Rev. J. Conybeare, the Principal of the Institution, here briefly explained the principles upon which it would be conducted; after which the "Hallelujah Chorus" was sung, the apostolical benediction was pronounced by the Lord Bishop, and the company separated.

In the evening the Mayor entertained a large party to dinner at the Town-hall of the principal supporters of the undertakig. It may not be out of place to remark, that the mayor, who is brother to the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, is the treasurer, and one of the life-governors of the Collegiate Institution; that he has invariably evinced a most laudable anxiety to promote such a noble undertaking, and that his father, Mr. John Gladstone, one of the most eminent of the Liverpool merchants, contributed no less a sum than £1000 towards its erection.

The first stone of this institution was laid October 22, 1840, by Lord Stanley, with an inscription upon it purporting that the institution is for "the education of the commercial, trading, and working classes, in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England." The style of architecture is the old English Gothic, in which our forefathers so much delighted in the times of the Tudors, but perhaps improved; and the edifice, when complete, will be an enduring monument of the genius and talented taste of the architect, Lonsdale Elmes, Esq., whose design obtained the first premium from among those sent in by 28 other competitors, all of whom were restricted to the Tudor style. The west or principal front (represented above) is towards Shaw-street; it is 280 feet in length, and comprises a centre and two slightly projecting wings. The magnificent arch which rises above the central porch, and the lofty oriel windows carried up through two stories, with the richly carved canopied niches, and statues of Lord Stanley and Lord Francis Egerton surmounting them, convey an idea of grandeur which is rarely to be met with. The main building contains four stories, varying from 14 to 17 feet in height but as the highest is lighted from the roof, only three tiers of windows are observable to the street; and the two upper ones being combined in a general composition, produce the grand effect of a single range of windows. The four stories comprise 48 apartments, all 25 feet in width, and varying in length from 20 to 50 feet, to be appropriated as school-rooms, a board-room, secretary's room, a library, lecture-rooms, museum, painting and sculpture gallery, the latter of which is 218 feet in length, and well lighted from the roof. There are likewise retiring-rooms, wash-rooms, &c., in each story, and 3 separate staircases. An octagonal building behind contains upon the ground-floor a series of dining-rooms, kitchen, &c., and above, a handsome, well-ventilated lecture-hall, of quintagonal form, 50 feet high from the floor to the ceiling, with two galleries containing accommodation for 3000 persons. It was in this "theatre" that the opening took place. A spacious music-room, with rising seats for nearly 300 performers, opens from the lecturer's platform through a lofty arch; in this recess is placed the organ of the Philharmonic Society, who will in future here hold their concerts. In this portion of the building, conveniently situated for the purposes of the lecturers, are a laboratory, apparatus-room, lecturer's room, small music-rooms, and retiring-rooms.

The cost of the institution will be about £30,000, nearly the whole of which sum has been already raised by voluntary subscriptions; some of the donors standing eminently conspicuous as the contributors of the munificent sums of £1000 each, and none more so than the father of the distinguished gentleman who delivered the inaugural address. The Rev. J. Conybeare was elected principal of the institution in November last: the income of this office from capitation fees and a fixed salary will be not less than £1000 per annum. The institution will open for the reception of pupils towards the close of the present month: it will comprise three distinct day schools, at different rates of charge, viz., 20, 10, and 3 guineas respectively, with separate apartments, playgrounds, divisions of the lecture-hall, &c., to each, so as to accommodate the three great classes of society. The Bishop of Chester is the visitor; Lord F. Egerton, the president; the rev. rectors of Liverpool, the chairmen; and the list of governors, and the board of management contain the names of the most eminent and influential of the clergy, merchants, bankers, and tradesmen of the town. The course of instruction will comprehend every useful and ornamental branch of education; and the religious tuition, we learn from the inscription on the foundation-stone, will be in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England. There will likewise be evening schools, for the instruction of adults, in literature, art, and science; and, from the amount of talent which the three day schools will place at the command of the directors, these schools will afford advantages of an extraordinary description to the inhabitants, upon the most moderate terms.

IRELAND.

REFORM IN THE IRISH COURT OF CHANCERY.—A correspondent informs us that a great sensation has been produced by the appearance of a general order from the Lord Chancellor, requiring the names, ages, duties, attendance, or non-attendance, as the case may be, of officers of all classes deriving salaries or emoluments in the Court of Chancery. In the words of our correspondent, "the explosion of a bomb-shell in the court could not have produced more alarm than this unexpected order, and speculations of all kinds are afloat as to its object and tendency." Our correspondent states that there are some officers, with very high salaries, who seldom appear personally—that others have been absent, from illness or other causes, during a whole year. It is added, that serious apprehensions prevail in the other equity, as well as in the law courts, that a similar order will be immediately issued, with a view to important modifications in the whole system.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Ireland determined at its last meeting to postpone all proceedings in reference to the present position of the Church until after the meeting of Parliament, in order that they might ascertain whether her Majesty would direct the attention of Parliament to it in the speech from the throne.

The Mining Company of Ireland appears to be in a most prosperous condition. The gross profits of the last half-year are 11,951l. 9d.

The *Evening Packet* contradicts the rumour that Lord Eliot is about to leave Ireland for Canada.

A requisition is in progress in Drogheda for a great meeting at the Tholsel, to petition against the present system of poor-laws.

Mr. Cornwall Lewis, who succeeds Mr. Nicholls, as chief commissioner of poor-laws, entered on the duties of his office on Saturday last.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that there has been great falling off in the trade of Dublin during the past year. The decrease is observed to have chiefly occurred in the importation of timber, corn, and fruit—the number of cargoes of timber entered this year being only two thirds of that of the previous one.

DUBLIN, JAN. 10.—THE WEATHER.—At length the winter has set in with great severity. There was a heavy fall of snow and sleet last night, accompanied by a strong gale of wind. The temperature has decreased considerably, and the air is exceedingly sharp and cold. In the north and west a great quantity of snow has fallen, and the roads are almost impassable in many places. The mail coaches, yesterday and to-day, were much later than usual in their arrival at the Post-office here.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—The members of this academy dined together yesterday, at Radley's Tavern, Commercial-buildings. Sir William Hamilton, Astronomer Royal, presided. The chief secretary, Lord Eliot, was a guest upon the occasion. His lordship goes to London next week.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—ATTEMPTED MURDER.—About six o'clock on Saturday evening a boy, about 13 years of age, named Alexander Mercer, was walking along the bank of the canal, opposite Gilmore-place, Edinburgh, when a man, respectably dressed, came up to him, knocked him down, and, threatening to cut his throat, proceeded to carry his threat into execution by drawing a razor from his pocket, with which he inflicted a deep wound in the boy's throat, cutting through his neckerchief, and piercing to, but happily not dividing, the carotid artery. The screams of the boy were heard at a distance, but the darkness of the night, and the solitariness of the place, prevented any immediate assistance; happily a canal-boat coming up at the time scared the man from proceeding further; and he ran up the bank of the canal. It happened strangely enough that Scott, the police superintendent of the city (Edinburgh), was passing that way at the time, and met the man running away; conceiving, from the man's appearance, that there was something wrong, he followed him up the towing-path, along the stone bridge to Viewfort, where he lost sight of him. In the meantime the boy had risen from the ground, and staggered further down the bank, where he was observed by several people, and a surgeon was sent for; but, as no one could be found while the blood was flowing profusely, a man lifted him in his arms, and conveyed him to the Police-office (Edinburgh), whence he was instantly sent to the Infirmary. Happily, he was free from danger on Saturday, and was able to give an account of the transaction. There can be no doubt that the assassin must be insane. He is described by the boy, and by Scott (the hangman), who followed him, as about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, large limbed, and of whiskers coming forward to his mouth, dressed in dark surtout and trousers, with black hat. He was of rather respectable appearance.

HORRID MURDER AND PARRICIDE.—We have just received from a correspondent in Mull an account of a most unnatural and atrocious murder—the murder of a poor old woman by her own son. It appears that the son, who, strange to say, is deaf and dumb, and who had always been characterized for want of affection to his parent, committed the foul crime by giving her such a dreadful beating, cutting and maiming her, on the preceding Monday, that she lingered in great agony, and died last Saturday. The name of the place where the unfortunate woman lived is Kilean, and it is some satisfaction to know that the culprit, a destroyer of the most sacred relation of social life, has been apprehended, and is safely lodged within the walls of a prison.

TWEED BANK.—Last week the estate of Whitesome Hill, the property of the bank assignees, was again offered for sale by auction at the Kirk o' Lamb Inn. The upset price was £30,000, which sum was offered by Mr. R. Home, solicitor, on behalf of Mr. James Forster, of this town. There were no other bidders, and as there being no reserve bidding, the property was declared to be sold. The patronage of Whitesome church was next offered, at the upset price of £500, but not sold. An offer of £420 was made, but not accepted.

IMPORTATION OF TEAS FROM CHINA.—On Monday morning the ship Crest, Captain Wharton, arrived in the London Dock, direct from China, with a valuable and extensive cargo of teas, consisting of congous, &c. Within these few days there have been several arrivals of vessels from Calcutta, Singapore, &c., also with valuable cargoes, the product of the eastern hemisphere. Many more are daily expected to arrive from China, &c.

INDIA AND CHINA.

In a third edition of last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we published a portion of the intelligence received by express from Marseilles, bringing accounts from Bombay to the 1st December, and from China to the 7th October ult., and we then promised to give in this day's paper ample details of the occurrences of the month of November, which we now proceed to fulfil.

After destroying Cabul, Jellalabad, and Ali Musjid, demolishing several hostile forts, and laying waste the country on their line of march, the armies under Generals Pollock and Nott have once more effected their return to the plains. Much wanton slaughter and useless devastation appear to have been committed—a fact which cannot be too deeply deplored. The troops were to leave Peshawur about the 10th November *en route* to Ferozepore. Some opposition was encountered in the passes, and owing to the neglect of the generals to crown the heights considerable loss was sustained by the rear-guard of General Pollock's and the entire command of General M'Caskill, which being embarrassed in its movements near Ali Musjid, the mountaineers during the night of the 3rd made an attack on the baggage, a considerable quantity of which is said to have fallen into their hands. During the skirmishing two officers, Lieut. Christie, of the artillery, and Ensign Nicholson, of the 30th Bengal Native Infantry, were killed, as well as upwards of 100 sepoys killed and wounded, besides a number of camp followers. Two cannon were also taken by them, but one of the guns was re-taken on the following morning, as well as the carriage of the other, the enemy having found means of concealing the gun itself. With this exception nothing of consequence appears to have occurred in the return of the troops from Jellalabad to Peshawur.

General Nott's division (the third), which formed the last one of the army, arrived at Jumrood, the frontier station of the Sikh territory, on the 6th. This division, through its march from Candahar to Ghuznee and to Cabul, and through the passes from Cabul, has earned for itself much praise.

Dost Mahomed and the other Affghan chiefs in captivity at Loodiana ..ave been ordered to be liberated.

Shah Poora, a son of Shah Soojah, has been recognised as Sovereign of Cabul by the principal chiefs in the neighbourhood of that city; the new monarch is only 16 years of age.

The British troops were under orders to march through the Sikh dominions in six brigades; the first was to move on the 10th of November. Rumours were current of the probability of certain arrangements being formed between the Sikh sovereign Shere Singh and the Governor-General, whereby the former was to agree to accept the protection of the British Government, in order to preserve hereafter his throne and life. The Governor-General, with his body-guard, had reached Muruchuinira on the 14th of November, in his progress to Ferozepore, where four days were to be given on the arrival of the troops from Cabul, and near which place it was expected that interviews would take place between his lordship and the Maharajah, as Shere Singh is commonly called. The commander-in-chief was also on his way from Simla to Ferozepore.

The whole of the political offices in Scinde have been abol-shed, and their duties are henceforth to be performed by extra aides-de-camp attached to the staff of General Napier, and under his control.

A treaty has been concluded with the ameers of Hydrabad, by which we secure a new and advantageous frontier; and a chain of military forts is to be established for the protection of commerce, to commence from Kurachee, by Sukkur to Bahawulpour.

Active preparations have been commenced in Bundlekund, but nothing of much moment has occurred there.

The Governor-General had, it was reported, some measures in contemplation which were calculated to lessen the pressure on the finances of the Indian Government in the extraordinary expenditure.

A heavy fall of rain took place at Bombay on the 15th November, which unseasonable event had caused the cholera to rage among the natives for several days, but the health of the island was restored at the period of the departure of the mail. The burning within the year of the five merchant ships from Bombay, which were stated publicly to have been doomed, had produced a strict examination into the facts on the part of the underwriters. Some traces of a conspiracy for the purpose had been discovered.

From Candahar no news of little importance, amongst our details will, however, be found a singular document—a translation of the manifesto of the Chinese commissioners at the conclusion of the treaty of Nankin. It recognises the liability of the Chinese Government for the opium which was destroyed.

Extracts from the official despatches received from Major-General Pollock, C.B., and Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the army, from Major-General Pollock, C.B., commanding in Afghanistan, dated Camp Khoord Cabul, Oct. 18:—

Having detached Major General Sir Robert Sale with the 1st and 2nd brigades, the Mountain Train, 1st Light Cavalry, 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and Christie's Horse, the Gospundurrah pass, for the purpose of turning that of the Khoord Cabul, in consequence of which movement we entered through the principal defile without a shot being fired. Previous to my departure from Cabul, I destroyed with gunpowder the grand bazaar of that city, called the Chahar Chuttah, built in the reign of Aurungzebe by the celebrated Ali Murdan Khan, and which may be considered to have been the most frequented part of Cabul, and generally known as the grand emporium of this part of Central Asia. The remains of the late envoy and minister had been exposed to public insult in this bazaar, and my motive in effecting its destruction has been to impress upon the Affghans that their atrocious conduct towards a British functionary has not been suffered to pass with impunity.

Extract from a letter to the Governor-General from Major-General Pollock, dated Jugoolaok, Oct. 16.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that we have met with no opposition since we left Cabul, except what must always be expected where the whole population is armed, and we have consequently had small parties of thieves occasionally firing on the rear-guards. During each night that we encamped not a shot has been fired, and on the line of march not a man is to be seen on the hills.

F. H. Maddock,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. SALE, G.C.B.

Camp, Chumkunie, Nov. 4, 1842.

The troops will halt until further orders. The Major-General positively prohibits any soldiers, European or native, or camp followers, from entering any of the villages in the neighbourhood of camp, nor are they to be allowed to proceed in the direction of Behawkur, into which city they will not get entrance. Any one found disobeying this order will be severely punished. This order to be read and explained to the men, and by beat of tomtom throughout the lines and bazaars.

From Major-General W. Nott, commanding Division of the Army, to Captain G. Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp, Giant's Tomb, Oct. 15, 1842.

Sir,—I beg to report, for the information of Major-General Pollock, C.B., that the rear-guard of the force under my command was yesterday attacked by large bodies of the Huft Kotul Pass. I sent 200 sepoys and a wing of her Majesty's 40th Regiment, and two companies of her Majesty's 41st, under command of Major Hibbert, to the assistance of Captain Lessan, of the 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, who had charge of the rear. Our sepoys defeated and dispersed the enemy. Captain Leeson speaks in high terms of the gallantry of the officers and sepoys under his command.

Major Hibbert and the wing of her Majesty's 40th, under Captain Blackbourne, and two companies of her Majesty's 41st, under Captain Blackbourne, behaved with their accustomed gallantry: my thanks are due to all the troops engaged. I enclose a list of killed and wounded.

Total Killed, 12 men and 3 horses
Ditto Wounded 40 men, and 10 horses.

Grand total of Killed and Wounded, officers and men, and 13 horses.

Officers Wounded—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Jervis, 42nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant N. W. Chamberlain, Christie's Horse; Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Serrel, 42nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

From Major-General G. Pollock to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Camp Ally Boghan, Oct. 27, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, my departure from Jellalabad with the whole of the troops, excepting General Nott's division, after destroying the fortifications of that city.

GENERAL ENGLAND'S FORCE.

From Major-General R. England, Commanding Scinde Field Force, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

Camp, near Dadur, Oct. 10.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, that the troops destined to descend the Indus by the Bolan Pass finally evacuated Quetta on the 1st instant, and have accomplished their march through that defile without much difficulty.

2. In carrying into effect the movement of this large body, which, with the acquisition of the garrison of Quetta, consisted of more than 7,000 fighting men, with details of cavalry, 13 pieces of artillery, and an increased retinue of invalids and of camels, I divided it into three columns of route, retaining the last in as light a form of equipment as possible, in the hope and expectation that, if the tribes through whose country we should pass were inclined to attack us, they would prefer to make their chief efforts on the last departing division; and I therefore sent the greater part of the sick and public stores with the leading divisions accordingly.

3. It has proved that this conjecture was right, because the two preceding divisions have been wholly unmolested in their progress through the pass, whereas, on the morning of the 3rd, I found the Kakurs posted in some numbers on the steep ground which commands the upper extremity of the narrow zigzag near Sir-i-bolan.

4. These insurgents, however, had only time to deliver a few rounds on the column, when their attention was fully engaged by the flanking parties which covered our left, and which I now reinforced by a strong detachment of the 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and by nearly the whole of the 5th Regiment of Irregular Infantry, under Major Woodhouse and Capt. Macdonnell, respectively.

5 I had every reason to be satisfied with the handsome manner in which our troops ascended these stupendous heights, and cleared them of the enemy; and Major Woodhouse speaks very highly of the conduct of a party of Brahoe horse which accompanied him in this affair.

6. On this occasion also Major Outram gave me his able assistance, as well as in flanking the lower extremity of the Bolan Pass near Kudie, where I had good reason to expect again to meet some hostile tribes; but the total disappointment of the Kakurs on the 3rd, and the effectual flanking arrangements made on all occasions by our troops, seem to have prevented any renewal of interruption.

7. I beg leave to enclose a list of the casualties which have occurred during their passage of the Bolan defile

8. As I now consider the chief difficulties of this march to have terminated, I trust I may be permitted to express the opinion of his lordship the Governor-General the general good conduct of the troops I have had the honour to command during these prolonged and laborious operations; and to endeavour to submit the names of Major Waddington, commanding engineer; Major Wyllie, major of brigade; Major Boyd, acting assistant-quartermaster-general; Capt. Davidson, deputy commissary general; and Surgeon Wright, in chief medical charge; and to claim his lordship's favorable estimate of the exertions of these officers in their several departments and capacities; and it is with the utmost satisfaction that I am enabled to assure his lordship that, owing to the discipline which has been exacted, these British columns, in emerging from the Bo an Pass, will leave amongst the peaceable inhabitants of the country they have quitted a well-merited character for forbearance and humanity; whilst in the deliberate and systematic order of their march, during which every enemy has been beaten off and no store lost or captured, the power of our arms has been alike equally and imperiously made manifest.

9. The garrison of Sebee will be withdrawn to-morrow, and that of Dadur on the 12th and 13th, when I propose to resume my progress to the Indus.

I have, &c.
R. England, Major-General,
Commanding Scinde Field Force.

Return of casualties in skirmishes with the enemy since the march of the head-quarters from Quetta on the 1st, to its arrival at Dadur on the 9th instant.

Camp Dadur, October 10.

Killed, 2; wounded, 11; missing, 4.

RELEASE OF DOST MAHOMED.

NOTIFICATION.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 25, 1842.

The advance of the British armies in Cabul and Candahar has led to the restoration to freedom of the British prisoners in the hands of the Affghans, Dost Mahomed Khan, his wives and family, Mahomed Akkbar Khan, and many Affghan chiefs, remain in the absolute power of the British government, without having any means of procuring their liberation.

To this condition of disgrace and danger has Mahomed Akkbar Khan reduced his father, and his wife, and his family, and the chiefs his countrymen, by making war upon women, and preferring the continuance of their captivity and suffering, for objects connected only with his own safety, to the general exchange of prisoners, offered by the British government, and the consequent restoration to liberty of those whose honour and whose happiness should have been most dear to him.

But the British government is desirous of terminating, at the earliest period, all the evils which have arisen out of the Affghan war; and the Governor-General, enabled by the recovery of the British prisoners who were in the hands of the enemy to relieve the country in accordance with clemency and humanity, declares that when the British army returning from Affghanistan shall have passed the Indus, all the Affghans now in the power of the British government shall be permitted to return to their country.

The Affghan chiefs who are thus released will, before they pass the Sutlej, present themselves at the durbar of the Governor-General in his camp at Feroz-pore.

The wives of Dost Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Akkbar Khan, and all the ladies of the family and household, will be conducted with all respect to the frontiers of Affghanistan.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

T. H. Maddock,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

(True copy.) J. C. Wellesley,
Secretary to the Government.

SCINDE AND BELOOCHISTAN.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 19.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the duties and allowances of all officers holding political appointments in Scinde and Beloochistan, and of all persons in their several establishments, shall cease on the 15th of November.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, will submit, for the approval of the Governor-General, the names of such officers as he may be desirous of having attached to his staff, as extra aides-de-camp, for the purpose of performing political duties under his directions

Such extra aides-de-camp will, in addition to their allowances as such, have granted to them such moderate extra allowances as may be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of their journies and fixed establishments.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier will suggest to the Governor-General what, in his judgment, the amount of such extra allowances should be, having reference, not to former salaries and allowances, but the just remuneration for services to be performed.

Major-General Sir C. Napier is authorised to make any provisional arrangements to the above effect, subject to the approval of the Governor-General.

The Governor-General is likewise pleased to direct that the functions and allowances of all officers holding political appointments on the right bank of the Upper Indus, and of all persons in their several establishments, shall cease on the 15th November.

The functions and allowances of Sir R. Shakspeare, military secretary to Major-General Pollock, will cease on the 31st December.

The several officers above mentioned will, with all expedition, send in their accounts and their last contingent bills, and will, with the exception of such as may be appointed extra aides-de-camp to Major-General Sir C. Napier, rejoin their several corps, being hereby, from the dates above mentioned, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of their respective presidencies.

INDIA PAPERS.

(From the *Morning Herald*.)

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following interesting and succinct account of the march between Cabul and Jellalabad:—

Camp, Jellalabad, 20th October, 1842.

On the 12th instant the whole British force, then encamped in the neighbourhood of the city, marched to Boodkhak, accompanied by the Shahzada Futteh Jung, and most of the Hindoos late resident of Cabul. Here arrangements were made for dividing the troops into two columns, by taking the 2nd and 16th Regiments Native Infantry, with Captain Blood's battery of 9 pounders, from the force under Major-General Nott, and attaching them to that with Major-General Pollock, who moved forward the following morning. Major-General Pollock, who moved forward the following morning. Major-General Sale had taken a route by the (Goat Punderrah) pass, to the right of the Khoord Cabul, with his light brigade the day previous. On the heights on the Khoord Cabul Pass, and crown the heights from the further side, where they were more accessible. This route (Goat Punderrah) can only be adopted by troops in light marching order, with yaboos, being impracticable for camels or heavily-laden animals; and if the Affghans had made any disposition to oppose our passage through the Khoord Cabul, the detour taken by the 1st Brigade would have been of material advantage; as it was, however, not a shot was fired, nor enemy seen, and we all encamped at Khoord Cabul on the 13th, same arriving there rather later, from the delay in getting our immense train of baggage through the narrow pass.

On the 14th we passed over the Huft Kotul (the scene of our former glorious fight), and through the Tezeen pass, encamping in the valley. The 4th Brigade, under Brigadier Monteath, C.B., formed the rear-guard, and did not effect their march as scatheless as yesterday. Owing to the badness of the bullocks yoked to the captured guns, very great delay was occasioned, and finally the bullocks were taken out, and the soldiers of her Majesty's 31st Regiment applied their place; the labour was excessive, and they did not arrive at the narrow pass leading to the Tezeen until dark. The enemy, taking advantage of this, commenced a sharp fire into the column, and masses of baggage collected there, causing great confusion amongst the latter. Parties were immediately sent to the heights on the right to dislodge these marauders, the brigadiers, staff-officers, leading the party, but owing to the darkness little could be done beyond checking their descents into the pass; nothing but the flash of their jezails could be seen. Finding themselves checked on the right, they tried the left and rear of the column, and annoyed them much—killing some six, and wounding an officer and about eleven men. However, the guns were at length brought safely at a quarter past ten o'clock, and all the baggage, with the exception of that destroyed when the cattle left the march.

The advance guard had burnt the fort of Kooder-oux Khas, the Tezeen chief, during the day, and the two 18 pounders received from Major-General Nott were burnt, thus affording more cattle for the transport of the other guns; indeed, but for this the captured guns could not have been taken on the following day.

On the 15th, the 1st division, consisting of the 1st and 3rd brigades, under Major-General Pollock, marched to Kuttungoo, and the 4th marched, whilst the 2nd division, consisting of the 4th brigade, with that portion of Major-General Nott's force before mentioned, under Major General M'Caskill, marched at late hour to Leh Baba (seven miles), separating the two divisions by one day's march; and General Nott's column took up their ground at Tezeen on the same day, having suffered in the pass rather more than the 4th brigade, caused in a great measure, I fancy, by their being unacquainted with the country, and neglect in crowning the heights soon enough. The marches to Leh Baba, Kuttungoo, and Jugdulluk, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, were accomplished with but little annoyance. The enemy followed up the rear-guard each day, and made several attempts upon the baggage of the 2nd division, but without success. The 1st division marched through the Jugdulluk Pass on the 17th without firing a shot. On the 18th, however, when the 2nd division attempted it, the most decided attack yet evinced upon the baggage was sustained by them. Rarely have the Affghans shown more courage or daring than was displayed by the Ghilzies on that day. Sword in hand, they more than once rushed towards our artillery parties, when coming from the heights by the rear-guard, but each time a shell or shot thrown from the guns placed in a position for the enemy constantly by Brigadier Monteith at the top of the pass, sent the Ghilzies to the right about, and saved many men. Notwithstanding their obstinate attacks, and their following close upon the rear-guard for five or six miles beyond the pass, I am happy to say that the Ghilzies had their labour in vain, not a particle of baggage falling into their hands, whilst their loss must have been considerable, dealing with that fell from our skirmishing parties, several round shot dashed directly through the Ghurgahs, behind which they were ensconsed, killing numbers, and our shell scattering many a group who little calcuated on such unwelcome visitors. Their attack upon Major General Nott the following day was much tamer from their thrashing on the 18th, but they managed to annoy his force greatly, showing them the wide difference between the Candahar and Peshawur rootes to Cabul. Every day, from this to Gundamuck, where the three divisions arrived on the 19th, 20th, and 21st successively, our rear was followed pretty closely by the Affghans—chiefly in expectation of plunder which, I am glad to say, they were disappointed in.

The divisions halted each one day at Gundamuck, and arrived at Jellalabad without any occurrence (beyond Nott's forces having made an example of some men in the Nemla valley) on the 25th, 26th, and 28th. We march hence on the 27th as far as Alli Baghan—that is, the whole of General Pollock's force, that under General Nott moving the following day. As yet nothing is known of the manner in which we are to cross the Indus, but trust it will be in brigades, for great inconvenience ensues from moving large bodies at a time. Very severe loss has been sustained by officers and men from the falling of baggage cattle since leaving Cabul. I myself lost four private camels, besides property—others even more; so that our promised batta will not positively recompense us for actual losses. The medal, however, will be highly prized, though indeed dearly earned. The privations endured by officers and men of the force that advanced from Jellalabad have been beyond description, but particularly by the soldiery, being tentless and bedless, from camels falling and their loads destroyed on the road; and often, too, rationless they have been sent, on arriving at the encamping ground, up to the heights, there to remain until the next day. All this they have borne with cheerfulness, and both Europeans and Sepoys have done their duty well.

Late accounts from Cabul state that Shah Poora, the younger brother of Futteh Jung, was safe in the Balla Hissar; and Akkbar Khan is gone to Balk.

REVIEW BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(From the *Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 9.)

The body of troops which is to be assembled at Loodeeanah, on the arrival of the commander-in-chief there, will be very considerable. It will consist of nearly the whole of the Artillery of the Army of Reserve, the 6th Irregular Cavalry, the portion of the 7th Light Cavalry constituting a part of his excellency's present escort, her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, and the 29th, the 59th, and 74th Regiments of Native Infantry.

(From the *Agra Akbbar*, Nov. 10.)

We learn from Simla that immense preparations are being made for the approaching spectacle at Ferozepore, on the occasion of the Governor-General's visit to that post. According to what is there given out, this will certainly be the most splendid show of the kind that has ever taken place in India. Everything in magnificence any display ever made by the Grand Mogul, and outshining anything he could command in the shape of military splendour; for we question if a finer body of men than will be collected there could be found in any army. There is to be a splendid pavilion erected, capable of accommodating from 600 to 700 guests. The army of the Indus will enter India through a triumphal arch to be erected for the occasion, and the whole period of his lordship's stay at Ferozepore will be one of festivity and rejoicing. A general invitation has been sent to native princes and chiefs to be present on the occasion, to add to and partake in the triumph of India on the return of its armies from the conquest and humiliation of its ancient foes.

The Governor-General would not leave Simla till the 23rd of this month, probably with the view of receiving the overland mail before commencing his round of festivity.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS AND SUTLEJ AND THE DUTIES LEVIED ON BOATS CONVEYING MERCHANDISE THROUGH THE TERRITORIES OF LAHORE AND BAHAWULPORE.

According to the following articles of the treaty now in force with the Ameers of Hyderabad, the navigation of the river Indus through the limits of their territories is free.

"Art. 11. No toll will be levied on trading boats passing up or down the river Indus from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream, within the territories of the Ameers of Hyderabad.

"Art. 12. But any merchandise landed from such boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country, provided always that goods sold in a British camp or cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of the duty.

"Art. 13. Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants and others to the mouth of the Indus (Goraharee) at the proper season, and kept there at the pleasure of the owners till the best period of the year for sending them up the river. But, should any merchant land and sell any part of his merchandise, either at Goraharee or anywhere else (except at the British cantonment), such merchant shall pay the usual duties upon them."

The tolls leviable on the Upper Indus and the Sutlej have been the subject of negociation with the Nawab of Bahawulpore and the Lahore Government, the result of which has been that fixed rates are now levied on boats navigating the river within their respective jurisdictions.

Grain, wood, and limestone will be free from duty; boats to be classed.

CHINA.

We glean the following items from the *Friend of China Hong Kong Gazette* of the 29th ult :—

"The Hong merchants' monopoly is at an end. Musters of tea from Nanking have been forwarded to Hong Kong by her Majesty's plenipotentiary; the price is moderate, and the report on their quality generally favourable. The Calliope has gone to Bombay to bring down the crew and passengers of the Ann. On September 15th, 6,000,000 dollars, the first instalment of the 21,000,000 dollars, had been paid. The Blonde takes 3,000,000 dollars, the Imperial Commissioner and Colonel Morrison about 500,000 dollars; the Herald, 1,000,000 dollars, and Clio, 1,000,000 dollars, to Calcutta. The Endymion proceeds to Bombay, the Calliope to Hong Kong.

"The Imperial Commissioner has addressed a despatch to her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the newly-opened ports of trade. The captured junks have been restored, and trading between the English and Chinese has commenced at Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ning-po, and Shanghae. The self and mutual destruction of the Tartars at Chinkeang-foo was carried to a fearful extent—fathers killed their sons—mothers their daughters—children their parents—and friends their friends, and we almost fear husbands their wives. Colonel Morrison, Col. Stevens, of the 49th, and Dr. Flyter, died of the cholera. This number of the *Hong Kong Gazette* contains the proclamation in Chinese, issued by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, on the 5th July, published by order of Mr. C. R. Johnston, deputy superintendent, charged with the government of Hong Kong.

We understand, from authority, that the following will be the distribution of the land forces to be left in China:—

At Hong Kong.—The whole of her Majesty's 98th Regiment, one wing of her Majesty's 55th Regiment, and one wing of the 41st Madras Native Infantry; a company of Royal Artillery, and detachment of Sappers and Miners. Major-General Lord Saltoun, Commander-in-Chief in China Head-quarters at Hong Kong.

At Koolongsoo.—One wing of her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, one wing of the 41st Madras Native Infantry, a detachment of Royal Artillery, and a company of Sappers and Miners. Captain Aytharp and Lieutenant Call, of the 18th Royal Irish, commanding officers.

At Chusan.—The whole of the 2nd Madras Native Infantry, one wing of her Majesty's 55th Regiment, one wing of the 18th Royal Irish, a company of Madras Artillery, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners. Lieutenant Elphinstone, of the Madras army, commandant.

Dr. Gordon, of the Madras establishment, is at Chusan, and stationed at Hong-Kong. Captain Ramsay is appointed to superintend all the Commissariat in China, to be attached to the head-quarters at Hong-Kong. This efficient officer, however, has accompanied Sir Henry Pottinger for some time past, and leaves China shortly on sick certificate for six months. The commissariat duties are at present satisfactorily performed by Capt. Bamfield, of the Bengal Volunteers.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

(Translation.)

The following report may be considered of some importance, as exhibiting the views of some of the highest officers in the service of the enemy. The war, the conclusion of hostilities, and the future relations between the two countries:—

REPORT FROM THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER AND HIS COLLEAGUES ON THE REQUISITIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S PLENIPOTENTIARY.

The Imperial Commissioner and great Minister, Keying, the acting Adjutant-General, Hooqua, Heepoo, and the governor of the two Kwang provinces, Newkiea, take the articles of peace which have been agreed upon with the English nation, and send up a duly prepared report of all the circumstances.

1. The said barbarians begged that we should give of foreign money 21,000,000 dollars. On examination it is found that the said barbarians owed to natives to enter 30,000,000 of dollars; but Heang-e and his colleagues argued the point strongly again, and a third time, and at length the sum was fixed at 3,000,000 dollars. They said that 6,000,000 was the price of the opium in Kang-and; but that it was all sent forth from a neighbouring country; that upwards of 20,000 chests had been already sold, and it required no small sum to pay for them; the 6,000 000 dollars that had been paid (for already given to pay the city of Canton, in 6,000,000 dollars; how could payment be extorted a second time? As to the debts of the Hong merchants should be liquidated by themselves; how could the officers of government be called upon to pay them? As to the necessary expenses of the army why should Canna be called upon to pay them? And these points were discussed again and again. The said barbarians exclaimed that opium was sent forth from

must say nothing more to us about the retirement or not of the army and fleet; but if hostilities do not cease, we apprehend that the expenditure of China, in future, will not stop at 12,000,000 dollars. Further, the men-of-war have already taken Kingkow, and have blockaded the passages, and if we are soon enabled to order them to retire, the advantages to China will be very great indeed, and so forth.

The said Shewei (Rong-e) and his colleagues again authoritatively questioned us to the difficulties, but the said barbarian only stared at him indignantly; the Shewei was not listened to.

I, your servant, have examined and found what are the unwarrantable demands of the said barbarians, which they so importunately urge, and they are deserving of the utmost hatred. But, considering that they have already attacked and laid in ruins Kingkow, and it is proved that not only the rivers, but Chinkeang, it will be difficult to recover speedily, but I am apprehensive we shall be blocked up, both on the north and south, which will be the heaviest calamity.

The ships that formerly blockaded the entrance were far different from these (in the Yang-tse-kiang), and great expense is unavoidable; as yet, our reputation is not lost; as to the external 21,000,000 dollars, they are to be reckoned at seven mace each of sycee silver, which will amount to upwards of 11,700,000 taels; the Hong debts are 3,000,000 dollars, weighing 2,100,000 taels; which must be recovered from the Hong merchants of Canton, when a clear examination has been made. There still remains 12,600,000 taels. This year the first payment of 6,000,000 dollars has been made, equal to 4,200,000 taels. Now, 1,000,000 dollars has already been carried to the account of the people and merchants of Keangsoo; which the officers must pay in the first instance; and in time, money may be looked for for the purchase of honours (buttons and peacocks' feathers). The remainder is to be cleared off in three years, not requiring 3,000,000 taels for each year. Moreover, the duties that the said nation will pay should be taken into account, which will ship the expenditure of the Imperial family, and disputances will be prevented. Comparing one year's expenses of the army with the sum paid to the English, it is as three to ten; and there is only the name of fighting, without the hope of victory; it is better to adopt plans in accordance with circumstances, and put an everlasting stop to war.

The 4,200,000 taels, the first payment made of this year, has been collected from the funds of the treasurer and salt-commissioners of the three provinces of Chekeang, Keangsoo, and Ganhwuy; which will be repaid by the duties on the merchants and people.

We wait to receive the Imperial will, that we may send post-haste orders (to the treasurers and salt-commissioners), to be respectfully obeyed.

2. The said barbarians begged that Hong-Kong might be conferred on them as a place of residence. They also requested to be allowed to trade at Kwangchow, Funchow, Heamun (Moy), Ningpo, and Shanghae. The Shewei Hanling and his colleagues, as the barbarians had already built houses on Hong-Kong, and yet could beg for favour, granted that they might dwell there. With reference to Kwangchow and the other four places, they must be considered too many; as to the regulations of the trade as well as the duties, they should early be enumbted and decided upon.

When clear and explicit questions were asked, it is authenticated that the said barbarians answered, "We consider Hong-Kong as our dwelling-place, and we must have Kwangchow and the others, in all five places, as ports of trade; but if it cannot be allowed, then neither Moy, Ningpo, Hinhae, Tinghae, Topoo, Paoyshan, nor Heakeang will be delivered up, neither will our forces retire. As we want to trade at all those places, it is absolutely necessary that resident consuls should be appointed to superintend affairs, to restrain the barbarians (English), and prevent disturbances. The duties shall be paid according to the regulations of China; and when the duties are settled there shall be no delay in the payment.

"Further, when we traded at Canton, the whole trade was in the hands of the mandarin Hong merchants, and we were exposed to their extortions, and the injuries we suffered were not small. Hereafter, we desire to choose our own merchants, that trade may be conducted equitably; and the entire duties are to be paid through the consuls to the Hoppo, and not to pass through the hands of the Hong merchants, in order that their extortions may be prevented;" and so forth.

The said Shewei again represented, that from the five places, Kwangchow, &c., some should be deducted; but the said barbarian constantly refused. I, your servant, have examined and found, that with reference to the said foreigners dwelling on Hong-Kong, and going to trade in the province of Fokein and Heakeang, the Imperial will has already been received, with permission as to what they have requested about trading at the five places named, although the comparison is great; but as they have taken and kept possession of Amoy and other places, which are not yet given up, and as they still hold Hong-Kong, Kolongsoo, and have not retired, it will be a difficult matter to get them back.

If we again prepare our armies to maintain those places, it is a difficult matter to engage with them on the waters. Though near to each other, we have been idle (there has not been any fighting) for many days; and as to those places which they have taken and keep possession of, will it not be allowed them to return to us our territory, and allow them to trade, since they are willing respectfully to pay the duties? Just now, they are sensible and repent of their errors, and are as heedless as if driven by the wind, and when again united in mutual friendship, benevolence, and truth, all things will go on well. And since they will guard their own market, and surround and protect the sea boundaries, there will not be any necessity for recourse for our interference, which will be to the advantage of our country.

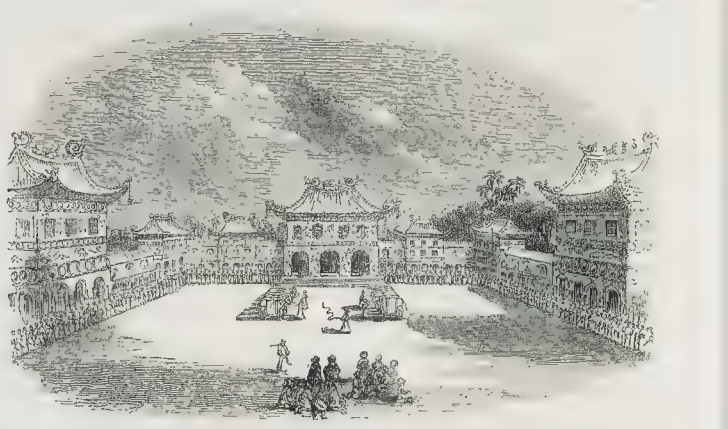
We request the Imperial will may be sent down to the governors and lieutenant-governors of each of the three provinces, to examine clearly into the duties and trading regulations of the Comptroller of Maritime Customs in the provinces of Canton, and consult about the management of affairs, and fix them on a sure basis.

3. That which the said barbarians have requested with reference to the officers of China,—to have ceremonial intercourse upon an equality; and the barbarians who have been made captives, and the Chinese traitors who have been seduced (into the service, &c., of the English), the release of all these they most earnestly solicit.

I, your servant, have examined, and found, that with reference to equal official intercourse, it may be unreservedly granted; and as the affairs with the foreigners are finished (the war ended), the prisoners may also be released, by which harmony and good understanding will be strengthened; for a state of peace will bring repose and gladness, and overthrow factious parties; these matters may be allowed to proceed, and I have left them to the Shewei, without discussing them.

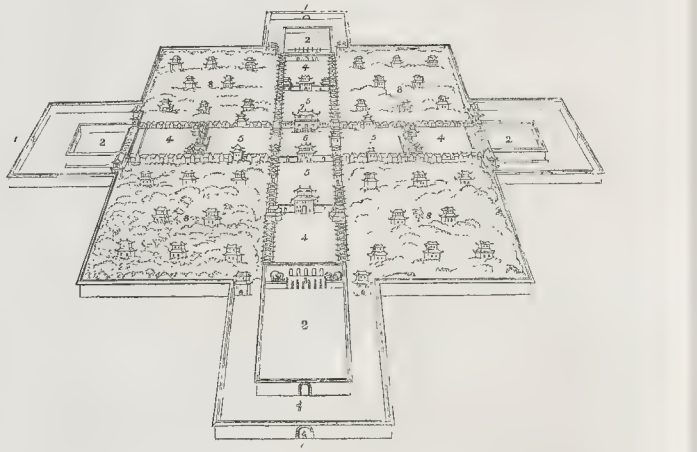
NANKIN AND ITS PORCELAIN TOWER.

Numerous as have been the pilgrimages made to the far-famed "Porcelain Tower," for the first time, in inspecting any of the monuments *renommés* of this country, no disappointment has been experienced, while on approaching what actually is with what the legends of the book-makers in China describe it to be. It is, indeed, a most elegant and singular structure, as remarkable for its correct proportions as for the rare material of which it is partially composed. The mass of building is not of porcelain, but is composed of common brick, with a facing and lining of beautiful white glazed porcelain bricks or slabs, fixed into the masonry by means of deep keys or shoulders, cast like a half T, on the brick. Its form is octagonal, and running up each of the angles is a moulding of large lites of very fine clay, glazed, and coloured red and green alternately; round each story runs a light balustrade formed of green porcelain, upon which four arched doorways open, set to the four cardinal points, the arches being elegantly turned with large glazed tiles, cast in all imaginable fancies of design and variegation of colour, representing wild beasts, demons, deities, monsters, &c. It appears to be a "sight amongst the Chinese themselves, for there are priests or bonzes attached to the building to keep it in order, who earn their consideration by distributing to the visitors lithographed elevations of the tower, with descriptions attached, and who seem to have the duty entrusted to them of illuminating it on gala occasions. This is effected by means of lanterns made of thin oyster shells, used in lieu of window-glass by the Chinese, which are placed at each of the eight angles on every story, and the effect of whose subdued light on the highly reflective surface of the tower must be most striking and beautiful. The walls of Nankin are more remarkable for their extraordinary height and great extent than for the strength which has been given to them by the builders; in some places they are not less than 70 feet in height, and at very few points along an *enceinte* of fully 20 miles in extent are they less than 50. There are however, several points at which they are open to escalade with 26-feet ladders; the Chinese engineers, though they have evidently bestowed extensive repairs upon the fortifications this year, having, as usual, forgotten to raise their ramparts where the undulations of the ground after the levels of their foundations. From the peculiar features of the country adjoining the town, and from the situation of the Tartar city or citadel, which is separated from the great straggling mass of the town by open fields and gardens, it appears evident that the place could at any time be readily carried by a comparatively small force, and retained against a very large one of undisciplined troops, as long as they had the means of procuring supplies, which, in consequence of the goodness of the road and its inconsiderable length, could always be obtained from the river. The Chinese must have wisdom enough to know that our stay here, and our examinations of their city from the heights and from the summit of the Porcelain Tower, have taught us this secret; and it may therefore be considered as an additional reason to the many that exist, why they should not too soon again tempt the "Devil's children" to measure strength with their braves. 3000 to 4000 seasoned troops, with a few guns, some powder bags, intrepid and scaling ladders, would have Nankin under their command in a week from landing, with four or five steamers, and a dozen junks or decked boats to be towed up by them against the stream; and from the important discovery of coal of decent quality in large quantities here, we may always reckon upon being able to keep steamers constantly employed in bringing in supplies from all points on the river, whither they can be drawn. But to render them serviceable to the state, they must never be under the sole and despotic sway of an admiral. If the experience of the present military Commander-in-Chief could be made available for the benefit and information of his companions of the service, the Government would, in all probability, have much difficulty in finding an officer of any worth or standing who could be induced to serve as a joint leader in a combined expedition, the circumstances of which promised to be at all similar to those under which the land forces have reached here.



IMPERIAL PALACE, PEKIN.

The centre building is the hall of the palace, wherein is the Emperor's throne. In the foreground stand the ambassadors of different nations, waiting the summons of the herald—the figure standing before them. Twelve milk-white horses always stand in this court, richly caparisoned. In the centre of the court is a Tartar with a leathern serpent; the imperial guards are ranged on all sides of the square, holding constant guard.



GROUND-PLAN OF THE EMPEROR'S PALACE, PEKIN.

No. 1 denotes the four principal entrances looking towards the four corners of the universe; 2 is the outer court, wherein the guards are stationed; 3 the court of the three great sentinel elephants; 4 designates the first palace court; 5 the second; 6 the interior court, of which we have given a view; 7 is the place of the imperial throne; 8 is the thirty-two imperial pleasure-gardens, with summer-houses, fish-ponds, and other places for diversion.

Without the gates of almost every city there is an idol temple

TEMPLES OF THE CHINESE.

and others on the sides of high-ways far from towns, where travellers are hospitably entertained; and near every temple is a tower erected to the memory of some saint or hero, filled with images and lamps that burn perpetually. To every temple belongs a society of priests, who offer rice and other provisions to the genii of the place, of whom people come frequently to enquire what success they may expect in their undertakings. There are cloisters also of religious devotees, who undergo unheard-of penances to obtain the name of saints among the people, and merit the happiness of another state. In their temples is an image of Immortality, representing a fat man, sitting cross-legged; another, called the image of pleasure, twenty feet high; and between them another image, thirty feet high, with a crown on his head. Besides which, they have abundance of images in their houses, which they worship, as well as Confucius and their ancestors. The sun, moon, and stars, also, are objects of their adoration.

Without the City of Nanking (formerly the Court and Imperial Chamber of the ancient Princes), not far distant from the walls, grows a very pleasant wood, full of pine trees, walled in, and containing twelve miles in circumference. In the middle rises a hill, on which are several well-built tombs, and several other works, among which an idol-temple is the chief masterpiece. It is situated upon a high hill, and built all of wood, except the walls, which are of stone. The entrance into this temple is by four large marble staircases, each having several steps, with gates opening towards the four quarters of the world, between which are four princely galleries, supported on all sides by curiously-carved pillars of wood, each being at least four yards thick, and thirty-six feet high. The ceilings are exquisitely painted and gilded. The doors are admirably wrought with imagery and painted, and the galleries and windows have a covering of wire-work, to prevent the birds from roosting on them.

THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND RECENTLY AFFIXED TO THE CHINESE TREATY.

The Great Seal of England is always renewed at the commencement of a fresh reign. The above beautiful design was executed on the accession of her Majesty, by Mr. Wyon, A.R.A., medallion engraver to the Queen.

The first seal used in England was by Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1048. The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard the First.

The seal used in Elizabeth's reign was remarkable for the elaborate nature of the ornaments it contained—the chief figure being that of the maiden queen on horseback, bearing the sword of state and other symbols of royalty in her hands.

The Great Seal has been on several occasions lost or mislaid. When James the Second found himself deserted by his retainers, and had at length determined on taking refuge in France, to avoid an open conflict with the Prince of Orange, before leaving he threw the Great Seal into the Thames, off Whitehall, hoping thus to invalidate the acts of William.

The Great Seal was stolen from the house of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street, into which some thieves broke and carried it, with other property, away, March 24, 1784, one day before the dissolution of Parliament. It was never recovered.

It was also mislaid during the early part of the Chancellorship of Lord Eldon. A copper seal was used for several years, until the regency of the Prince of Wales, when a new one was made of the accustomed metal, silver.

A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, which was again renewed, and the old one defaced, in January 1832.

There is also a separate "Great Seal" for Scotland. All private grants and public appointments in Ireland are ratified with the Great Seal of that country, with the exception of the offices of Lord Lieutenant and Master of the Rolls.

LID OF THE BOX CONTAINING THE GREAT SEAL.

In Scotland, none but what are termed "private grants," including all letters patent for inventions, are sealed with the official instrument of that country, a clause in the articles of union having been framed expressly for the regulation of the Great Seal. It does not appear that any such provision was made in Ireland at the time of its legislative union with England.

The "Great Seal" always accompanies the Lord Chancellor, to whose keeping it is delivered on his accepting office. During Lord Brougham's Chancellorship the Great Seal was conveyed to Scotland on the occasion of the noble Lord visiting that country. All documents requiring to be sealed were then forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, and formed (as indeed they do now on some occasions) a profitable source of income to the Lord Chancellor's messenger, who charges a separate "journey" for each patent, sometimes conveying ten or a dozen.

The material used for taking impressions of the Great Seal is a light-coloured wax, which, when dry, is exceedingly brittle; while at the same time it melts on a very moderate exposure to heat. This is an evil which has been much complained of, and it is expected that some means will be speedily adopted to remedy the defect, the present Lord Chancellor having directed enquiry into the subject. The seal, when made, is generally enclosed in a small tin box, having an opening in one side, through which a piece of silk cord passes, which is attached to the letters patent, or treaty, as the case may be, at the one end, and passes through the wax at the other. In some instances the documents are engrossed in a most elaborate style on vellum, and silver boxes used to contain the wax, as in the case we have selected for illustration.

THE GREAT SEAL.

The value of the metal used in making the Great Seal exceeds £30.

The Privy Seal is used by the Sovereign to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by Majesty, before they come to the Great Seal. This seal was also originated by Edward the Confessor. It is much smaller than the Great Seal, and consists only of one design.

The Lord Chancellor is appointed by the delivery of the Great Seal into his custody, though some few instances have occurred in which the appointment has been made by patent. The resumption of the Great Seal by the Sovereign determines his office.

The office of Lord Chancellor is of great antiquity. Selden states "that the title of an officer, synonymous with that of Chancellor, occurs first in historical records of the period of Edward the Elder, A.D. 920." In the capacity of secretary he was the adviser of his master, prepared and made out his mandates, grants, and charters, and finally (when seals came into use) affixed his seal. He is styled keeper of the Sovereign's conscience, probably because in early days the appointment was usually held by an ecclesiastic. The last churchman who exercised the office was John Williams, Archbishop of York, who was Lord Keeper from July 10, 1621, to November 1, 1625.

The Great Seal has been, on some occasions, put into commission during the temporary vacancy of the office, or the sickness of the Chancellor; the seal being then entrusted to the chief commissioner.

THE GREAT SEAL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.—Second Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 16.—Retreat of Corunna.
TUESDAY, 17.—Robin Hood died, 1274.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Twelfth-day, Old Style.
THURSDAY, 19.—
FRIDAY, 20.—American Independence, 1776.
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Agnes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*General Pension Society.*"—*The Mr. Richardson who attends to the business of this society, can neither reflect credit on it or upon himself, by pestering the newspapers with ready-written puffs of his own activity and exertions. A little modesty in a public officer might better serve the turn of charity, and be more in accordance with its spirit, than the bustling intrusion which marks the mere notoriety hunter.*
No newsman has a right to refuse the print to the paper of last week. All papers issued from this office had an equal number of prints given. We are much surprised to hear from many subscribers, that in some instances 3s. was demanded. We think tradesmen do not consider their own interest to act in this way; we are certain they have injured us.
"*A Subscriber,*" *Lincoln.*—*Thanks.*
"*P. H. L.*"—*See the last paragraph of the article on the first page. The newsman can only have defrauded some other subscriber, or returned a false number for tickets to our office.*
"*M. B.*"—*Our correspondent is thanked for his suggestions.*
"*W. B.*"—*The newsman is liable for the non-supply. No subscriber's paper went out without the print.*
"*Ballyhannon.*"—*We cannot recommend lotteries.*
"*J. W.,*" *Reading.*—*Contribute the article if you please.*
"*R. B. K.*" *-Apply to Mr. Stewart, Whitechapel, Liverpool.*
"*J. S.,*" *Stockton.*—*Some of the back numbers are out of print; but they are all reprinting as fast as possible, and will always be procurable at the office.*
"*J. F. H.*"—*We have noticed the accident, and thank our correspondent.*
"*Islington.*"—*Read our first page.*
"*T. S.*"—*The idea is not abandoned. To the other question—Yes.*
"*M. S.,*" *Hadfield.*—*We shall be glad to receive the contribution and sketch.*
Colonel Rolt should receive his print from the newsman of whom he takes the paper. If he fails in this, and will send us the name of the newsman, we will furnish him with one in the way requested.
"*J. P. B.*"—*He can get one coloured.*
"*W. Bartlett.*"—*Thanks for the chess communication.*
"*A. B.*"—*We will never condescend to print them.*
"*Horsham.*"—*Cutler is right.*
"*Cayaramoqua.*"—*There is such a steamer; but we do not know whether it is in the West India trade.*
"*R. S. W.*"—*The newsman might have been correct in the instance of last week.*
Mr. West may send his work with the blocks, and abide the result of our perusal.
"*J. P. M. D.,*" *Edinburgh.*—*We could not afford room.*
"*J. P. James.*"—*The offer is declined with thanks.*
"*R * * * *.*"—*Jack Frost must confine himself to the weather. He would melt at sight of our engine.*
"*A Lady Subscriber*" *is thanked for her kind compliments and wishes.*
"*E. R. H. H.*"—*Not to be had at 3 per cent.*
"*W. T.*"—*We are obliged to decline the effusions.*
"*S. A.,*" *Edmonton, has no right to pay for the writ.*
"*W. J. S. G.*"—*It will be carried into effect.*
"*J. P. M. A.,*"—*Declined, with thanks; and no room.*
"*Mr. Terre.*"—*It will not suit us to make the proposed arrangement.*
"*C. T. K.*" *is thanked.*
"*H. D.,*" *Derby.*—*Apply to Mrs. Roberts, St. James's-lane.*
"*J. R.*"—*Yarlshill, will find an answer elsewhere, in the general notice referring to the circumstance which he describes.*
"*A Mason.*"—*To his first question—It is entirely a matter of taste; but varnishing and stretching is the cheapest and safest mode. To the second—All in good time. To the third—Ask at any bookseller's for Lewis's "Guide."*
"*H. T. T.,*" *Walthamstow.*—*Send us a specimen.*
Our Clapham Correspondent is thanked; but we have no room
We shall not overlook the circumstance mentioned by our Harwich correspondent.
'*O. G. M.,*" *may have what he requires, by sending to the office.*
'*A Reader in Scotland.*"—*The commodity alluded to is a quack medicine, inflammable in its nature, and we believe poisonous in its application.*
"*S. W. P.'s*" *suggestions have been received.*
"*Mr. Worthey,*" *Winchester, must apply to his newsman.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Chiswick, should apply direct to a newsman. We cannot possibly have any control over such cases of extortion.*
Our Donnington Correspondent will find an explanation of what he refers to elsewhere.
"*G. R.,*" *Canterbury, may attain his object by applying to his news-agent.*
"*Mr. Newbold,*" *Dudley.*—*We do not lend our engravings.*
"*J. O.,*" *Exeter, may qualify himself by sending six months' subscription.*
A Farmer's contribution is unnoticed in our columns at present.
"*Oxford Castle.*"—*We have complied with the wishes of our correspondent*
"*E. L.*" *under the peculiar circumstances described.*
"*W. B. H.,*" *Yarmouth.*—*Yes, for one mile.*
"*J. W.,*" *Birmingham.*—*We think it highly creditable to the news-vender to have taken so much pains. The charge did not emanate with us, but it is not unreasonable.*
We have received the letter of our fair correspondent at Blackwater-vale, Monaghan, and it shall receive our earliest attention.
"*Mrs. Alfred Shaw.*"—*This accomplished lady will sing at an early concert a beautiful ballad, entitled "Absence of a Day;" the words and music by the author of "Meet me by Moonlight," which will appear in our next number, embellished with an appropriate illustration.*
An exquisite portrait of the "Comple de Paris," the heir to the crown of France, and infant son of the lamented Duc d'Orleans, will be given in our next number, with illustrative letter-press by our esteemed Paris correspondent.
"*B.*" *-A small pendent or lower, which is attached to the thigh, and regulates the step.*

A German work of art, from the pencil of the inimitable Schroeder, will appear in an early number of our journal.
Some com.c cuts, and an article by Alfred Crowquill, next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1843.

Although favourable from the first to the imposition of a property-tax, which we have always regarded as a necessary expedient for relieving the burdens of the state, yet we have never shut our eyes to the manifold difficulties which, we were convinced, must inevitably be created by the infliction of an impost so unequal in its operation, and so manifestly unjust in its principle, as that with which the country was saddled by he act of last session. It is but fair to say that even the most strenuous advocates of the measure never attempted either in or out of Parliament to justify its enactment on any other ground than that of expediency; but the expedient having failed to arrest the downward course of the revenue, let alone to restore the national finances to that condition which the exigencies of the country required, the objectionable details of the tax become more strongly marked and defined, and the utter failure of the experiment proves most satisfactorily that a more unfortunate speculation could hardly well have been devised. The revenue, we are sorry to observe by the returns, has experienced a most unexpected reverse of prosperity, and this evil is in no way mitigated by the fact, that it arises from the decreased consumption of those exciseable commodities which are generally regarded as the moderate luxuries, if not absolute necessaries of the poor. One of our contemporaries has attributed this circumstance to the operation of the new poor-law, and we have no doubt that that enactment exercises considerable influence over the fluctuations of such articles as we have alluded to, but much as we detest both the practice and the principle of that measure, we are not disposed to attribute to it solely the weighty onus of an affliction in which the income-tax has clearly a right to participate. It were idle, however, to waste time or occupy space by endeavouring to show which measure exercises the ascendant power. It is sufficient for our purpose to prove that neither the condition of the poor nor the coffers of the State have been improved by the operation of a tax which has only been productive of great local and general annoyance, and which we trust the Legislature, in its collective wisdom, will lose no time in endeavouring to ameliorate. It is absolutely harassing to observe the workings of the measure throughout the country, and the incessant resort to appeals by those whose real income should render them exempt from its operation, but whose most private and confidential affairs are exposed to the prying and impertinent curiosity of such zealous and often ill-natured officials as its machinery has called into existence. We trust it is unnecessary for us to state that we have no wish to add to the popular discontent which prevails upon this subject; but from all parts of the country, as well as of the metropolis, we are weekly inundated with complaints of the arbitrary and tyrannical manner in which the provisions of the act are carried into effect, and it is therefore really necessary that something should be done, and that speedily too, by which this evil may be remedied. Surveyors and assessors appear to have no other object in view than that of unnecessarily annoying the public generally, without reference to the amount of income; for although the act specifies clearly enough that persons whose income is under £150 should be exempt, yet they seem resolved that in no case above absolute pauperism shall their inquisitorial powers be put in abeyance. In London small clerks and office porters have been dragged from their employment to dance attendance on the grand inquisitors; and in the country even railway navigators have not been secure from the intrusion of these disinterested patriots. As a specimen of the way in which the business of the commission has been conducted we beg to subjoin the following paragraph from the last number of a provincial paper called the *Aylesbury News*:—

Great complaints have been heard in our streets this week. The income-tax commissioners have been assessing the amount of taxation to be levied on her Majesty's lieges in this neighbourhood, and have given a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Parties from all the villages round about here (some of them labourers, earning but 10s. or 12s. a week) were compelled to attend at the court-house on Monday, and were kept waiting two or three days, thus losing their time, and being put to expense and inconvenience. In many cases the costs of the appeal amounted to more than three years' payment of the tax sought to be imposed.

If reliance may be placed on these details, the Income Tax has been rendered more obnoxious and intolerable than even its warmest opponents contemplated.

The great feature of foreign news of the week has consisted in the speech delivered by the King of the French at the opening of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies. This event has been illustrated by us in another department of our journal; but as there the entrenchment of art upon the ground of literature did not permit us to accompany our engravings with the full detail of the occurrence which one of them describes, we avail ourselves of the means of giving it an appropriate position in this column, where it will naturally attract the attention and fix the interest of our readers. It will be found that our Paris correspondent has given a careful narration of the whole ceremonial, besides including in his article a literal translation of the French King's speech. The whole account is eminently graphic and characteristic.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, January 10, 1843.

OPENING OF THE ADJOURNED SESSION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The Chambers renewed their session yesterday, for the brief dynastic one of the new Legislature was confined to the passing of the Regency Bill. It was for a long time doubted whether there would be a royal sitting, but M. Guizot's opinion prevailed in the Council of Ministers, and the customary ceremony was celebrated yesterday, under a splendid sun and blue sky, the usual good fortune having attended Louis Philippe's public days. From the Tuileries to the Palais Bourbon more than ordinary precautions had been adopted. The procession marched between two lines of National Guards and troops of the line, whilst squadrons of cavalry kept off the populace one hundred yards at least from the military lines. Thus nothing but a glimpse of the royal carriages rapidly passing could be obtained by the crowd, and the King's vehicle, by an excess of precaution, had General Jacqueminot at one door and General Gourgaud at the other. The Pont de la Concorde and the Pont Royal were covered with troops. All the posts in the capital were doubled, and the garrisons of the surrounding towns and villages came up as if for a state of siege. The royal *corlège* precisely at ten o'clock left the Tuileries, the cannon of the Invalides giving the signal. The procession moved thus:—Detachment of the Municipal Guard. Squadron of the National Guards. Generals Carbonel and Aupich, with the Staff of the National Guards and of the Garrison of Paris. The King's carriage, with Equerries, Orderly Officers, and Aides-de-Camp surrounding it. General Bource Sebastiani, with his Staff of the First Military Division (Seine). A squadron of the National Guards. Two carriages, containing the French Marshals, the Duke de Reggio, Count Molitor, Count Gérard, Count Grouchy, Count Valée, and Count Sebastiani, and Admiral Roussin. Six other carriages followed with the royal suite. A squadron of dragoons closed the march. Salvoes of artillery announced the King's arrival at the Chamber, where he was received by the grand deputations of Peers and Deputies. Let me first describe, however, the physiognomy of the interior. As early as eleven o'clock the tribunes or boxes reserved for the public, a united by tickets, began to be filled. The Chamber assumed a different aspect from the last meeting. Then all was mourning. Now elegant toilettes were remarked on the ladies, of varied hues. The crimson velvet canopy, with its *fleurons* of tri-coloured flags over the royal chair, or throne, was without the weepers of black crape. Two *tabourets*, or stools, on each side of the King's seat, were placed for the Duke of Nemours, the future Regent, and the Duke de Montpensier, the youngest son of the King. The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville are abroad. The assemblage amused the long hours of waiting by criticising the parliamentary stars as they entered. The famous Timon (M. de Cormenin) was much stared at, as the writer who had damaged the royalty of Orleans the most seriously. Odilon Barrot, the leader of the Left, with his bald head and restless action, was decidedly a "lion." The venerable Laffitte, who made the July revolution, and has begged pardon of God at the Tribune for so doing, was at his usual place. General Pajol, whose march to Rambouillet upset the throne of Charles X., and who has been so lately disgraced by Louis Philippe, was the object of much attention. The celebrated orator Berryer, with his fine head and melancholy face, attracted all eyes. He has lately lost his wife, to whom he was much attached, and it has been rumoured that he was going to turn monk and leave the world, but his presence dispelled the rumour. He was warmly greeted by everybody as the faithful champion of a fallen cause. Little Thiers, with his great spectacles and sardonic expression, entered just before Count Molé. The latter looked every inch a peer, and the former did not belie his appearance of a truly Parisian *gamin*. The entrance of the *Corps Diplomatique* in the box reserved for them created a buzz. The members thereof were in full uniform, with their stars, orders, &c. The Pope and the Porte excited hilarity by their animated conversation. Count Appony's Hungarian costume and Prince de Ligny's brilliant uniform were declared by the ladies to be unique. The fair *Françaises* indulged in some jokes at the red coat of Lord Cowley. By the way, I had a sight-seeing hunter from England sent to me. He was indefatigable in his inquiries, and was therefore a bore. His great curiosity was to see Marshal Soult. He mistook the usher of the chamber, a member of the council of state, and divers peers for the gallant Marshal. At last the ministers took their seats on the bench before the throne, and a wag signified to him the corpulent figure of Admiral Duperré, the Minister of Marine, as Marshal Soult. Our Englishman gazed at him for some time, and then exclaimed "Why he is a bigger man than Lablache!" The real Marshal, I am glad to say, looked well. Guizot threw his disdainful glance at the opposition, inviting it to the attack. The entrance of the Royal Family into their box was followed by a marked deferential silence. The Queen was absent from indisposition. The King's sister, the *stateswoman-like* Princess Adelaide, the pretty and amiable Princess Clementine, and the handsome Duchess of Nemours occupied the box. The Duchess of Orleans and the Count of Paris and the Duke de Chartres, her sons, were absent. Queen Christina was in a tribune, looking less fat, and more handsome. Just before the King entered the Ministers took their seats. I give their names as a guide to the future debates.

Marshal Soult, President of the Council, and Minister of War.
M. Guizot, Foreign Affairs.
M. Duchatel, Interior.
M. Lacave-Laplagne, Finance.
M. Cunin Gridaine, Commerce and Agriculture.
M. Teste, Public Works.
M. Villemain, Public Instruction.
Admiral Duperré, Marine.
M. Martin (du Nord), Justice and Seals.

At twenty minutes past one the usher, with a loud voice, cried out "Le Roi," and Louis Philippe entered the passage to the left of the throne. At the dozen steps leading up to it he paused, and took out a large pocket-handkerchief. He ascended amidst a profound silence, and when he bowed to the assemblage there was some cheering. "Sit down, gentlemen," said his Majesty, and down the Chamber sat. Having seated himself, with his sons on each side, he took out the speech, which I subjoin. His voice faltered at the first paragraph, but he coughed and resumed the reading. At the paragraph referring to the Eastern affairs he turned the wrong seat of the speech, and had to recommence the passage. He spoke out in a louder tone on Spanish affairs, which passage was applauded. His Majesty, in the last passage, was much overcome, and the cries of "Vive le Roi" were renewed with greater vigour; but I should, with all impartiality, and not being one of his subjects, designate his reception as cold compared with former occasions. The following was the speech:—

"Messieurs les Pairs, Messieurs les Députés,

"The affection and sympathy of France have sustained my courage. With a heart still lacerated, but full of confidence in your devotedness, in calling upon you in person to resume the course of your labours, I wished to complete now what my grief compelled me to leave incomplete at the opening of your session. You have already done much for the security and future welfare of France, I thank you for it in her name. Whatever may be our trials, I and my family will devote to her service whatever strength and life God may grant to us. Under the favour of order and peace, the national prosperity, attested by the rapid augmentation of the public revenue, developes itself beyond the most sanguine hopes. The firm empire of the laws is the surest guarantee of the general welfare, as it is of the power of the state; and the universally established conviction that the laws will be religiously executed renders less frequent the employment of their severity. I congratulate myself on our having attained this happy result. I feel confident that our prosperity will pursue its course without interruption or obstacle. My relations with foreign powers continue to be pacific and friendly. The concord of the powers has consolidated the repose of the East, and brought about in Syria, for the Christian populations, the re-establishment of a government in conformity with their faith and their wishes. I deplore the troubles which have recently agitated Spain. In my relations with the Spanish monarchy, I have only had in view to protect our legitimate interests, to preserve for Queen Isabella I. a faithful friendship, and to testify for the rights of humanity the respectful succour which honours the name of France. By taking possession of the Islands of the Marquesas, I have insured to our navigators, in those distant seas, an aid and a refuge, the necessity of which had been long felt. Thanks to the persevering efforts of our brave army, our dominion in Algeria becomes everywhere stable and respected. The vigilance and regularity of the Government will complete the work so gloriously carried on by the courage of our soldiers. I have opened with several states negotiations, which will have for effect to give to our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures, a more active expansion, and to procure new facilities for our national interests. Financial laws, and divers bills destined to operate important ameliorations in our legislation and government, will be immediately presented to you. Gentlemen, the world is at peace; France is free, active, and happy. I have had, and I shall have, for my only object, to my last hour, to secure these benefits to my country. It is with your constant and loyal co-operation that I have succeeded. You will aid me in maintaining and consummating our common labour. This will be for all the most glorious recompense, and for me the only consolation that I can in future hope for."

After swearing in some new members, the Keeper of the Seals declared the session opened, and the King retired and returned to the Tuileries, amidst salvoes of artillery. One day's ceremony not having been disgraced by the infamous attempt of a would-be regicide or by the insults of a brutal mob—thanks to the arrangements of the authorities, however, more than the moral disposition of the republican ruffians who are to be found amongst this versatile and excitable population. I will add a few details which may prove useful as to the progress of affairs. M. Sauzet remains President, and MM. Salvandy, Bignon, and Debelleyme, Vice-Presidents. General Jacqueminot, the fourth Vice-President, having resigned on account of his nomination as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, a fresh election will take place to-morrow. And here a sign of weakness has been already displayed by the Ministry. It had the intention of starting M. Dumon (Lot et Garonne) as the candidate. He is the intimate friend of M. Guizot, and a Doctrinaire; but, the feeling of the Conservatives or the Right having been ascertained, M. Dumon has been withdrawn, and M. Lepetteuer d'Aulnay, a Moliste, is the candidate; but it is believed that M. Thiers's friends, M. Vivien, ex-Minister of Justice, will be elected by the majority. This withdrawal of M. Dumon looks as if the Ministry was weak. The commission on the address will be named to-morrow, and this day the bureaux will be named. The Government will also introduce this afternoon the budget of 1844, the bill for the extraordinary credits, the patent bill, and the sugar project or law. It will be at least a fortnight before the debates on the address begin.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

CLAREMONT, Sunday.—The rain, which poured down in torrents during the whole of Saturday night, having subsided shortly after eight, her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded for a short time this morning in the immediate vicinity of the mansion. The Princess Royal was also taken out for an airing. Divine service was performed at twelve, before her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the members of the household, by Archdeacon Wilberforce. A sermon was afterwards delivered by the Rev. divine.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual walk in the forenoon, in the grounds at Claremont, between nine and ten o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting, attended by Lord Rivers, Hon. C. A. Murray, and Mr. George Edward Anson. The royal party returned to Claremont shortly before two o'clock. The royal dinner party at Claremont comprised only the royal suite. The Princess Royal came to Claremont in the carriage with her Majesty and Prince Albert without any nurse or attendant whatever.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their accustomed early walk in the park. Prince Albert, attended by Mr. Anson, afterwards rode out on horseback, but returned to Claremont to lunch. The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn had the honour of joining the royal circle at Claremont at dinner on Monday evening. It is expected that the Court will not return to the castle until Monday, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert remaining over Sunday at Claremont. The Princess Royal has been enjoying excellent health during her absence from Windsor.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—We are informed, on authority which may be relied on, that her Majesty and the Court will return to Buckingham Palace for the season in about a fortnight from the present time.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked as usual in the park in the forenoon, and his Royal Highness afterwards shot in the grounds.

The following circular has been sent to all the supporters of Sir Robert Peel's government:—"Whitehall, Jan. 4, 1842. Sir,—I take the liberty of informing you, that the meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Thursday, the 2nd of February, public business of importance will be brought forward without delay. I beg to express an earnest hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to be in attendance at the opening of the session.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant,

"ROBERT PEEL."

The Marquis of Normanby has left town for Italy, having been recommended to pass the next few months in the south of Europe for the re-establishment of his health.

It is rumoured that a marriage is on the *tapis* between a lovely and accomplished member of Mr. Leslie, the present candidate for the county Monaghan, and the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord John Beresford, nephew to his Grace the Lord Primate.

Lord Brougham is expected to leave Cannes on Saturday next, for Paris, on his way home. Lady Brougham is still in town, in improved health.

Viscount Melbourne has, during the past week, received a large arty at Brocket-hall, the noble viscount having entirely recovered from the effects of his late illness.

Lord Stanley left town on Monday for Beaudesert, Staffordshire, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey.

The Dowager Lady Holland gave an elegant dinner on Sunday in Southstreet, to the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord George William Russell, the Earl of Auckland, Hon F. Byng, Mr. Samuel Rogers, and Mr. H. Luttrell.

THE EARL OF COVENTRY.—His lordship, after rallying some time since, has again sunk into an almost hopeless state. An epileptic fit has drawn his mouth on one side, which renders articulation difficult.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Walter John Clarke, M.A., of the University of Oxford, late minister of Rhode Chapel, Cheshire, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the vicarage of Swinderby, in that county, on the presentation of General Clarke, the patron thereof.

The Examiners, appointed by the Board of Control, of candidates for admission at the East India College, in the ensuing term, are the Rev. Thomas Hale, of Jesus College, Cambridge; the Rev. Robert Alfred Eden, late Fellow of Corpus; and the Rev. W. Stone, late Fellow of Brasenose, Oxford.

The Bishop of Lincoln holds his next ordination on the 12th of March, at Lincoln.

CAMBRIDGE.—REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY.—The resignation by the Very Rev. Dr. Turton, Dean of Westminster, of the office of Regius Professor of Divinity, has been received, and was read to the Senate. The examination of candidates for the vacant professorship will take place on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at the schools. We understand the following divines have offered themselves as candidates:—The Rev. John Graham, Master of Christ's College, chaplain to Prince Albert; the Rev. Samuel Lee, Trinity College, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Prebendary of Bristol; the Rev. William Hodge Mill, Trinity College, Christian Advocate, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and formerly Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta; the Rev. Alfred Ollivant, Trinity College, Vice-Principal of St. David's, Lampeter; the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Trinity College, Master of Harrow School.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday evening Sir. R. Peel arrived in town at half-past six o'clock, by the London and Birmingham Railway, from his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. On Wednesday morning the Chancellor of the Exchequer had a long interview with the right hon. bart. in Whitehall-gardens. Several others of the Cabinet Ministers also visited the Premier during the day.

Sir James Graham left town, on Wednesday morning, for Brighton, the right hon. bart. having relinquished his intention of spending a few days at his seat, Netherby, Cumberland.

The Prince Inspector-General transacted business with Mr. Manners Sutton, at the Home Office.

The French Ambassador transacted business on Tuesday, at the Foreign Office. Mr. Dean, Chairman of the Customs, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street.

INCOME TAX.—Upwards of fifteen hundred appeals have been lodged against the assessment of the income tax in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. The office of the Commissioners in this district has been the scene of much angry feeling.

The *Globe* states that a commercial treaty between England and France has just been presented, signed, to the latter Cabinet. It will reduce very considerably the import duties on wines, brandies, and silks, and will afford England fair grounds for demanding reductions on articles of English produce and manufacture.

The Ecclesiastical Commission had a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at their office in Whitehall-place. The commissioners present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Llandaff, Lord Warncliffe, Lord President of the Council, Sir James Graham, Secretary of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ROBBERIES.—From the house of Miss Young, 14, Felix-terrace, Liverpool-road, a £10 Bank of England note; four sovereigns; 10s. in silver; a gold watch; a silver chronometer, maker's name Barraud, No. 28; a marine chronometer, silver, no name, marked C 7, four table spoons; and three tea spoons. From the person of Mr. William Reason, whilst in the Duke of Gloucester public-house, Gloucester-terrace, Mile End Old Town, three £10 Bank of England notes; two £5 do.; eight sovereigns; and four half-sovereigns; by two men, one 30 or 40 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, with red whiskers and pale complexion; the other 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, and rather slight made; both dressed in pilot coats.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday morning, shortly before one o'clock, the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Snow-hill were aroused from their slumbers by loud cries of "Fire," accompanied with the springing of rattles, &c. The first person whose attention was attracted was City police-constable Clyde, 257, by a large body of fire bursting forth from the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Emerton, bricklayer and builder, situated in Fox-court. This property occupied a considerable space of ground, comprising workshops of various descriptions, stabling, and cart-houses, all of which abutted upon the houses in King-street. Being principally constructed of wood, the flames ascended with surprising rapidity, within a very short period enveloping the whole of the premises mentioned above. Although the brigade engines from the different stations were quickly on the spot, a length of time elapsed before they could be got into play, owing to the want of water. The increased alarm of the fears of the neighbours to a great extent. As soon as the supply of water was obtained, it was directed upon the flames from every quarter, but all attempts to save the buildings then on fire were futile; the firemen, therefore, under the direction of Mr. Braidwood, used their utmost energies in saving the adjoining premises, which were several times on fire, but by dint of great exertion the fire was so far got out by two o'clock as to allay all fears of its further extension, but the above premises, we regret to state, were totally consumed. The destruction of property in Fox-yard was very considerable, as the furniture, &c., belonging to the various persons inhabiting the different tenements, were thrown into the street and dashed to pieces. The occupiers, being chiefly poor families and uninsured, will very severely feel the loss. A few minutes before the outbreak, the engines had just returned from a fire at the Dun Cow public-house, in the Old Kent-road, occasioned, it is supposed, through the carelessness of a servant. Several thousand pounds' worth of property was at stake, but through the energy displayed by the inmates and police, the fire was arrested before any great damage was done. On Tuesday morning, about a quarter past two o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Rhodes, situate in Fountain-court, Strand, and termed the Fountain Tavern and Coal Hole. The discovery was made by Mr. Rhodes, who on going into the passage was surprised at finding the place filled with a dense smoke, and upon entering the store-room, which is situated on the ground floor, he found that place on fire. An alarm was raised, and in the course of a few minutes engines were on the spot. A plentiful supply of water having been obtained, the flames were soon extinguished, but not before they had burnt through into the floor above. Not the least idea could be formed as to how the fire originated.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BARNARD, M.P.—A report has become very general that Mr. Barnard, M.P. for Greenwich, is about to resign his seat in Parliament, and several candidates have been named as about to solicit the suffrage of the voters; but it would be premature to mention their names, until the certainty of Mr. Barnard's resignation is ascertained.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A number of workmen are employed, under the Woods and Forests, in preparing both houses for the approaching meeting of Parliament on the 2nd of next month. The men were yesterday engaged in painting, whitewashing, and otherwise renovating the body of the houses, and also the libraries, committee-rooms, lobbies, &c. No material alterations are to be made in the interior of the houses.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Queen's Head, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, on the body of Margaret Bush, aged 24, waitress in that establishment. Sarah Brand, the housemaid, said, that about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, being in deceased's bedroom, she asked her whether she was not going to get up; the latter said she was tired, but should rise presently. Seeing that she did not by ten o'clock, another servant went to call her, and found her partly dressed, and half in and half out of bed, and dead. The immediate application of a medical man proved useless. Verdict, "Natural death."—[The number of sudden deaths which have occurred in the Metropolis during the past week is quite unprecedented.]

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN HOXTON NEW TOWN.—At 10 o'clock on Saturday night last a murder and suicide, committed under circumstances of a most distressing nature, caused much excitement amongst the inhabitants of Huntingdon-street, Hoxton New Town and its neighbourhood. It appears that a man named Giles, with his wife and four children, inhabited a house in that street, and were supposed to live on good terms, but latterly he had become very intem, and, being unable to work at his trade, he had been reduced to great poverty. On the evening in question, having got his wife and two of the elder children out of the way, he cut the throats of the remaining two, and afterwards committed suicide. A razor, the instrument with which the injuries upon all had been inflicted was found not far from the body of the murderer. Surgical assistance was immediately sent for, and in a few minutes Messrs. Weston and Beazley arrived, but, as far as Giles and the boy Joseph were concerned, their efforts were useless. The girl Sarah Anne was found to be alive, but extremely weak from loss of blood; hopes are, however, entertained of her recovery. On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, when, after a number of witnesses were examined, the jury deliberated for short period, and the following was delivered:—"That the deceased Joseph Giles came by his death from a wound inflicted by his father, James Giles, who afterwards destroyed himself while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The *fracas* between Sir C. Shakerley and Mr. Smettenham (members of the Cheshire Hunt) which was mentioned in our last, has ended by both parties being held to bail to keep the peace. The latter has since made an apology, which renders a contemplated adjournment of the affair to the Continent unnecessary.——The Annual Masonic ball, in aid of the funds for relieving aged and decayed freemasons, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Tuesday evening last, when an elegant party assembled to do honour to the occasion.——A dreadful thunder-storm took place in the neighbourhood of Macclesfield on Tuesday morning last, when several houses were struck with electric fluid and partially injured, but fortunately no lives were lost.——On Tuesday evening the annual ball, in aid of the funds of the Licenced Victuallers' Asylum, was held at the London Tavern, when there was a numerous and respectable attendance of the friends and patrons of that truly charitable institution.——On Tuesday last a carpenter, named Reeves, was employed in cutting a trap-door on the premises of a corn-factor, in the Borough-road, when losing his equilibrum, he fell through and was killed.——An aged lady, named Atkins, residing at Hoxton, committed suicide on Sunday morning last by swallowing a large dose of laudanum.——At the Brighton petty sessions on Tuesday, two powerful-looking fellows were committed to take their trial on a charge of highway robbery, committed in the open day.——On the night of the 13th of November, several shots were fired into the dwelling-house of Edward Haycock, a police officer, situated on Albury Heath; and last Saturday night another attempt was made to murder him, by some villain, who fired a shot through his bedroom window, in the village of Shere. The magistrates of Guildford have offered a reward of £100 for the discovery and apprehension of the perpetrators of these murderous outrages.——During the gale of wind on Tuesday morning, the upper sheathing of the facade at Hyde Park Corner was carried into the ground attached to the keeper's lodge.——The quarterly meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Free Hospital for the gratuitous sick was held on Tuesday evening, when it appeared that the number of patients relieved during the quarter amounted to 4524.——On the 10th inst., Sir James Law Lushington, deputy chairman, and Mr. Farren, resident director of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, had an interview with the Russian plenipotentiary from the court of Prussia, on the subject of establishing branches of that institution in Berlin and other parts of the Prussian dominions.——Mr. Thomas Blackburn, of Bentham, in Lancashire, dined, the last day of the old year and the first day of the new one, on new potatoes grown in the open air. They were the fourth crop raised by him from the same ground during the present year, and he has already planted the same patch of land with a fifth.——The last accounts from Rome speak of the probability that a vicar apostolic will immediately be appointed by the Pope for China.——It has been recently stated, that a new Central Criminal Court would probably be erected on the spacious site where the untenanted prison of the Fleet now stands. The matter has for some time been one of deep consideration by the civil authorities, and it is not unlikely that the building contemplated will be realised.——At Clerkenwell police-office, on Tuesday, twenty-eight of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Sepulchre were summoned for refusing to pay their tithes.——A general meeting of the shareholders of the London Joint Stock Bank was held at the office, in Princes-street, on Wednesday last, when the report and statement of the accounts were unanimously agreed to.——Mr. Vaughan, the once celebrated tenor singer, died at Birmingham, on Monday last, in his sixtieth year.——On Wednesday last, Philip Ward, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, who had been many years in the Foot Guards, and served throughout the Peninsular war, proceeded from his residence, in the New-way, Westminster, towards Oxford-market, to receive his pension. He, however, had not gone further than Fall-mall when he was seized with a fit. The old man was placed in a cab and driven home, but on his arrival there he was found to be a corpse.——The government has returned a formal answer to the memorial of the Non-intrusion Convocation lately held in Edinburgh. It is understood to be unfavourable to the claims of the party.——A correspondent sends us the details of a catastrophe which occurred on the London and Brighton railway on Tuesday last, by which several persons were seriously injured, and amongst the rest a poor soldier had his arm broken. We are assured that this occurrence was entirely attributable to the negligence of the company's servant, in allowing the engine to pursue a wrong line, a mistake—if a mistake—which is highly unpardonable, and cannot be too strongly reprehended.——The extensive silk-mills belonging to Messrs. Hurdisty and Co., at Durshill, near Shepton Mallet, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening last.——The weather still remains very unsettled. A sharp frost prevailed during Tuesday night, and the ponds in the vicinity of town were next morning covered with ice of a considerable thickness. The thermometer at noon stood at freezing point in an exposed situation; wind north-east. Towards evening the mercury rose slightly, and the wind moderated. A heavy fall of snow took place between seven and eight o'clock, which continued at intervals throughout the night and during Thursday.——A tract of good land, about 90 miles long, extending from the River Gieneig to the seacoast in South Australia, has been lately discovered, in which several extinct craters have been found filled with water.——The floating breakwater constructed by Captain Groves has withstood the fury of the recent storm uninjured, and at length promises complete success.——A gentleman named O'Brien, residing at Phœnix Lodge, Cheltenham, was suddenly seized with a fit whilst playing at billiards, and expired on the spot.——Another awful instance of sudden death occurred to the Earl of Carlisle's porter, at that nobleman's residence in Grosvenor-place, Pimlico, on Sunday last, who, having dined heartily, took his usual seat in the hall chair, and immediately expired.——The remains of the late Major-General Drummond were interred in the churchyard at Plumstead on Monday. The funeral was strictly private.——Mr. Purvis, Whitehill Cottage, Chester-le-Street, gathered in his garden at that place, on Monday, the 2d inst., a nosegay composed of carnations, picotees, and pinks, crimson, pink, yellow, and white Chinese roses, Christmas roses, double and single stocks, and wallflowers, a great variety of polyanthuses and auriculas, forget-me-nots, pansies, sweet-williams, lupins, hypericums, floxes, fuchsias, with a variety of other flowers in great perfection.——The Triton convict-ship, which left the River Thames, with 250 convicts on board, on the 4th of August last, for Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th of October. She lost one soldier, one sailor, who fell overboard during a gale, and one convict, during the passage from England to the Cape. The convicts, generally, were very healthy, although their passage had been sometimes boisterous, and expected to arrive at Hobart Town about the middle of December.——On Tuesday morning a spirited cart-horse was frightened by the band of the Grenadier Guards playing in the New-road, when, dashing off at a furious rate, the cart was smashed to atoms, and the horse forced into the area-gate of 84, Gloucester-place, down the steps of which he was precipitated without injury, but the owner has been unable since to extricate him.——A sailor belonging to a schooner fell overboard opposite Woolwich on Tuesday last, and, being reduced to the last extremity was fortunately rescued by the crew of the Syren steamboat, the captain's presents of mind having suggested the most prompt assistance.——At the half-yearly meeting of the friends and supporters of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, held on Monday last, at the London Tavern, it was stated in the report that during the last fifty years of the society's operations 1800 deaf and dumb children had been taught to read, write, and cipher, to correspond with others by means of signs, and to understand the truths of the Christian religion.——Last week an accident occurred on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, owing to the negligence of the breaksman, by which several of the company's servants were seriously but not dangerously injured.——A wall upwards of twenty feet high, situate in High-street, Wapping, fell on Saturday evening, but luckily without any sacrifice of human life, which was the more providential as it occurred in a much-frequented thoroughfare.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

CLAREMONT, Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in Claremont Park in the morning. The Prince afterwards went out shooting.—The Princess Royal rode in the park on a pony.—In the afternoon her Majesty and her august consort walked to the garden, and promenaded some time.—The royal dinner party included the Duchess of Norfolk, Lord Rivers, the Hon. C. A. Murray, Mr. Anson, and Major-General Wemyss.—The expected stag-hunt in the vicinity of Claremont was countermanded, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather.

The Duchess of Kent has been unremitting in her attention to the Prince of Wales during the absence of the royal parents.

Sir Robert Peel does not intend returning to Drayton Manor previous to the meeting of Parliament. Lady Peel and family are expected in Whitehall-gardens to-morrow. Several of the Cabinet Ministers visited the right hon. baronet this morning.

We are deeply concerned to observe by the accounts from the provinces that incendiary fires are becoming alarmingly frequent in almost all parts of the country.

We regret to record the demise of Lieut. Colonel Bejamin Bunce, and also of Admiral Thomas Alexander, who expired on Tuesday last at his residence in Hampshire.

A frightful accident occurred on the North Midland Railway, on Wednesday, by which a commercial gentleman from Glasgow, whose name has not yet reached us, was killed on the spot. It occurred in consequence of a luggage train running into the passenger train, by which the carriages were all smashed to pieces, and the engine of the former greatly injured. The catastrophe is attributed to the culpable stupidity of the engineer. The head of the unfortunate deceased was cut completely off.

A shipwreck is reported to have occurred on the Irish Coast near Balintore, by which seven lives have been lost.

An Irish provincial paper has the following startling announcement:—"A list of the subscribers to the *reward for the murder* of James Scully, Esq., appears in our columns of this day!"

COURT OF CHANCERY, FRIDAY.—BLUNDELL *v.* GLADSTONE—JUDGMENT.—This was a suit instituted to ascertain the validity of the will of Sir Wm. J. Rowan Catholic gentleman, who died possessed of large property. It was contended by the party opposing the will, that it was not sufficiently explicit to carry out the bequests and intentions of the testator, and therefore that the heir-at-law (Lord Canoy) was entitled to the property. When the case was heard before the Vice-Chancellor of England, his honour decided in favour of the validity of the will. Against that decision an appeal was brought. The case has frequently been before the public.—This morning the Lord Chancellor gave judgment on the appeal. His lordship, after going through the facts attending the case, said, he was of opinion the Vice-Chancellor had come to a right decision, and therefore the appeal must be discharged, and that with costs.—Judgment of the court below affirmed. This decis on establishes the validity of the will.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, FRIDAY.—SMITH *v.* BOOTH.—This was a motion made by the Solicitor-General on behalf of the defendant, to reduce the verdict, obtained by the plaintiff at the sittings after sat term, from £2500 to £500, in the celebrated gambling case, tried before Lord Abinger, and which was noticed in this pa er at considerable length at the time.—The court granted a rule *nisi*.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Deputies met on Wednesday afternoon to nominate the commission to draw up the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The following are the names:—M. Felix Real, M. Odilon Barrot, M. Dumon, M. Schauenburg, M. Begrion, M. Dupin, M. Debelleyme, M. Hebert, and M. Paillet. The only opposition candidate in the above list is M. Odilon Barrot, the leader of the Liberal Left. M. Dupin, who is the supporter of the last address, will probably be chosen this time. He is a Doctrinaire, and intimate friend of M. Guizot. As may be anticipated, the debates in the standing committees were very animated, the right of search question being the *cheval de bataille* of the opposition. M. Thiers, Berryer, Dufaure, and Salvandy were present in the fourth bureau, but as the Ministry was in a decided majority, they made no remarks. M. de Carne, who is of the Molé party, was for the complete abrogation of the 1831 and 1833 treaties; but M. Schauenberg replied that it was much better to leave the initiative to the Executive. M. Odilon Barrot had 20 votes over 18 given to M. D'Arblay; M. Dumon (Lot and Garonne) had 21 over 16 for M. de Remusat, ex-Thiers Ministry; M. Bignon had 20 over 17 for M. Billault (Thiers's friend). The opinion of the majority in all the bureaux appeared to be, that some modifications of the right of search might take place without any extreme measures.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

DELIVERY OF THE KING'S SPEECH.—*See page 22*

(*From our Paris Correspondent.*)

Our artist is old-fashioned enough to give the precedence to the peers. Our Gallic neighbours would be indignant if it were not bestowed on the Deputies. *De gustibus*, &c.—the saying is musty, but doctors always will differ as to French and English customs. Well, then, there is the Luxembourg in all its glory before you; its rulers have changed pretty often, but the copy of the Florence Pitti Palace remains unimpaired by time. Mary de Medicis, the widow of Henri Quatre, built it in 1612, and the architect was Desbrosses. The original site was the hotel of the Duc d'Epinay Luxembourg. Mademoiselle de Montpensier and the Duchess de Guise have been domiciled therein. In 1694 Louis XIV. bought it of the latter, and subsequently the Duchess of Brunswick and Mademoiselle d'Orleans resided at the palace. It returned to the crown under Louis XVI., who gave it to Monsieur. In the revolutionary period the Luxembourg was converted into a prison. Under the Consulate it was a Senate, and now it is the Chamber of Peers. Since the "glorious three days" it has been the high tribunal before which have appeared the regicides, the republicans, the royalists, and the imperialists. I have seen standing at the bar of the Court of Peers the ministers of Charles X., the republicans of Paris and Lyons, Fieschi and his accomplices of infernal-machine memory, Barbès, Darmes, Alibaud, Meunier,

THE LUXEMBOURG, OR CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Quenisset, Prince Louis Napoleon, &c.—a strange medley of men. Who may yet figure before this court, who can dare predict? The building itself is nearly a square. The front towards the Rue Tournon and the garden is 360 feet long, and the remaining fronts about 300. There are four square pavilions in one extensive court surrounded by porticoes. Our sketches represent a view of the façade of the palace on the side of the garden, with an angle of the basin. The second depicts a portion of the façade in the Rue de Vangirard, seen from the Rue de Tournon. The garden of the Luxembourg is the only public promenade for the Faubourg St. Germain. There are several fine statues and vases, and there is a noble alley having for perspective the Observatory. At the extremity of this alley, on the vacant spot between the railing of the Luxembourg-garden and that of the Observatory, Napoleon's "bravest of the brave," Marshal Ney, was shot in 1815. The wall with some blood stains is still pointed out. Next to the garden of the Tuileries, those of the Luxembourg take precedence. In some respects the elevated positions of the latter render them superior to any Parisian promenade. There is a large sheet of water, and the walks are ornamented with orange trees. The alterations and improvements in these gardens of late years have been very extensive. The light and elegant dome of Doric and Ionic orders is very striking. The Luxembourg gallery of paintings contains a collection of the works of modern French masters. Many of the masterpieces have been removed to the Louvre. The saloon assigned to the Peers is semicircular in form. The seats are arranged in the form of an amphitheatre. The Chancellor of France and President, Baron Pasquier, occupies a seat in a recess facing the Peers. The state prisoners on their trial are ranged in this recess in the form of a bar, and the President's seat is removed to their left; whilst the crown lawyers sit opposite the Chancellor, and the counsel of the accused just under them. Exactly fronting the President's chair are the tribunes for the reporters. The galleries assigned to the public, admitted only by tickets, are to the right and left of that of the press. The gold-laced embroidery of the blue dress-coats of the Peers, give them rather a footman-like appearance; but amongst the veterans of the empire there are some fine-looking men. Baron Pasquier is dignified as the Chancellor, and the Grand Referendary, the Duc Decazes, has a fine head. It is impossible to mistake the noble bearing of Count Molé amongst the Peers. He is what is rare to find amongst Frenchmen, even of rank, really a gentleman. He shows blood in everything. As the Peers are only created by the King for life, there have been some singular introductions as the old Peers have dropped off; and, to keep up the number, it has been found requisite to pension a few. The Chamber of Peers has no signs of a political existence. Its only attribute now is that of a court of justice, and since 1830 the *procès monstre* has been almost an annual affair.

THE PALAIS BOURBON, OR CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

This chamber holds its sittings in the ancient Bourbon Palace, situated Rue de l'Université, opposite that of Bourgogne, and on the Quai d'Orsay, opposite the bridge of Louis XV., or, as it is more often called, Pont de la Concorde. This edifice was begun in 1722, but it is to Napoleon that the façade on the side of the Seine, with its superb peristyle, is due. It consists of twelve colossal columns of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a triangular and finely-proportioned pediment. A magnificent flight of steps leads to the peristyle. At the foot of those steps are colossal statues of Minerva, France, Sully, Colbert, L'Hopital, and D'Agueseau. The gardens attached to the Palais Bourbon, with a terrace 300 feet long, command a fine view of the Champs Elysées, Tuileries, Place Louis XV., the villages of Chaillot, Passy, Auteuil, &c. The entrance to the Chamber of Deputies is literally speaking by the Rue de Bourbon, and it is quite picturesque to see the royal procession pass under the portico with its Corinthian colonnade on each side, leading to a court 280 feet long and 162 broad. The Chamber for the Deputies is in the form of a half circle. The ministerial bench is in the front row, and behind are ranged the seats of the Deputies, rising one above the other. The tribune or the rostrum, with a flight of steps on each side, faces the Deputies. Just above this tribune is the president's chair. When there is a royal sitting this tribune is entirely removed, and a platform with a chair on the summit is placed in its stead. It may perhaps be useful to designate the state of parties in the Chambers, as expressed by the seats they occupy. The Extreme Right, or l'Extrême Droit, are benches occupied by the partisans of the banished and elder branch of the Bourbons, deposed, in 1830, by the younger branch, or the Orleans family. The Extrême Droit Deputies are called sometimes Carlists, sometimes Royalists, but more often Legitimatists, from their upholding the divine right of succession, in opposition to the popular principle. The Côté Droit, or Right Side, seats are occupied by Conservatives or Monarchists: these Deputies would (in the majority) just as lieve have Henri Cinq as Louis Philippe; for, strange as it may appear, the adherents from affection to the Orleans family count but perhaps one hundred really devoted men in the Chamber. The Conservatives are, in short, either Royalists or Orleanists, as circumstances turn up. The Centre Droit are Ministerialists. The Centre Gauche, or Left Centre, Deputies are now split into two fractions; one is headed by Thiers, and the other is the Dufaure-Passy portion, which separated from Thiers when the coalition was broken up in 1839. The Gauche, or Left, side benches are occupied by the Odilon Barrot and Lherbette parties. This is called sometimes the Dynastic Opposition; meaning that it will go to the extreme of Liberalism, but with a monarch to reign, but not to rule. The Extrême Gauche, or Extreme Left, are Bonapartists, Radicals, and Republicans.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXVI.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

Sir Henry Pottinger is the present British Plenipotentiary in China, where he has been entrusted with the difficult task of negotiating with the authorities of the "flowery land," a task which it is universally allowed he has most successfully executed. In truth he is an admirable specimen of the class of diplomatists the best fitted of all others to meet the craft, dissimulation, and treachery which, though often too prevalent in European diplomatic agents, prevail to an incredible extent among the political chiefs of the East, and most of all among those of the Chinese. It is no derogation to the Talleyrands and Metternichs of Europe to say that in finesse, plausibility, and all the specious devices that can be used to cover a total want of sincerity, they are exceeded by the mandarins and commissioners of the Celestial Empire. Intercourse with them on any recognised principles has long been the despair of diplomacy. Two costly embassies, undertaken for the express purpose of establishing more intimate relations with them, proved utter failures. When the charter of the East India Company expired, and the trade with China was made an open one, the disputes, which had been frequent enough in the time of the Company, became multiplied, and the difficulties of carrying on an intercourse with those who alone had the power of settling them became more and more confirmed. Then followed the rapid spread of the opium trade, the prohibitions of the traffic, the consequent contraband introduction of the drug, and the seizure of the property of the English merchants in the factory of Canton, the last proceeding making all former causes of quarrel petty and insignificant in the comparison. The history of the transactions which ensued is a long and wearying detail of negotiations that led to no result, and explanations that produced no mutual understanding. This first stage was closed by the melancholy death of the high-spirited Lord Napier, who sank under the efforts he made to settle the disputes on both sides, without resorting to the last extremity—an appeal to arms—the issue of which to the Chinese all but themselves plainly foresaw; he failed, however, and died worn out with fatigue of body and anxiety of mind. The next plenipotentiary was Captain Elliott, under whom the affairs that had been bad enough before, became, if anything, rather worse, inasmuch as they were conducted during a period which was neither one of peace nor war, but an anomalous combination of both. It should be borne in mind, however, that Captain Elliott was exposed to an awful degree of responsibility, and was for a long space of time left to act without any instructions from the home Government, a piece of neglect which has never been satisfactorily explained. Under such circumstances it was almost impossible for any man to act with effect; still he concluded a treaty with the Chinese Government, by the terms of which Canton was ransomed, and the island of Hong-Kong ceded to the English. The terms did not give satisfaction at home, and Captain Elliott was superseded as plenipotentiary by the subject of our sketch, who was nominated to the charge by the Melbourne Ministry in the very last days of its power. Before Sir Henry Pottinger reached his destination, which was in the month of May, 1842, the Government by which he had been appointed had ceased to exist, but his fitness for the task entrusted to him was proved by his being continued in it by their successors. Captain Elliott returned to England: he left behind him the esteem and respect of a large number of personal friends, but a general impression that, as a negotiator, he wanted both dignity and decision. He was assailed by a portion of the Conservative press, but their attacks ceased after the eulogium of his personal character and abilities pronounced by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons.

Immediately on the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger a complete change came over the spirit in which the operations had been conducted. He was accompanied by Sir W. Parker, as commander of the naval force; and the first result of their vigorous exertions was the capture of Amoy. This was followed up by movements, of which the details are too familiar to the public to be recapitulated here; they terminated with the entry of an English naval force into the Yellow River, and with the English guns bearing, it may be said, on the walls of the capital of China. Sir H. Pottinger dictated the terms

of a treaty in every way advantageous to the interests of this country. The only doubt is, whether it will be observed after the force to which it was conceded is withdrawn.

Sir H. Pottinger is a colonel in the service of the East India Company, and before he was selected for the management of affairs in China he had had considerable experience in the diplomacy required to deal with the demi-civilization of the East, as political resident of the Company in the district of Cutch. As a gentleman both by birth and education, we have no doubt that his manners are distinguished by the *suaviter in modo*; but he is a soldier also, and his countenance indicates by its expression that he can soon apply the *fortiter in re*, if the first mode fails. Protocols, and political notes, and all the formalities required by the etiquette of the "red tape" school, would be quite thrown away in the regions watered by the Indus or the Ganges, or within the belt of the Great Wall. There the only chance of bringing things to a conclusion is to have all demands backed up by balls and bayonets. All other systems have always failed; and Sir C. Napier in Syria and Sir H. Pottinger in China owe their success to the same cause, the being able to say, "Do this or else ————." The reader can supply the alternative. It is understood that the gallant negotiator, having accomplished all that could be expected, is desirous of returning home, but that it is probable he will be requested to remain to see what turn affairs are likely to take—a precaution far from unnecessary. Sir Henry is the second son of Eldred Curwen Pottinger, Esq., and is the first baronet of the name, the baronetcy having been bestowed on him in 1839.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXIII

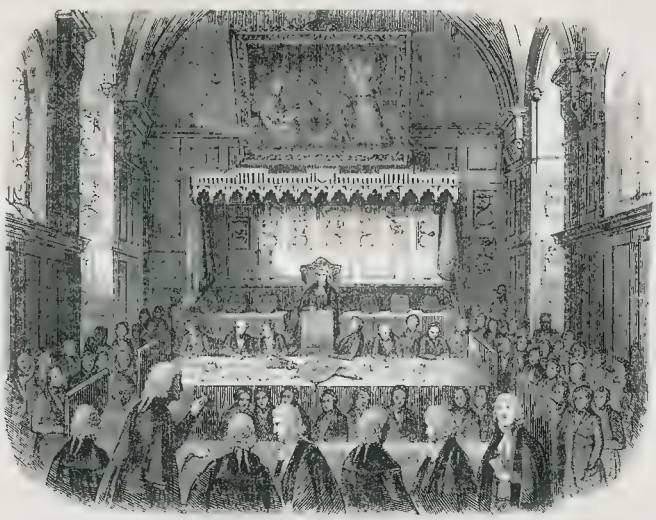
RICHMOND CHURCH.

Pursuing our way up the river from Fulham Church, the subject of our last illustration of the ecclesiastical buildings of London and its environs, we arrive at Richmond. The scenery around this gem of the Thames,—its undulating glades, woody knolls, bold eminences, and delightful prospects—with the queenly river gliding all stately, the brightest feature in the landscape—long since gained for Richmond the praises of poets, the study of painters, and the patronage of pleasure-seeking cits. And right well and truly does the spot deserve every encomium passed upon it, for nature has been bountiful in congregating here all those various beauties of surface, foliage, and water, which singly render a spot interesting, but together make it beautiful. The charms of many a rural spot through broad England—delightful perhaps as this -have been left unhonoured and unsung, condemned, as the poet sings, "to blush unseen." Not so with Richmond. Her glades have been the hunting grounds of princes, her heights the seats of palaces, her quiet hedgerows the musing-places of poets and of painters. Here Thomson wrote his "Seasons," gleaning in this neighbourhood those rural images which he has transferred indelibly as a lasting picture of nature, and a masterpiece for the literature of his country. Nor was he ungrateful, as his oft-quoted lines, glowingly recounting the charms of Richmond, most fully testify. Here also lived Sir Joshua Reynolds—the first of Royal Accmedic Presidents and of English portrait painters—the friend of the massive Johnson, and of the versatile and graceful Goldsmith the talented Sir Joshua, who combined with great love and comprehensive knowledge of nature all the niceties of execution which the highest walk of art requires, and to the mind of a master added the manners of a gentleman. And—going back in order of time—here another author, who has left his stamp upon our literature, spent a portion of his life, for with Richmond is connected the names of Swift, Stella, and Sir William Temple. During his stay upon the Continent, Sir William had, by his talents and character, attracted the notice of the Prince of Orange, and when in after years that prince had become King William, he renewed his intimacy with the English King—now his subject—and often did they walk pleasantly together in the gardens of the old priory at Richmond. During Sir William's illness, Swift is said to have had the honour of the King's companionship, and been taught by him "how to cut asparagus in the Dutch fashion," and receiving from the monarch the offer of being made a captain of horse! The Dean of St. Patrick's a courtier, and the proposed captain of a troop! It sounds strangely. Not alone artists, however, and authors, but actors, too, have linked their memories with this spot. Here lived, and lies buried, Mary Ann Yates, in her day a celebrated tragic actress. She died in 1787. Near her remains lie those of James Ferry, described as "of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden," also known in his time as a talented actor; and last, here slumber the ashes of Edmund Kean, to mark the spot of whose sepulture a small tablet has been raised, but whose genius, as a representative of Shakspere's characters, has rendered his memory superior to all monumental aids.

The church itself is an unpretending structure, having at its western extremity a low embattled tower, built of stone and flints. It has a nave and chancel and two aisles, and contains the monuments of various persons of consideration—some of them contemporary with, and the servants of, Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and King Charles the Second. An old admiral (Holbourn) also has a tomb here; and a Mr. Lewis, a barrister, claims a posthumous renown by the singularity of his epitaph; while the record of Thomson's death, in 1748, also finds a place. The building is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

In royal memories Richmond is particularly rich. It gained its name from the Earl of Richmond, whose accession to the English throne as Henry the Seventh gained him less renown than became his from the simple fact of a dramatist, one William Shakspere, having chosen him as an actor in a drama, as the opponent of the "crooked-backed tyrant," Richard. Before Henry the Seventh's day Richmond had been a royal residence—indeed a palace stood here as early as Edward the First's time, and was known as the palace of Sheen. In this building Edward the Third closed his long and victorious reign; and Henry the Seventh, who had given it his name, and still later, Elizabeth "the maiden Queen," here laid down the crown of England at the feet of *their* superior, Death. Here bluff Harry the Eighth first essayed those feats of tilt and tourney which he afterwards repeated in the Field of the Cloth and Gold: here Wolsey lived in regal state, after he had given Hampton to that royal master who afterwards deserted him; and here was nursed that last hope of the Stuarts—the Pretender. With all these memories added to the glory of its scenery, who shall deny to Richmond the tribute of a passing visit, or doubt the right of its quaint old church to a place among the more architectural, but perhaps not more interesting, churches of the metropolis?

TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF KEAN



THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

COMMENCEMENT OF HILARY TERM.

We take the opportunity of the commencement of Hilary Term to present our readers with several illustrations of those great sanctuaries of justice, the Courts of Law, which are on the occasion of opening the term the scene of several ceremonies of a more than usually interesting character. The chief feature of the day is the procession of those venerable dispensers of justice and oracles of wisdom, the Judges of the land, through Westminster Hall to the various Courts. This is an occasion of great interest, which awakens feelings of the most exciting character in the breast of every reflecting observer. It is indeed a spectacle of the most imposing kind, and one which may well raise in English bosoms a sentiment of pride in the popular character of their glorious institutions. Purposes of the most important character are sub-served by it: the majesty of the

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

law is thus brought home to the popular mind, and the Judges, the embodied images of its sanctity, are brought into close contact with members of every rank and class of their fellow-countrymen. We will shortly place before our readers the leading features of this ceremonial, and then we will ask them to accompany us into the interior of the Courts of Law.

About half-past one the Judges' carriages arrive from the private residence of the Lord Chancellor, where the Judges have breakfasted, at the great door of Westminster Hall, which, as well as the wider area of Palace-yard, is thronged with a multitude of men, drawn together from all quarters of the great metropolis, and its adjacent territory, to gaze upon the scene there presented to their eyes. Here you may see men of independent fortunes—landed gentlemen and magistrates of the county of Middlesex or Surrey, or wealthy merchants from the City. There you will perceive a knot of gaping rustics—farmers or labourers; in another corner a group of unwashed artisans, in their ordinary working attire; but the bulk of the spectators are evidently, from their respectable appearance, composed of individuals belonging to that immense, important, and influential body, the middle classes of the capital. There is, as may be supposed, a large intermixture of persons connected with the profession of the law, in some of its many departments; barristers, attorneys, and their clerks, with numerous persons employed in offices about the Courts. Occasionally you may perceive the shovel-hat and wig of some clergyman of the old school, the scarlet uniform of our gallant soldiers, or the tarpaulin hat and blue jacket of some jolly tar. All are eager for the show, and about the expected time of its commencement the buzz of conversation becomes louder, and proclaims the impatience of the crowd. The Judges having arrived, then alight from their carriages, an avenue through which they may advance is formed by the crowd, who divide themselves into two dense bodies, and the bustle and noise is immediately succeeded by a profound and respectful stillness. They advance with grave and dignified pace up the passage opened for them, ascend the stairs which lead to their respective Courts, and enter their halls. While this is proceeding it is interesting to note the varying demeanour of the surrounding spectators. The most general impression appears to be that of awe and respect, which is testified unmistakably by the countenances of the throng. Sometimes one of the lower class, perhaps a poor tatterdemalion with his clothes hanging raggedly about him, anxious to attract the notice of some of the Judges, and to be honoured by a bow from one of those great magistrates, will thrust himself forward from the line, and bending low and almost to the ground, salute and be saluted by the Judge as he passes. Occasionally you detect among the groups of faces the sinister leer of some secret contemner of the laws of his country, or the savage scowl impressed on the repulsive features of the criminal.

Let us now pause for a moment to contemplate the interior of the Courts, now thronged with members of the bar, arrayed in all their panoply of wig and gown. And first of the Court of Chancery. When one thinks of the succession of great and venerable Judges who have filled the high office of Chancellor, and uttered their decisions from the elevated bench before us, one is constrained to admit that this island contains within its borders no more solemn or important locality. From the days of Sir Thomas More to those of Lyndhurst it has been the scene where great events have taken place, where lawsuits which have lasted for centuries have been terminated, and litigations have been solved which concerned property of the value of millions. Here sate More, whom the tyrannical Henry deprived of his head, for conscientiously adhering to, and fearlessly expressing, his religious creed, in violation of every principle of justice and liberty. Here sate the proud and pampered Wolsey, bloated with the spoils of a nation, and surrounded by a numberless train of obedient servitors, looking up to his slightest nod with awe. Here sate the mighty law-giver of nature,

"The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind?"—

the wonderful Bacon—who, as well as his predecessor Wolsey, was destined to afford a striking example of the instability of human greatness and prosperity, in the just punishment of his misdeeds by that law whose most sacred interests he had himself betrayed, and to have the ingredients of his poisoned chalice commended to his own lips. Here sate the honest and strong-minded Whitelocke, the just minister of a daring usurper, who preserved his purity of heart and soul unsullied through all the vicissitudes of his changeful times. Here, too, sate the corrupt Macclesfield, who condescended to take bribes from those to whom he sworn duly and truly to administer justice in the law. Here sate the venerable Eldon; and, to come to our own times, those rival luminaries of equity and law, Lords Brougham, Cottenham, and Lyndhurst.

The Court of Queen's Bench has been the scene of events perhaps not less remarkable, and its judicial seat has been tenanted by men equally eminent in their own department. It was at Guild Hall, in the City, that the celebrated trials connected with the Popish plot, and with the accusations for witchcraft, which cost so many innocent persons their lives, occurred. But within our own days, the area of the court at Westminster has been thronged on more than one occasion of surpassing interest. Here occurred the trial of Lord De Ros, with all its famous exposures of gambling and profligacy among a certain class of the aristocracy. Here too the Canadian prisoners, accused of participating in the insurrection of 1838, were brought up for judgment. We well remember being present when they were brought into the court fettered and unmanacled, under the escort of Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, and a detachment of powerful-looking criminal officers; and the clink of the hammers, as the handcuffs were taken from their wrists, seemed to be sounding in our ears at this moment. It was in this court that the great Sir Matthew Hale, that most upright, sagacious, and independent of all Judges, presided. It was in this Court that the hardly less great Lord Mansfield for twenty years gave forth those decisions which were and are regarded as oracles by succeeding generations of lawyers. We are loth to call to mind the career of some of those great men, and the humble beginnings of their great fortunes—from what low sources they took their rise, against what difficulties they struggled in their ascent to eminence, by what formidable political obstacles they were opposed, and to what a pitch of greatness and power they at length attained, we cannot omit impressing upon our readers the weight of their example, and pointing out to all who may peruse our present observations a splendid field of ambition which is open to all, if they will but pursue their ends with the same spirit of honest ingenuity, industry, and perseverance which proved successful in the cases of these great ornaments of the legal profession.

The Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas have also ranked among their Judges many eminent names, although less brilliant than those we have enumerated. It was in the latter that Tenterden so long presided with such uniform ability and impartiality, and here he laid the foundation of that code of commercial jurisprudence which now obtains. Here too took place the celebrated action of Norton *v.* Melbourne, in the year 1836.

But want of space now compels us to bring our remarks to a close.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Sunday and Monday were chiefly occupied with the advices from India respecting the evacuation of Afghanistan, and the destruction of the bazaar, which supply the French journalists with causes to vituperate the British troops. The Conservative *Débats* and *Presse*, as well as the Republican *National*, obstinately refuse to see anything in their remarks on what they designate "barbarities without cause or excuse." We will remark that the Parisian prints rely on the extravagant accounts of the Indian press, and not on the official despatches, for their *data*.

Some disturbances had taken place at Nantes, in consequence of the high price of provisions. The markets had been entirely deserted, the people in the neighbouring districts refusing to bring their produce, for fear of being plundered. The *National* of that town, on the 6th instant, states that the disturbance had partially subsided, but the markets still remained unsupplied. "Several of the National Guards," it says, "who were proceeding to the Town hall, were at that date disarmed and insulted. To-day the markets are, as the preceding days, totally destitute of provisions. The troops of the line occupy the streets, but no tumultuous assemblage has taken place as on the preceding days. Detachments of cavalry have been despatched to procure a supply of provisions for the town, but none have yet arrived. Further reinforcements of troops are expected, but we trust they will not be necessary, as everything appears more tranquil than yesterday."

The Paris Opposition journals of Tuesday are not sparing in their condemnation of the King's speech on Monday. They all, more or less, express disappointment and anger at the absence of any allusion to the treaties of 1831 and 1833. The paragraph relative to Spain is regarded by the Opposition journals as highly equivocal. They observe that it amounts to nothing more than a declaration in favour of Queen Isabella, leaving to the French Government the interpretation of the way in which its friendship is to be manifested towards her.

The *Débats* contains an analysis of the accounts from Spain, mixed up with observations anything but friendly to the Regent and his ministers. Considering the connexion of this journal with the Court party, the article leaves no doubt of the feelings which inspired the allusion to Spain in the King's speech, although pourparlers, to prevent the French Government from going further than the exhibition of its dissatisfaction. The *Presse* inserts a letter from Madrid, charging the British minister in that capital with having taken part in discussions with the Regent and his Council relative to some pretended remonstrances by the Duke de Glucksberg. According to the *Presse*, Mr. Aston is constantly endeavouring to exc.te hostility between the French and Spanish Cabinets.

SPAIN.—MADRID, Dec. 31.—The squadron of the United States of America, which had so long remained stationary at Port Mahon, has removed, for what they call winter quarters, to Genoa, although there is hardly any winter in the Mediterranean, and although the port of Genoa is far more distant from their scene of action—Tangiers and Morocco, to watch which the fine new French steamers must be more conveniently situated. A full understanding with the authorities and inhabitants, rising out of the assassination of a man, occasioned the removal. The American Ambassador here has nothing whatever to do with this squadron, which receives its orders from the Navy Department at Washington directly; and as the political relations between Spain and the United States are in a state of dead calm compared to the excitement between this and certain European countries, Mr. Washington Irving will have plenty of leisure to finish his new historical novel, "The Moors in Spain," which he has now in hand.

JAN. 2.—The Regent entered the city on horseback, surrounded by a large and brilliant staff, among whom were Generals Rouli, Grasis, Ferres, and Iriarte. The Regent repaired immediately to the palace, and the troops filed off under the balcony. The procession passed off without any activity, and at three o'clock the Regent returned to Buena Vista, apparently much fatigued. The illumination in the evening was very partial. The general opinion is that a decree will immediately be issued for the assembling of the Cortes on the 6th.

A council of ministers was held in the evening on the day of the Regent's arrival. No decree has come to pressing the business of the session, but a belief prevailed that the Cortes would be dissolved. The Regent was much fatigued, and confined himself to his chamber, leaving the duchess to receive the authorities and foreign ministers, who called to pay their respects.

JAN. 4.—The Regent dissolved the Cortes by decree this day. The new Cortes are convoked for the 3rd of April.

The Regent has ever since found some relief, and his sufferings have nearly ceased. Repose was very necessary for him. Count Almodovar is still suffering.

The decree dissolving the Cortes, published in this day's *Gazette*, has produced a lively sensation, because attention is naturally directed to the consequences that this important act may produce. As to the measure itself, circumstance had rendered it unopposable; the coalition had taken up such a position that any accommodation between it and the Executive Power was henceforth impossible. The Catalonian Deputies were in a state of excitement, which might from one minute to another become factious. The Government was aware that a furious accusation had been drawn up already against the Ministry by the Deputy Aimether, and that this accusation, expressed in the most energetic terms, was to have been laid upon the table in the first meeting of the Chambers. All this was an unfavourable symptom for the immediate resumption of legislative business.

The Ministry, which takes upon itself the responsibility of this measure, does not appear disposed to retire actually; at least, nothing announces it. However, it is generally believed that a modification of the Cabinet will take place soonest. Isturiz, M. Gonzales and Infante are spoken of as likely to be called upon to direct the general elections.

AMERICA.—The New York packet-ship, New York, Captain Cropper, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, bringing dates from that city to the 19th ult., inclusive of eight passengers.

We are sorry to state, that the Canadian papers announce that Sir C. Bagot was much worse, and that hopes were entertained of his recovery. Sir R. Jackson will convene the new parliament, and act as Governor *pro tem*.

A great sensation had been caused at New York by the arrival of the United States brig, Somers, from a cruise on the coast of Africa, during which her crew, encouraged by a midshipman named Spencer, had mutinied, and formed a plan to run away with the vessel to the capital and hoist the pennant overboard. This was discovered through one of the crew, and the midshipman and two ringleaders were sentenced by a drum-head court-martial to be hanged at the yard-arm, and the sentence upon the last was carried into execution immediately. The affair took place off St. Thomas's.

Congress has transacted no further business of importance. The weather, both in the States and Canada, was very severe, and the ice had not yet suspended. In business matters there was nothing new; the rate of exchange was the same as at last advices. The Britannia's news had not reached New York on the 19th; she having left here on the 4th for Boston, it was hourly expected.

HONDURAS.—We have received a file of the *Belize Gazette* to the 19th of November. The intelligence from Peten, arrived yesterday, and published from the *Jamaica Journal* of the 18th of October is published in the *Gazette*, stating that the governor of Cuba had prohibited the landing of any person from the coast of Yucatan. The frigate Sirene was soon to leave Belize for the Gulf of Mexico, when she would look in at Campeachy, Tampico, and some other ports, and then go on a surveying expedition along the coast of Texas. There is no other news. All appeared quiet in Central America.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—It appears likely that in the attempt of Mexico to take possession of Texas all will not be plain sailing.

When we last heard from Campeachy, the Yucatecos, the New Englanders of Mexico, had completely beaten the Mexican forces in one pitched battle, and that the latter were suffering considerably from desertion and want of provisions. By the delays on the part of the Mexicans, the Yucatan Government had time to fortify Campeachy in the most perfect manner, and to receive reinforcements from the interior sufficient to repel any attack that may be made upon that city.

Our last accounts from Texas were not of much moment. General Woll, the Mexican general, had been driven beyond the Rio Grande, and there were Texans enough in the field to keep him at bay. As the entire Mexican navy were engaged in bombarding Campeachy, no attack had been made upon Galveston. The Texan navy had met with the loss of the schooner San Antonio, and the remaining vessels belonging to that service were shut up in New Orleans for want of funds.

The steam-frigate Montezuma, built in England for Santa Anna, is probably at VERA CRUZ ere this. She was at St. Thomas's on the 22d ult.

LOSS OF STEAMERS.—Since July 1, 1841, no less than 85 steamers have been burnt and snagged on the western rivers. Total loss at least 1,400,000 dollars, in little more than a year.

BUENOS AYRES.—By an arrival of a merchant-ship, the barque John Cross, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to Nov. 5. It was there believed that the imperial retreat of Monte Video, and the Monte Video Government on an apparent alliance with the rebels in Rio Grande; and further, that he had demanded leave to return to Rio de Janeiro in consequence. Her Britannic Majesty's senior officer, Commodore, the U. S. sloop of war Decatur, and the french schooner Eclair were in port. Markets dull. Exchange 2.39 upon England. There were 52 vessels in port. The ship Gilmore, from Calcutta, was off the Plate, and landed passengers last night. She had the following:—Lieut. Smith, H. M.'s 16th Lancers; Lieut. Little, H. M.'s 99th Regt.; Lieut. Archer, H. M.'s 99th Regt.; Mr. Morrison and Dr. Abbot; encountered off the Plate, and landed passengers at Lisbon, and off the Azores; from the effects of the former she was relieved at the Cape. She left Calcutta July 4, and Table Bay Nov. 7

PROCLAMATION

FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO ALL THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS, AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

My Brothers and my Friends—Your victorious army bears the gates of the temple of Somnauth in triumph from Afghanistan, and the despoiled tomb of Sultan Mahmood looks upon the ruins of Ghuznee. The insult of eight hundred years is at last avenged. The gates of the temple of Somnauth, so long the memorial of your humiliation, are become the proudest record of your national glory; the proof of your superiority in arms over the nations beyond the Indus. To you, Princes and Chiefs of Sirhind, of Rajwarra, of Malwa and Guserat, I shall commit this glorious trophy of successful war. You will yourselves, with all honour, transmit the gates of sandal-wood through your respective territories to the restored temple of Somnauth. The chiefs of Sirhind shall be informed at what time our victorious army will first deliver the gates of the temple into their guardianship, at the foot of the bridge of the Sutlej. My remembrance of my Friends—I have ever relied that union depends the security of every ally, as well as of every subject of the British Government, from the miseries, whereby, in former times, India was afflicted; through that alone has our army now waved its triumphant standards over the ruins of Ghuznee, and planted them upon the Bala Hissar of Cabul. May that good Providence, which has hitherto so manifestly protected me, still extend to me its favour, that I may so use the power now entrusted to my hands, as to advance your prosperity and secure your happiness, by placing the union of our two countries upon foundations which may render it eternal. (Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY OF THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF ANCIENT GREECE. By J. A. ST. JOHN. 3 vols. 8vo. Bentley.

Beyond question, this is the most valuable book which the present season has yet produced, whether we consider the importance of the subject treated, or the intrinsic merit of the work itself. It can hardly be necessary for us to detain our readers with many remarks on the former point. To all it must be an interesting and delightful employment to investigate the character and manners of a people who have filled the whole earth with the fame of their deeds—whose great men, although "being dead, yet speak," and exercise even now the most extensive influence on the progress of events, and the development of modern society and national character. This has ever been the favourite pursuit of the statesman, the philosopher, the poet, and the military commander, the leaders of the human race. Of late years it has been matter of deep and just regret that the taste for classical studies in England was declining, that few books, and those not of a high class, were published on such subjects, that there was a want of profound and philosophic scholarship, and that Britain had no names to show to match against such men as the Niebuhrs, Mullers, Boeckhs, and Wachsmuths of Germany. We are happy to think that a better period has at length arrived, and we had, in the publication of so elaborate a work as the present, one of the most promising symptoms of the favourable change in public taste, and in itself a contribution of the utmost value to our knowledge of antiquity.

The works of the Continental writers we have mentioned possess singular merits, but we are constrained to add, equally serious defects. No one will deny that they have cleared up many disputed points in Greek and Roman archæology, that they have thrown light on much that was obscure, and corrected much that was erroneous, that they have afforded materials for forming a juster and more accurate appreciation of the customs and institutions of the ancients than any that could have been arrived at before their labours were given to the world. On the other hand, it must be said that their extreme love of theorizing often hurries them into the most groundless, and indeed ridiculous conclusions, and that their compositions are entirely devoid of all attractions of a popular character—a fault even more serious, considered with reference to its bearing on the general utility of the book. They are the productions rather of plodding antiquarians, than of thorough classical scholars possessing minds imbued with an intimate sympathy with the great writers of Greece and Rome, and even with something of their genius. To clear arrangement, to easy and eloquent exposition, to ingenious reasoning, to rich illustration, they have little or no pretension. They are heavy and repulsive disquisitions, unrelieved by either grace of style or variety of theme. Even the great work of Niebuhr himself (we mean his "History of Rome") is perhaps the most uninteresting book ever written on such a subject; and we doubt if any one but a reviewer, or an under-graduate cramming for his examination, ever had the patience to read it through. But enough of them. What English literature and the English public require for this province of knowledge is a class of writers who can combine German industry and patience with English energy and philosophy. Mr. St. John is at least as well qualified as any other author of the present day for the task he has undertaken. He is known to the learned world by his travels in Egypt, a book full of interesting matter both to the scholar and the general reader, and in which we may indicate his dissertation on the Pyramids as the best, and indeed the only source from which the curious inquirer can obtain anything like a rational account of the true use and purpose of those mysterious structures. He has travelled in the East as well as in Greece and Italy, and brings to the work, it is evident from the most cursory perusal of the book, a mind well stored with extensive reading. We gather from a passage in the preface, that he intended originally to present a complete picture of the Greeks, as well in their political or public, as in their private life; to describe the constitutions and governments of the various Grecian states, as well as their manners, customs, and character of the people. Subsequently, however, finding the work extending to an enormous length under his hands, he was induced to narrow his plan, and to confine himself for the present, at least, to the latter branch of the subject. But, after all, it is impossible very accurately to discriminate the boundaries of each division; and, in the present work, accordingly, we find much matter that might be introduced under either head, and that is indispensable for the proper study of Grecian history. Religion, literature, and the theory of art, have all the most intimate connexion both with private character and manners, and with national power and greatness. Mr. St. John says, in his preface—

It has been my aim to open up as far as possible a prospect into the domestic economy of a Grecian family, the arts, comforts, conveniences, regulations affecting the condition of private life, and those customs and manners which communicated a peculiar character and colour to the daily intercourse of Greek citizens. For, in all my investigations about the nature and causes of those ancient institutions which, during so many ages, constituted the glory and the happiness of the most highly gifted race known to history, I found my attention constantly directed to the circumstances of their private life, from which, as from a great fountain, all their public prosperity and grandeur seemed to spring

Indeed, the great sources of a nation's happiness and power must always lie about the domestic hearth. There or nowhere are sown, and for many years cherished by culture, all those virtues which bloom afterwards in public, and form the best ornaments of the commonwealth. Men are everywhere exactly what their mothers make them. If these are knave, narrow-minded, ignorant, unhappy, those in their turn will be so also. The domestic example, small and obscure though it be, will impress its image on the state; since that which individually is base and little, can never by congregating with neighbouring littleness, become great, or lead to those heroic efforts, those noble self sacrifices, which elevate human nature to a sphere in which it appears to touch upon and partake something of the divine.

By minutely studying, as far as practicable, those small obscure sanctuaries of domestic life, from which, as from a great fountain, all their public prosperity and grandeur seemed to spring I hoped to discover the secret of that moral alchemy by which were formed

"Those dead, but scepterel sovereigns who still rule
Our spirits from their urns."

In these haunts, little familiar to our imagination, lay concealed the germs of law, good government, philosophy, the arts, and whatever else has tended to soften and render beautiful the human clay. That this was the case is certain; why it should have been so, we may perhaps be enable satisfactorily to explain; but that is what we shall at least attempt in the present work, and for this purpose, it will at the first glance be apparent, that the most elaborate delineation of the political institutions of the Greeks must go altogether insufficient. These were but one among many powerful causes. The principal lay deeper in a combination of numerous circumstances:—a peculiarly perfect and beautiful physical organization; a mind fraught with enthusiasm, force, flexibility, and unrivalled quickness; a buoyancy of temper which no calamity could long depress: consequent, probably, upon this, a strong religious feeling incradicably seated in the heart; an unerring perception of the beautiful in art and nature; and lastly, the enjoyment of a genial climate, and an atmosphere pure, brilliant, and full of sunshine as at eternity.

The object of the author, as explained by himself, is fully carried out in the book, which contains the most ample and detailed accounts of the course of private life in Greece; of education, and funeral ceremonies; of trade, commerce, agriculture, navigation; of the manner of living among the people, their avocations, and amusements, their festivals and banquets. Added to these, there are, as we have intimated, chapters on the higher regions of philosophy, religion, and the fine arts. In fullness of statement and elegance of style, it is approached by no work which has yet been written on the subject. Archbishop Potter's "Greek Antiquities" is rather a school-book, than one which would satisfy a mature mind, and Hase's "Ancient Greeks," published a few years ago, is a mere manual, though a very excellent one.

It is obvious that we cannot follow the author into all the branches of so vast a theme; we can only select a few points which

seem to us to call for particular remark. We recommend the chapters on Infanticide and Slavery to careful perusal, they will be found full of information on those very curious subjects, which it is important to weigh well even at the present day. The same may be said of that part of the work which treats of the condition of women among the Greeks. The second chapter contains a most eloquently written general view of the Hellenic character. There are perhaps one or two questionable positions advanced here. Mr. St. John seems inclined to ascribe the division of the Greek population into many separate states, not, as is commonly done, to geographical position, but to a more refined cause, the abundance of men in every district endowed with the ability and passion for governing, and the jealousies and strifes thereby engendered, which prevented the subjection of one district to another. (Vol. i. page 36.) Now, for our parts, we cannot help thinking that this is refining them too much. The real origin of these independent states is rather to be found in the primary separation of the race which peopled them into different families or clans; and we think the abundance of political talent rather the consequence than the cause of this subdivision of the nation. We have little doubt that were English so sub-divided at the present day, a similar consequence would follow; and even during the middle ages a parallel result may be observed in the greater number of active and energetic men among the nobility, for instance, produced by the greater power and independence then enjoyed by individuals within their own sphere. Again he says:—

The most remarkable peculiarity in the Greek character was a certain centrifugal force, or abhorrence of centralisation, which prevented insurmountable obstacles to the union of the whole Hellenic nation under one head. The inhabitants of ancient Italy exhibited on this point an entirely dissimilar character. Though differing from each other widely in manners, customs, and laws, they still possessed so much of affinity as enabled them successively to unite themselves with Rome, and melt into one great people. The causes lay in their moral and intellectual character; possessing little genius or imagination, but much good sense, they experienced less keenly the misery of inferiority, the anguish of defeat, the tortures of submission, and calculated more coolly the advantages of protection and tranquility, and all the other benefits of living under a strong government.

Is not the real cause of the union of Italy under the Romans, to be found in the fact that the Roman state, which rose on the ruin of the great Etrurian League, constituted in Italy a preponderating power, capable of subduing the rest, such as never at any time existed in Greece, where the various states were all too nearly balanced, and too firmly supported by equipollent systems of alliance, to allow one to gain a confirmed domination over the rest of Greece?

There are few subjects on which Mr. St. John leaves us to desire further information, yet we may indicate one or two omissions. We could have wished for some light on the cruel practice of vivisection, or dissection of the living subject, by anatomists—one among the many sanguinary usages of antiquity. In his account of the theatre (Vol. ii. p. 220—248), the author is far from being so minute as in some other parts of his subject; but we are perfectly aware that this branch embraces such an infinity of matters, that a separate treatise would be required to do justice to it. Still, some points are lightly touched that might perhaps as well have been dwelt upon. Among these is the very curious contrivance of the brazen urns and vases which the Greeks let into the walls of their immense theatres for the purpose of concentrating, diffusing, and directing the sound. These vessels of resonance were known by the name of ἠχεῖα, and are mentioned by Julius Pollux, as well as by Vitruvius. They appear to have been arranged—and, indeed, must have been, to produce the intended effect—in parallel lines, round the theatre, at fixed distances from each other; and Dr. Burney, in the "History of Music," is of opinion that they were framed and modulated on a musical scale of half-tones, so as to harmonize with the voices of the actors, who chanted the speeches of the Greek tragedies. We remember well consulting a celebrated professor of acoustics on this point, who gave it as his opinion that the employment of these vessels in unroofed theatres of enormous extent, calculated to hold 20,000 persons, or more, would be in perfect accordance with the laws of sound, and admirably calculated to answer the purpose above mentioned. But, in our modern close theatres, it would lead to nothing but confusion and jarring discordance. The principle on which these vessels were constructed is the same with that on which the whispering-gallery of St. Paul's, the echoing vase of Versailles, and the centre niches of Westminster-bridge, are formed. In the latter, it is known that if two persons place themselves exactly opposite to each other, one in the focal point of each niche, their whispers will be distinctly audible to the other, above the intervening hum of the passengers. It is rather unaccountable that Mr. St. John should have said so little of this most curious point of the theatrical economy of the Greeks; but he, like Homer, may be excused an oversight or two in a work of such immense labour, and collected from such a host of original writers, commentators, travellers, and essayists. It is easy to conceive that the theatrical festivals of the Greeks, when new tragedies were produced, must have presented a spectacle of astonishing splendour. An immense multitude of spectators collected in a glorious edifice under the blue sunny skies of Greece. The magnificence of the scenery, the strange effect of the masked actors bellowing through their voice-conductors the magical words, which were taken up and re-echoed through the audience by the gigantic brazen vases, must have formed a spectacle more easily imagined than described. We could wish to see some national celebration of this kind introduced at the present day, under proper modifications, at which prizes might be proposed for the most perfect dramatic work. Coleridge has somewhere made a similar suggestion, and we may take some future opportunity of explaining our views on this head more fully.

At page 186 of volume iii. we find mention made of an invention which would be very wonderful, if we could rely on the accuracy of the authority who states the fact. "Petronius," says Mr. St. John, "informs us, that in the reign of Tiberius a skilful experimentalist discovered the art of rendering this substance (glass) malleable, but that the emperor, from some freak of tyranny, put the man to death, and thus his secret was lost to the world." What a loss for our modern glass-manufacturers! But we are afraid the story is somewhat spoorphal. Petronius is the only authority referred to by Mr. St. John; and his assertion, which he puts into the mouth of Primalchio, the fictitious personage under whose mask he describes the Emperor Nero, is not worth much. The author, however, is also mentioned by Dion Cassius, lib. 57, page 617, as well as by Isidorus, book 16, chapter 16, in nearly the same words as Petronius. Pliny, in his "Natural History," book 36, chap 26, briefly alludes to the circumstance, but judiciously adds this *caveat* at the end, that the story was more rife than certain (*eaque fama celebrior diu, quam certior, fuit*). John of Salisbury, a learned monk of the 12th century, whose works, although long fallen into oblivion, are well worthy of perusal, is the first modern writer who mentions the circumstance, but with a hint of his disbelief of it. As he tells the tale better than any of the others we will amuse our readers by translating the passage from his Policraticus, book 4, chapter 5, a work, which, we are ashamed to say, has never yet been translated into English, although five or six times translated into French. "There was a certain artificer, who made glass vases of such tenacious grain that they could no more be broken than if they were gold or silver. When, therefore, he had made a goblet of this ware, of the purest make, and worthy, as he considered, of the emperor alone, he repaired to Cæsar with his gift, and was admitted. The beauty of the work was praised, the artificer applauded, and his present accepted. But he, that he might convert the admiration of the beholders into amazement, and win the favour of the emperor more fully, asked for the cup from Cæsar, and, having taken it, threw it on the pavement with such force, that not even brass of the most solid and firm contexture could have resisted the shock unbruised. Cæsar was not more astonished than alarmed at this. But the other took from the ground the goblet, which in truth appeared to be not broken, but damaged, as if the substance of brass had put on the figure of glass. Then, drawing a hammer from his bosom, he beat the glass smooth, as if it had been a brazen vessel injured, by repeated blows; which being done, he believed himself to be in the very seat of Jove, inasmuch as he thought that he had deserved the friendship of Cæsar and the admiration of all. But it turned out otherwise; for Cæsar asked if any other but he knew how to make such another goblet? To which, when the man answered no, Cæsar straightway ordered him to be be beheaded, saying, that if the trick were to become known, gold and silver would soon be as cheap as clay." So much for the infrangible glass, which we are afraid thrifty housewives must still rank in the catalogue of *desiderata*, and are long likely to do.

We extract the following passage (vol. ii. pages 16—17) on that universally interesting topic,

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

The relations and friends followed, forming, in most cases, a long and stately procession, which, in the midst of crowds of spectators, moved slowly towards the temple, thousands strewing flowers or scattering perfume in their path, and in loud exclamations comparing the happy pair to the most impassioned and beautiful of their nymphs and gods. Meanwhile, a number of the bride's friends, scattered among the multitude, were looking out anxiously for favourable omens, and desirous, in conjunction with every person present, to avert all such as superstition taught them to consider inauspicious. A crow appearing singly was supposed to betoken sorrow or separation, whereas, a couple of crows, issuing from the proper quarter of the heavens, presaged perfect union and happiness. A pair of turtle doves, of all omens, was esteemed the best.

On reaching the temple, the bride and bridegroom were received at the door by a priest, who presented them with a small branch of ivy, as an emblem of the close tie by which they were about to be united for ever. They were then conducted to the altar, where the ceremonies commenced with the sacrifice of a heifer, after which Artemis, Athena, and other virgin goddesses, were solemnly invoked. Prayers were then addressed to Zeus and his consort, the supreme divinities of Olympus; nor, on this occasion, would they overlook the ancient gods, Uranus and Gaia, whose union produces fertility and abundance, —the Graces, whose smile shed upon life its sweetest charm, and the Fates, who shorten or extend it at their pleasure, were next in order adored; and, lastly, Aphrodite, the mother of Love, and of all the host of Heaven the most beautiful and beneficent to mortals. The victim having been opened, the gall was taken out and significantly cast behind the altar. Soothsayers, skilled in divination, then inspected the entrails, and if their appearance was alarming the nuptials were broken off, or deferred. When favourable, the rites proceeded as if hallowed by the smile of the gods. The bride now cut off one of her tresses, which, twisting round a spindle, she placed as an offering on the altar of Athena, while, in imitation of Theseus, the bridegroom made a similar oblation to Apollo, bound, as an emblem of his out door life, round a handful of grass or herbs. All the other gods, protectors of marriage, were then, by the parents or friends, invoked in succession, and the rites thus completed, the virgin's father, placing the hand of the bridegroom in that of the bride, said, "I bestow on thee my daughter, that thou eyes may be gladdened by legitimate offspring." The oath of inviolable fidelity was now taken by both, and the ceremony concluded with fresh sacrifices.

As a specimen of the lively and animated manner of Mr. St. John, we subjoin also his translation of the song of the swallow, used by Rhodian beggars in spring-time (vol. iii. page 93):—

The swallow is come, and with her brings
A year with plenty o'erflowing;
Freely its richest gifts bestowing,
The loveliest of lovely springs.
She is come, she is come,
To her sunny home.
Then bring forth your store,
Bring it out to the door—
A mess of figs, or a stoop of wine,
Cheese or meal, or what you will,
Whate'er it be with a cot take it ill,
Even an egg will not come amiss,
For the swallow's not nice
When she wishes to dine.
Come, what shall we have? say, what shall it be?
For we will not go,
Though time doth flee,
Till thou answerest yes, or answerest no.
But if thou art churlish we'll break down the gate,
And thy pretty wife we'll bear away:
She is small, and of no great weight—
Open, open, then we say.
Not old men, but boys are we,
And the swallow says, open to me.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

CONTRIBUTED BY LORD LEIGH.

If knowledge were the *all-in-all*, the good
Supreme, then Lucifer unchanged had stood;
Had still above angelic host outshone
Myriads who brighten round the sapphire throne,
Countless, as ocean-waves seen far and far
Glowing beneath the Day-God's blazing car
But knowledge is to good or ill allied
As coloured by humility or pride.

As wave Atlantic, urged by wintry gales,
A mural pile of porphyry assails;
Thus, mob-impelled, ambitious spirits strive
Old institutions from their base to drive;
Prophets of woes themselves create; disdain
To aid their living instruments of gain;
And hardens that they ought themselves to bear,
On others shoulders place, and fix them there.
They, as the swallows that perplex the eye,
With rapid and erratic movements fly,
With tortuous fancies, useless to mankind,
Vex, dazzle, and distract the public mind.
Panting for fame, these spirits soar above
The sober flights of charity and love;
While lightnings, flashing round their course, presage
Commotions on the earth, and civic rage!
Though zealots for the public good, they deem
Self-sacrifice to be an idle dream.
(The priest refused his money to the knave
That ask'd for alms, and yet his blessing gave.)
'Balm to hurt minds' their *eloquence* affords;
Cheap virtue is humanity in words.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

TAGLIONI AND CERITO.—These rival daughters of Terpsichore are both engaged for the Carnival at Milan, after which we may hope to see them in London.

MISS CLARA NOVELLO.—It is rumoured that this young lady, whose success throughout Italy has been so very and deservedly great, will shortly appear at Drury Lane in a new adaptation from the Continent.

DUPREZ AND STAUDIGL.—If it be true, as stated, that these great singers are engaged to appear at Covent Garden, in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," what a treat we may look forward to, sung as that exquisite music must be by such *artistes* as the establishment will then have the pride to boast of!

MRS. ALFRED SHAW.—It is with unfeigned pleasure that we learn this most accomplished vocalist, in addition to her unrivalled abilities in her art, has had the judgment and delicate taste to refuse the part of *Macbeth*.

NATIVE TALENT.—We are glad to hear that a new opera or operatic piece is in rehearsal at Drury Lane, the music by Mr. J. L. Hatton.

EDINBURGH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—According to the will of the late General Reid, by which a provision was made to support a musical professorship at the University, and also a sum towards the "getting up" of a musical festival in Edinburgh, this latter will take place on the 13th of February next. Sir Henry Bishop, the lately-elected professor, has been in town, making the necessary engagements and arrangements, which we understand will be on the most splendid scale.

NATIONAL MUSIC.—No less than *three* champions are in the field in the cause of national song—Mr. Wilson for *Scotch*, Mr. Horncastle for *Irish*, and Mr. Russell for *American* (?) melodies. Mr. Wilson, who is peculiarly well adapted both for the recitation parts and vocal illustration of his subjects, also lectures upon the music of the Sister Isle in the happiest manner of his own discovered entertainment.

SPOHR.—This great master's new oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," has been performed with the greatest success at Manchester. Why are the metropolitans so indifferent to thus grand work as not to produce it in preference to many others of inferior merit? Surely Professor Taylor (the author of the words) would most gladly lend his valuable aid in directing it, as he has done in the provinces.

MASTER PALMA.—This youthful pianist gave concerts last week at Dover and Canterbury (his native place), which were brilliantly attended. The extraordinary performances of this wonderful boy excited universal enthusiasm on the part of a delighted audience in both places, particularly in the latter, where of course the attendance was more numerous.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We learn from Paris that Mr. Lumley, the director of our Italian Opera, has arrived in that city from Italy, where he has been forming engagements with some *artistes*, new to this country, but of the highest celebrity in their own. Amongst these is Signor Conti, a tenor of prodigious power and most finished style. The charming Moltini is re-engaged, we are happy to perceive. As to the ballet, Mr. Lumley seems determined to make it this season outshine all former brilliancy, having engaged no less than the three first *danseuses* of the day, who will in themselves form a constellation of beauty and art when they appear together in a *pas de Graces!* M. Perrot is preparing a new ballet for the opening, and a host of other novelties are to appear in succession.

Mr. Frederic Webster and his very talented little boy, who plays the part of *Master Branch* in "Racquet with the Tuft," take their benefit at the Haymarket on Monday. The bill of fare is full of attraction, and the *beneficiaires* both deserve the patronage of the public.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TRAINING FOR THE NAVY.—The Perseus frigate, which, during the enlistment for the navy, was the receiving ship for men from the depot at Tower-hill, is about being changed into a training-school for the navy. Fifty boys, the sons of respectable parents, whose ages are not to exceed eighteen years, and whose several weights must not be beyond 9stbs., are to be placed in this frigate under the superintendence of Dr. Bell and Lieut. Greet, who are to prepare them for active service, by having them taught the different branches of useful knowledge, and well trained in the different tacts of naval discipline.

COAST GUARD SEIZURE.—A SMUGGLER SHOT.—BRIDPORT, JAN. 8.—This morning (Sunday) a seizure was made by Lieut. Hicks and crew, of the Coast Guard stationed at Burton, about two miles to the eastward of this harbour, of 150 half ankers and 9 flagons of foreign spirits, a boat, and three men. It appeared that the boat came on shore in a very heavy sea, at a place called the Freshwater, when the smugglers landed the kegs from the boat on the beach, and were almost immediately surrounded by the officers of the Coast Guard. The smugglers fled in all directions, leaving the officers in quiet possession. One poor fellow out of three captured, in endeavouring to escape, was shot through the neck, and carried to an inn at Burton, where he lies without the slightest hope of recovery. His name is Smith, and keeps an inn at Osmington Mills, near Weymouth. The other two taken have been committed to prison.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 10.—H.M. SLOOP VICTOR.—There is a private letter here from a person aboard the Victor, of a date subsequent to that of any other information quoted—viz., the 23rd September, in which the writer says—"You must make the most of this letter, as we are going on a cruise, and you cannot hear from me until after Christmas." It seems therefore probable that the ship in question may have proceeded far down the Gulf of Mexico, and out of the way of meeting any conveyance for more recent advices. The Rover, sloop of war, which arrived on Saturday from Bermuda, has, *as usual*, been ordered away from this port, and has sailed for Chatham, to spend the proceeds of four years' employment among a more favoured community. A Court Martial has been assembled yesterday on board the St. Vincent, to try the gunner of the Frolic, and the gunner and boatswain of the Thunderbolt, on charges of a comparatively trifling nature. The former has been dismissed, and the two latter "admonished," which might, perhaps, have been done as effectually for the service, and at less expense to the country, by the Commander-in-Chief. The force and solemnity of such tribunals is not enhanced by unnecessary exhibitions of this description, which should be rather held as the *ultima ratio* of naval discipline.

DESERTION.—It appears that up to the 7th inst. there were about 120 deserters from the army, this being at the rate of little more than a man for each regiment in her Majesty's or the East India Company's service.

It is said that Sir Henry Hardinge purposes to bring forward several measures which he recommended when given his evidence before the committee on military punishments. Among others, we understand that the comfortless state of the soldiers' barrack-room will be remedied, and that many of the useless and harassing regulations will be done away with; for instance, a soldier is not now allowed to smoke in his room; he is not allowed to sit down on his bed, nor to mend his shoes in his room. Such absurd restrictions ought to be removed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST SHIP TO HONG-KONG.—The James Campbell sailed last week from the Bromielaw for Hong-Kong, one of the ports opened to the merchants of Great Britain, in terms of the late treaty with the Emperor of China. The vessel, we understand, is a complete bumper, having as much merchandise on board as it can conveniently carry.

WAR STORES FOR THE SULTAN.—On Monday nine cannon, eight of which weighing a ton of ten inches diameter, were shipped on board the Scotch brig Hebe, for Constantinople. Forty tons of shot and shells have arrived in the dock, to be shipped for the same destination. The guns, &c., are said to be for the Grand Seignior.

SOUTH SEA FISHERY.—On Monday morning the ship Marshall Bennett, Captain Hunter, arrived in the Downs from the South-sea Whale Fishery, with 2500 barrels of oil

On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, whilst the wind was blowing heavily from the north-west, the schooner Croft, of Berwick-on-Tweed, laden with a general cargo of coals, &c., and the Nimble brig, of Sunderland, laden with coals, came in collision with each other in the Humber, when close in shore, off East Greenwich, and both of them were sunk; the cargo of the Croft, of course greatly damaged. No lives were lost. At the time of the occurrence it was raining very hard.

WRECK OF A STEAMER—TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.—The steamer Monk, with engines of 50-horse power, Hughes master, sailed on Saturday evening last from Portdinllaen, having on board 140 pigs and a considerable quantity of butter (said to be worth £600), the property of persons residing in that neighbourhood. She was bound for Liverpool, and passed the black and red buoys on Carnarvon Bar, about five, P.M., when she appears to have missed the course, and struck on the North Bank in about three minutes afterwards. The crew consisted of eight men, and there were at least 18 persons more on board, the owners of the cargo. Six only from the whole have survived the catastrophe. Hugh Jones, the engineer, is the only one belonging to the vessel who is saved. The survivor and three others, soon after she struck, launched the punt, which could carry no more than six men, and reached a bank along which for a considerable distance they had to drag the boat and cross two other channels before they reached the main land. They informed the Llandudwyn life boatmen of the accident, who went towards the wreck about eight o'clock, but after two hours' fruitless exertions, the crew consisted of eight men, and there were at least 18 persons more on board, the owners of the cargo. Six only from the whole have survived the catastrophe. Hugh Jones, the engineer, is the only one belonging to the vessel who is saved. The survivor and three others, soon after she struck, launched the punt, which could carry no more than six men, and reached a bank along which for a considerable distance they had to drag the boat and cross two other channels before they reached the main land. They informed the Llandudwyn life boatmen of the accident, who went towards the wreck about eight o'clock, but after two hours' fruitless exertions, the crew consisted of not more than the steamer, and were forced to retire in consequence of the heavy swell then running over the bar. It was a trying thing for the survivors, though now aware of their own safety, to reflect upon the scene they had recently left, which is of a most heart-rending description. Many, in despair and fear, had lost all control over themselves, others were engaged in fervent prayer, and all seemed too timid or overawed to avail themselves of the example of the engineer and his party, to launch a more powerful boat on board, by means of which the whole might have been saved. The captain declared from the first that he would not leave the ship while a plank remained. About 11 o'clock, P.M., the vessel was breaking up, at which time the unfortunate sufferers on board had crowded into the rigging, from which one after another were seen to drop off as nature became exhausted. 15 unhappy beings, who clung to the weather shrouds, were washed off "at one fell swoop." On Sunday morning the shores of the Menai were strewed with carcasses of pigs and masses of butter; the owner of the latter was saved with another person, by the lifeboat, after enduring the most trying hardship all the night of Saturday. The corpse of Captain Hughes has been washed ashore at Beiran. None of the others have as yet been found.

ANNIVERSARIES.

In accordance with the suggestions of many of our correspondents, we have determined on introducing into our columns a new feature, which, we believe, will prove another fair occasional source of gratification, while it will serve to awaken wholesome recollections of history, and remind the reader, from time to time, that the passing day or hour which he is allowing to fly unheeded is the immediate anniversary of some bright or dark passage in the story of his country's fame—some hero's birth or death or gallant daring—some achievement of battle or of peace—some beautiful episode of personal or national romance — some marvellous institution founded, or shining dynasty overthrown;—in a word, something remarkable and memorable, which else might go forgot. To such events in the past records of history we now intend to give the illustration of art, and, under the general head of ANNIVERSARIES, to present a series of pictures, which may not only have present interest, but something like enduring character beside. We shall select the subjects at random, so that the variety may equal the attraction of the associations called up; and, as Monday will be the anniversary of the Peninsular battle of Corunna, suppose we commence with our artist's delineation of

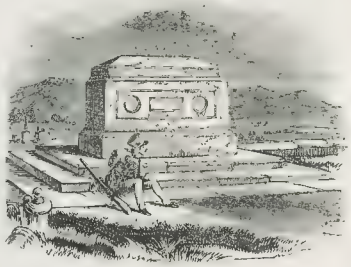
THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

This interesting event is thus narrated in Napier's spirited "History of the Peninsular War":—

Sir John Moore, while earnestly watching the result of the fight about the village of Elvina, was struck on the left breast by a cannon shot; the shock threw him from his horse with violence; he rose again in a sitting posture; his countenance unchanged, and his steadfast eye still fixed upon the regiments engaged in his front; no sigh betrayed a sensation of pain; but in a few moments, when he was satisfied that the troops were gaining ground, his countenance brightened, and he suffered himself to be taken to the rear. Then was seen the dreadful nature of his hurt; the shoulder was shattered to pieces, the arm was hanging by a piece of skin, the ribs over the heart broken, and bared of flesh, and the muscles of the breast torn into long strips, which were interlaced by their recoil from the dragging of the shot. As the soldiers placed him in a blanket his sword got entangled, and the hilt entered the wound. Captain Hardinge, a staff officer, who was near, attempted to take it off, but the dying man stopped him, saying, "It is as well as it is. I had rather it should go out of the field with me." And in that manner, so becoming to a soldier, Moore was borne from the fight.

From the spot where he fell, the general who had conducted the retreat was carried to the town by a party of soldiers. The blood flowed fast, and the torture of his wound increased; but such was the unshaken firmness of his mind, that those about him judging from the resolution of his countenance that his hurt was not mortal, expressed a hope of his recovery. Hearing this, he looked steadfastly at the injury for a moment, and then said, "No, I feel that to be impossible." Several times he caused his attendants to stop and turn him round, that he might behold the field of battle, and when the firing indicated the advance of the British he discovered his satisfaction, and permitted the bearers to proceed. Being brought to his lodgings the surgeons examined his wound, but there was no hope; the pain increased, and he spoke with great difficulty. At intervals he asked if the French were beaten, and, addressing his old friend Colonel Anderson, he said, "You know that I always wished to die this way." Again he asked if the enemy were defeated, and, being told they were, observed, "It is a great satisfaction to me to know we have beaten the French." His countenance continued firm, and his thoughts clear; once only, when he spoke of his mother, he became agitated. He inquired after the safety of his friends, and the officers of his staff, and he did not even in this moment forget to recommend those whose merit had given them claims to promotion. His strength was failing fast, and his life was just extinct, when, with an unsubdued spirit, as if anticipating the baseness of his posthumous calumniators, he exclaimed, "I hope the people of England will be satisfied! I hope my country will do me justice!" The battle was scarcely ended, when his corpse, wrapped in a military cloak, was interred by the officers of his staff in the citadel of Corunna. The guns of the enemy paid his funeral honours, and Soult, with a noble feeling of respect for his valour, raised a monument to his memory.

Thus ended the career of Sir John Moore, a man whose uncommon capacity was sustained by the purest virtue, and governed by a disinterested patriotism more in keeping with the primitive than the luxurious age of a great nation. His tall graceful person, his dark searching eyes, strongly defined forehead, and singularly expressive mouth, indicated a noble disposition and a refined understanding. The lofty sentiments of honour habitual to his mind, adorned by a subtle playful wit, gave him in conversation an ascendancy that he could well preserve by the decisive vigour of his actions. He maintained the right with a vehemence bordering upon fierceness, and every important transaction in which he was engaged increased his reputation for talent, and confirmed his character as a stern enemy to vice, a steadfast friend to merit, a just and faithful servant of his country.



TOMB TO SIR JOHN MOORE.

ALDERMASTON HOUSE.

Since we last addressed our readers this beautiful old mansion has been destroyed by fire, and now lies crumbled into dismal ruin where it once stood fair in the comely beauty of its architecture, a landmark of praise and admiration for the traveller, and an object of pride to the neighbourhood, not less than to its proprietor, as one of "the lords of English soil." We now give a reflex of the picturesque and ancient grandeur of what might, at a former period, have been well appropriated to the stolen glimpses of native scenery, which our readers get in the "Nooks and Corners of Old England," but which now assumes the character of a "relic of the past." Laid bare, and low, and waste, in the strife of elemental war, the beautiful domain is among our landscape treasures of the past, and we have now only to pay to its departed glory the natural tribute which history and topography cordially combine to bestow. As a matter of form we must commence to interest our readers with the news detail which records the calamity, and which is thus reported in the local newspaper:—

DESTRUCTION OF ALDERMASTON HOUSE BY FIRE.—Information was received in Reading at an early hour on Saturday morning that the ancient mansion of W. Congreve, Esq., was crumbling into ashes; it appears that between four and five o'clock a fire broke out near the drawing-room, which happily was almost immediately discovered by the inmates of the house, though not until the flames had become so violent as to render their suppression, by them, a hopeless task. At about five o'clock the fire was seen by some labourers, near Jack's Booth, and in a few minutes a great number of persons had reached the spot; messengers were despatched without delay for the parish engines, and shortly after eight o'clock two had arrived from Reading. They were speedily brought to play upon the burning timbers, but we are sorry to say with little or no effect. Before the flames, however, had extended beyond the room in which they originated, most of the furniture and plate were, by great perseverance and exertion, removed from the other parts of the mansion, although, it is feared some valuable property was still left to be consumed with the magnificent apartments to which it belonged. At seven o'clock the scene was one of the most terrific and imposing character ever witnessed in the neighbourhood, the whole building being apparently enveloped in one vast sheet of flame, which was distinctly seen at Newbury, and many miles round; at about this time the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, literally smothering the fire for a few minutes; and, at the moment our informant left, the beautiful stack of chimneys in the centre, so remarkable for their rich ornamental workmanship, was hourly expected to give way. By nine o'clock the flames were in some little measure subdued by the continued playing of the four engines at work on the spot, but the leading rooms, the hall, and by far the greater part of the building, had been totally destroyed. We understand also that the fire was discovered by a female domestic, in an attic over the ladies' drawing-room, in which, it is supposed, the spark of a candle had ignited a portion of the furniture. The worthy and much respected proprietor of the mansion, W. Congreve, Esq., is, we are happy to hear, as well as can be expected, after the awful calamity which has so suddenly disturbed the comfort and quietude of his advanced age.

Now we take leave to add to the above disastrous account the description given of Aldermaston House by an intelligent tourist of Reading, who has had the good fortune to present the best record of its former existence which the topographer will be able to preserve. The traveller in question then wrote in the present tense. His notes are principally confined to the interior of the edifice:—

Entering the house by one of the two principal doorways, which are flanked on either side with spiral or twisted columns, we find ourselves in a passage very similar to the screens in more ancient houses and colleges, from whence two folding-doors open into a beautiful and lofty hall, of an oblong form; it is the height of two stories, and is surrounded by a handsome and spacious gallery, enriched with carved statues and fine paintings. The whole of the windows are richly decorated with the coats of arms, impaled, of all the branches of the family, from a very early period, in perfect preservation, with the names of each attached.

The effect of stained glass, in almost any situation, is beautiful and imposing; but when viewed under circumstances like the present, the venerable hall illuminated with the subdued "dim religious light" of numberless escutcheons, accompanied with the reflection that in that very hall the noble owners have, in by-gone

VIEW OF ALDERMASTON HOUSE, READING.

ages, presided over many a joyous revel and momentous conclave, it needs no great strength of imagination to picture again the secret council, and gathering of feudal vassals around their lord; or, turning "from grave to gay," the hall brilliantly lighted—the lord of misrule, "merrie Christmas," and their hoste of satellites, accompanied with the joyous laugh of youth and gaiety, making the aged pile echo to the sound of wassail and minstrelsy.

The dining-room is a large and beautiful apartment, ornamented with one of those ponderous chimney-pieces so characteristic of the domestic architecture of the middle ages— it is in fact, a large recess in the wall, fitted with immense and beautifully ornamented dog-irons, surmounted with the family crest of an eagle. Above the fire-place is a large and handsome allegorical bas-relief, in white marble; added to which, this room contains some very fine paintings, which possess, of course, only a local interest, inasmuch as they are principally family portraits. The great drawing-room is over the dining-room, and is also profusely decorated with carving and gilding:—here is another chimney-piece reaching almost to the ceiling, and similar to that in the dining-room below. The principal staircase affords another fine specimen of internal decoration, indicative of the domestic grandeur of the period. The rooms of the south front look down a splendid avenue of venerable oaks; several of them upwards of twenty feet in girth, and probably coeval with the original grant of the manor by Henry I. The park contains between seven and eight hundred acres, and innumerable fine specimens of the various timber indigenous to England.

STONE AT MINTING, LINCOLNSHIRE.

The above is a representation of a curious and interesting stone lately removed from a wall of the Church of Minting, in Lincolnshire, which has excited some commotion in that obscure village. An antiquary, perceiving it imbedded in the masonry of the porch, placed lengthways, and half covered with mortar, concluded that it was in no way appreciated by the inhabitants, and so, with the concurrence of the churchwarden, conveyed it to his own dwelling, a few miles distant. The rustics, however, evincing a praiseworthy attachment for this relic of antiquity, immediately demanded the restitution of the captured treasure.

The height of the fragment, for such it is, is about 5 feet 6 inches. The width at the base 1 foot 6 inches, and at the top 1 foot 4 inches; and it varies from 6 to 9 inches in thickness. Foliage similar to that at the lower portion of the front covers the back of the stone. The character of the mouldings corresponds with the general architecture of the humble but venerable building, a transition from the Norman to the early English style prevailing at the close of the twelfth century. As it is carved at both sides, and exhibits a rude design of the Crucifixion, with two figures apparently intended for the Virgin Mary and St. John, we may safely conjecture that it formed one of those crosses which usually stood in the churchyard previous to the Reformation and Rebellion, the obelisk being a common form at that early period, indicated by the mouldings. The bases of many still exist in the neighbouring villages: the broken shafts of some are converted into sun-dials, and Somersby presents a rare instance of an entire cross in its original position.

The foliage, which occupies so much space, and is connected with the cross, may probably be emblematic, alluding to the vine to which our Saviour compares himself, the "root of Jesse" or the "righteous branch."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HENDLIP HALL, NEAR WORCESTER.

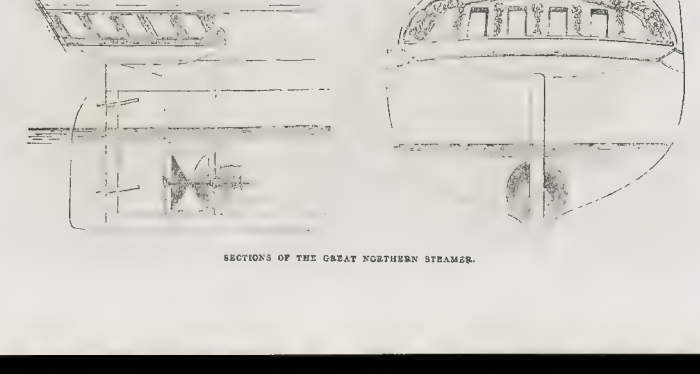
The "nook" for our last week's paper was selected as being surrounded by memories and associations of the Roman era in England; so, in like manner, is our present sketch highly characteristic of another epoch in the changing history of our country. In Henlip, or, as it is modernly called, *Hendlip* Hall, we have a record of those days when, the aspect of war having been completely changed by the introduction of gunpowder, the moated baronial stronghold—impregnable against archer, arbalest, or mailed knight—gave way to the hall of the country gentleman; and the foundations were laid of those "mansions of the olden time" which decorate the land, and afford resting-places for historical associations and tra-ditionary lore. The very style and fashion of the building gives a foretaste of its history. Raised in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth by "Mr. John Habington," the "collerer" of that queen, it boasts all the complication of towers, turrets, gables, square windows, tall chimneys, winding passages, secret staircases, and hidden closets, so frequently found in buildings of the same period. In means of secrecy it would appear to have been particularly well provided. Among its clusters of chimneys were some not leading to the ample hearths to which their compeers were allied, but forming outlets to dark hidden recesses secretly constructed in the walls and between the numerous chambers of the old hall. The son of the founder, whose name was afterwards written Abington, added to those already formed "many hiding holes; the access to some was through the chimney; others had trap-doors which communicated to back staircases;" and perhaps the temper which led to their construction happily anticipated the necessity for their employment. He appears to have been a man of a dark, mysterious, and discontented turn of mind, and willing to listen to those whose designs assimilated with the more dangerous aspects of his own character. He was concerned in various plots for releasing Mary Queen of Scots; and, these being frustrated, he still continued a secret aider of such as were favourable to the Catholic faith, until the Gunpowder Plot was proposed, and found in Abington at once a ready encourager but fatal friend. His wife was sister to Lord Monteagle, and she, gaining some information of the intended destruction of the Parliament-house, wrote the letter which led to the discovery of the plot. Among the Harleian MSS., which any curious scholar may now see in the British Museum library, is one giving a quaint and curious account of the apprehension of some of the conspirators in Henlip Hall, a statement "which agrees," says Nash, who quotes it, "with that given by Mr. Abington, in some manuscripts now before me, found in the house at Hendlip." It is entitled, "A true discovery of the service performed at Henlip for the apprehension of Mr. Henry Garnett, alias Woolley, provincial of the Jesuits, and other dangerous persons there found in January last, 1605;" and after alluding to rewards offered for the apprehension of the "traitors in the powder conspiracy" having not proved efficacious, and stating that a warrant was directed to the right worthy and worshipful knight Sir Henry Bromle, thus continues, "He, not neglecting so weighty a business, horsing himself with a sernly troop of his own attendants, and, calling to his assistance so many as in his own discretion was thought meet, on Monday, January the 30th last, by break of day, did ingirt and round beset the house of Mayster Thomas Abbington, at Henlip, near Worcester. Mr. Abbingdon not being then at home, but ridden about some occasions best known to himself, the house being goodlie, and of great receipt, it required the more diligent labour and pains in the searching. It appeared that there was no want: and Mr. Abbingdon coming home that

VIEW OF HENDLIP HALL.

night, the commission and proclamation being shown to him, he denied any such men to be in his house; and voluntarily to die at his own gate, if any such were to be found in his house, or in the shire; but this liberal, or rather rash, speech could not cause the search so nightly to be given over; the cause enforced more respect than that, or words of any such like nature; and proceeding on, according to the trust reposed in him, in the gallery over the gate there were found two cunning and artificial conveyances in the main brick wall, so ingeniously framed, and with such art, that it cost much labour ere they could be found. Three other secret places, contrived by no less skill and industry, were found in and about the chimnies, in one whereof two of the traitors were close concealed. These chimney conveyances being so strangely formed, having the entrances into them so curiously covered over with brick, mortared, and made fast to planks of wood, and coloured black like the other parts of the chimney, that very diligent inquisition might well have passed by without throwing the least suspicion on such unsuspicious places. And whereas divers funnels are usually made to chimneys according as they are combined together, and serve for necessary use in several rooms, so here were some that exceeded common expectation, seemingly outwardly fit for carrying forth smoke; but, being further examined and seen into, their service was to no such purpose; but only to lend air and light downward into the concealments, where such as were inclosed at any time in them should be hidden. But Mayster Abbingdon would take no knowledge of any of these places, until at length the deeds of his lands were found in one of them, whose custody, doubtless, he would not commit to any place of neglect, or where he could have no intelligence of them, whereto he could then devise no sufficient excuse. Three days had been fully spent, and no man found there all this while; but on the fourth day, in the morning, from behind the wainscot in the galleries, came forth two men of their own voluntary accord, as being no longer able there to conceal themselves, for they confessed that they had but one apple between them, which was all the sustenance they had received during the time they were thus hidden. One of them was named Owen, who afterwards murdered himself in the Tower, and the other Chambers; but they would take no knowledge of any other men's being in the house. On the eighth day the before-mentioned place in the chimney-place was found. . . . . Forth of this secret and most cunning conveyance came Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, sought for, and another with him named Hall. Marmalade and other sweetmeats were found there lying by them; but their better maintenance had been by a quill or reed, through a little hole in a chimney that backed another chimney into a gentlewoman's chamber, and by that passage candle, broths, and warm drinks had been conveyed to them. . . . . The whole service endured the space of eleven nights and twelve days." Garnet was a man of considerable learning, a native of Nottinghamshire, and Professor of Philosophy and Hebrew in the Italian College at Rome. There was no proof of his having been actively engaged in the gunpowder treason, yet he was hanged in St. Paul's Churchyard on the 3rd of May, 1606. Oldcorne was priest to Abington, and was executed at Worcester in April the same year. Abington himself, who had previously endured some years' imprisonment in the Tower for his share in the conspiracies for releasing Mary Queen of Scots, was also, for this last plot, condemned to death; but his relationship to Lord Monteagle, and perhaps the services rendered by his father, enabled his friends to obtain a commutation of his sentence, upon condition of his remaining within the limits of his county for the remainder of his life. Thus confined, he turned his attention from politics to literature, and made a collection of materials, chiefly relative to Worcestershire, which has been found valuable to subsequent topographers. Time and neglect have done their work with Hendlip, but the lover of the picturesque and the antique will still find much to gratify the eye in its proportions, while its history affords a theme fruitful in associations of bygone customs, characters, and events.

THE GREAT NORTHERN STEAMER.

This extraordinary steamer, now in the East India Docks, is the object of general astonishment. Her amazing length, breadth, and depth exceed, we believe, the dimensions of any steam-vessel ever in existence. She was built at Londonderry by Captain Capin, and is certainly a remarkable monument of marine architecture. She is propelled by the Archimedean screw, which works on each side the rudder, and is turned by an engine of 360-horse power. No paddles are required, and, but for the funnel which is seen amidships, she



SECTIONS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN STEAMER.

might pass for a square-rigged ship of the larger class. She has three masts, with lower and upper yards, and is rigged in every respect like a frigate or sloop of war. We were favoured by one of her officers with the following dimensions:—Length from the taffrail to the stem, 247 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet; depth from the gangway to the keel, 50 feet. On her passage from Londonderry she ran, upon the average, 13½ knots without the engine, which can be spared or used, as circumstances may require. When it was necessary to put on the engine she ran nine knots, head to wind. The space for stowage is most capacious. Standing aft, and looking forward, on the orlop deck, the distance seems immense, exceeding, indeed, the length of the largest first-rate in the navy. With all this room, there is at present a want of arrangement for cabins; but we understand she will be fitted-up in the best style. With respect to her external appearance, the vessel seems a huge monster steamer, but pleasing in her mould and trim. A beautiful female figure is placed over the outwater, and her stern richly decorated with carving, gold, and colour. In consequence of the heavy masts, yards, and rigging, she will require an immense quantity of ballast. At present it is not decided whether she is to run to and from Ireland, or be employed on any other service. During the week many persons entered the dock-yard to gaze at this really wonderful object.

The following extracts from the ship's log during her recent trip from Londonderry to England clearly show that her sailing qualities are in no way impeded by the screw propeller, while the advantages of the latter adjunct are of the most important nature during the prevalence of adverse winds, &c.:—

Sunday, Dec. 25.—8 15 A.M. Weighed anchor in Cowes roads and put the ship on her course for London under steam and canvass. 9 50 A.M. Massey's log put overboard. Revolutions of engine per minute, 18. Rate per common log, 10 knots; Massey's log, 10½ ditto. 11 50 A.M. Stopped engines abreast of the Owes light-ship, and disconnected the screw. Ship put on her course up channel with sails only. Noon. Fresh breezes and cloudy. 2 30 P.M. Abreast of Beachy Head. Hove to for a pilot, but could not procure one. Ship brought to her course. 5 5 P.M. Abreast of Dungeness. Wind squally, with rain. 5 15 P.M. Massey's log hauled in. Note.—The distance run from the Owes light-ship by chart, 66 nautical miles in 5 hours 2 minutes. Hove to and fired guns for a pilot. 5 50 P.M. Took a pilot on board. Wind increasing. 7 50 P.M. Anchored in the Downs in 8 fathom water.

Monday, Dec 26.—8 A.M. The wind blowing a gale down royal and top-gallant yards. 8 50 A.M. Changed pilots. Noon. Gale increasing and a great number of ships running for the Downs. Midnight. Weather about the same.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.—9 A.M. Gale suddenly moderated. Steam raised to assist in getting the anchor. 11 40 A.M. Got under weigh and proceeded through the Downs setting fore and aft sails. 2 30 P.M. Abreast of Margate. Took in all sail, wind being directly a-head. 5 17. P.M. Abreast of the Nore light. 6 P.M. Anchored nearly opposite the Chapman beacon.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.—7 A.M. Got under weigh, steaming only. Wind a-head. 9 5 A.M. Stopped off Gravesend and changed pilots. 9 17 A.M. Started for London against ebb tide and light wind. 12 A.M. Abreast of Woolwich. 12 20 P.M. Arrived at Blackwall and moored ship, having stopped 6 minutes in Long Reach to adjust machinery, thus accomplishing the run from Gravesend to Blackwall (21 miles) in 2 hours 57 minutes, the mean rate of the tide being taken at 2 miles per hour.

Thursday, Dec. 29.—Ship steamed into the East India Import Dock.

The experiments hitherto made with vessels fitted on Mr. F. P. Smith's principle are altogether satisfactory, both as to speed, action, and total absence of the swell caused by paddles, while the protection afforded by the depth at which the propelling screw is worked promises to be of the highest importance to war-steamers. This screw is placed in a rectangular opening at the rear of the vessel, and is put in motion by the engine's action on a combination of wheels. The gearing consists of a cog-wheel 20 feet in diameter, working into a smaller one of 5 feet diameter, the axis of which is on the same shaft with that of the screw. The screw makes from 64 to 66 revolutions per minute.

The following is a list of the vessels already fitted with the Archimedean screw:—

The Archimedes,	237 tons,	70 horse power.	
The Princess Royal,	101 ,,	45 ,,	
The Rattler	800 ,,	200 ,,	Government ship.
The Bee	30 ,,	10 ,,	ditto.
The Bedlington	270 ,,	60 ,,	
The Novelty	300 ,,	25 ,,	
The Great Britain	3600 ,,	1000 ,,	Will be launched in March next.

Two Post-office packets for the French Government; and L'Orient, a war-steamer, for the French Government.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BATH.—As this period of the year is considered the Bath season, there is no lack of public and private entertainments in that ancient, but still fashionable city, and the concerts have already exceeded, in point of numbers, those for some winters past. At the theatre Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are engaged for five nights: the dramatic company retained comprises Farren, Wallack, Webster, Buckstone, Vandenhoff, and Strickland; Miss Vandenhoff, Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Celeste, Mrs. Glover, &c. The promenade *musicale* at the Grand Pump Room has proved highly successful. Mr. Edward D. Anson, youngest son of General Sir G. Anson, G.C.B., was married at Bathwick Church on Wednesday to Miss Louisa Clapcott, second daughter of Mr. G. B. Clapcott, of Sydney-place. Many families of rank are resident here this winter. The Earl of Athlone has apartments at the York House Hotel. Mrs. Somerville, widow of Mr. Somerville, and Count Mazzhinghi have been staying at the Lion Hotel during the week. The Marquis of Conyngham, Earl Mount Charles, and family, Hon. Archibald Macdonald, Lady Hipperly and Miss Hipperley, Lord Bolingbroke and the Honourable Mr. St. John, Sir D. and Lady Mackworth, &c., are among the recent departures.

BRIGHTON.—The first and only ball this season took place on Tuesday evening, at the Old Ship Hotel, and though designated a fancy dress ball, but very few of the company appeared in costume. The dresses were, notwithstanding, very elegant, and when the whole of the company, about 320, had assembled, the rooms had a splendid appearance. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock.

MRS. ALFRED SHAW.—This lady was engaged to sing at a concert in Brighton on Wednesday evening; but to the great disappointment of many persons who depended upon hearing this celebrated contralto, a handbill was widely distributed through the town, containing a medical certificate of the lady's inability to attend.

CHESHIRE.—On Thursday night last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the stacks in the farm-yard of R. W. Barton, Esq., an extensive farmer in the county of Chester, were discovered to be on fire, the flames spreading with such rapid ty that, had the most efficient aid been at hand, it would have been impossible to save stopped their progress until they had entirely expended themselves. It appeared that the corn and hay stacks in the yard had been set fire to in no less than four different places, and a strong wind prevailing at the time, the fire in a few minutes reached such a height as to illuminate the whole country for miles round. The farm-buildings being detached, were all saved; but five stacks of fine wheat, one of oats, one of hay and clover, a cart loaded with straw, a farm cart, and eleven hundred feet of timber, were all entirely consumed. The value of the property consumed was about £1000, and no doubt remains but it was the work of an incendiary. An agricultural labourer named Peter Evans, has since been arrested, and committed to gaol to take his trial for the offence.

LANCASHIRE.—The Liverpool March Assizes are likely to be extremely heavy. There are now in the county gaol upwards of 130 prisoners, more than the ordinary number of whom are charged with murder: there are also between 60 and 70 prisoners in the same gaol who will take their trials at the sessions on the 19th inst.

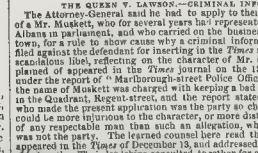
LINCOLNSHIRE.—During the last six days three extensive fires, two of which were caused by incendiaries, have occurred in the neighbourhood of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire. The first fire took place about six o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst. on a farm the property of Wilkinson Peacock, Esq., situate at Thorpe Tilney, ten miles from Sleaford, which destroyed several ricks of wheat, barley, straw, &c., to the value of upwards of £500, and was undoubtedly the act of an incendiary. The second fire occurred on the morning of Saturday last, about half-past five o'clock, on the farm of Mr. Edward Rusher, situate at Heckington, five miles from Sleaford, which destroyed great part of the valuable stock, farming implements, &c. The incendiaries, not satisfied with the destruction of the stacks, &c., also hamstrung a cow in calf, worth sixteen guineas, and pushed her near the flames, in order that she might be roasted alive, which was, however, prevented, as she was discovered and immediately slaughtered. Both the above properties are insured in the County Fire-office. The third fire occurred on the afternoon of Sunday last, about half-past four o'clock, on the extensive farm and premises of Mr. Richard Cooper, situate at Ramsden, six miles from Sleaford, which destroyed three stacks of wheat, two of barley, and one of hay. The loss, it is expected, will exceed £1500, and will fall on the Norwich Union Fire-office. The fire was caused by a boy engaged in shooting rats on the stacks setting fire to one of them, and, the wind being high, they were all burned in less than two hours.

SUFFOLK.—GANG OF BURGLARS.—Considerable excitement prevails in the parish and neighbourhood of Lavenham, in Suffolk, from the discovery of a gang of depredators, who have infested the neighbourhood for some time past. Three men have been apprehended, whose names are Rust, Bere, and Smith, natives of Lavenham. They have since been taken before the Rev. — Johnson, of Lavenham, when Rust and Bere were committed for trial, and Smith was discharged for want of identity. From a statement made by one of the prisoners it appears that the gang consisted of about fifteen, who were chiefly engaged in robbing malthouses, and plans had been laid for plundering two or three others.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT GREAT OAKLEY.—About six o'clock on Sunday evening, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Edward Cooper, farmer, of Great Oakley. Assistance was promptly obtained, and, aided by the engine from the Thorpe station of the Essex and Suffolk Equitable Fire Office, which arrived about half-past seven, the fire was extinguished, but not until a stack of wheat straw, and two boats of hay had been entirely consumed; and a stable, and barn (empty) nearly consumed. The damage is estimated at about £200; the property is insured in the Farmer's Fire Office. Two men, named John and William Abbott, were apprehended by the police, on suspicion of setting the premises on fire, and were examined before J. M. Leake, Esq., and a full bench of magistrates; but the evidence not being sufficient to warrant their committal, they were discharged.

SURREY.—INCENDIARY FIRE AT THORPE.—The village of Thorpe, Surrey, was thrown into considerable alarm by the discovery of a fire at the extensive farm of Mr. Woodward, situated near that village. The flames, when first discovered, burst suddenly forth from a large barn containing a quantity of wheat, which was speedily on fire from end to end. Another barn, containing oats and barley, soon caught, the flames from which communicated almost instantly to the stables, which with their valuable contents were totally consumed. It is not known in what office Mr. Woodward is insured, but we regret to state that it has beyond doubt been ascertained to have been the act of an incendiary.

WINDSOR.—DISPOSAL OF CROWN PROPERTY.—It is now determined that the whole of the materials of the numerous buildings, consisting of the extensive stabling, coach-houses, loose boxes, sheds, &c., shall be forthwith suomitted to public competition.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—THURSDAY.
(Sittings in Banco)

THE QUEEN *v.* LAWSON.—CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

The Attorney-General in his Term applied to their lordships on behalf of a Mr. Muskett, who for several years had represented the borough of St. Albans in parliament, and who carried on the business of a banker in that town, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the defendant for inserting in the *Times* newspaper a gross and scandalous libel, reflecting on the character of Mr. M. The article complained of appeared in the *Times* journal on the 13th of December last, under the report of "Marlborough-street Police Office." An individual of the name of Muskett was charged with keeping a bad and disorderly house in the Quadrant, Regent-street, and the report stated that the gentleman who made the present application was the party so charged. Now, nothing could be more injurious to the character, or more distressing to the feelings of any respectable man than such an allegation, which was untrue, as he was not the party. The learned counsel here read the alleged libel, which appeared in the *Times* of December 13, and addressed the court at considerable length.—Their lordships consulted together for a minute or two; after which Lord Denman said, We are of opinion, Mr. Attorney General, that the paragraph complained of is a galling and offensive publication; but not one, under the circumstances, which would warrant the court in allowing Mr. Muskett to proceed by criminal information. It appears that that gentleman required certain terms of the conductors of the *Times*, all of which were not acceded to, and Mr. Muskett let the case to the editor of the *Times* as he pleased with it. The editor contradicts the accuracy of the report, and offers to insert any further letter from the parties if they thought it necessary, but refused to state anything more. Now we think that he (the editor) had done all that was necessary on the subject, and therefore, the court would not be justified in granting your application.—Rule refused.

Wednesday being the first day of Hilary Term, the judges proceeded in state to Westminster-hall, and opened the several Courts of Law and Equity with the customary formalities. No case of any public interest came on during the sitting of the courts. There appeared to be rather a plentiful lack of business for a first day of term.

The Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held a meeting on Wednesday morning, and gave judgment in an appeal case of considerable importance, relative to the privileges of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, as to the power of arrest and adjudication possessed by the House in certain cases. Their lordships reversed the decree of the court below, by which decision the power claimed by the House of Assembly, in the case in question, is negatived.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A countryman named *Thomas Messenger*, who was very meanly dressed, and over whose clothes was a dirty smock frock, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having conspired with other persons, by perjury, to defraud the Court of Chancery of sums of money amounting to between £1400 and £1500.—Mr. Waddington appeared upon the part of the Crown, and Mr. Prendergast attended upon the part of the prisoner. It appeared that about the year 1786 a man named John Messenger died, leaving a will, in which he bequeathed all his property to his wife for her life, and, after her decease, to the children of his brothers and sisters, to be divided equally amongst them. In the course of so many years the identity of the family branches became somewhat puzzling, but the prisoner, however, determined to set the Gordian knot, and, accordingly, by perjury he accomplished the task. With respect to his father's share there was no difficulty, but with respect to Ann Dunstan's, the prisoner made affidavit that she died in the life of Mrs. Messenger, on May 1822, intestate, and a spinster, without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece. For the purposes of the Ecclesiastical Court that affidavit was sufficient, and the prisoner obtained letters of administration, the bondsmen to which were White. In the Court of Chancery, unfortunately, it was not necessary to produce witnesses, and thus a facility was afforded to the fraud, swearing being all that was required. The prisoner accordingly embodied all that had been stated in his petition, and procured the assistance of his wife and another female to personate, in the presence of an Extraordinary Master in Chancery, two women of different names, and to swear that Ann Dunstan died at Ipsden, in Oxford, on or about the 22nd of May, 1822. By these means the prisoner obtained an order for the payment of the sum of money to which Ann Dunstan had been entitled.—The prisoner was committed.—Warrants were then issued against White and the prisoner's wife.

Captain Rorby, of the brig Esex, which was abandoned on her voyage from Jamaica to London, appeared, on Tuesday, at the justice-room, in consequence of a complaint made against him by the mate and carpenter of the vessel, charging him with having refused to pay them the arrears of their wages, and combining other charges of the most serious nature. The investigation, which lasted several hours, attracted a great number of mercantile men. Mr. Thompson, the secretary to the Alliance In urance Company, attended to watch the proceedings, and gentlemen from other insurance offices were also present. Mr. Humphreys appeared upon the part of Capt. Rorby.—Mr. Hobler informed Mr. Humphreys that the mate and ship's carpenter of the Essex, in stating their complaint for non-payment of wages, charged the captain with having unnecessarily abandoned the vessel, and also with having proposed to scuttle and sink her in the ocean. In these accusations they persevered.—William Hepwood, mate of the Essex, was then sworn and examined by the Lord Mayor, all persons who were in attendance on the prisoner's behalf having been ordered to withdraw. He went at considerable length into the details of the voyage, down to the date of the 2nd of October, when the brig unshipped her rudder, about 300 miles from land. He said that the captain, having expressed his determination to leave the Essex, and go on board a vessel which appeared alongside, he declared that if the captain would not give him a note for the whole of his wages he would not go on board. The reply was that if he remained on board the captain would consider the lives of all on board upon his head. Witness observed to the captain, that if they left the vessel they would be disgraced, as she would be picked up; and the captain said there was no way of avoiding that, for he (the mate) could knock out the bow port and the ballast port (that is, effectually scuttling the vessel). The whole of the crew got on board the Neapolitan vessel which had have alongside, and the Essex was thus abandoned. He to d one of the men to dismantle the pumps of the Essex, when they were leaving her; and ordered the pump boxes to be taken on board the Neapolitan vessel.—Mr. Humphreys then produced a paper to which the witness's sig nature was affixed. It was a declaration that the Essex was abandoned for the purpose of saving the lives of the crew, that her hatches were fastened down, that the rudder was lost, and the vessel was altogether unmanageable.—The witness admitted that the handwriting was affixed to the document.—Several other witnesses having been examined, the Lord Mayor said he was decidedly of opinion that the insurance-brokers ought, if they saw good grounds, take up the case themselves, instead of watching to take advantage of any evidence that might come out before him in his investigation as a magistrate. The case was then adjourned till next week, when the whole of the evidence was gone into; after which the captain was adjudged to pay the seamen their wages, but was acquitted of any criminal intention in abandoning his vessel.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—*Mary Ann Whitaker*, a young woman of about 17 years of age, was charged with having at different times robbed her father of considerable property, and within the last few days to the amount of £5 and upwards. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—*Sarah Harris*, a well-dressed woman, was finally examined, on the charge of having stolen 300 yards of lace, value £21, the property of Messrs. Swan and Edgar, silk-mercers, Piccadilly. She was fully committed.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—In consequence of the receipts of English wheat up to Mark-lane since our last report having been extremely scanty, and the attendance of dealers—many of whom have been short of stock—being on the increase, we have had a decided improvement in the demand for both red and white samples, at an improvement of 2s. per quarter, on last week's quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and good clearances have been readily effected by the factors. In free foreign wheat a large amount of business has been transacted; the finest qualities have advanced 2s, other kinds 1s. per quarter, but bonded descriptions have been little inquired for. The supply of barley being small the sale for it has proved firm, at a rise of quite 1s per quarter. Malt has likewise participated in the improved demand, but we have no alteration to notice in the rates of value. Good sound oats have sold on full as good terms, but other kinds, as well as beans, peas, and flour, have hung on hand.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3170; barley, 5550; oats, 8600; malt, 337 quarters; flour, 2920 sacks. Irish: oats, 6420. Foreign: wheat, 1700; and barley, 510 quarters

Mark-lane Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto white, 54s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; malting, 28s to 31s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; English and Cork, 15s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 37s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, 50s to 58s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 26s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Flour, America, 23s to 24s; Baltic, 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market. We have had rather more doing in clover seed since our last, at full prices, but in all other kinds of seeds scarcely anything has been passing

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s; hemp seed, 34s to 36s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 0d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 9l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s. to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 1d; barley, 26s 5d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 31s 7d; beans, 29s 0d; peas, 29s 1d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 4d; Barley, 26s 9d; Oats, 17s 4d; Rye, 37s 5d; Beans, 29s 4d; Peas, 31s 8d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 6d; Barley, 10s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 10s 6d.

Sugar.—The public sales of last week were 4000 casks from 7d to 7¾d; of household ditto, 6d to 6¾d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—At the public sales of tea held this week about 30,000 packages have been offered. Nearly 12,000 of them have found purchasers, at an advance of quite 1d per lb. on most descriptions of congou, twankay, and hyson. The stock of tea in London is now 27,957,000, against 24,909,000 lbs. in 1841, and 26,339,596 ditto in 1840. The deliveries from the warehouses are large.

Sugar.—We have had a very steady inquiry for all kinds of sugar this week, and the rates have been firmly supported.

Coffee.—In this article very little has been doing, but holders remain firm for late currences.

Cocoa.—The trade have purchased rather freely, at full quotations.

Rice.—The market is firm, and good Madras has sold at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. for good yellow.

Saltpetre.—There have been three public sales of this description of produce, which went at 25s 6d to 27s per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil has considerably advanced in price, 33s having been paid for parcels on the spot. Rapeseed oil is dull, and unaltered in value.

Tallow.—The market is quiet for Russian, with sellers of P.Y.C. on the spot at 47s 6d. per cwt.

Hops.—There is a good business doing in most kinds of Irish butter, at an advance of 1s per cwt. Foreign butter, of fine quality, is scarce, and in demand at 112s per cwt. for the best Friesland. The bacon market is steady, at 44s to 46s per cwt. Lard is likewise dull, the late supplies having exceeded the demand.

Wool. This market is rather active, and late rates are well maintained.

Potatoes. About 20s0 tons of potatoes have reached the Pool this week, which have moved off slowly, at from 30s to 60s per ton.

Coals.—Adair's, 16s; Od Tanfield, 15s; Tanfield Moor, 18s 6d; Townley, 18s 6d; Russell's Hetton, 18s 6d; Hetton, 18s 6d; Harrison, 19s; Pemberton, 19s 6d; Caradoc, 21s 6d; Cassop, 20s 6d; Adelaide, 20s 9d per ton. Ships arrived, 6.

Smithfield.—The demand for each kind of fat stock this week has proved dull, at the annexed rates: Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the supplies of meat here being large, the general inquiry has ruled heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the carcase

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The commercial expectations latterly entertained by British merchants and manufacturers will not be disappointed in the Chinese empire, at all events; for, by the information received by the India mail, which arrived in the beginning of this week, we learn, with great satisfaction, that the trading licenses recently granted to the native hongs lately opened in China for the purposes of increased commercial intercourse, had already commenced, under circumstances more favourable than could have been looked for at this early period since the conclusion of the peace. Large purchases of teas had then been made from the Chinese merchants in the Yang-te-kiang, at rather moderate prices, and some sales of British goods had been effected in the same quarter. From our East India possessions, likewise, the commercial intelligence received by this conveyance is more cheering than it has been for some years past. At present in the case of all staples of trade we gradually progressing. The stocks of British manufactured goods had been latterly considerably reduced, and such future prospects were anticipated from the profound tranquillity which then reigned throughout our immense Indian empire. In our manufacturing districts these encouraging accounts from the East have already produced favourable results. The demand for cotton and for sheep's wool has been increased, and prices have been generally rather on the advance. In Glasgow, Manchester, and Leeds, the sale of manufactured goods continues to be large, and labourers are again fully employed, at fair wages. For hardware goods, and particularly for cutlery, at Birmingham, Sheffield, and other places, rather extensive inquiries continue to be made, and their value is evidently on the advance. Of opium the stock in this country is not large at present, and the prices demanded for it are so high that it is impossible to say what it is actually worth. At Bombay and at Calcutta the news from China had increased the price of this article to 1000 rupees per chest of 140 lbs., the demand having continued large at this value at the last dates.

In the colonial markets at home the demand for colonial produce during the week has been in every respect satisfactory. The sales of sugar effected for consumption have been large throughout all the markets, and prices continue to be fairly supported for all articles, indeed, in some instances, needy buyers have been compelled to pay higher prices for the supply of their immediate wants, particularly for sugar, coffee, and rice. The spirits of our colonists are considerably raised by the fair prospect now placed before them, that African immigration, in future, must materially aid them in the cultivation of their estates, and eventually render their produce fully equal to the consumption, not only of the United Kingdom, but of the European continent itself. Our colonial labourers receive excellent wages, and the greater the demand which we receive from them for their produce, must be the quantity of our manufactured goods used by them. By encouraging the consumption of foreign sugar, we do not, however, apprehend, add to the exportation of our goods to foreign sugar states, because in them the work generally is performed by half starved slaves, receiving no wages, and, consequently, not having any means to pay for additional quantities of British manufactures, however materially increased may be the consumption of their produce in this country. It must, therefore, be, for even their own sakes, most satisfactory to British manufacturers of every description to observe the gradual improvement which is now taking place in our West India colonies. In the article of tea little change has occurred since this week. Sales have been effected of the usual quantities, and in prices little alteration can be noted, indeed, its value is now moderate enough, and not beyond the means of the consumers thereof. In the corn markets generally the advance in the value of wheat, to which we alluded in our last number, has been during this week more than fully maintained; and to Mark-lane a further improvement is becoming daily more obvious, as evidenced by the millers in extensive, the farmers' supplies are unusually small, and the holders of foreign free wheats now in London, reduced to half a million of quarters, are but shy operators, as they well know the present consumption requires prices.

In the money market health prevails in an extraordinary degree, for money is so abundant, and confidence amongst capitalists is so strong that Consols have advanced during this week fully one half per cent, in the face of a deficient revenue. This can only be considered a favourable symptom, which the energy of the people, improved prices for farmers' property, and extended commerce must eventually remove. In Spanish, a good deal of speculative business continues to be done at about last week's improved prices. The same observation is applicable to the bonds of all the new states of America. In the leading railway statistics, money, to a considerable extent, continues to be invested at improving prices. In the London and Birmingham Line purchases cannot be made under £191; for the quantity of shares in the market for sale is small, indeed, the capital embarked in securities of this description is chiefly for investment and not for speculation.

Money continues to be extremely abundant in the City, and to employ it profitably and safely is a matter of considerable difficulty to bankers and capitalists. Those who feel inclination to make temporary loans of it cannot obtain more interest for the advance of their property on bonds of first-rate character than after the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, whilst those who desire a permanent quarter for investment have chiefly secured their attention to the leading railroads. Some rather large purchases have been accordingly made in the shares of the London and Birmingham line, by which an improvement in their value of from £2 to £3 has been effected. In those of the Brighton line also some business has been done to a small advance in prices. On the Foreign Stock Exchange, likewise, considerable activity has existed during the week. For the Bonds of Colombia many inquiries have been made, and some purchases effected, at rather a considerable advance in their value. This improvement has been occasioned by some favourable advices received lately from New Grenada. In Mexican Bonds also, some business has been done at rather higher prices. Chilian Bonds are now considered safe securities, and to many persons offer a further to any extent cannot be done unless at the expense of £30 for each £100 bond. The annual interest is one per cent, on these securities. In Spanish Bonds also a speculative demand, in addition to a money one, exists to a considerable extent. Should the Spanish Regent succeed in his object of smuggling by the imposition of moderate import duties on all articles of foreign production, then, in a short period, some improvement may be expected

On the English Stock Exchange a good deal of business was done during the week, and for the account in Consols higher prices were quoted than they have commanded for some time previously, although at the same time considerable sales were effected in respect to the actual state of the quarterly revenue. When this was ascertained, however, the market became less buoyant, and a decline, but to no material extent, has since then been submitted to by those wishing to close their time speculations

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 177¾	India Stock 263¾ pm
3 per Cent Red., 95¾	Ditto Bonds 55 pm
3 per Cent Cons. 94¾	Ditto Old Annuities, 93¾
3½ per Cent Red., 101¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent., 101	Ex. Bills, 1000£, 3d., 62 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500£, 62 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 62 pm
Jan. 1860,	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Opg., 94¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 52¾	London and Blackwall (— p),
Edinburgh and Glasgow (5½ p), 48¾	London and Birmingham (90 p), 205¾
Great Western Railway (65 p), 89	Ditto Thirds (32 p), 66
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 54	Ditto New Shares (2 p), 35
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 83	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 36¾	(£50 6s. 10d. p), 52¾

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

THE GRAND MODEL of the BASILICA of ST. PETER'S, at ROME.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, between all the Crowned Heads of Europe, executed by Andrea Gambassini, of Tuscany The Model is 31 feet in length, and 16 feet in height, seven in Corsetal wood, with statues elegantly carved in ivory, it being reduced to one hundredth part of its original size. By its construction, the internal parts are exhibited to the spectator, the construction of which occupied the aforesaid artist fourteen years.—Open daily, at 12½, Pall-mall, from Ten to Five o'clock.

SUBTERRANEOUS EXHIBITION, No. 35, Strand.—A Splendid Picture of the CRUCIFIXION has just been added to the EXHIBITION in the DEAD CAVE; also an original Picture by Mr. Cook, of the Eve of the Deluge, which may now be seen, with Sixteen other Views, fitted up with so much ingenuity that the spectator, with a slight help from the imagination, would suppose that he was looking from some real cavern upon some of the most exquisite scenes on England's coast. Open from Eleven in the morning until Ten at night.—Admission, Sixpence. Lowther Bazaar, 35, Strand.

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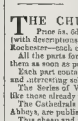

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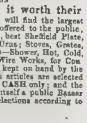

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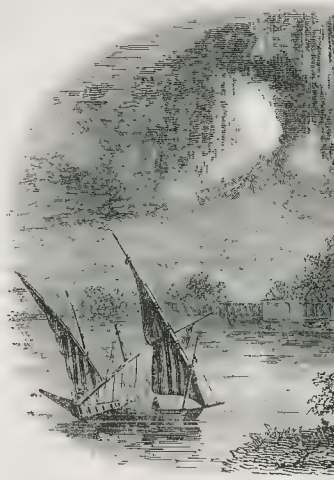
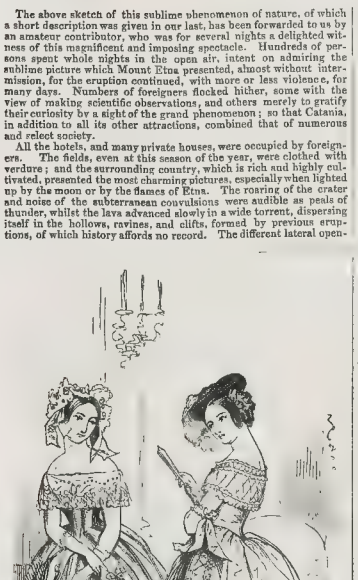


ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

The above sketch of this sublime phenomenon of nature, of which a short description was given in our last, has been forwarded to us by an amateur contributor, who was for several nights a delighted witness of this magnificent and imposing spectacle. Hundreds of persons spent whole nights in the open air, intent on admiring the sublime picture which Mount Etna presented, almost without intermission, for the eruption continued, with more or less violence, for many days. Numbers of foreigners flocked hither, some with the view of making scientific observations, and others merely to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the grand phenomenon; so that Catania, in addition to all its other attractions, combined that of numerous and select society.

All the hotels, and many private houses, were occupied by foreigners. The fields, even at this season of the year, were clothed with verdure; and the surrounding country, which is rich and highly cultivated, presented the most charming pictures, especially when lighted up by the moon or by the flames of Etna. The roaring of the crater and noise of the subterranean convulsions were audible as peals of thunder, whilst the lava advanced slowly in a wide torrent, dispersing itself in the hollows, ravines, and clifts, formed by previous eruptions, of which history affords no record. The different lateral openings of the crater were agitated with fearful violence, and they by turns vomited ashes, sand, and scoria, mixed with small quantities of liquid lava. This circumstance, combined with the peculiar nature of the locality (the declivity not being steep), checked the rapid course of the burning torrent, which appeared to be about 600 French feet in breadth, and from 20 to 22 feet in length. The mass seemed to become cool, and to coagulate. Its distance from the nearest cultivated or inhabited point might then be about six Italian miles, and it would require copious eruptions to enable the lava to reach that point. In that direction, therefore, no danger might be feared. On the evening of the 8th December a heavy rain set in, and lasted until the 11th. Every morning a beautiful effect was produced by a zone of snow encircling the upper part of the cone, and thus forming a boundary between the cultivated region, abounding in luxuriant vegetation, and the region of terror and destruction. The volcano continued to throw out columns of fire and immense masses of thick black vapour. On the 12th and 13th the lava had not made much progress in advance, which served to confirm the opinion that it was cooling, at least superficially. On the 14th some shocks of the earthquake were felt, but they were not very severe. A great number of foreigners continued to arrive and depart.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussee d'Antin, 5th January, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur.—Amidst the numerous gaities attendant upon the present season, and with a people so proverbially tasteful as the Parisians in every thing that regards dress, it becomes for a moment difficult, in the great variety seen at a public assemblege here, to select that which may be actually called the fashion. You must, therefore, allow me to choose at random from those which appear to me the most tasteful and *recherché*, and which seem to be most generally adopted by public taste. Let me then mention in the first place, a ball dress which I observed at a late splendid reunion, and which, whether on the score of taste, simplicity, or effect, was most successful. It was a simple robe of gauze over gauze, which had no other ornament than a high bertie of blonde, a single flower, and a knot of ribbons. Nothing could be more simple, nothing more elegant than this costume, which, however, had the advantage of appearing on the person of a most lovely woman. At the same party I took notice of several other novelties—amongst others, several dresses in rose-coloured or white tulle, with four garnitures of the same material, embroidered *en chenette* in silver, and placed flat upon the skirt; and the effect was fully as pretty as the finest embroidered lace: the berthe was exactly similar. One of these robes, with gold embroidery and white tulle, was most superb. As a head-dress, nothing I have seen surpasses the figured satin capotes now worn; for though they are very numerous, they are by no means common. One which was worn by a lady of rank was of white figured satin, and had several heads of marabout feathers, united in one point, and fastened by a knot of white ribbon, with the ends hanging down, and terminated with a long twisted ornament. Under the *passe* there were placed some charming rose and straw-coloured flowers in velvet. But, perhaps, the triumph of this sort of coiffeur, which must be seen to be appreciated, is a delicious cap, called the "bonnet bebet." The name alone describes it, as it is nothing more than broad pieces of blonde, relieved just above the ears by two pretty bows of velvet, fixed in the middle by a brooch of precious stones. One most beautiful one had a rosette of cherry-coloured velvet, with a large diamond in the centre of each rosette; another, more simple, was formed entirely of blonde, with a tuft of little May roses; a third had simply a bouquet of violets, whilst another was ornamented with a mass of little narrow gauze ribbons, rose-coloured and green, which fell on each side of the neck. There were, however, several more elaborate head dresses worn by some of the most elegant women in Paris. These were chiefly of bright green shaded velvet, intermixed with little scarfs in gold thread, terminated with magnificent Arab tassels of gold and green, which fell on either side of the neck, and formed what is here called the Moorish coiffeur. For out-door costume the velvet bournous, lined with ermine, and the Armenian mantle, are still the most fashionable articles, and are to be seen reproduced in satin, velvet, and cloth, with the turn-back buttoned up to the throat, and the sleeves buttoned to the wrists. At all our fashionable parties here, I should remark that nothing is more remarkable than the beautiful hand-screens which are to be seen everywhere; they are mounted with all the elegance of a fan, and adorned with painting and ornaments of extreme cost and beauty.—Adieu, mon cher Monsieur.

HENRIETTE DE B.

FLORICULTURE.

THE SPANISH NIGELLA.

This is the only beautiful species of the genus, the flowers growing very large. There are six species of *Nigella*, but only two are usually grown in our gardens. *Nigella* was so named, by Professor Willdenow, from *niger*, black, in allusion to the colour of the seed. The treatment of this plant is that usual for hardy annuals. The first sowing should be made in the open border, if the weather is favourable, about the end of February; in doing which, remove the earth to the depth of about half an inch; scatter the seed thinly, and replace the earth in an even and neat manner. The plants from this sowing will usually bloom about the end of May; but if a succession of flowers is desired (which, in fact, constitutes the chief feature in the proper management of a flower-garden), more seed should be sown about the middle of March. These plants will produce flowers six or seven weeks later than those from the first sowing. When the plants have grown about an inch and a half in height, a few of them may be transplanted, and thus afford more room for those remaining, and also produce an intermediate and safer blooms, as those removed will reach perfection a fortnight later than those allowed to remain where first sown. The plants require some little attention in fastening them to sticks when they arrive at their full size, or they are liable to injury from wind. For preserving seed, it is essential that none but the ripest is gathered, which may be known by its black colours, and that it is perfectly dry when taken off: it should be kept in small paper bags till wanted. If a sowing is made in the autumn—about the middle of September, the produce will be plants of surprising vigour, and which will bloom a fortnight earlier than those sown in the spring; but for this it is necessary to provide a warm and well drained situation on which to deposit the seed; under such circumstances, the plants withstand the winter without any protection.

EXECUTION OF TWO SPANIARDS AT MONTE VIDEO.—Two young Spaniards, members of one of the first families in Madrid, were recently executed at Monte Video for murder. The motive to the murder was of the most trivial character, but the atrocious circumstances which attended its commission put it altogether out of the power of the judge to interfere with the course of the law. It appeared that, in the course of a political discussion, Francisco Jaramille Etchenique and Fernando Fernandez, the two culprits, had taken great offence at the remarks of Nicolas Garcia, who had been most strenuous in combating their opinions. They accordingly waylaid him, and, when he came out of the house, they, without the slightest further provocation, attacked and murdered him. They then proceeded to cut off his head, and bury his mutilated body in a neighbouring field. After the prisoners had been tried, convicted, and condemned to suffer death for their diabolical crime, great efforts were made by their friends to obtain a commutation of the sentence, but in vain; and, when the day was fixed for the execution, it was stated that some of their countrymen had resolved to prevent their lives from being taken, even by force of arms. A strong body of troops was accordingly ordered out, but no such attempt was made. When the mournful procession reached the Market-place, Jaramille begged an orange and a cigar, which were both given to him, and he nodded coolly to those of his friends whom he recognised in the crowd. On their arrival at the scaffold, Fernandez was so weak that he could scarcely stand, even with support. Jaramille was, however, much more firm. He would not listen to the priests, and held up his head with an air of assumed indifference, while he played with his partly smoked but now extinguished cigar. While on the scaffold he was called out to the Spaniards present to resene him. They were then fastened each to a low bench by the negroes in attendance, but they for some time obstinately refused to allow their eyes to be bandaged. At length all being ready, they received two successive discharges of musketry of five or six pieces each, and died after much struggling, showing remarkable tenacity to life. The execution was a frightful butchery, and an evidence of the necessity of some more certain and speedy mode of taking the lives of offenders against the laws.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 9.—Corps of Royal Marines.—Brevet-Major Donald Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lecat. Colonel B Bunce, deceased. First Lieutenant J. C. G. Courtis to be Captain, vice Campbell, promoted. Second Lieutenant W. T. Rider to be First Lieutenant, vice Courtis, promoted. Gentleman Cadet J. Bunce to be Second Lieutenant, vice Rider, promoted.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. DAVISON, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturer. J SMITH, Old Broad-street, City, stockbroker: J SEABER, Soham, Cambridgeshire, grocer. J B. BAYLIS, Rowington, Warwickshire, coal dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. P. HOWARD, Attlebridge, Norfolk, maltster. W R. KEMP, Alfred's-terrace, Holloway, grocer. T. HOWARD, Chipping Ongar, draper. W. FINCH, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, miller. ELIZABETH C. KNUPPEL, Haymarket, hotel keeper T. WHITMARSH, Tunbridge Wells, hotel keeper. T. WALKER, Houghton-le-Skerne, Durham, grocer. R. GOODRIDGE, AGE, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, woollen draper E. R. PRESTON, Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper. W. BATH, Buiton, Staffordshire, brandy merchant. W. HORNE, Stumangley, Yorkshire, Lating maker. G. KNOWLES, Haufax, Yorkshire, corn dealer. R. BOAG, Birkenhead, Cheshire, baker

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION P M'ALISTER, Alloa, engineer

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1843.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 13.—A notification is given of the intention of the President of Mexico to cause a strict blockade of the ports of Sisal and Campeche, and also of such parts of the coasts of Yucatan as may be occupied by the force in revolt against the legitimate Government of the Republic. It is further stated by her Majesty's Minister at Mexico, that the port of Laguna de Terminos is not included in the said intended blockade

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 13.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry F Seaton, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 13.—1st Life Guards G. H. F. C Vernon Seaton to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lovell. Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieut. and Capt. H Bathurst to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Hon. F. C Westenra; Ensign and Lieut. F. C. A. Stephenson to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Bathurst; H. G. Wilkinson, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Stephenson. 58th Foot Lieut. R. B Staveley to be Lieutenant, vice W. Russell. Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Second Lieut. W. Brett to be First Lieutenant, vice Staveley

DEPOTS Depot Battalion at Parkhurst Barracks Major J Alves to be Major

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—Royal Artillery—First Lieut. R. Wynter to be Second Captain, vice Bassett: Second Lieut. W. J. E. Grant to be First Lieutenant, vice Wynter.

BANKRUPTS.—J. HENSON, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, City, upholsterer W SMITH and J. STICKALS, Kingsbridge, Middlesex, cheesemongers. G F. COBHAM and W. R. WRIGHT, Peckham, builders. S. LAW, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, upholsterer J WARDLE, Griffin-street, Shadwell, ship-owner. J CASSON, Liverpool, corn merchant. J. DICKENSON, Newport, Monmouthshire, butcher.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Jan 10, 1843, is 31s. 2½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

MARRIAGES

At St. George's Church, Camberwell, J. Vincett, Esq., of Bordeaux, to Susannah Maria, widow of A Vernon Barnes, Esq., and fourth daughter of the late Abraham Mann, Esq., of Clapham.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, William Harcourt Rankine, Esq., M.D., Captain, of Bury St Edmund's, to Louisa Leathes, daughter of Sir John Cheetham Mortlock, one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Excise.—At Chelsea, Kent, the Rev. W. Burnett, Fellow of New College, Oxford, only son of Sir W. Burnett, to Maria, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Gordon.—At Calne, Wilts, E Herbert Pitcherbert, Esq., of the Inner Temple, to Ellen, daughter of the late R. Clarkson, Esq., of Taunton.—At Southampton, Edward Parnell, Esq., nephew to Alderman Parnell, of Dublin, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Naseby, Northampton.—At Edinburgh, Mark Napier, Esq., advocate, to Charlotte, daughter of A. Ogilvy, Esq., Montegu-square, London, and widow of Captain Macfarlane 92nd Highlanders.

DEATHS

In his 48th year, in Belfina, Kilkenny, Patrick Walsh, Esq., agent to Lord Ducannon.—Captain Robert Grace, Royal Marines, aged 70.—At Quainton, Bucks, Thomas Phipps, labourer, in his 80th year, whose mother died four months ago, in her 109th year.—Aged 85, Henry Dadbridge, the Bristol dwarf His height was three feet ten inches, and he was what is termed double-jointed in every limb.—At Weymouth, Edmund Chapman, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of Thomas Chapman, Esq., Marshal of the Queen's Bench

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE PROPRIETORS have the pleasure to announce that the FIRST VOLUME of the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" is now ready, this day, January 14.—Price One Guinea, elegantly bound in cloth gilt, with the large PRINT of LONDON as a Frontispiece, and Index complete.

Also, Covers, as used with the volume, for binding the volumes of subscribers.—Price Three Shillings each.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, January 14, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 38.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Among all the glorious achievements which have reflected undying lustre on the English name, among all the great measures which our legislature has passed during a long series of ages, for the advancement both of national prosperity, and the general welfare of humanity, among all the claims we have established to the admiration of succeeding ages as the great diffusers of civilisation and benefactors of our species, there is none which has a stronger title to the gratitude of the world than the persevering efforts of the British government, continued for half a century, for the extinction of the African slave trade. Notwithstanding all the efforts which have been made by our rivals or enemies to depreciate the purity of our motives, and to ascribe to self-interest or to a tyrannical love of domination and intolerance for the customs of others, that course of action which really had its origin in the native generosity and humane inclinations of the British people, it is certain that posterity will do us justice, and that the good men of future times will regard with unmixed admiration the noble policy which we have pursued in reference to this great subject. From the period of 1784, when the frightful mortality in the West Indies and on the coast of Africa, with all those aggravated miseries caused by the proceedings of the slavers, attracted the attention of Clarkson and Wilberforce, and roused a religious nation to protest against the monstrous cruelties perpetrated on the benighted heathens of Ethiopia by men who dared to call themselves Christians, the exertions of our public men have been steadily directed to crush these enormities. Nor is this a matter for which any one political party in the state can take exclusive credit. Statesmen of all creeds and opinions have been forward to denounce and expose the mischief, to stigmatise its authors, to brand and crucify their abettors in the face of the civilized world, and to punish with deserved severity their crimes. Pitt and Fox, those intellectual giants who were the pillars of the empire, and whose names were the watch-word of contending factions, both joined with equal sincerity in the glorious work. The former uniformly gave his warmest support to every proposal which was made in Parliament for abolishing the slave trade; the latter had the crowning glory, which circumstances precluded to his rival, of suppressing it by legal enactment. Wyndham, Burke, Grenville, Huskisson, and Mackintosh, those philosophical minds who stood more aloof from the mere strife of party, lent their hearty co-operation. In this field the brightest triumphs of Brougham were achieved; and in days still more recent, Peel and Russell, Palmerston and Stanley, have been active in this warfare against the powers of darkness. These indeed are men who well deserve to be held

Lights of the world, and demigods of fame!

Nor was it only our legislators who were zealous in the cause. Vain would have been their efforts, had they not been, we will not say seconded, but spurred on, stimulated, and outstripped by the energies of the people. That love of freedom, which Nature has implanted in the breasts of Englishmen, in order that they might become the masters of the world, and set a bright example to the less noble nations of the Continent, was never more gloriously exemplified than on this question. Casting aside all love of lucre, and disregarding even the interests of commerce for more worthy purposes, they sacrificed property to an immense amount in abandoning the slave trade, that they might be no more contaminated by that moral plague, nor have on their heads the blood of the benighted children of Africa. At length their labours were consummated by the measure of 1833, which set the seal of triumph on the work, and for ever put an end to slavery within the circle of their wide-spread dominion. This is an act of which they may be more truly proud than even of the thousand victories which adorn the wondrous history of England.

Turning now to our neighbours of France, among whom the question of the right of search, in connection with the slave trade, now excites such keen discussion, what contrast can be more humiliating and disgraceful than that which their conduct offers? Down to the present day they have viewed our efforts with a cold indifference, and, for a long time, even with decided hostility. At the peace of 1814, and again in 1815, they resisted our solicitations to abolish the slave trade, which they were allowed, from too great indulgence on our part to their barbarous prejudices, to continue for seven years longer, and not yet have they mustered courage, if ever they will, to imitate our example in giving freedom to the slave. Their ministers denounced even this tardy concession as "an anti-national treaty," and would fain have continued the trade to the present day. At length, after repeated entreaties—after every resource of diplomacy had been well nigh exhausted, and the instances of the British Government had been pushed to the last degree of urgency, they consented to a certain degree of co-operation in putting down the traffic still carried on; and in 1831 and 1833 treaties were concluded, granting power to search all ships suspected of being engaged in it, and, if found guilty of participation, to detain them, and send them for trial before the tribunals of their respective countries. Similar treaties were also concluded with European states, of less power, indeed, than France, but possessing greater commerce, and a more numerous maritime population, in proportion to their size. Holland, ever jealous of its naval strength and honour, Sweden and Denmark, those powerful limbs of the celebrated "armed neutrality" of the north, also acceded to the convention. Again in 1838 England took measures for obtaining the sanction of all the great powers of Christendom to a treaty still more extensive and effectual; France, apparently awakened to a sense of shame for her backwardness, eagerly joined in the endeavour, and even seemed bent on taking the lead in activity. The treaty was concluded, and signed in London by representatives of Austria, France, England, Prussia, and Russia. Well! how did France act? Did she remain faithful to her engagements, and adhere to the compact to which she had set her seal? Nothing of the kind. The ancient rancour of her people against England had been roused anew by the political events of 1840, and her politicians pretended to discover that it would be dishonourable, forsooth! to keep the faith they had pledged, and remain parties to a treaty to which the whole of Christian Europe had acceded. On the shallowest of all pretences,—that it would interfere with and embarrass the operations of legitimate commerce in the tropical seas—as if England had no commerce!—the French government refused to ratify the treaty, without which of course it became mere waste paper. And now, not content with this, her rabid politicians are seeking to annul the ratified treaties of 1831 and 1833, which have been the unquestioned law of the seas for ten years, and have been acted upon in every part of the Atlantic, with less inconvenience to commerce than the most sanguine friend of humanity could have anticipated, and with enduring benefit to that unfortunate race for whose good they were concluded. It appears to be the general expectation, that the legislature of France, a country which claims, in the height of its presumption and vanity, to be the metropolis of civilisation, will address their sovereign to abrogate these conventions.

Can the history of nations afford a parallel to the infamy of the conduct we have detailed? Is such faithlessness to be tolerated in an age which boasts its superior morality, and among a people which vaunts its enlightenment? If the war party in France, which, in the excess of its hatred to us, would stop short at no crime—could they but hound on their king's ministers to cry "havoc, and let slip the dogs of war,"—should be successful in its present object, that success will be fatal to the character of their government and their country, which has already received several heavy blows; but we trust that M. Guizot, who has evinced an honourable attachment to the faith of these treaties, will resist their violation to the last. It is not enough, it would seem, to sneak meanly out of an engagement into which they had recently entered, under the pretext that the forms of diplomacy allowed them to refuse to set their seal to their own treaty, but national compacts of long standing, which had become part of the public law of Europe, and acquired a sacred character in the eyes of her jurists, are to be broken through and cast to the winds! Should they dare to commit this act of treachery, "Punic faith" will no longer be the word, but "Gallic faith." No country will henceforth make a treaty with the French, or it will make it only to depart from it at the first convenient moment. Their name will become a by-word among the nations. Avoided and detested, no state which respects itself will court their amity, or seek their intercourse; they will be regarded as the wolves of Europe.

But to the people of England we say—go on in your glorious career, disregarding alike the faithlessness of pretended friends, or the menaces and hostility of avowed enemies. Relax not in your efforts, nor turn aside from the good work, and be satisfied that you are already on the eve of final triumph. The measures which your Government have passed have well-nigh crushed the Hydra; and the treaties which are in negotiation with Spain and Portugal, with Brazil and the South American powers, will, ere long, sweep from the seas the last vestiges of this accursed traffic.

RESOLUTION BAY, MARQUESAS ISLAND.

This "worthless cluster" of islands has lately been taken possession of by the French Government, by whom they are regarded of such importance as to be referred to in the King's speech. "By the occupation of the Marquesas Islands," said Louis Philippe a few days since, "I have secured to our navigators in those distant seas a protection and refuge of which the necessity had long been felt." It may be interesting, therefore, to glance at the actual worth of this newly-acquired possession of the French, which, we suspect, will be found far below the royal estimate.

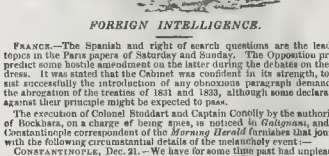
The Marquesas, then, were so called in honour of the Marquis of Mendoza, Viceroy of Peru, at the time of their discovery in 1595, by the Spanish navigator Mendana de Neyra, whence the cluster is also called the Mendana Archipelago. After being long forgotten, they were re-discovered and attentively examined by Cook: they lie in the Pacific Ocean, and extend about 200 miles in a north-east and south-west direction, between 10° 30′ and 7° 50′ S. lat., and 138° and 141° W. long. A wide channel divides them into two groups, of which the south-eastern contains five, and the north-eastern eight islands. The latter, having

been discovered by the Americans in 1797, are also called Washington's Islands. They were examined in 1804 by Krusenstern, and have since been frequently touched at by British and American ships. The largest islands of the southern group are Santa Dominica, or Hevaoa; Santa Christina, or Tahuata; and Hood's Island, or Tibon: they are about ten miles in length. The principal islands of the northern group are Noukahivah, Nahuga, and Naopa. Noukahivah, the largest, is nearly twenty miles long and seventy miles in circumference. Each island is traversed lengthwise by rocky mountains, which, in the larger one, rise to 3000 or 3000 feet; and from this ridge are offsets extending to the sea shore, and thus dividing the low land into valleys, which are fertile and picturesque, and copiously watered. The coast is rocky, abrupt, and surf-beaten. Noukahivah is decidedly of volcanic origin, and of rich soil; and "A Recent Visitor to the Marquesas" (in the *Times*) states this to be the only island which possesses "anything like a harbour or anchorage:" he mentions also two natural curiosities—one, an enormous tree, 108 feet in girth, measured by his own hands, and which was, probably, flourishing before the flood; the other, an intoxicating spring of water: in Murray's "Encyclopædia of Geography," too, is mentioned a cascade in Noukahiva, 2000 feet high.

The climate is very healthy, but rather warm, the thermometer seldom descending below 64° or 65°; in June it is about 80°. Rain is the characteristic of winter; but sometimes the want of rain for nine or ten months causes famine. The prevailing wind is the eastern trade-wind, which blows strongest in autumn. Thunder storms are of rare occurrence. The cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and papaw are the principal fruit trees; and bananas, sweet potatoes, and taro are cultivated. The sugar-cane is abundant, of large growth, and excellent quality: tobacco is much raised, and the wild cotton superior; but the natives make their garments from the bark of the mulberry-tree. From the plant which yields the liquor *kawa* they also make their mats. The animals are hogs and rats; the dog is wanting; fish is abundant, and commonly eaten.

Thus far, little appears unfavourable to the French occupation of these islands; but the character of the inhabitants remains to be described. They belong to the Society and Sandwich Islands race, as is evident from their language and bodily conformation. Their complexion is of a dark copper, but the women are much lighter than the men. Their figure has been described as the most finely formed of almost any known race; and Langsdorf states the measure taken of the body of one of their chiefs to have agreed exactly with the proportions of the Apollo Belvidere. As in the case of the Patagonians, however, this fine stature is an exception, and not the average; for later travellers state the men to vary in height from 4ft. 10in. to 6ft. They tatoo the body more perfectly than any other nation; distinguished persons are covered with figures of very beautiful pattern, so that the skin becomes the mere canvas of a picture. The women have handsome features, but ill-formed limbs, and they hold virtue in scarcely any estimation. The latest accounts represent the people to be cannibals, eating the bodies of their enemies who are killed in battle, and of other persons at the instigation of their priests, or rather sorcerers: in time of famine, too, women and children are killed for food. Their sorcerers have great influence over the people, and have hitherto frustrated the labours of Christian missionaries in the islands; although the natives have otherwise shown themselves friendly to Europeans, and they are ordinarily friendly, open, and engaging. Krusenstern states the population of the entire cluster to be about 40,000, of whom 18,000 are assigned to Noukahiva.

The people have chiefs, but they are without authority: all are subject to King Vatete, whose barbarous state proved very amusing to his recent French visitors: his holiday costume was limited to a French colonel's uniform and one shirt; while that of the Queen consisted of only one petticoat, which had long done theatrical duty on board the French Admiral's frigate. The "Recent Visitor" (in the *Times*) has lately smoked a cigar with his naked Majesty, who is a fat, good-natured personage, who all day under a shady tree in Resolution Bay. This correspondent, having visited the entire group, asserts that, "as to soil, harbour, situation, and appropriateness for either occupation or emigration, the Marquesas are the most worthless cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean; and so far from whalers and other ships being able to procure supplies of hogs, fruit, and vegetables, the scanty inhabitants can hardly provide for themselves." Nevertheless, the French papers state that the Danaë frigate is ordered to convoy two transports to the Marquesas, laden with troops and stores for the new colony: the appointment of Capt. Brust, as Governor, has been announced by royal ordonnance, dated Jan. 4; and a sub-commissioner, principal secretary, and four secretaries of the marine are about to be nominated to make up the local government; thus being the first act of "the last French farce" of colonization.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Spanish and right of search questions are the leading topics in the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday. The Opposition prints predict some hostile amendment on the latter during the debates on the address. It was stated that the Cabinet was confident in its strength, to resist successfully the introduction of any obnoxious paragraph demanding the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, although some declaration against their principle might be expected to pass.

The execution of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly by the authorities of Bockhara, on a charge of being spies, is noticed in *Galignani*, and the Constantinople correspondent of the *Morning Herald* furnishes that journal with the following circumstantial details of the melancholy event:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—We have for some time past had unpleasant reports in circulation concerning the fate of two British officers of great merit who were in Central Asia, and were detained as prisoners at Bockhara, but as the climax of their misfortunes might possibly have been unfounded, I abstained from alluding to them, lest their mention should create uncalled for anxiety and distress among their friends at home. Hearing, however, now that the details regarding these gentlemen have been confirmed by official communication, there is no longer any necessity or withholding the facts. The two officers in question were Colonel Stoddart, formerly attached to the mission in Persia, and Captain Conolly, who wrote a most interesting work of his travels in Central Asia, and who was here in 1837 or 1838. They were detained by the authorities of Bockhara as spies, and could, it is said, have got away through the favour of the Russian political agent, but refused his assistance; and, after a number of trials and sufferings, they were at last taken from prison to the market-place, where Colonel Stoddart was first beheaded. That having been done, Captain Conolly could still have saved himself had he consented to embrace Islamism. He firmly rejected this offer, and he also immediately fell under the headsman's knife. Such is the relation as I learnt it. Both must have been Government agents, one bound to Khiva, the other to Khokan. Communications with that distant part of the world are so irregular and uncertain, that it strikes me as being still possible that our countrymen alluded to may be in existence, whilst their friends mourn over their deaths.

The overdue London mail of Thursday was received simultaneously with that of Friday, at a late hour on Sunday morning in the French capital, where the weather continued terrific, and the accounts of damages, both from the interior and exterior, supplied lamentable details.

The *Courrier Français* mentions a rumour that the Committee of the Peers has in its address adopted a paragraph against the right of search.

The *Courrier Français* says:—It was stated last evening, in the best-informed circles, that the ministry had come to the resolution to retire in a body, or to dissolve the Chamber, if it should not succeed in keeping out from the address the paragraph relating to the right of search, which the grand majority of the Deputies of all shades of opinion desire to introduce.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following with regard to the Baron Thierry:—Our readers will remember that pretensions had been set up by Baron Thierry to the sovereignty of New Zealand as a sovereign chief, but that his claim having been disputed by the English Government, he contented himself with remaining at New Zealand as a simple landowner with some thirty or forty leagues of territory, but it was not generally known that he had also declared himself king of a portion of the Marquesas, and received a formal recognition of his authority from the chiefs. Then followed the act of recognition:—"We, kings and chiefs of this island (Nukaheva), take a solemn oath in favour of the person of Baron Charles de Thierry, our King and Governor—an oath by which, according to our ancient customs, whoever shall touch his person, flag, or property, will become our mortal enemy.—Signed at the port of Anna Maria, in the island of Nukaheva, the 21st day of the year 1835, and the first of the reign of our sovereign King Charles." Anna King of Hoohaha, grand priest; the chief of Vavanova, King of Partna; the chief of Nehetro, King of Nukaheva; the King of Horogs; the King of Tipui; the sovereign of Platine, Queen of Happa; the sovereign of Hoohaka, Queen of Nukaheva; the chief of Mananooha, King of Heppa.—Witnessed by Edward Firgus."

With this is the following certificate:—"We hereby certify that we have seen the flag of the Baron de Thierry, sovereign Chief of New Zealand and King of Nukaheva, hoisted at the port of Anna Maria by the chiefs and kings of that island, the 22nd of July, 1835."

The *Constitutionnel* adds that the flag and royal seal of the Baron de Thierry were sent officially to Admiral Rosamel, the French Minister of Marine, in 1838.

The contents of the Paris papers of Tuesday are of little interest. In the absence of news they are chiefly occupied with denunciations of England and the English, and blustering demands for the abrogation of the right-of-search treaties. The consistence appointed to draw up the address in reply to the Royal Speech received on Monday the explanations of all the ministers (with the exception of the Minister of Commerce) in regard to their respective departments. Dupin, the meeting Messrs. Odilon Barrot and Dupin deprecated the policy of M. Guizot on the right-of-search question, and were opposed in their turn by Messrs. Dumon, Hebert, Felix Real, and Desjobert. The last two deputies, however, joined M. Bignon in demanding that a paragraph suggesting negotiations on the subject should form part of the Address. The Spanish question was next discussed.

The committee appointed to draw up the address in the Chamber of Peers had nearly concluded their labours. The Duke of Glucksburg, chairman of the committee, was to send the address to the Chamber on Wednesday, with a view to its being voted in the course of the week. The Opposition journals express a confident belief that M. Guizot will give way on the right-of-search question. His friends appear to be of a different opinion, and seem to think that he will not swerve in the slightest degree from his purpose, and that if he maintains this resolution he will be enabled to command a majority. The question is literally one of peace or war. The effects of the late hurricane appear to have been as severe in France as in England. At Boradeaux the floods were so extensive that the mail did not arrive until several hours after it was due, and was then conveyed part of the distance in a boat. The Saone has risen ten feet in twenty-four hours.

SPAIN. We are gratified at being enabled to state that there are every grounds to expect that the misunderstanding between the Spanish and French Cabinets will be arranged in an amicable manner, without sacrifice of personal dignity on the one hand, and with full satisfaction for substantial complaints on the other.

An Englishman named Scott, and calling himself colonel and agent in the service of Abdel Kader, had been making himself very busy and ridiculous in the *cafés* at Bayonne, by attempting to induce Spanish officers to enlist for the Emir. Unfortunately the man did not pay his bill, and his baggage was seized by the Italian landlord of the Quatre Nacons.

A melancholy shipwreck occurred at the entrance of the port of Passages. The lost vessel was the Spanish brig Velero, and had on board three indos. Every body perished with the exception of the captain.

A petition to the Chamber of Deputies for the transportation of galleys to the Marquesas is being numerously signed. These vagrants are a perfect nuisance in the neighbourhood.

The Belvidera sailed from Toulon on the 7th for Malta. On the same day a boat belonging to the *Tilsitt* was captured, and 4 seamen out of 6 drowned. A very unfortunate gale drowned. On the 8th the war steamer Ramier left Toulon for Tunis.

A battalion of 970 men is ordered to be formed immediately at Brest, for the Marquesas. The force at present there are two companies of the 3rd Marine Regiment, 31 artillerymen, and 18 engineers. The 17th company of artillery is also under orders.

Captain Pereira, who a few months ago stole the colours of the regiment of Isabella II., and attempted to enter Portugal, has been ordered to be confined as a lunatic in the asylum at Valencia. Such will be a severe punishment to the young man, and a more foolish than mad.

Disputes between the Political Chief of Bilbao and the new Ayuntamiento continue, and much angry feelings prevail in consequence.

The forced contributions in Barcelona appears to have made but little progress, and great discontent prevails on the subject. Fear, anxiety, and resentment appear to have taken possession of every mind. Up to the 8th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, the total amount received of the moiety levied on commerce and trade was 786,008 reals, or about one eighth of what those branches are to pay, and from the proprietors 1,979 reals, or £745, which is intended is 6,000,000, or £60,000! From both species of property the total amount, as yet collected, is about £8000, from the commencement up to the latest date; but references to be yet paid up as £113,000, and for this only 6 days are yet to run: £38,000 per day must then have been paid!

It was said that the officers of the National Guard at Madrid intended to present an address to the Government, praying for the adoption of measures against the licentiousness of the daily press. The editor of *El Sol*, having been informed that some violence was contemplated against him, immediately waited on the Political Chief, to apprise him of his fears. The functionary hastened to reassure him, and promised him the protection of the authorities. No illegal attempt was made, and the conduct of the Government on that occasion had dispelled the apprehensions of the friends of the liberty of the press.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, Jan. 9.—The Cortes were opened by the Queen in person on the 2nd instant.

The sessions of the past week have been taken up with the usual preliminaries, and, in all probability, another or two will elapse without any business of importance being entered upon. This is not to be wondered at, when, in 1840, *fifteen* days were actually wasted in discussing the literal meaning and value of the word "co-operate." This is no ill-natured criticism, but a positive fact. On the second day of the meeting of the members, their whole time was occupied in a long controversy relative to the election of the president, and whether the presidency should be an annual one or otherwise. This debate led to another difficulty, which was, how was the beginning and end of the legislative year to be considered and decided; and, finally, an adjournment of the question was proposed, as being too intricate and important for any hasty determination respecting it. Such is the sort of Parliament to which the interests and almost vitality of the country are confided! It cannot be denied that there are, among the members of both Houses, men of very superior talent, but if it is never brought into action, the people they represent are beginning to doubt the advisableness of the system they have adopted in the case of the Peninsular war.

OPORTO AND THE PAPER. PAPERS.—AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—The *Staats Courant* publishes the additional article to the convention with France for the transmission of letters and journals between the two kingdoms, by which additional article they are to be sent in transit through Belgium, by the shortest route, that is, between the French office at Lille, and the Dutch office at Breda

Jan. 15.—We learn that a great number of our principal commercial houses have signed a petition to the second Chamber of the States-General, containing numerous objections of our merchants to the treaty concluded with Belgium on the 5th of November last year.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.—On the 7th of this month, in the evening, the English barque the Centenary, Captain James Foster, with a cargo of beans, bound from Alexandria (in Egypt) to Rotterdam, was stranded in the Banjaard. The crew, consisting of fifteen men, including an English and a Flemish pilot, have arrived at Scharrendyke, and are placed under quarantine. On the 9th the vessel lay on one side; and it is probable that, in consequence of the stormy weather, but little of the cargo will be saved.

A despatch has been received from the Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at Tantajo, who states that an iron lighthouse has been erected at the extreme end of the east part of the harbour; it is 55 feet above the level of the sea.

Private letters received at Rotterdam state that on the 9th of September last another fire took place at Semarlanya, which reduced to ashes nine hundred houses, of which four hundred were of brick and roofed with tiles. The particulars are not known, but it is believed that the Commercial Company has not suffered any loss on this occasion.

The *Petersburgh Journal of Commerce* of the 28th of December gives the list of the articles of the tariff, the import duty on which is changed. Among them are woollen cloths and shawls; English cotton, and German cotton, silk, woollen, and mixed manufactured goods; and all articles worked and embroidered with coloured patterns, in the manner of the Turkish and Cashmere goods; likewise all those which have merely worked and embroidered borders woven or sewed to them; and all new manufactures of this kind; the duty on which will be 9 rubles 45 copecks silver.

GENERAL AFFAIRS in this country are becoming more and more critical. It appears to be a matter beyond all doubt, that the treasury is completely empty. At the first council of ministers after his nomination, Monsieur Scarlis, by an ingenious balancing hold of the King by the hand, and by various other sayings and doings, gave ample proof of being mad, and the wits of Athens of course asserted that the first sight of the empty chest drove him so. Be this as it may, it was evident enough that another minister must be looked for; but such is the notoriety of the difficulties of the King in his financial affairs, that, although men of all parties have been applied to, not one has been found to undertake the hopeless task of "making a purse out of a sow's ear," or, in other words, to squeeze money out of a people reduced to rags and beggary by the grinding system of the Bavarians.

Publicly, after two years' refusal to listen to all claims, it appears that the Greek Government has not refused the British mission here that the question of the claims of the British merchants arising from the abolition of the vessels at Patras, and overcharged duty on currants in 1840, is acknowledged; but it is said that, in making this avowal, the Greek Government *asserts its incapacity of paying the claims*, which amount to the enormous sum of £60,000. It must not, however, be supposed that King Otho has given in with a good grace; for it is well known that Lord Aberdeen has been obliged to reiterate Lord Palmerston's threat of sending an English squadron to Greece to bring him to reason; and it is only the knowledge King Otho had that such an event would have been the signal for a revolution throughout Greece that has induced him to own himself in the wrong. But what a humiliating confession for a Government to make, that it cannot afford to return a sum of £40,000, which it owns it had no right to possess itself of!

AMERICA.—ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. UNITED STATES.—The fine steam-ship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Liverpool about nine o'clock on Sunday night last. She sailed on the 3rd from Halifax, about ten at night, and has consequently made the passage across the Atlantic in less than twelve days, bringing twenty-four passengers. Captain Hewitt has been presented by his passengers with a handsome piece of plate. The news by the present arrival, although extending over twelve days, is by no means prolific in interest.

Congress was in session, but the public business had, as usual, been impeded by needless declamation and personal squabbling. Nearly a month of the session had been consumed, and as only two months remained for business, there was little hope of much, if any, progress being made with the tariff, the exchequer, and other topics of paramount importance.

The intelligence which had been received from this country respecting the termination of the war between Great Britain and China had not been without a favourable effect upon trade. The price of tea had become depressed, and brother Jonathan fondly expected that he would share with his friend and relation, John Bull, the full tide of success likely to result from the cessation of hostilities.

A new and splendid packet-ship, of 1000 tons burden, named the Ashburton, has just been completed, and would sail for Liverpool on the 7th inst. Her cabin is described as one of the finest specimens of naval joinery ever seen in the United States. Two other large ships, intended for the Liverpool packet trade, were in progress. It is remarkable that the merchants of New York should be extending their shipping at a moment when their operations are so much depressed, and therefore with but little augmentation of import duties.

It is gratifying to find that the question of State indebtedness and repudiation was undergoing a thorough discussion, not merely in the newspapers, but in the State Legislatures. Governor Porter, of the Governor of the State of Mississippi, who had approved of the repudiation robbery, and the other Governors in their inaugural addresses, and the press generally, had condemned such dishonesty in unmeasured terms of censure in strong and manly terms respecting the necessity of preserving the national honour unstained and inviolate.

A court-martial was being held at Brooklyn, respecting the late mutiny on board the Somers, the horrifying details of which are already before the English public. The inquiry had not terminated, but, as far as it had progressed, the belief was general that the commander and officers had performed a perfectly justifiable act in condemning and hanging the chief parties implicated in that notorious business.

The news from South America is not devoid of interest. A young general, named Hercelis, who was recently banished from Peru, had secretly returned with 300 men; and in a battle had defeated General Jorrico, with a much larger force, leaving a number of the latter dead on the field. Peru was, as may be imagined, in a very unsettled state, and the victor had possessed himself of all the northern provinces. Bolivia was quiet, and Chili in a prosperous state, principally owing, as the *Mercantile Gazette* of Valparaiso, it is asserted, in the accounts from Buenos Ayres, that Rivera, the President of Monte Video, had formed an alliance with the insurgents in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, and that in consequence the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires had demanded his passports.

The news from Mexico and Texas is unimportant. Santa Anna was still residing at his country-house near the city of Mexico. The message of Houstan, the President of Texas, has given general satisfaction. A vessel (the Kmeline) arrived at New York from Tampico reported that an English steamer had been lying there for several days, and had come in on the day of her sailing (December the 5th) for the purpose of receiving, for transportation to England, a large amount of specie. A *conducta* was expected at Tampico from the interior on the 7th of the same month with a million and a half of dollars, of which 200,000 were destined for New Orleans. The captain also reported the wreck of the English brig Prince Albert on the coast of Tampico bar. The value of the vessel and cargo was estimated at 240,000 dollars, which would prove a total loss.

Colonel WATSON WEBB, the famous editor of the *Courier and Inquirer*, after consenting to the New York District Court suing one of his brother journalists calls a "jolly sum" in his schedule, hands in the following as his assets:—"I state to the court that I have not made out any schedule of property because I have no real estate whatever, except what is described in schedule A, and which is encumbered far beyond its value. So also with regard to the *personal* estate, I have literally none. Under the last execution issued against me, I surrendered to the sheriff of the city of New York the few articles of household furniture which I had at my lodgings at 47, Murray-street, the books, bed, and bedding, *et cetera*, which had been sold off at sale by the sheriff of Queen's county, under the laws of New York, and the few articles of jewellery of my wife, including my own watch. I state, therefore, that I have no property, either real or personal, except one small carpet—four chairs—a few knives, forks, &c., and the necessary wearing apparel for myself and family; that I have lived on a weekly salary since my failure in 1837, and that schedule A includes loans made to me since my failure, by personal friends, for the purpose of aiding me in the support of my family."

THE SOMERS' MUTINY.—NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.—The inquiry into this extraordinary case of mutiny in the American navy, the particulars of which we gave in our last, had not concluded when the latest accounts left Washington. Commander Mackenzie had furnished the Government with a clear and succinct account of the affair from the first indication of the mutiny until the final execution of the unhappy culprits; and adds, with great sincerity, his belief that had they lived to reach America without carrying their diabolical plot into execution, they would have met a clear death *as an American a man with money and influential friends can always get clear.*

SOUTH AMERICA.—Extract from a letter dated Buenos Ayres, Nov. 7.—"The war still goes on with vigour. The Federal forces (ROSAS) are concentrating in Entre Rios to the number, it is said, of 12,000. The savages (Orientalists) are also strong, a large auxiliary force has never been known to be added in any former war. I think the congregated force may amount to 20,000 combatants by the last accounts. The Corrientine forces are again commanded by PAZ; these, as well as the Orientales, are on the coast of Santa Fe Paraguay, on the confines of Entre Rios. They may have a fight soon; at any rate they cannot remain much longer as they are, for corn is getting to be a scarce article with them. There is no saying how things will end, but I think the Federals will prevail, yet when they shall have attained their purpose they will have a bootless prize, for ere they can achieve their ends, the country will be made a desert. Some time ago an English man-of-war's vessel contrived to pass Martin Garcia, and proceeded up the Parana. Admiral Brown went in pursuit, and came up with them five leagues south of the Esquina, when, after a hard fight, the Englishmen abandoned and set fire to their vessels, leaving wounded and prisoners to blow up with them; it is said a hundred persons lost their lives in the explosion."

CANADA.—Angry determination on the subject of the recent Government appointments continue to form the stock subject of the Canada papers. Even those journals which are most opposed to the policy of the governor join in expressing ardent wishes for his restoration to health and vigour.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—The *Kingston Chronicle* of the 21st of December, says:—It is with feelings of heartfelt pleasure we announce to our readers that the health of his Excellency the Governor-General has much improved for the last two days. The disease seems to have taken a favourable turn, and there are now good hopes of his ultimate recovery.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—All the mills situated on the streams flowing into the Bras d'Or Lake, with but one exception, are said to have been swept away by the recent freshets. Such extensive injury

to property has not been experienced since this island became a British colony.

THE BRAZILS.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, late ambassador extraordinary to the Persian court, arrived per her Britannic Majesty's steamer Salamander, on the 11th ultimo, on a special mission from the court of St. James to the court of Brazil. The presentation of the right hon. gentleman took place on the 19th, when his excellency was received with the honours paid to an ambassador.

Her Majesty's packet, Lieutenant Herrick commander, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday last, and landed mails from the Brazils, bringing advices from Rio de Janeiro (whence she has come home direct) to the 27th of November, the day of her sailing, and having on freight about £40,000 in gold and diamonds.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CARMARTHEN.—ATROCIOUS MURDER.—A most dreadful murder has lately been committed in the parish of Llanon, in the county of Carmarthen, it is supposed by one Margaret Hughes, and her daughter, Elizabeth Hughes, on the bodies of two male infant children, of which the former was delivered about the beginning of the present month. We have not been able to collect the whole of the particulars of this most unnatural murder, but it appears that Margaret Hughes, whose husband was transported, told one of her neighbours she had dreamed one of their children had fallen into an old coal-pit, and said it would be better to have it filled up, fearing an accident might occur. It seems the daughter intended employing a person to fill it up, which gave rise to a suspicion that something was wrong; upon which E. Thomas, constable, and others were induced to examine the pit, where, to their horror, they found the bodies of two fine newly-born male infant children. Evidence as to the criminality of the two prisoners was taken before the Rev. Mr. W. Glendare, sen., when both were committed to take their trial at the ensuing assizes.

DOVER.—On Sunday last a very singular circumstance occurred at St. Mary's Church, Dover. A young woman actually forbade her own banns, much to the astonishment of the clergyman, and to the very great surprise of the congregation. Not content with raising her own voice in public protest against the odious match, and "to make assurance doubly sure," the fair damsel enlisted her mother into the service, and having performed the duet of "I forbid the banns," they took their departure from the church. The young woman, who is a servant at the Rose, had been previously informed that although the banns were published, she was not compelled to change her name; but having some misgivings, and much dread of becoming Mrs. ——— (which the banns aforesaid proposed she should do), she adopted the above novel course, and herself threw in the way "the just cause and impediment." The hapless swain will not fail to remember that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

HINDLEY.—DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE. The *Manchester Guardian* says that the Rev. W. Corbett, the Catholic minister of that place, has just opened an institution for the diffusion of knowledge; and the entire expense of preparing the building, supplying it with books and papers, paying the teachers and others in attendance, and every further cost incidental to the undertaking, he purposes defraying from his own private purse. A great number of the inhabitants will, doubtless, avail themselves of this liberal and enlightened generosity; indeed, there is but one opinion as to the universal feeling of gratitude expressed in favour of the rev. gentleman.

LANCASHIRE.—AN EFFECTUAL OPIATE.—A few days ago a simple lad, in the employment of a respectable firm in the Lake district, had been threatened by the foreman with a flogging for neglect of duty. This threat preyed so much upon his mind as to deprive him of sleep for several nights. At length, to obtain some relief, he communicated his distress to two of his companions, expressing his wish that the flogging was over; that he could neither sleep nor eat for the thoughts of it. His companions told him that the remedy for the complaint might easily be provided, and that, if he would go to the stable, and submit to be tied up, they would apply the punishment, the expectation of which caused him so much apprehension. This the lad immediately complied with; and the next morning, upon returning to his work, told them he was very glad it was over, as he had slept very comfortably.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Gaieties and festivities follow each other in rapid succession at this fashionable watering-place, which is now filled with visitors. A ball was given at the Shire-hall in Warwick, on Tuesday evening last, by the Odd Fellows, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, established by the Society, when upwards of six hundred persons were present. A grand *dejeûné* was served in sumptuous style, at the Regent Hotel here, on Thursday last, in honour of the nuptials of Blaney Townley Balfour, Esq., with Miss Reynell; the Earl and Countess of Ripon, Earl of Enniskillen, Hon. Lowry Cole, &c., being among the number of the guests. Doctor Jephson has distributed during the past week to the poor of the parish more than a thousand tickets for the supply of coals. The leaders of the beau monde have also lately, as usual at other seasonable acts of charity have been performed by the wealthier classes for the relief and comfort of the necessitous.

LIVERPOOL.—PROSECUTION FOR SABBATH-BREAKING.—Five cases of alleged Sabbath profanation were brought before Mr. Rushton, stipendiary magistrate, at the Police Court, and excited the attention of an immense number of the merchants and other inhabitants of the town, partly on account of the extraordinary and unusual nature of the proceedings themselves, and partly because Mr. R. Gladstone (the mayor of the borough, and the brother of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade) was one of the parties mainly interested in the result. His worship occupied a seat on the right of the bench, surrounded by several gentlemen. The first case investigated was that of Joseph Sheppard, a newsvendor, of Vauxhall-road, who had been summoned on a charge of having his shop open for the sale of the London journals and other publications on the preceding Sunday. This was the third occasion, during as many weeks, on which Sheppard had been summoned on a similar charge. On the two former occasions he had been fined in the penalty of 5*s.* for each offence, but on both he informed the court that it was utterly impossible for him to meet the demands of his customers unless his shop was open on the Sunday; that he was determined to keep it open, even though he should thereby subject himself to a 5*s.* penalty for every infraction of the act during the next twelve months; and that he could not understand why he, a poor man, should be singled out as an object of persecution, while the mayor was permitted with impunity to ride to and from church in his carriage, the public newsrooms of the town were kept open, and many of the more respectable of the inhabitants were allowed to indulge themselves in other practices on the Sabbath, of a like profanatory nature! Mr. Rushton, while he admitted the justness of this line of reasoning, and the necessity that existed for having caution exercised on the part of those who instituted prosecutions of the kind, declared, at the same time, that he had only to deal with such cases as might happen to be brought before him, and that as infractions of the act had taken place in that instance, the fines should be paid. Finding that he had been fined a second time, and wishing to bring the subject more at large before the public, Sheppard had summonses served this week upon William Spence, the mayor's coachman, for having driven his worship to and from church on Sunday last, and also upon John Jones, the master of the Exchange; David Hughes, the master of the Lyceum; and Edward Griffiths, the master of the Athenæum news-room, for having had those respective rooms open for public amusement and instruction upon Sunday last. This mode of retort upon Sheppard's part, which was rather unexpected, has evidently been compounded with a view of impressing what he calls "the persecution" carried on against himself. It appeared that the prosecution against Sheppard had been instituted by the churchwardens of the parish, and the case being clearly proved, he was fined five shillings. The case against the mayor's coachman was then proceeded with. Mr. Shuttleworth, the deputy town-clerk, who appeared on behalf of the defendant, contended that the latter was not a person within the meaning of the Act of Parliament under which the information had been laid. The act provided, that "no tradesman, artificer, workman, or labourer, or other persons," should exercise any business of their ordinary calling on the Lord's-day: but the defendant was neither a tradesman, an artificer, a workman, nor a labourer, and the words "or other person" had been held not to be applicable to coachmen. In the case of "Sanderman *v.* Beech," in the seventh volume of Barnewall and Cresswell, the court held that a stage coachman did not come within the act. Mr. Rushton said, under the authority of this decision he thought the present information could not be sustained. The other cases were then dismissed for want of sufficient proof, and the parties withdrew

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—Last week the butler of Sir Benjamin Hall, bart., hearing the report of a gun in the preserves, summoned the keepers and assistants, and went in pursuit of the parties. On arriving within a field or two of the place from whence the sound was heard, they met two men on the turnpike-road, whom they accused of having been shooting. On attempting to take them into custody, a fearful conflict took place, the men using the butts of their guns, knocking about them right and left. The head keeper and an assistant were both knocked down and much bruised. One of the men made his escape, and the other, Joseph Bailey, was eventually captured, after resisting until he had been repeatedly knocked down. The prisoner was examined before E. H. Phillips, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Jones, but being too much injured to be brought to the station-house, the magistrates kindly went to the White Lion, Pontypool, where the prisoner was in bed, and after hearing the evidence, fully committed him to Monmouth Gaol, to take his trial for a misdemeanour. The prisoner gave his name Joseph Bailey, but that he is also known as Joseph Jones. He is a powerful man, and evidently possessing considerable courage.

NORTHAMPTON.—THE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.—On Monday last, in the forenoon, a young woman, residing in the parish of Milton, with a view to self-destruction, threw herself into the Northampton arm of the Grand Junction Canal, a little above Miltonbridge. Most providentially (as nobody else was at hand) the dean of Peterborough (Dr. Butler), who was riding from Gayton to Northampton, arrived at the spot just in time to witness her last struggles, and see her sink beneath the surface. He immediately sprang into the water and effected the instantaneous rescue her, though in an insensible state, before life was extinct. After some time, having obtained assistance, he had her conveyed to the Navigation Inn, at no great distance from the spot, where, under the usual treatment, she was restored to animation and is now doing well. We understand that the cause of her rash conduct was distress of mind, aggravated by some sharp words which had passed between her and an acquaintance of her own sex. We are happy to learn that the dean, notwithstanding the severity of the cold and the length of time that he was in the water, has suffered no inconvenience.

SHEFFIELD.—STOPPAGE OF PARKER AND CO.'S BANK.—It is with unfeigned sorrow that we announce the most severe commercial calamity which has ever fallen upon the town of Sheffield, in the stoppage of the old established bank of Parker, Shore, and Co., which was officially notified a few days since. To those who are acquainted with banking affairs in Sheffield this announcement will be a matter of astonishment and deep regret. The senior partner, Mr. Parker, has for upwards of half a century been held in the highest respect and estimation by his townsmen, having discharged the duties of a magistrate during that long period; and, in troubled times, when decision and promptitude were required to suppress disturbances, or prevent disastrous consequences, he has faithfully performed the duties required of him, and in his official capacity has always tempered justice with mercy. His partners, the two most prominent in every public movement for the diffusion of civil and religious liberty; and when the claims of distress, either public or private, have been brought under their notice, their benevolence and kind sympathy have been manifested with a liberal and generous hand. A run on the other banks is anticipated, but we are glad to learn that they are prepared to meet all their liabilities, which will tend to preserve that confidence on which commercial affairs mainly depend. We have heard that circulars have been issued, announcing that arrangements are in progress for immediately re-opening the bank.

SURREY.—WHOLESALE SHEEP-STEALING.—Information has been received at the Croydon police-station of a daring robbery of nine sheep from the fold of Mr. George Langford, an extensive farmer, living at Farleigh, in Surrey. Sunday last was the day when the sheep were folded is at some distance from the homestead, and on the shepherd counting the flock he discovered that nine young ewes were missing. The sheep were traced across an adjoining field into the Addington Lodge Bottom-road, where they turned in the direction of the village of Addington, at least no evidence of further trace of them was lost. There must have been more than one person engaged in this robbery; and from the circumstance of no sheep answering the description of those stolen being seen upon any one of the roads in the vicinity, although active search has been immediately made, it is believed that they must have been carried away in a van, or some other vehicle of the same description, that being the mode now generally adopted by expert sheep-stealers to get away with their booty, which, by this means, is speedily conveyed to the London or other markets, without leaving any trace of its route. A reward of £30 has been offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

DEVONSHIRE.—DOING PENANCE.—The church of Heanton Punchardon on Sunday last was the scene of an unusual spectacle, a young woman (a farmer's daughter) having to do penance in pursuance of the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, in the cause of Martin *v.* Priscott; Miss Elizabeth Martin (daughter of the tenant of Heanton Court) being the plaintiff, and Miss Agnes Priscott the defendant. The grounds of action were certain defamatory expressions which the defendant had made use of to the plaintiff's prejudice. We are informed that the ceremony produced great excitement, a large concourse of the parishioners having crowded into the vestry to witness it; and the utmost exertions of the rector were insufficient to maintain the order becoming the sacred edifice.

WILTSHIRE.—FIRE CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.—The whole of the southern part of Wiltshire was visited on Monday night and early on Tuesday morning with a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, and a fire, caused by the lightning, broke out in a newly-erected barn and skilling, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Parham, of Knook, which were completely destroyed. There were four sheep in the skilling, and the poor animals were scorched to death. The barn, which was of extensive dimensions, and had only been finished last autumn, was consumed by the flames. The stock was insured in the Globe-office. The building (the property of Lord Heytesbury) was uninsured.

IRELAND.

EXAMPLE TO LANDLORDS.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has placed at the disposal of his Irish agent the sum of £1000, to be laid out in draining, under the guidance of an eminent agriculturist, whose services are to be employed in advancing the improvements of the farms, and the tenants are to have the benefit of earning this money among themselves.

In the matter of "Spread, a lunatic," the Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment a few days ago, said, "I could hardly have believed that such an outrage on humanity as is disclosed by the affidavits in this case could have been perpetrated at the present day. A gentleman of a highly respectable family, who is afflicted with insanity, was put under the care of a keeper appointed by persons of whom one of his brothers was appointed committee, and he placed the lunatic in a house in Cork. This unfortunate lunatic was found by two gentlemen who are magistrates in the county, and they immediately exerted themselves on his behalf. The lunatic was found by those gentlemen in an outhouse belonging to the man with whom he had been placed, and from the state of the roof there was access for the weather and the rain; and, though it was in the latter part of the year, he was stark naked, his legs chained and clenched together, and fastened to a chain not more than two feet in length, without even straw, and not able, on account of his chains, to lie down in such a way as to rest himself, and without power to move beyond the limit of the narrow circle which the chain would describe. Such were the circumstances in which, through the intervention, to say the least of it, of his brother, the lunatic lived. This is a case upon which, naturally, I have felt great pain on account of the family; but I felt bound to have it fully investigated and exposed, because I am afraid the evil exists to a considerable extent." His lordship then announced that it was his intention to carry into execution a series of arrangements which he thought would tend to secure to this unhappy class of persons much more care and attention than, in too many instances, they have heretofore experienced. He made no final order in the case before the court.

The sudden demise of Colonel Cuninghame, member for the county of Cavan, was reported in the *Mail* of Monday evening last, and a letter received from a correspondent, at Coothill, confirms the statement. The death of this lamented gentleman took place on Wednesday evening week, at half-past seven o'clock, caused by apoplexy.

On the morning of Wednesday week last the town of Monutrath was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement, in consequence of a report that two men had shot each other near the church. It was ascertained that one of the men was dead; and in the course of the day a coroner's inquest was held, when it appeared from the examination of witnesses that the deceased, named William Scully, went to bed in company with a lemon dealer, named Healy. They appeared on the best terms, and had been intimate for two years previously. Shortly after their going up stairs a man in the kitchen heard two heavy blows, and on going up with Delany (the owner of the house) they found the lemon dealer bleeding profusely. The deceased then came down stairs with a case of pistols, and shot himself in the kitchen. The jury returned a verdict of suicide and temporary insanity. The lemon dealer lies in a dangerous state, his skull being fractured.

At Belfast Quarter Sessions, last week, the assistant barrister, Mr. Freeman, disposed of 700 civil bill cases; amongst others, certain cases, at the suit of the Attorney-General, all of which he *dismissed*, as on a former occasion, on the ground of want of due notice to the parties defendant.

The Unitarian party among the Presbyterians have submitted to a decree against them in the case of Anderson *v.* Watson—a case on which many others are depending. The proposal to submit was made in the Court of Exchequer, but was made to a decree *without costs*, and on this point a warm discussion arose. Mr. Brooke, Queen's County, addressing the Court for the Trinitarians, said, it is hard, after paying £2,000 to gain your lordship's judgment—after spending five years in carrying on the case—to accept of an offer made at the last hour, and not to have that judgment which we really look for, not for the gratification of any particular feeling, in this case—for I pledge myself, if this were the only case on the subject, we never should have asked your lordships to say a word about it—but it is one of many cases. An arrangement was at last entered into which appeared satisfactory. The Unitarian party are likely to suffer severely in a pecuniary way by this decree.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE—EIGHTY MEN DROWNED.—The *Evening Mail* of Monday states, on the authority of a private corn speculant, that eighty poor fishermen lost their lives in the snow storm of Friday, off the Morne coast, in the County Down. The following is an extract from the letter referred to:—"DUNDRUM, Jan. 10th, 1843, Three o'Clock, P.M.—Friday morning was so very fine, that almost all the boats from Newcastle to Amlong went out to their fishing in the bay, where they had quite an uncommon take of fish. About noon it came on to blow, with snow. Up to four hour there are, I believe, seven boats from Newcastle and four from Amlong missing. They were skiffs, manned with about six hands each. Some of them were seen to go down by the crews of the boats which got in. One made for Killough, and sold five or six-and-twenty guillings' worth of fish there; in fact, I believe they were all heavily loaded. One boat drifted in, with two dead men in it. I think they reckon on a loss of 48 souls at Newcastle, and about 30 at Amlong,—or about 80 altogether; but I do not pretend to give you an official or accurate account of the numbers, only what appears to be the best, and least exaggerated. You can easily picture the state of the unfortunate widows and children along the coast. It is the most afflicting event that has ever occurred in this quarter."

The *Waterford Independent* states that the barque Santon, of Liverpool, Captain Haxtell, master, from Batavia to Liverpool, with rice, sugar, and saltpetre, was driven on shore at Ballytengue in a gale of wind on Saturday morning last, and became a complete wreck. After the vessel struck, the captain and three of the crew went into the cabin, and while there she heeled and went down. The other hands succeeded in reaching the shore.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—The imposition of the additional duty of a shilling on Irish spirits has had just the effect anticipated, viz., a vast increase in the manufacture of illicit whisky. In Mayo, and part of Galway, immense quantities of grain is converted into potteen, and in several instances very serious affrays have occurred between the smugglers and the revenue police. The most recent took place on Saturday last, on an island in the Shannon, near Lanesborough, where the police, in the act of seizing a still, were attacked by the people. One of the latter was shot dead, and several others wounded. The police expended all their ammunition (20 rounds), and I regret to say the commander of the party was very dangerously wounded, and is now lying in a very precarious state in the infirmary of the county Longford. Several of the police are very badly wounded.

THE NATIONAL BANK ROBBERY.—The long-protracted trial of Mr. Egan, for the robbery of the bank parcel, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday afternoon. At 11 o'clock Judge Jackson commenced his charge to the jury, and did not terminate till 2 o'clock. The jury then retired, and after 20 minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The announcement was received with great cheering.

MELANCHOLY INCIDENT. On the 21st of October, when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was in latitude 2 deg. 50 min south, longitude 65 deg. east, one of the boys fell from the bowsprit into the sea. Captain Naismith, the commander, who witnessed the accident, instantly leaped overboard, taking with him a rope made fast to the ship. He caught the boy, but unfortunately at the same time, let go the rope. The vessel, which had consi erable way on her at the time, soon drifted past. A boat was launched, however, and on reaching the spot the boy was found floating, apparently lifeless, but the captain had disappeared. The boy was taken on board, and after considerable exertions was restored to consciousness. The first words he uttered were exclamations of grief for the fate of his master, who had saved his life at the expense of his own. Captain Naismith, who was a native of Port Glasgow, was a most promising young seaman

EARTHQUAKE.—Extract of a letter dated Calcutta, Nov. 14 "We had an earthquake here on the 11th inst. It did not last more than one minute, which was quite long enough. I was reading up stairs, when I heard the shutters rattle, and the house rock and reel. I left my chair and ran down stairs. I do not think it lasted longer, it would have done great damage. For 15 minutes afterwards I felt the same sensation as after you have been electrified with the machine."

BEAUMONT SMITH.—Extract of a letter from Van Diemen's Land, dated July 14, 1842:—"Yesterday saw Beaumont Smith. The only remnant of the gentleman about him, in point of dress, was a black silk stock. His dress consisted of coarse grey trousers, jacket, and vest, with a leathern hat, and slop shoes. He seemed in better spirits than could have been expected, though ordered off, in measurably on his arrival at Hobart-town, to assist his fellow convicts in sinking a shaft in a coal mine. Times are altered. There is no respect of persons here."

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS. The state of society in Wales may surprise some of our English readers, especially when we acquaint them with the fact that there has been for some months past, in the neighbourhood of St. Clears, a mob of lawless depredators amounting to about 600, who assemble nightly for the purpose of destroying the turnpike-gates on the various lines of road in the neighbourhood of St. Clears. These ruffians are headed by a very tall man, dressed for disguise as a female who goes by the name of Rebecca, and his many of his associates are likewise dressed as females, the whole going have been christened Rebecca and her daughters.

THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA. A letter from Cologne states that the introduction of the *Leipzig Gazette* in Prussia has been taken out but that, in order to obtain the boon, it was found necessary to make the editor, who has given evidence of the power of M. Hergenhahn's letter.

Written and composed by

J. AUGUSTINE WADE,

AUTHOR AND COMPOSER OF "MEET ME BY MOONLIGHT," &c. &c. &c.

Andante con tenerezza.

VOICE.

PIANOFORTE.

Though fair may be the morn - ing light, It ne'er hath charms for

me; For then goes bound - ing from my sight Thy barque, love, o'er the sea! I sit and watch with

tear - ful eyes, Its dark sail fade a - way, And feel that all on earth I prize Has left me for a

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day! And feel that all on earth I prize Has left me for a day!
2d Verse.
A day! how small, in Time's a-mount, That lit-tle space ap-
f
p
-pears To those who have no cause to count The mo-ments by their tears! There's not a bird in
dis-tance dark Doth flit a-long the spray, But Hope ex-claims, "It is the barque That left our isle to-
day!" But Hope ex-claims, "It is the barque That left our isle to-day!"
cres.
3d Verse.
At length, when o'er the East-ern hills The cres-cent star doth
f
p
The Accompaniment to the Third Verse same as the First.
move, And e'en thy barque's dun can-vass fills With te-le-graphs of love! Oh, could'st thou know the
rallen.
tempo
joys that wake At that heart-wel-come ray, Thou wouldst not for one hour for-sake Thy love, much less a
day! Thou wouldst not for one hour for-sake Thy love, much less a day!

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22. Third Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 23. Duke of Kent died, 1820.
TUESDAY, 24. J. Fox born, 1749.
WEDNESDAY, 25. Conversion of St. Paul.
THURSDAY, 26.—Edward Gibbon died, 1794.
FRIDAY, 27.—Duke of Sussex born, 1773.
SATURDAY, 28.—Peter the Great died, 1725.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mr. Fall," Chesterfield, who expresses himself in such eulogistic terms of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is thanked for his attention.

"Mr. Bewsey," Liverpool. This gentleman, whose exertions on behalf of Miss Tuffs are really very creditable to his nature, has our best wishes for his success, as being employed in a truly laudable and benevolent undertaking; but we must decline complying with his request, for reasons which it is unnecessary to state particularly.

"Hornsey Road."—A Constant Subscriber is entitled to receive the print from his newsman, who has had it from the office.

"F. R. S."—We are thanks; but we have the book already in our possession. We are unable to answer his query with certainty.

"J. B."—Kilcullen.—His suggestion shall be attended to.

"F. C. N."—It is impossible.

"George Pewter" under consideration.

"H. D. C." is difficult to please, and therefore a compliment from so grave a critic is doubly sizable.

"Philanthropos," Glasgow.—We should be happy to comply with our correspondent's request, did we think that we should thereby serve the benevolent cause of want and disseminate information which he espouses; but the thing has been done so often, that we consider it unnecessary.

"S. B." should wait till the sky falls, when he will be spared the trouble of repairing to Leadenhall-market.

"Mr. Manfill," Lewes, has our thanks.

"Critic," Edinburgh.—We are happy to deserve the good opinion of our subscribers in the northern Athens.

"Mr. G. Hardman," Bury.—We really do not know.

Our Brook-green correspondent is very obliging. The object of his solicitude has not been lost sight of.

"J. V. T."s" equation is too long and not suitable. "It's a way they have in the army."

"C. P." Leamington.—Please send the drawings.

"G. H."—In case of special licence, the period of residence is immaterial.

"H. P." Perfectly.

"J. W." Newcastle-on-Tyne. A half year's subscription.

Our Sheffield Correspondent has our thanks. The drawing shall appear.

"H. B."—Yes.

"A Subscriber," Gloucester-place, from the tone of the epistle, must be a very charming person.

"Cuntab" is under consideration.

We cannot answer "M."s" query.

"A Subscriber," Hertford.—The intention is not abandoned. The same answer will apply to "W. H," Clapton.

"G. D. L."s" suggestions shall have early attention; as shall also the letter of "Incognita."

"Rookie," Chatham.—The appointment would be valid, but he cannot be a witness to the will.

"T. J. H."—Through the agent who supplies the paper.

"Mr. Whittaker," who writes from Ballina, can hardly be a native of a country so proverbial for generosity as Ireland. He sends us a shilling for two prints and two copies of the paper.

"A. A," Clapton.—The charge was correct.

Persons wishing to have their prints coloured should apply to Mr. Moore, print publisher, St. Martin's-lane.

"A Subscriber," Woolwich. We know nothing of the society referred to.

"V. E." has our thanks. Procure an "Illustrated" cover, and any bookbinder can do it.

In answer to a host of correspondents, we beg to state once for all, that the prints were in every instance supplied to the newsmen with the papers, and if any of them have been withheld from the subscribers, we regret that, having fulfilled our engagements to the letter, we have no control over the circumstance.

"A Constant Subscriber," Brighton. The adversary may claim the pawn if he chooses.

"R. Heywood," of Lancashire, and all others whom it may concern are referred to that the payment of six months' subscription in advance will entitle the subscriber to a copy of the print.

A friendly correspondent corrects an error into which we were led in our last with regard to the Old Tom of Lincoln, which, it appears, was not by twenty hundred weight as heavy as the new bell, which weighs five tons eight hundred weight.

*** Many persons having expressed great disappointment during the week at not being able to obtain the bound volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we beg to state that the entire supply was so eagerly bought up on Saturday last, that not a single copy remained after that day. Arrangements, however, are in progress for reprinting the whole of the back numbers; and we hope in the course of a fortnight at furthest to be able to meet the demand. In this case no blame whatever attaches to the newsagents, and we therefore trust that our friends, under the circumstance, will wait with patience. The Portfolios and Covers will be also ready.

☞ The beautiful ballad entitled "Absence of a Day," by WADE, which will be found in our present number, will be sung by Mrs. ALFRED SHAW at some early concerts, that lady having kindly undertaken to lend it the aid of her splendid powers.

*** The selling price of Part VII. is Three Shillings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843.

There are few subjects more worthy the attention of the statesman, or which demand it more speedily than that of emigration. In whatever light we view it, whether as regards its bearing on the welfare of the mother country, of her numerous and valuable colonies, or of the emigrant himself, it is great and important. The evils which have ensued from the neglect of the Government, and the inefficient measures adopted for the superintendence of emigration, are so serious that some measure on the subject is imperatively called for during the next session of Parliament.

What that measure should be in its details it is not for us to point out, but it is evident that means much more stringent than any that have hitherto been employed must be resorted to in order to the selection of classes of emigrants adapted to the wants of the various colonies, as well as to secure proper comfort to the emigrant on his passage, and due care for his wants after his arrival at his destination. Abuses without number have sprung up under the present system, to which the pruning-knife must be unsparingly applied. The conduct of emigration has been left in the hands of jobbing companies or individual speculators, who have revived the worst practices of the cramps of former days, when British subjects were deported to the plantations of America or the West Indies to perish under a burning sun and the attacks of tropical disease. The operations of these selfish and designing men can hardly be said to have been controlled in any manner at all effectual by the appointment of an emigration agent at several of the seaports; further powers must be called into action, and municipal or county boards must be entrusted with this duty under fit regulations. The mischiefs attendant on the absence of proper control have not been less remarkable during the voyage, in which the emigrant is exposed to privations, nay to positive dangers and miseries which seem almost to recal the horrors of the slave-trade and the middle-passage. Crowded and unhealthy ships, which are often mere dens of filth and nastiness, scanty and unwholesome provisions, combined with the inconveniences inevitable on every sea-voyage, make but a bad preparation for the labours and hardships he is to undergo in a new and untried country. It will be necessary most strictly to bind down companies and private merchants as to the number of passengers, the size and quality of the ships (for hitherto the greed and avarice of the speculating have induced them to select worn-out hulks, little better than so many tubs, or sieves, or rotten egg-shells), and the allowance of provisions. Again, Government ought to provide with all care that the emigrants shall be well attended to on their arrival in Canada or Australia. Exhausted by the fatigues of the voyage, they are generally unfit to enter immediately on a course of hard and unremitting labour, while the scantiness of their funds, nay, the utter state of destitution in which too many find themselves, render it impossible for them to subsist on their own resources. What has been the treatment which they have up to this time experienced? They are crowded into miserable and unwholesome "barracks," as they are termed, where the scanty and precarious fare of the pauper is all that is allotted to them, till they are fortunate enough to procure employment. There are two parties on this question, as on so many others. There are some who think that emigration cannot be carried too far, and that you have only to land your men on some desert shore, when they will, by art magic we suppose, forthwith cause the wilderness to blossom like the rose, while the mother country derives from their removal blessings unnumbered, in relief from the pressure of superabundant population, and the diminution of superfluous mouths. There are others who would discourage emigration altogether, denouncing the expectations of the labourer, and his desire to improve his condition, as wild and visionary, and all prospect of benefit, whether to the mother country or the colony, as chimerical. We are of neither sect. We believe that emigration, under due superintendence, may be made a most important instrument of national advancement and prosperity; and we wish to see this superintendence efficaciously applied. There ought to be constant communication between the home and the colonial authorities as to the state of the colony, the field for employment, and the demand for labour. The intelligence supplied ought instantly to be disseminated through the districts to which intending emigrants belong, and steps taken to contract or extend the supply of labour according to circumstances. We observe that the last Sydney papers are full of accounts tending to show that the market for labour is overstocked, and that emigrants have in consequence been reduced to the extremity of distress, only exchanging one set of evils for another, yet hardly more than a year has elapsed since the same journals were filled with cries for labourers, and bitter reproaches of the home Government for neglecting to supply them. We remember well being present during a discussion in the House of Commons in 1841, when Lord Mahon described the difficulty of obtaining labourers in Australia in the most pathetic terms, and asserted that the colonists were absolutely reduced to distress from their inability to supply their wants. This incontestably proves the necessity of creating some such machinery as we have endeavoured to point out, or of adding greater means of usefulness to whatever may exist.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

We had last week the gratification of acknowledging our obligations to several of the leading London Journals for the very handsome and flattering manner in which they had thought proper to notice the exertions of the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and we have this week a similar duty to discharge towards our brethren of the provincial press and sister kingdom, from whom we have received an unanimous verdict of approval, couched in such terms that it really looks like egotism to quote their opinions. The sin of vanity, however, is much less heinous than that of ungratitude, and in this dilemma we cannot hesitate on which horn to impale ourselves. From all parts of the civilized globe, and from all parties, whatever their political shade or colour, have we received those flattering testimonials to our merits (which can only serve to stimulate us to future exertions); but our space precludes the possibility of quoting more than the few following, which may be taken as fairly indicative of the general tone with which our labours have been hailed. Our country friends will perhaps excuse us for giving the *pas* to our adopted distinguished evening contemporary the *Globe*.

From the *Globe*.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is *unique* in its character and design. The proprietors select the most interesting subjects connected with the passing events of the day, and supply a series of beautifully executed wood engravings, accompanied by letter-press descriptions, to illustrate and perpetuate their occurrence. In addition to the enterprise which marks the progress of this weekly publication, its proprietors have shown their sense of the patronage their undertaking has obtained from the public, by presenting their regular subscribers with a colossal engraving from a steel plate, the superior execution of which must have cost a very considerable sum; the value of each impression, on a moderate estimate, must go far to equal the sum of the entire cost of the journal from the publication of its first number. We draw attention to the journal as meriting unqualified approval; and invite an inspection of the engraving, which is exhibited in the window of the office, in justification of the terms of praise to which we have felt impelled to speak of it.

From the *Hereford Journal*.

The enterprise of the British press in procuring information is admitted on all hands, but it was reserved for the LONDON NEWS to go far beyond all its compeers in pictorial embellishment. "London in 1842," a view taken from the summit of the Duke of York's column, is not merely remarkable for its gigantic dimensions, but for the correctness and delicacy of its details. It is worthy of an elegant frame, and a place in the library or sitting room. Besides this engraving, Nos. 35 and 36, with the supplement, are adorned with an almost endless variety of superior pictorial embellishments.

From the *Derby Mercury*.

In an age like the present, remarkable for the abundant resources to which the intellectual and inquiring mind may have recourse for increasing knowledge and information, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must be acknowledged to be without a rival. Valuable as an historical record of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland, and as a faithful delineation of the times in which we live, it abounds in less with spirit-stirring anecdote and affecting incident of every-day occurrence. The magic influence of its pictorial embellishments, alone, cannot but create the most pleasing interest in its favour in the general sentiments and opinions of its readers. We particularly recommend the volume for the past year, if appropriately bound, as admirably adapted for a Christmas present to the young of both sexes, certain that they will be delighted with its perusal, while, at the same time, it will form a useful and attractive addition to their libraries, and prove an entertaining companion in a lady's boudoir, or drawing-room.

From the *Liverpool Courier*.

Decidedly the most spirited literary effort of the day is the getting-up of the above periodical, the plan of which is as novel as the execution is beautiful. The design, indeed, is one which could scarcely fail to be successful, combining, as it does, information on the passing topics of the day with pictorial representations, and thereby appealing to two of the strongest of the popular appetites, curiosity and the love of amusement. The only marvel is, how it can answer the purposes of the publishers, seeing the enormous expense they must be at, for a continued weekly succession of new cuts. By a most extended circulation alone can they possibly be remunerated; and we cannot doubt but in this they will not be disappointed. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is honourably distinguished from many of the popular periodicals of the metropolis, and may safely be admitted into any family, being not less unexceptionable in its tone than it is attractive in its aspect.

From the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*.

We have been favoured with a map of London, presented by the spirited proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers. This artistical production is really of a first-rate character, and gives a convincing evidence of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood engraving.

From the *Western Luminary*.

VIEW OF LONDON.—We have been much gratified with a sight of a new view of London, recently published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It was taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest is well brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. As a work of art this picture deserves to be most favourably spoken of, and the proprietors of the LONDON NEWS are entitled to great credit for their liberality and spirit in bringing it out. But apart from itself we are glad of an opportunity of saying a word in commendation. Its illustrations are executed with great skill, and its epitome of the news of the week is very full and correct.

From the *Liverpool Chronicle*.

We suppose the paper appellated the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now known to everybody, and purchased by almost everybody; if not, we would direct the commencement at once, for every body ought to be in possession of so rich a fund of art as it embodies. Unlike the generality of illustrated works, the subjects get better and better, both as regards finish and design. The views of London, given with the final number for 1842, are beautifully and correctly engraved, and are of themselves prodigies of art. We wish the proprietors of this spirited paper all the success they deserve, and feel assured that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will outwing and outlast all the *ephemera* of the day.

From the *Liverpool Albion*.

We believe that all our readers have either seen or heard of this paper, which has recently been making such creditable efforts to gain public favour that it has become popular throughout the three kingdoms, and we have even read its praises in the journals of the West Indies and of North America. All who have seen the numerous illustrations published in each number must be aware of their great excellence. The artists employed must be individuals of high ability, for the freedom, grace, and boldness displayed are indications not only of long practice, but of great genius. In addition to the lavish embellishments given in each number, the proprietors have recently presented their subscribers with two superb views of "The Queen and Royal Consorts of England," which ought to be preserved with extreme care, as they are certainly extraordinary specimens of art.

From the *Bristol Gazette*.

It is really, in this age of puffery and pretension, quite refreshing to be able to speak sincerely in terms of praise of a new publication, and we are able to do so most unqualifiedly of this work. It is unique in its conception, design, and execution; bringing the aid of the pencil to the description of the press and a great variety of beautifully executed wood-engravings illustrative of the different subjects treated of. In fine, we consider the ILLUSTRATED NEWS one of the best and cheapest publications of its kind.

From the *Ulster Times*.

LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.—Some months since a weekly newspaper was established in London, called the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which professedly, or rather, at its commencement promised to present, the rare attraction of combining pictorial illustrations of public events and of the scenes of their occurrence. We confess we were anything but sanguine of its success when looking over the first number, and less so when we obtained the first number, as the literary matter was excellent, well selected, and well arranged, and the illustrations really admirable. We could not even conceive how the proprietor would contrive to remunerate himself for the immense outlay of capital which was evidently required to support, weekly, the talent which the first number displayed. In fact, we concluded that it was merely a gudgeon thrown out to catch the whole, and that each succeeding publication would be inferior to its predecessor, until eventually it would die a natural death. From a feeling of curiosity we continued to purchase the paper, and we were so much pleased as astonished to observe, that, instead of diminishing, it was weekly increasing in beauty and strength. Every subject of popular interest for the time we found illustrated in a manner which did credit to works of a very ambitious class; and not those alone, but foreign scenery, metropolitan churches, public characters, nooks and corners of old England, came from the hands of the artist with surpassing merit, and delicacy of finish. The publisher, however, although his readers were getting treble value for their money, considered that at the close of the year he would treat them to a *bonne bouche*, surpassing anything they had previously received from his hands, and accordingly, with an enterprise seldom, if ever, equalled by a weekly paper, he engaged M. Claudet with his Daguerreotype apparatus, perched him on the top of the Duke of York's column, and from the view there taken produced the most accurate, and decidedly one of the most admirably-executed pictures of London we have ever seen. In the *Times*, *Herald*, and *Post*, we observe the achievement noticed in terms of the highest eulogy; but in those notices in no more favourable than they are, they would not have exceeded the truth. We feel gratified in having it in our power to recommend this agreeable and benign newspaper to public attention, as well on account of its literature as of the variety and beauty of its illustrations.

From the *Somerset County Gazette*.

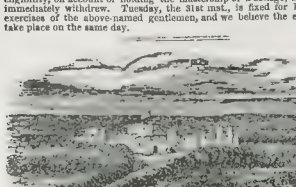
NEW VIEW OF LONDON. We have received a copy of the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly newspaper of considerable ability, embellished with a variety of wood-cuts, accompanied with an engraving on one enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is cleverly executed, every object of interest is neatly defined, and the most remarkable features of Modern Babylon are at once recognised.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, JAN. 14.—This day, being the first day of Hilary Term, a congregation was holden, at which the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts—Henry George Maddleton Pretyman, Oriel, Grand Compounder; Rev. John Ratcliffe Pretyman, Trinity, Grand Compounder; Rev. George Smith, Magdalen Hall; William George Henderson, Demy of Magdalen; Rev. Henry Randall, Fellow of Brasenose. Bachelors of Arts—George Bayley, New Inn Hall, Grand Compounder; John Benne Hilton and George Augustus Oldne, University; Edward Browne Heawood, Christ Church, Joseph Smith, Magdalen Hall; Frederick John Vipan, Wadham; John Crosier Hilliard, St. John's.

CAMBRIDGE.—ELECTION TO PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY. On Tuesday last the electors (viz., the Vice Chancellor, the Provost of King's College, the President of Queen's College, the Masters of St. John's and Christ's Colleges, with the two Senior Fellows of Trinity College) and the Registrary met in the schools, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the decla-

ration of the candidates for the Regius Professorship of Divinity, vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. Thomas Turton, D.D., Dean of Westminster. The following reverend divines declared themselves candidates:—1. The Rev. William Hodge Mill, D.D.; 2. The Rev. Alfred Olivant, D.D.; 3. The Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Jun., D.D., Head Master of Harrow. It was the intention of Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, to have offered himself as a candidate, as we have before intimated to our readers, but one of the electors having entered a protest as to that eminent divine's eligibility, on account of holding the mastership of a college, Dr. Graham immediately withdrew. Tuesday, the 31st inst., is fixed for hearing the exercises of the above-named gentlemen, and we believe the election will take place on the same day.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Claremont, Sunday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal suite, attended divine service. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated.—Archdeacon Wilberforce arrived at Claremont on Saturday, and had the honour of joining the royal circle at dinner in the evening. The venerable archdeacon remained at Claremont after divine service, and dined with the royal party.

Monday.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson, went out shooting in the morning in Claremont Park. In the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and attended by the royal suite, left Claremont, escorted by a party of Hussars, for Windsor Castle.

Windsor, Monday Evening.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, arrived at the castle from Claremont at twenty minutes past four o'clock, escorted by a party of the 2nd Life Guards. The Duchess of Norfolk, General Wemyss, and the Hon. C. A. Murray, followed in a second carriage and four.—Baron Gerstdorff, the Saxon Minister, and Sir H. Wheatley, arrived at the castle, on a visit to her Majesty.—The Duke of Norfolk was expected to arrive at the castle on a visit to her Majesty, but his Grace was prevented by a severe cold. The royal dinner party at the castle in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, Baron Gerstdorff, Lord Rivers, Mr. O. Gore, Colonel Bouverie, General Wemyss, Sir H. Wheatley, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pratorius.

Windsor, Tuesday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out in the royal pleasure-grounds.—In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie.—The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have been taken an airing.—Sir H. Wheatley left this morning.—The Duchess of Norfolk and Lord Rivers went to town, but returned to the castle to dinner.

The court, according to the present arrangements, will leave Windsor for Buckingham Palace on Saturday, the 28th instant.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of taking frequent excursions to sea during the coming summer, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, in order to give them the benefit of the sea air. The Victoria and Albert Royal yacht, now building at Pembroke, is expected to be complete, and perfectly equipped for sea and the reception of her Majesty, by the latter end of June. Her internal arrangements will be far superior, and much more commodious, than those of the Royal George. It is understood that she will be placed under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and that she will be manned by the officers and crew of the Royal George, many of whom are well known to the Queen having formerly sailed in the Emerald with her Majesty, when she was Princess Victoria. Portsmouth, we believe, will be the station of the new yacht, it being considered the most convenient for her Majesty's embarkation on her aquatic excursions. Her Majesty will be enabled to leave Windsor in the morning, take an excursion to sea or round the Isle of Wight, and be back at the castle to dinner in the evening. Either the Chertsey or Farnborough station, on the south-western line of railway, will be the point selected, as being the nearest to Windsor. It is said that the Queen's first trip in the Victoria and Albert will be to Dublin, at which time caused the noble and gallant lord considerable pain and inconvenience. The contusions he received by the accident were on the right shoulder, the same side he lost his arm at Waterloo.

Baron de Talleyrand, appointed to succeed M. Vaudriel as attaché to the French embassy, arrived at Manchester House on Saturday, and on Tuesday made visits to the whole of the *corps diplomatique*.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived in town at three o'clock on Monday, from Strathfieldsaye, in good health.

The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived in town from Dalkeith Palace, by railroad, for the season. The duchess is at Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marchioness of Lothian.

The Late Countess Munster.—The will of the Countess Munster has been proved in Doctors' Commons by Lord De Lisle, General Wyndham, and Mr. Cameron, the executors. Her ladyship gives to her three younger sons £50,000, the remainder of her property to her eldest son, the present earl; her daughters, the two Ladies Fitzclarence, having been separately provided for by their maternal grandfather, the late Earl of Egremont.

Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Wharncliffe will give his annual banquet to the ministers and great officers of state on Saturday, the 28th instant, at Wharncliffe-house, on the occasion of selecting the sheriffs for the present year.

Count Schonnenegre, the Hanoverian minister, had the honour of entertaining the Duke of Cambridge at dinner on Monday, in Grosvenor-place.

Baron de Nieumann, the Austrian minister; the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and a select party, were invited to meet his Royal Highness.

Windsor, Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Home Park and Slopes. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and attended by the Earl of Morton, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Hon. C. A. Murray, shot in the forest and preserves. The Baron Gerstdorff, the Saxon minister, took his departure from the castle this morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, joined the royal dinner circle at the castle in the evening.

Sir Robert Peel gave the first Cabinet dinner this season on Wednesday evening at his residence in Whitehall-gardens. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Earl of Haddington, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, were present. Major Selwyn, R.E., had the honour of dining with Lord Stanley at the Colonial-office. Capt. Seagram, R.N., had also an interview with his lordship. Cards for a full-dress parliamentary dinner party have been issued by Sir Robert Peel for his private residence in Whitehall-gardens, on the 1st of February, the day preceding the meeting of Parliament. Despatches from the Governor of Malta were received on Wednesday at the Colonial-office. The Duke of Wellington will entertain the members of the Cabinet on Wednesday next, at Apsley House. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are entertaining a large party at Broadlands, the noble viscount's seat near Romsey. His lordship has re-engaged the Earl of Chichester's mansion on Carlton-house-terrace, and it is at present undergoing internal repairs for the approaching season. Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., who has been sojourning for some time past with Sir Robert Gordon at Vienna, is expected at Argyll House, the Earl of Aberdeen's, in the course of the next week.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Meeting of Parliament.—The following official summons has been issued by Lord John Russell, as leader of the Opposition:—"January, 1843.—Lord John Russell presents his compliments to ——, and takes the liberty of informing him that questions of importance, affecting the state of the country, will be brought forward at the *commencement* of the session, which opens on Thursday, February 2."

On Tuesday last a meeting of the Court of Aldermen was held for the despatch of business, when Sir Peter Laurie brought forward the subject of wood paving, the substitution of which for stone he considered fraught with the greatest mischief and danger. The worthy alderman then proceeded to point out the objectionable features of the plan, and was warmly seconded in his views by Alderman Gibbs and Copeland. It was finally agreed that a substantive motion on the subject should be brought forward on a future occasion.

We have been requested to correct some inaccuracies which appeared in our description of the Great Northern steamer in our last number. The depth of the hold was stated at 50 feet, but it is in reality only 26½, and the rate of speed, which was stated to be 13½ knots, should be only 8½.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The following Ministers were present:—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The Ministers assembled at half-past three o'clock. The Council broke up at five o'clock.

A deputation from the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, Tower division, consisting of Sir William Clay, Bart.; Colonel Wood, M.P.; Messrs. Offer, Black, and Gingell, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

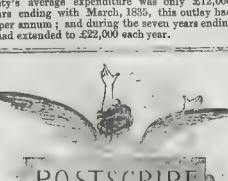
Impending Hurricane.—Alarming Increase of Land Sharks.—One hundred and forty-five gentlemen have given the regular notices of their intending to apply during the present (Hilary) term to be admitted to practice as attorneys of the Court of Queen's Bench. And there are also twenty-eight notices of applications for re-admission.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.—On Wednesday morning a man, named James Beeby, aged 25, living at No. 32, Wynyatt-street, Goswell-street-road, attempted to destroy himself with a carving-knife, with which he cut the radial artery of each wrist. Finding that the blood flowed but slowly, he placed the point of the knife beneath the sixth rib of his left side, and thrust the blade to the haft into his body in an upward direction. The material substance of the heart escaped, but the weapon divided one of its arteries, and penetrated the left lobe of the lung. Mr. Tarnton, surgeon, of Goswell-street, who had dressed the man's wounds, has little or no hope of his recovery, as the strong probability is that internal bleeding must destroy life. Not long after the commission of the desperate act Beeby became sensible, and expressed the strongest sorrow and contrition for his sinful folly.

The awful loss of life which has lately taken place on the French coast seems to be attributable in a great measure to the want of ordinary precautions against such calamities as those that have recently happened. It does not appear that arrangements for affording assistance from the shore have been effected on the French coast since the loss of the Reliance. Unless the subject is followed up it is probable that no alteration in the lights exhibited will follow the recent dreadful wreck of the Conqueror. It would seem that humanity is not sufficient inducement for enforcing domestic regulations in matters of this kind; but as the interests of ship-owners and underwriters have been affected, it is to be hoped they will proceed to devise some means for preventing future sacrifices of life, which are accompanied by a loss of property.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Monday last a Special Meeting of the Proprietors of the London and Birmingham Railway was held at Euston-square, for the purpose of authorising the directors to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session to make a branch line from the Blisworth station, in the county of Northampton, to the city of Peterborough. A series of resolutions was passed, empowering the directors to raise the required sum, which was intended to form an integral portion of the capital of the main line in a certain amount of shares, to be divided rateably and at par amongst the proprietors.——A Quarterly Court of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held on Monday, for the purpose of granting relief to deserving objects, when upwards of eighty applications received assistance.——Lord Huntingtower passed his final examination before the Commissioner of Bankruptcy (Fonblanque) on Monday last. His lordship's examination disclosed an excess of gullibility hardly to be credited in any one outside the walls of a lunatic asylum.——Ilford Church was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning last, in consequence of the mismanagement of a stove, but owing to the exertions of the police, and some farm labourers, the flames were extinguished before any damage was incurred.——A numerous and respectable meeting of the rate-payers of Hammersmith was held on Monday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the vexatious and oppressive nature and character of the income-tax, and of the machinery alike unequal, unfair, and inquisitorial, by which the odious impost is inflicted upon a too generous and too confiding public; and also the expediency of adopting petitions to the House of Legislature for its *immediate* repeal. The chair was taken by Mr. Churchwarden Fowell, and a series of spirited resolutions were unanimously adopted.——The half-yearly meeting of the London Coffee and Eating-House Keepers' Association was held at Anderton's Hotel, in Fleet-street, on Monday last, when it appeared that nearly a thousand pounds had been invested in the funds on behalf of the institution.——A man named William Feltham, was killed in Portland-place during the hurricane on Friday week, by the falling of a chimney-pot.——On Monday a mad bull broke away from Smithfield-market, and injured several persons in the course of his furious career; he was at last hemmed in by the police in Wilmington-square where he was ultimately destroyed.——Messrs. Seed and Co., of Addington, cotton-spinners, were convicted last week before Messrs. Ferrand, M·P., Ellis, and Greenwood, of having shamefully overworked several of the girls employed in their factory, and were fined in full penalties in each case, amounting altogether to £125.——During the storm on Friday morning the new mill, belonging to Mr. Ashby, on Warlingham-common, was struck by lightning, and seriously injured.——Lord Clive was on Monday last unanimously elected M.P. for the Northern division of Shropshire, in the room of the present Lord Hill, elevated to the peerage by the death of the late Commander-in-chief.——A numerously attended meeting of the London Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of adopting means for promoting the objects of the society in China, when a series of resolutions were adopted, and a collection made in aid of the missionary labours.——The first meeting for the season of the Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday at the society's rooms, in Regent-street, when an elegant show of flowers was exhibited. The prizes awarded were—the Silver Knightian medal to Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for a specimen of Dendrobium nobile, and Messrs. Lucombe and Price, of Exeter, for an orchidaceous plant; silver Banksian medals to Mr. Green, gardener to Sir Edmund Antrobus, for Euphorbia jacquiniflora, and Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, for an Epidendrum, and Mr. Moore, for pears.——William Cantwell, a soldier in custody on a charge of attempting to murder Elizabeth Magnus, the barmaid at the Auction Mart Tavern, was again brought before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday last, but, the unfortunate woman not being yet sufficiently recovered to give evidence, the prisoner was remanded for another fortnight.——Another claimant to the freedom property of the late James Wood, of Gloucester, has arisen in the person of John Wood, of Brierly-hill, Staffordshire, and the case is to come before the public at the next assizes, in the shape of an ejectment process.——The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the St. Katharine Docks was held at the dock-house on Tuesday last, when a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the half year ending 31st December was declared.——The annual general meeting of the Society of the Civil Engineers was held on Tuesday evening last, when a satisfactory account of the progress of the institution for the past year was placed before the members.——At the quarterly court of the Royal Hospitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell held on Monday, after an animated discussion, it was resolved, by a majority of 20 to 16, that reporters for the press should be admitted at the future quarterly court. In the present state of the public mind upon the subject of the treatment of lunatics, this is a most important concession to public opinion, and likely to be attended with very advantageous results, in affording opportunities for the promulgation of the great improvements now making in the management of that hospital.——The officers and company lately paid off from the Acorn, 16, sloop, will be paid on and after the 26th inst. the prize money arising from the capture, in October, 1840, of the Portuguese slave-vessel Rahanana. The following are the proportions:—Commander, £104 13s. 10½d.; first class, £39 10s. 5½d., second class, £21 17s. 10½d.; third class £11 18s. 11½d.; fourth class, £7 19s. 3½d.; fifth class, £3 19s. 7½d.; sixth class, £2 13s. 1d.; seventh class, £1 6s. 6½.——On Tuesday last a young woman named Sarah Compton committed suicide by swallowing oxalic acid. No cause was assigned for the fatal deed.——A meeting of the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches and Chapels, was held at the Society's Chambers on Monday last, the Lord Bishop of Rochester in the chair. It appeared that during the seven years, ending with March, 1838, the society's average expenditure was only £12,000; during the seven years ending with March, 1835, this outlay had increased to £14,000 per annum; and during the seven years ending with March, 1842, it had extended to £22,000 each year.



Friday Evening.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. E. DRUMMOND.

At a quarter to four o'clock, on Friday afternoon, as Mr. Edward Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, was passing from Charing-cross towards the Treasury, he was shot at by a person, who looked like a gentleman's servant. The ball took effect behind the shoulder. The assassin drew a second pistol, but a policeman who was passing seized his arm, the pistol was discharged, and the ball struck the pavement.

Upon our reporter proceeding to Gardner's-lane police-station, to which the assassin was removed, he was informed by the constable on duty that no information would be afforded until such time as the case had undergone a preliminary investigation before Mr. Mayne, or some other of the Police Commissioners. The prisoner was described as a person whose garments were what is termed "shabby genteel," and had no trace of insanity in his manner or bearing. The greatest excitement prevails in the whole neighbourhood, and throughout the lower part of the Strand and Whitehall, and various and wild surmises are afloat as to the motive that could induce the attempt, some attributing it to private revenge, and others to politics, Mr. Drummond being secretary to the Premier.

The police authorities declined to give the prisoner's name, or afford the slightest information relative to the matter, previous to the investigation before Mr. Mayne.

Subsequently the man was examined at the police-office. He gives the name of Daniel M'Naughton, but will not state any reason for the act. The bullet has not yet been extracted, and fears are entertained that the wound is of a dangerous character. He is about twenty-three years of age, and of a gentlemanly appearance. Various rumours are afloat, such as being taken for Sir R. Peel, or the act being committed by a discharged clerk; but none can be traced to any authentic source.

Windsor, Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their accustomed early walk in the Home Park. Her Majesty honoured Sir George Hayter, M.A.S.L., by sitting to him for a whole-length portrait in the robes of the order of the Garter. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out hunting with the harriers, accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch, and attended by Colonel Bouverie, General Wemyss, Mr. G. C. Anson, and the Hon. C. A. Murray; they met at Bishopsgate, and had excellent sport. The Duchess of Norfolk left the castle for London, in consequence of the continued illness of the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. F. G. Moon had the honour to lay before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for their inspection, the magnificent present of a large brilliant, splendidly set in gold, and also a gold pencil-case of considerable value, which his Majesty Louis Philippe has conferred on Mr. Moon the high honour of presenting him, as a mark of admiration of his work of the "Holy Land," by David Roberts, R.A. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Isabella Wemyss, Miss Gurney, and Colonel Reid, joined the royal circle at the castle at dinner.

Sir George Clerk and Sir Thomas Fremantle transacted business with Sir R. Peel on Friday morning, at the right hon. baronet's residence at Whitehall-gardens.

Lord Granville Somerset had a long interview with Sir James Graham on Friday morning at the Home Office.

The grand jury for the county of Middlesex were sworn on Friday morning before Mr. Justice Patteson in the Court of Queen's Bench. His lordship shortly addressed them on the nature of the public duty they were called upon to perform. He was not aware that any case of difficulty would be presented for their consideration.

Owing to the dense fog which prevailed on Thursday, there were very few arrivals and departures of the foreign and other steamers, and, with two or three exceptions, the Woolwich and Greenwich steamvessels were laid up.

On Thursday night the annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School, took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The ball was opened by Mr. Walter, the Governor of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, and Miss Walter; Mr. Kemble Price, jun., son of the governor-elect, and Miss Kemble. Numerous agreeable card parties, formed chiefly by the senior part of the assembly, were distributed over the rooms, and there was nothing wanting to complete the satisfaction of old and young. At twelve o'clock, tickets closely approximating eight hundred had been received; the greater portion of the company then being composed of ladies, the scene was animated and brilliant in the extreme. The exciting pleasure of the dance was kept up till an early hour on Friday morning.

Further details of the dreadful effects of the late hurricane are still coming in to Lloyd's, and it is remarked that in proportion to the amount of property destroyed the loss of life has been much greater than usual. Extract of a letter received at Lloyd's on Friday morning, dated Boscastle, Jan. 18:—"I have now to inform you that many of the skins and bales of cotton, and fragments of the Jessie Logan, have been secured, and the whole of which is now warehoused. The ship struck against a perpendicular rock, 400 feet high, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and of course in a few minutes went to pieces." Another letter states that about ten wreckers, engaged in plundering the Jessie Logan at Boscastle, attacked the revenue officers and coast guard, but were beaten off, and nine of them secured.

FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are chiefly occupied with discussions on the sugar question. It was still believed that the right of search would be maintained intact. The statement of the *Presse*, that ministers had resolved to permit it to be an "open question," turns out to be wholly untrue. The Paris journals are wholly destitute of news, foreign or domestic.

Letters and journals from Madrid of the 10th inst. have reached us. Frequent cabinet councils had been held, but neither the measures discussed, nor the results of the debates, had transpired.

Letters from Barcelona of the 13th mention the extension of the period for the payment of the revolt contribution to the 16th.

The correspondence of Sir Robert Peel with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, relative to the distress of the country, and the remedial measures propounded to alleviate that distress, has excited considerable interest in the monetary circles.

We learn from Amsterdam, that the King of the Netherlands is indisposed with the small-pox; but no serious apprehensions are entertained.

THE COUNT OF PARIS.

Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, is before you. How beautifully has the painter given to the world the features of the child whose lamented father had already been the subject of Winterhalter's speaking pencil! The Count of Paris, with his silken tresses, and truly Bourbon expression, is now one of the most interesting of children. The heir to the throne of France,—what will he his destiny? Is he to traverse with safety the stormy days of an uncle's regency—that uncle being, after his death, the probable representative of the Orleans branch for the Duke of Chartres is so sickly that no hopes are entertained of his life being prolonged for many years? To predict the future, we must glance at the past. The July dynasty, on the birth of the Count of Paris, seemed to have had a security for three generations at least. The monarchy of the three days was coldly regarded by its brothers in royalty, and the late Duke of Orleans made the circuit of the European courts before a partner could be found to share the perils of a revolutionary crown. At length, in an obscure German Court, the Protestant Princess—the Princess Helena of Mecklenburg Schwerin was found to accept the offered hand of the *de facto* heir to the French throne. On the 20th of May, 1837, Fontainebleau witnessed the royal nuptials, and the capital received with tumultuous joy the royal couple. On the 24th of August, 1838, was born the Count of Paris. Was the omission of a princely title, and the revival of one of metropolitan fame merely, a good or a bad sign? The Parisians, however, felt flattered by the compliment bestowed on them, and a costly sword was voted by the municipality to the royal infant. Was this, again, a sarcastic allusion of the citizens to the pacific policy of their rulers? Was it intended to convey the opinion that France was to be ruled by the sword—the France who had sprung out of the barricades, and who had rejected the elder branch of the Bourbons, to have the "Best of Republics," and a "Citizen King?" We answer not these questions, for they appertain to parties, and we are of no party. With order at home and peace abroad, we dive no further into the career of France; but this fatherless child—this as yet unspotted prince, is he not entitled to the warmest sympathies of every well-thinking mind, whatever may be the political colour? We saw him for the first time, with Regal splendour surrounding him, when he was christened Count of Paris. It was a doubly interesting ceremonial. A new Archbishop of the capital had been nominated, who was not tied to the fallen family like M. de Quelen—who had never taken the oath of allegiance to the elder family. It appeared therefore as if there was a bond of reconciliation with the Church, with the christening of the eldest son of the late Prince Royal; and it seemed also as if religion were about to resume its proper sway over the minds of a propagandist population. And after the grand day at Notre Dame, when the Count of Paris was received, and as it were acknowledged by the Church, the infant, who had been suffering, acquired daily more strength; and a father's hope and a mother's joy became more and more endeared, as a knowledge was gained of his pretty prattle and infantine impulses. With infinite ease and grace does the little fellow receive the felicitations so prodigally tendered. Already has the Count of Paris spoken of his sword to defend France, and he goes through the first military rudiments with the most perfect gravity and self-possession. Up to the 13th of July catastrophe, all was apparently sunshine for him. But, in one moment, a fatal accident deprived him of his parental guide, and left him to the mercy of interested relatives and of a fickle population. God help the poor child! Why can he not remain always as he now appears before you, young, innocent, and beautiful? Must he be hereafter thrown headlong into the vortex of political passions, and of wars of succession? And now is he the only pride and consolation of a widowed mother, whose tears fall daily over one child next to the grave, and over another whose, being an Orleans, is of itself sufficient to cause the most sinister anticipations as to his future fate. Already does that mother feel the gulf that is before her. She is *isolated* at the Pavilion Marsan, in the midst of the royal tumults of the Tuileries. By one fell blow she lost the husband of her heart, a future crown, and *security* for the career of her children. She has been even asked to abandon the suite of rooms rendered dear to her by her former happiness shared with the Duke of Orleans. She has firmly and nobly refused; but why was the pang inflicted on the best of wives, the tenderest of mothers, and one of the cleverest of women in France? It was explained to the Count of Paris, during the debates on the Regency Bill, that it was requisite for the Regent of France to be able to wield a sword, and therefore the Duke of Nemours was to be his protector. "But," replied the royal boy, "I have a sword, and mamma can wave a flag, and France would fight for us both."

CITY MAGISTRATES.—No I.

SIR PETER LAURIE, Knt.

The name of Sir Peter Laurie must be as familiar as "a household word" in the ears of those who are daily readers of the public journals in general, and of the police reports of the Guildhall and Mansion House in particular. It is the misfortune of some of the metropolitan magistrates to become more notorious than celebrated, their names being connected with decisions which render them much better known than respected. This is not the case with Sir P. Laurie. Well known he is, but with all that he has done there has generally been combined so much shrewdness and clear common sense, so much independence of thought, ability to see the spirit of the law apart from its letter, and determination to pursue the first even against the strict interpretation of the latter, that he has not only effected an immense amount of public good, but, at the same time, made for himself a creditable reputation. Bubble companies, swindling associations, the imposturés of all kinds with which this great city abounds, have in Sir Peter Laurie a most determined and active enemy. His zeal may sometimes take an eccentric direction, and he may exhibit a little intolerance to such things as the fashion of long hair, in which the young gents "about town" delight to indulge, and his individual antipathies to this and other peculiarities may be made rather prominent, but these manifestations do not detract from the value of his services to the public in other things of more consequence. On the whole he has the fullest right to the first place in our series of the "City Magistrates."

Sir Peter is a native of Stichell, in Roxburgshire, where his family have for a long period been connected with agricultural pursuits. His commercial career we need scarcely trace; enough to say, that he came to London in humble circumstances, and by his business talents and perseverance has amassed a handsome fortune, principally as a contractor for military stores for the Government. He has filled all the usual offices of civic dignity. He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1825, Alderman in 1826, and Lord Mayor in 1832-33. He has retired from business, but is any thing but an idle man. He fills a considerable number of honorary offices connected with public institutions; but he has directed the greater portion of his activity to the discharge of his magisterial duties, and numerous indeed are the cases in which he has been the means of detecting or exposing the frauds and chicaneries of those who live by preying on the ignorant or unwary. The case of Coster was one of these, but the transaction belongs to the past; others of less magnitude, such as that of Joseph Ady, the letter-writer, will also be remembered. But we must confine ourselves to the cases which have occurred within the last two years, some of which have been sufficiently remarkable. The spirit of imposition is ever active and fertile in its expedients, with a Proteus-like power of evading detection.

In December 1840 Sir Peter Laurie was called by a body of merchants to hear a very important case at the Mansion House, where two well-connected men, brothers, named Wallace, were charged with fraud, in insuring a ship (the Dryad) for £6000, which they had planned to sink. The plan was carried out, and part of the insurance had been received when the investigation was opened. The inquiry occupied a fortnight, and, although urged by the powerful friends of the accused, and by his own clerk, to admit the prisoners to bail, he firmly refused, well knowing they would then escape. They applied to the Court of Queen's Bench; but the judges, instead of bailing them, only directed another inquiry. The brothers were tried, convicted, and transported for life—which obtained great credit to Sir Peter Laurie. The next was a fraud of the most extraordinary description, which, for skill and daring, was unequalled. Two bankrupts, Hole and Knowles, opened an office in Baker-street, for insuring lives and property, and granting annuities on unusually low terms. The latter part of the scheme brought in large immediate payments from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and about £300,000 was obtained. Appearances were excellently kept up. The prospectus of the Independent West Middlesex Company exhibited an ample number of esquires in the direction, and a portion of them were represented by three or four poor fellows, who received a paltry daily allowance for their attendance, in smart suits and a profuse show of Birmingham jewellery. The gulls were gratified with an introduction to the mock board of directors. The exposure of the fraud, which ought to have been made at the west end of the town, Sir Peter Laurie took up at the Mansion House; and it created such a sensation in the public mind that a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the subject of self-constituted companies. Mr. Shiel, the President of the Board of Trade, was the chairman, and Sir Peter Laurie, and his nephew the barrister, as well as others, were examined. The dissolution of Parliament, however, arrested the inquiry.

PORTRAIT OF SIR PETER LAURIE.

His next remarkable effort was to prevent the frequent attempts at suicide. Many women were at the time brought to the Guildhall police-office for attempting to drown themselves at Blackfriars-bridge, which attained such a notoriety for these doings, that the spot was selected by persons residing in all the distant parts of the metropolis. One woman travelled up even from Epping Forest to drown herself at this chosen death-place of the wretched, and favourite resort of those who only sought to excite the public sympathy and charity. Sir Peter Laurie, by boldly encountering the risk of being rated for a want of feeling, sent two women to trial at the Old Bailey for the misdemeanour of attempting to commit a felony, observing justly that it is as criminal in the eye of the law for a man to destroy his own life as that of another individual. The dread of exposure at the Old Bailey put an end to the drowning mania.

The next, and perhaps the most important, bold step taken by Sir Peter, was the inquiry he made into the proceedings taken by the Caoutchouc Company to protect their patent. The company had prepared bills in Chancery against fifty-one tradesmen, and had obtained evidence to commence proceedings against one hundred more. In about thirty cases the solicitor of the company had quietly compromised on paying him the costs, thus preventing the matter from coming to a public hearing, and the publicity from putting tradesmen on their guard, and thus stopping the increase of the list of victims to be sued. The retail hosiers and others concerned watched for an opportunity of finding Sir Peter on the bench to assist them; but finding no such opportunity was likely to occur at an early time, they asked Sir John Pirie, then Lord Mayor, to allow Sir Peter Laurie to sit for him one day and hear their application, which request he kindly granted, and the hearing was obtained on the 4th of November, 1842. It was a scene of extraordinary excitement. The proceeding was adjourned to the Guildhall justice-room, and the result was that, to the great joy of the retailers who had compromised and paid an amount of above £300, Mr. Leaf, the chief proprietor, paid back all the money, and his representative even consented to take the bills off the file of Chancery at his expense. One of the sufferers emphatically thanked God that the City of London had such a magistrate as Sir Peter Laurie, and the whole body cheered the sentiment with great enthusiasm. Sir Peter said nothing had given him greater satisfaction in the course of his magisterial duty than this happy conclusion.

Sir Peter Laurie is a Conservative, and though he has occa-

sionally found himself strongly opposed to the views of his brother aldermen in the court, he is popular with all parties; in the last election for the office of City Pleader, his nephew, Mr. Laurie, a barrister, was chosen by a large majority against a candidate of great influence; this cannot, however, be altogether ascribed to the influence of Sir Peter, Mr. Laurie being well known as an able and talented barrister. The public generally judge correctly as to the persons who have done them service, and among those persons public opinion has long given a prominent place to Sir Peter Laurie.

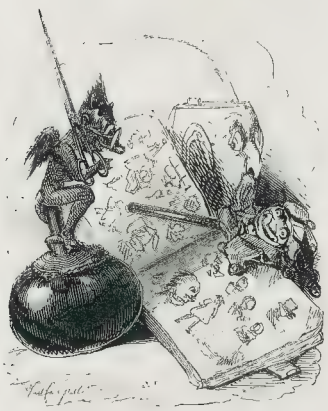
The last question with which he has connected himself is a decided opposition to the system of wood paving, now so generally adopted in the metropolis, and of which we have elsewhere given some illustrations. Sir Peter introduced the question at a meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday last, and was joined by several members of that body in his denunciations of the whole plan. We only mention the fact, to show that he is as active as ever in censuring what he believes to be injurious to the interest of the public.

SPORTS OF ENGLAND.—No. I.

STAG-HUNTING.

The accompanying sketch is to illustrate the cheering scene described by Somerville in his poem of "The Chase"—Stag-hunting is little known to our metropolitan sportsmen, but as connected with the mimic scene of hunting, such as the Queen's and one or two others. Where it is followed in the wild natural state, according with the habit of the animal and the scenery congenial to it, it is at once noble and cheering, full of daring exploit and courage; and it is the last link of the primitive chase brought down by our forefathers. The deer has suffered no mutilation; its antlers show him to be a stag of full head, therefore arrived at maturity; and from the determined manner of his going, he is likely to lead his followers "through wood and brake, o'er moss and moor," a pretty good chevy. There are few hunting establishments now such as this describes, where the animal is drawn for and found in his wild state. One reason may be that they are not numerous enough to afford sport, the forest and wild districts no longer being so extensive as formerly; and we have lost the real stag-hound, which, of course, robs it of much of its real character. But it is a noble sport, full of mimic war and exhilarating scenes.

ALFRED CROWQUILL'S SKETCHES.



PRINTER'S DEVIL.

To the Editors of the Illustrated London News.

SIRS,—If you please, I was a looking about in our office, after the men had gone, to see as they hadn't left nothing behind, when, all at once, quite promiscus, I fixes my eyes, accidentally, upon a small book, which was lying by itself up agin one of the legs of the press in the small room. Thinking as it was our men's book, what they checks their dinners in, I opens him, when I sees a lot of scrabbling heads and tales and lots of things, done short, which I could not understand. Werry small I see "Alfred Crowquill" writ, exactly like what I seen on some of our cuts.

I asked everybody—looked into the Directory—inquired of our postman—but no;—nobody knowed nothing of such a person's number! At last a little devil, who works below, says as how he is only a man of imagination and not real at all; so I keeps the book; and finding as there is no werry good murder this week and the Chinese men are wopped, I nibbles the editor's big scissors, and whips out a leaf or two which is at your service, as all the rest is when you wants 'em.

PRINTER'S DEVIL.

A MAN ON THE TOWN.

This genius is of an extensive, if not a great family, and of very ancient date, existing—*since* the days of Adam, at which early period the tenor of his life must have been incomparably smooth and easy—his greatest enemy being a *tailor*—an indispensable "*item*" in the catalogue of his necessaries now-a-days, although then unknown.

His habits are very migratory, his lodgings being continually changed, and in the most whimsical manner imaginable. The precise situation of his dormitory is generally a mystery—in fact, he is a man of *manners* but of "no address."

He is of no regular profession, but is supposed to have been—*once* in *some* army, somewhere, as he is called "captain," and trims his countenance *à la militaire*; his very gold-headed Malacca has something of the Horse Guards about it. Indeed, he states confidentially, to any intimate of the hour, that nothing, such was his love for the profession, could possibly have induced him to have "sold out" but the earnest entreaties of a timid old aunt—who is, of course, very rich, and "devilish" fond of him.

He affects greatness in everything; and, when in the company of rising young bloods, invariably acknowledges imaginary nods from coronetted carriages, which he finds an easy and a very cheap way of silently asserting his superiority over his associates.

The time when he condescends to dazzle the world by his brilliant appearance is about 4 P.M., when all the idle are busy and show-footmen rife in Regent-street.

His appearance denotes a rich man walking to overtake an appetite; but of which appetite, at that precise moment, he is in full possession, and is inwardly debating and hesitating between a hard biscuit and a cheap "French house"—ultimately deciding in favour of the latter, should he have been "lucky" at billiards the preceding night—the said *real* billiards being his *imaginary* dowager aunt, his three per cents., and his little rents, in fact an income to him; being, like most of his class, an adept in all the "coquetry" of the game; losing at double or quits with a tyro, and never winning until the last game, when his friend the "marker" *must* put out the lights. His manner and speech are light and facetious. "My boy!" is the acquaintance of an hour.

Full of generous sentiments over the table which his victim furnishes; for whom, when he proposes his health, he has a ready-made portrait of an "angel" poetically described—for he has talent, which, if properly directed, would provide him with what he seeks with half the trouble and without the discredit.

The young and inexperienced are his principal "game"—and to a man of his taste of course the *higher* they are the better. Sometimes, indeed, he stumbles over an ambitious tradesman: with such "low people" he generally adopts a short and uncerenonious course—he *melts* them over the quick fire of flattery—and casting them into the desired mould, gets them to "do a bill," which he, of course, allows them to retain, as a lasting memorandum of their pleasant acquaintance and an "undoubted autograph."

When he finds a victim who bleeds freely, he will remove—his *carpet-bag* to an hotel, which answers the double purpose of dazzling the said victim with good dinners (not paid for on the nail), and an excellent place for the reception of new suits from any unfortunate "ninth" who may have seen, arm in arm, with a highly respectable customer, with whom he has moreover once or twice manœuvred to call; and, a day or two afterwards, popping in, flatters the tailor upon his "cut," and orders a full "ornamental case" for himself.

He is frequently found at race-courses, winning enormously at roulette and other games, at so much *per diem*, and his victuals! But to the eye of the initiated his coolness betrays him, the money being of no more value to him than the "tin" which swells the purse of a stage-king, being merely "passed" to carry on the delusion.

A MAN ON THE TOWN.

His race is soon run, being pretty equally divided between a prison and a saloon, privations or a staunhope; and no one who sees him treading proudly down Regent-street, with his polished boots of the last cut, would recognise the same being, in *déshabillé*, seated in a miserable garret, and frequently supping on a short pipe!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LOUISE!

A SKETCH FROM NATURE.

If there be aught on earth that owns
Communion with the sky,
It is the sweet but sadden'd tones
Of woman's melody,
When struggling to conceal the moans
Of grief in music's sigh! ANON.

Her face is calm as a waveless sea,
And 'tis even lit with a gaiety,
That like a moonlight seemeth to be,
Flattering there most peacefully!

But a viewless thought of her soul comes on,
Like a breeze, and methinks I can hear its moan,
And it ripples her features calm—'tis gone!
She smiles again, the young lovely one!

Was it memory waken'd the peaceful sleep
That her beauty wore like a tranquil deep?
Could the wings of departed joy thus sweep
Back on her soul, and make her weep?

She's in the morning of beauty's day,
Peace should be round her lovely way—
She's yet too early for sorrow's prey!
Hark! she is singing a languid lay!

And the tears are now on her redden'd cheek,
And her tones are falt'ring—sweet and weak!
How vainly her delicate fingers seek
To bid the music more lightly speak!

See! her raven tresses uncurl their rings,
And mix with the melancholy strings
Of her sighing lute!—The song she sings
Bears other days upon Memory's wings!

She weeps for home—for her Father-land!
She trembles—the lute falls from her hand!
Poor child! so sorrowfully bland,
Would that I might thy tears command!

I'd send them—but where? such tears as those,
Born in a violet—wept on a rose—
Her eye,—her cheek,—should never repose
In a meaner dwelling! No flow'r that blows

Is like that eye, or that flushing cheek,—
There be their home then—I'll but seek
To chase her sorrow, and tell the meek
Sad soul of her beauty thus to speak:

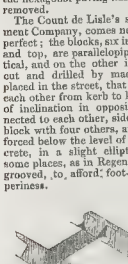
"I am not unhappy,—tho' here you see
Tear-drops like sorrow's fall from me!
They are but my heart's sweet ecstasy,
Wept in its joy—not misery!"—W.

WOOD PAVEMENT.

The "cordnroy roads" of North America are, probably, the most aboriginal wood pavement; but that which is daily changing the face of the carriage-ways of our metropolis has been, most likely, borrowed from St. Petersburg, where the streets are paved with small hexagons of wood, laid into a bed of crushed stones and sand; these are fastened laterally into each other with wooden pegs, and when the whole forms a plane surface the interstices are filled with fine sand, boiling pitch is poured over it, and sand strewed above it. Nevertheless, many years ago, a Mr. John Finlayson, of Ayr, laid down some experimental wood pavement, which he described in the *London Journal of Arts and Sciences*, for March, 1825, wherein he states its superiority to granite, after a lapse of 25 years, so that the experiment must have been made 42 years since. In 1835, too, Mr. Bradwell, the machinist of Covent Garden Theatre, submitted to the City Paving Commissioners a system of wood pavement, but the plan was rejected.

The first "practical" wood pavement in the metropolis was laid down by Mr. Stead, we think, in the year 1839: his blocks were hexagonal, or six-sided, like those at St. Petersburg; but they were inaccurately cut, and altogether badly laid. Mr. Stead preferred a permeable to a solid foundation for his wood paving; his theory being that the water should be permitted to percolate between the blocks, and through the substratum—that it should ebb or flow as chance might determine; but he has since been convinced of this fallacy, and now adopts a solid or concrete foundation. Still his hexagonal blocks have no principle of cohesion; each has to sustain the downward pressure thrown upon it, independently of any other, and is liable to be forced below the common level, and thus destroy the concrete. besides which, the fibre being placed vertically in Mr. Stead's blocks, they soon became convex at the surface by wear; so that nearly all the hexagonal paving has been relaid, and, in some cases, entirely removed.

The Count de Lisle's system, adopted by the Metropolitan Pavement Company, comes next in point of time. In this the cohesion is perfect; the blocks, six inches deep, and six inches square at the base and top, are parallelopipeds, which on two parallel sides are vertical, and on the other incline at a sharp angle. These blocks are cut and drilled by machinery mathematically alike; and are so placed in the street, that the blocks rest upon and are supported by each other from kerb to kerb, each alternate course having the angle of inclination in opposite directions; and these courses are connected to each other, side by side, by dowels, so as to connect every block with four others, and thus prevent the possibility of one being forced below the level of another. This pavement is laid upon concrete, in a slight elliptical curve. The surface is grooved, and in some places, as in Regent-street, and Fore-street, City, it is cross-grooved, to afford foot-hold for the horses and to prevent slipperiness.

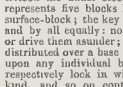


In a work of practical science, it is well observed, that "the rhomboidal blocks introduced by the Count de Lisle embrace the peculiarity of a system of wedging, dovetailing or mortising, and tenoning, which gives to the whole mass of the pavement a degree of stiffness and tenacity superior to the other forms which have been hitherto tried. The hexagonal prisms appear to require more care in accurately fitting and fixing them," which point has been much neglected.

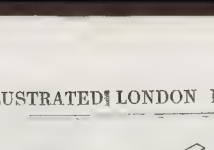
The next system, Mr. Carey's, consists of cubical blocks, parallel at the base and surface, and alternately concave and convex at the sides. The fibre is vertical, so that the blocks soon become convex at the surface, and slippery; and the specimens in the Poultry and Lothbury, and in the Strand (near Norfolk-street), have, of necessity, been grooved; but they have not a concrete foundation.

Next is Mr. Grimmas's system of blocks, which, at the base and surface are parallelograms; at the ends and sides they incline at an angle of 77 degrees; and they are so cut as to be worked from right to left, and *vice versâ*, presenting a sort of herring-bone surface, such as may be seen in many old stables floored with brick. Each block leans endwise and sidewise on two others, and is similarly leant upon; still they want cohesion to counteract the effect of expansion. A specimen may be seen in Piccadilly, laid upon firm concrete. The blocks are not grooved, but chamfered (ground down) at the edges, and are already much worn.

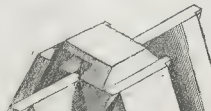
Mr. Rankin's pavement, manufactured by Messrs. Esdailes and Margrave, at the City Saw Mills, remains to be noticed. A square-sided piece of timber is provided, each side being four inches across; and two equilateral *grooves* are rapidly cut by steam machinery along the whole length of the piece. It is then turned over, and on its opposite side throughout are cut two *tongues*. This grooving and tonguing is strictly geometrical, and the principal feature of the invention. The lengths thus prepared have now to be cut into blocks.



The two shaded parts, C and D, one at each end of the length, are cut to waste. The dotted lines indicate the direction of the saw, when the length is converted into blocks. A A A are base-blocks, and B B B the key-blocks; the former to be laid upon the ground, with their bases downward; the latter to form the surface of the pavement, with their bases upward, and are key-blocks to firmly interlock the under blocks and themselves together. The next cut represents five blocks locked together: four base-blocks and one surface-block; the key of the latter being supported by the others, and by all equally: no surface pressure can separate them laterally, or drive them asunder; so that any weight applied at the surface is distributed over a base nearly four times its area, and cannot fall upon any individual block: but these four base-blocks likewise respectively lock in with four other different series of the same kind, and so on continuously from side to side of the street, where they rest on the kerbs, and longitudinally from end to end of the pavement. It is laid upon good concrete, and all wood pavement must have this firm bed, to insure lasting. The construction of this pavement has been said to present the principle of the arch—the kerbs representing the abutting pieces, and the upper or surface-blocks the keystones, with their grooves and tongues. The third engraving shows the general character of the pavement, which provides an effectual remedy against slipperiness by



offering a firm foot-hold for the horse, whilst it presents no resistance to the progress of the wheel! A specimen (with some variations) has been laid down opposite St. Giles's Church, in place of Mr. Stead's hexagonal blocks; and we have been assured by a resident



on the spot, that horses very rarely fall or stumble there, notwithstanding the vast traffic of the thoroughfare.

The next cut illustrates a new wood pavement, recently patented by Mr. W. H. Mortmer, of Soho, in which each block having the two opposite sides reversed in their cut, they will go together and support each other. The annexed figure shows a block, in which the inclined surfaces, *a b* and *d e*, are combined with the tongue, *c*, and form, on the opposite sides of the blocks, the corresponding inclined surfaces and grooves, *f*, *g*, *i*, *k*, and *h*. We are not aware of this variety being yet applied to practice.

A new description of wood paving blocks has lately been introduced in Paris, and were described by Sir John Robison, at the meeting of the British Association, last summer. The Parisians use circular blocks instead of hexagons, and the blocks are supported one by another.

One sixth of the circumference of the block is cut out with a radius equal to the radius of the block; three of these grooves are made at equal distances to half the depth of the block, and then three similar grooves are cut in the lower half of the block, but so that the grooves above be vertically over the portions left uncut-touched in the lower half: thus, each end of the block shows three flutes or grooves and three projections. When the blocks are put together, it is manifest that the groove in one fits the projection in the next one, which, at the same time, receives the lower half of the other. thus each supporting and strengthening its neighbour.

Of course the above are but a portion of the varieties of wood pavement that have already been submitted to the public within the short space of four years, but they are the principal methods which have been tried in the metropolis.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Frolic, 16, Captain Willis, came into Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of dismantling and taking out her masts, it having been ascertained in the late trial of sailing with the Narcissus, that the Frolic is considerably over masted. It is understood she will receive on board further ballast.

Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., has been appointed to Malta Dockyard as Admiral Superintendent, *vice* Sir John Lewis, who returns to England, having completed his term of servitude, five years.

The *Agra Ukhbar* of October 20th, states that six of our Cabul prisoners prisoners no longer!—are to be tried by court-martial: they are, General Skelton, Colonel Palmer, Captains Waller, Eyre, Boyd, and Anderson. After all their sufferings we can only wish them well through this ordeal.

Death of Hylton Jolliffe, Esq.—This gentleman expired on Thursday week, the 13th inst., at his residence in Pall-mall. Mr. Jolliffe was one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, having represented the borough of Petersfield more than forty years.

Major-General Sir Thomas Downman, C.B. and K.C.H., has been appointed director-general of the Royal Artillery, in the room of the late Major-General Drummond.

Her Majesty's line-of battle ship, Howe, bearing the flag of Sir Francis Mason, is still at the Fore. s, as is also her Majesty's sloop Scout, the Hon. Captain Drummond.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE HURRICANE.

It was our painful duty last week to record a number of lamentable shipwrecks, which occurred during the dreadful hurricane on the night of the 12th inst., and which were attended with an unusually large sacrifice of property and human life; and it is now with increased regret we feel ourselves called on to add to the already too numerous list of calamities, amongst which the loss of the Conqueror, East Indiaman, off the French coast, near where the Reliance was wrecked, is not the least distressing. The gale appears to have run, with its fearful rapidity and violence, from one extreme point of the coast to the other, entailing disaster and ruin throughout the whole line of its unwelcome visitation. From the principal ports we have heard the worst, but we fear that from the secluded districts of England, and the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, similar calamities have yet to be reported.

The Conqueror was a fine vessel of 800 tons burden, and belonged to Mr. Green, of the firm of Wigram and Green, and was bound from Calcutta to London, and commanded by Captain Duggan. After beating about in the Channel during the gale on Friday night week, she was driven on shore on Lionel, a small town on the French coast, only six miles distant from Merimont (where the Reliance struck), at about half-past ten o'clock, P.M., and almost immediately went to pieces—every soul on board being lost, with the exception of a boy named Henry Abchurch, one of the cuddy servants. The crew consisted of about 45 seamen, exclusive of officers, and the vessel had no less than 16 passengers on board, including Mrs. Thompson (the wife of an East India captain) and Mrs. Jenkins, both of whom were accompanied by a family of four children, and three officers of the united services. The ship was freighted with a valuable cargo of silk and general merchandise, and it is supposed that she must have suffered severely from the late hurricanes, and become unmanageable as she neared the Channel. No authentic statement of the circumstances has yet been received from the poor boy, who is the only one saved. He is under the care of Mr. Hamilton, her Britannic Majesty's consul at Boulogne, and will remain for the melancholy purpose of identifying any bodies that may come ashore. A letter announcing the wreck was received on Monday morning by W. Dobson, Esq., secretary to Lloyd's, from Mr. Adolphe Adam, the agent at Boulogne. Of the entire cargo, only a few punchoons of rum have as yet been recovered. The ship is entirely gone to pieces. Mr. Green, the owner, despatched his agent to Lionel, for the purpose of protecting the property; and Captain Thompson, the brother-in-law of Mrs. Thompson, and other connections of the deceased passengers, accompanied him. Mr. Hamilton has been unceasingly engaged on the spot. The Conqueror was built at Newcastle, and purchased only last year by Mr. Green. Captain Duggan was an experienced officer, formerly in the Company's service, and has made several voyages to India. The first officer's name is Mr. Harvey. The following is a correct list of the passengers: Mrs. Thompson and four children, Mrs. J. Jenkins and four children, Mrs. Major Johnstone, Miss Turton, Major Johnstone, Mr. Marshall, Lieutenant Marshall, Captain Mulney, Master Blake, and Master Reeves.

About the same period a Swedish vessel was wrecked near the spot, and all hands perished; as also an English vessel, with the whole of her crew. Three other vessels were also wrecked, and the crew of one of them drowned.

Ten cases of despatches for the East India Company, two boxes and a canvass bag of letters for the Post-office, and the ship's papers, the British Consul fortunately secured, and sent them to the authorities by the Magnet on Monday evening. The bodies of the unfortunate sufferers were being momentarily washed ashore on Monday. On Friday week, a female, apparently about 46 years of age, on being picked up in the surf, was found to exhibit symptoms of animation, but life soon became extinct. The scene of the destruction is 14 miles westward of Boulogne.

There is a Swedish vessel riding off Staples, with her masts gone. The crew, after cutting them away, took to their boats; but most have since perished, as the boats have been washed ashore.

A French brig, belonging to Havre, came in on Monday morning. Her sails had been all blown away, and she arrived under a fore and mainmast.

The General Steam Company's fine vessel Magnet had a very boisterous passage to Boulogne. She left London on Saturday morning, but finding it blow so very strong from the S.S.W., she lay to off Margate. The wind, however, shifted to N.N.W., and her experienced master finding himself then on a lee-shore, he removed to the Downs, where he rode out a night of tremendously heavy weather, with 75 fathoms of cable. He arrived there at ten o'clock on Monday morning.

We now subjoin a summary of the casualties of which we have been informed by our correspondents since our last publication. From Sheerness we learn there were seven ships and four schooners on the North Sand; the Dane was on the Knock Sand, full of water. At Southwold the crew of the Katie Pickford landed, the vessel having broken up upon the Gunfleet Sand; the Hope was water-logged and abandoned. From Colchester we are informed that three vessels were lost in the Swin. From Ramsgate many vessels dismasted; the Brix on shore, throwing cargo overboard. The Ebenezer on shore at Thurlestone Sand a boy lost. Cowes—Several vessels arrived and towed in damaged. The George ashore at the back of island. master and mate drowned. The Orwell ran down the John: crew saved. Dungeness The Friends, Goodwill, boarded by the coast guard; vessel on her beam-ends, crew supposed to be washed overboard. Liverpool—Several vessels dismasted; the Venus wrecked on Burbo Bank: master and cook drowned; five men saved. The Hale wrecked on Formby Bank: one man saved; four drowned. The St. Petersburg went ashore, mast cut away; afterwards got off, full of water, and brought in. The John Cummin ashore in Bootle Bay. A schooner sunk in the quarantine ground. The Acorn on shore near Southport. Montrose—The Fortunde went on shore near Usan: knocked to pieces; crew saved. Bude—A large brig, name unknown, on shore, completely wrecked: crew drowned. Milford—The Piper drove, and got in contact with the Sydney and Jane: the former was abandoned and sunk. A brig went down off the St. Ann's lighthouse; the crew, eight men, perished. Bristol The Mermaid steamer struck by a sea, her bulwarks and 200 pigs carried overboard. The Caroline, Pomona, and a Prussian brig drove on shore, but got off. The Active went ashore. The Anne foundered: crew saved. Bridlington The Concord towed in, dismasted. The Mary ran on board by a large brig: the former dismasted; the latter was abandoned: crew saved. Tenby The Ann and Eliza broke from her moorings, and, it is feared, has sunk; the Emily Louisa a total wreck on Caldy Island: crew saved. Grimsby—The John and Susan ran on Sand Hill, fell on her beam-ends: the crew compelled to abandon her. Cardiff—Several vessels arrived much injured. Caernarvon—The Jane and Mary sunk at anchor. A schooner unknown on shore at Meltvath. Barmouth The Edwin ran on shore her beam ends, only one hat saved, the rest washed overboard. The Mary and Eliza stranded about five miles north of the port: the master saved by the life boat, the rest perished. A brig on shore between Barmouth and Aberdovey: one man drowned. Portmadoth—Many vessel arrived much damaged. The Tyro drifted on the Woolsners and went to pieces: crew and part of cargo saved. Aberystwith a schooner foundered at Sarny-Buck. A large brig came ashore at Llanrhystud. Harwich Landed the crew of the William and Ann, lost on the Gunfleet. Several vessels arrived injured. A ship, reported to be the Columbia or Columbine, between the Nesses, with loss of anchors; a smack had just gone out to her. Bideford The schooner Little Test, wrecked near Hartland Bay: crew drowned, except one boy. The John Lilly, stranded, with seven feet of water in her hold: crew saved. The Albert Edward Prince of Wales, from Galway to London, is ashore on the Burrows, and expected to become a wreck: crew saved. Caernarvon—A schooner on shore off Bodfenan: oars marked "D. V." Aberdovey—The Phœbe wrecked: crew perished. A brig gone to pieces six miles northward: all hands lost. Littlehampton—The Industry on shore west of Selsey-Bill: crew saved. Portsdown The Friends went on shore: crew saved with difficulty. Boscastle—The Sarah was boarded dismasted, and crew brought off. Inverkeithing—The Janet struck on the Oscar, and went to pieces. Mr. Ford—The Eveline stranded, and most discharge. Isle of Wight—The George has become a wreck at Atherfield: master and mate drowned. Norwinstow—The Phœnix ashore: crew drowned. Berwick—The Emma ashore at Holy Island Harbour. Four vessels reported ashore at Dunbar, and one sunk. Wexford—The Santon wrecked on the Brough of Bailyteague Bay: master and three men drowned. Llanraddock—The Ann and Elizabeth ashore on Lynn Sands: crew saved. Aldborough—The Dove went ashore in Bulsey Bay: the master and mate (his son) and a boy were drowned: two men saved. Barnstaple—The John Lilly driven on shore on the bar: crew saved. Mumbles—The Countess of Portsmouth on shore near the east pier, a wreck: crew saved. Boscastle—The Sarah, of Tynemouth, from Neath to Tynemouth, foundered off Tintagle Head: crew saved. A large barque is wrecked below Bude. crew drowned. Limerick—Several have been received here of the loss of the Florida and Lansdowne hence, on the coast of Donegal. Harwich—The Hope, from Sunderland to London, was abandoned, 14th inst., in a sinking state, in 4 fathoms L. of the Newark light: crew saved. Dunbar—The Cleveland, from Antwerp to Arbroath, and the Isabella Black, from Kirkaldy, are ashore, four miles to the eastward: crew saved. The Peterhead packet is totally wrecked eight miles to the westward. Aldborough—The Dart, of Yarmouth, is stranded in Homesby Bay: cargo and part of materials saved; master and two men drowned. Isle of Wight—The George, of Sutherland, from Shields to Grenada, is ashore on the rocks on the 12th inst., at Atherfield, and has become a wreck: master and mate drowned. Norwinstow, Cornwall The Phœnix, of St. Ives, is ashore here: crew drowned. Ilfracombe —A ship, apparently timber laden, is ashore to the northward of Barnstaple Bar: crew saved. Cork—The wreck of a barque, apparently recently sunk, was seen on the 8th of November, in the Straits of Sunda; she appeared to have been in a sinking state, as all her sails were set; some of her sails were marked "J. Peake, sailmaker, Liverpool," and "Richardson, sailmaker," by the Royal Saxon, arrived here from China. Lowestoft—The Henry Brougham, on Pakefield Flats, has become a total wreck: crew drowned.

The ship Vernon was wrecked on the North Burbo Bank, opposite to New Brighton in captain, mate, and boy drowned. The captain's name was Maclean; the mate's, Duncan Macdonald: they have each left a wife and family in Glasgow. The bodies of the captain and the cook were found on saturday, brought to town, and placed in the dead-house.

The schooner Isabella, of Belfast, bound to Runcorn, laden with pipe-clay, &c., was wrecked on West Hoyle, during the night. Whether the crew were saved or not we have not heard. They were, it is but too probable, lost.

Several pieces of wreck, painted yellow inside, apparently part of a large vessel, have been washed on shore on Hilbre Island, at the mouth of the Dee. Part of a barometer, made at Marseilles, has also been washed on shore on the island.

The Lady Mary Wood steam-packet arrived at Southampton from Gibraltar on Monday last. Her dates were: Gibraltar, the 8th instant; Cadiz, the 6th; Lisbon, the 8th; Oporto, the 10th; and Vigo, the 11th. She experienced very bad weather. Among the passengers brought home, fifteen in number, was Sir Charles Napier, besides six distressed seamen. The cargo consisted of oranges and thirteen casks of wine, two of which died on the voyage.

The royal West India steam packet Thames left the same day at one o'clock.

The Consul of Madeira, Mr. Stoddart, now in London, has received intelligence of the arrival at that island of the City of Glasgow steamer on the 21st of December.

Southampton.—The Atalanta, Captain Rabot, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday morning from the Canary Islands. Two Southampton steamers went off the Wight to tow a large roddereless vessel into Cowes Roads. she was fallen in with by a government vessel in the Channel.

Wreck of the Jessie Logan, Captain Napier, and belonging to Mr. Logan, a merchant at Liverpool, between which port and Calcutta she traded, and was homeward bound, with a general cargo, consisting of rum, sugar, coffee, hides, and other produce, and was of 800 tons burden. The spot where she struck was Boscastle, otherwise Battereaux, seventeen miles from Launceston, and within a mile of Tintagell Bay. The rocks at this part of the coast being accessible, the inhabitants proceeded to the spot for the purpose of rendering assistance to the crew and passengers, but not a human being was found on board. Subsequently the long-boat was washed ashore, and it is supposed that the whole of the crew met a watery grave. At the time the account of the wreck was despatched none of the crew had been heard of, nor had any of the bodies been found.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PREROGATIVE COURT, Monday, Jan. 16
DAW, OTHERWISE DAWES, AGAINST DE FEUCHERES. ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

This was a business of granting administration of the effects of the late Sophy Dawes, Baroness de Feuchères, to her immediate relations in England. The suit had been in the first instance opposed by the Queen's proctor, and by the Baron de Feuchères, her husband, from whom she had been divorced by the law of France. Both had, however, withdrawn from the suit. The remarkable history of the deceased lady has been made known to the world by the proceedings in the civil tribunals of France.—Dr. Addams was about to open the case, when Sir H. Jenner Fust said he had read the allegation, the evidence, and the exhibits, and he did not see any necessity for troubling the learned counsel to enter into the details of the case. The deceased was a domiciled subject of France, and had been divorced from her husband, who, by the law of France, had therefore no control over her property. Of the fact of her having a domiciled French subject there could be no doubt; there could be as little doubt of the title of the parties before the court. It was quite clear that Richard Daw and Jane Callaway were married in the Isle of Wight in 1775, and had had several children, of whom the deceased was one, though there was no baptismal registry of her birth. The fact that they had a daughter named Sophy was, however, proved by an extract from the books of the House of Industry, into which she was introduced at the age of six years, and where she continued some time. Her identity was proved by the fact, amongst others, that she placed her mother in the Carmelite convent at Paris. Indeed, the only difficulty in the case had been created by the deceased herself, in representing her name to be Dawes, and herself to be a widow, when she married the Baron de Feuchères. She was evidently a person of very extraordinary talents, and her history was a romance of real life, more extraordinary than any he (the learned judge) had ever read. She became acquainted with the Duke of Bourbon, from whom she obtained the large property which had now to be distributed. The facts and documents were so clear, that he had no doubt that the parties were the legitimate brother and and sister had proved their relationship, though she had gone by the name of Dawes, there had been no family in the Isle of Wight of that name. He had no hesitation in presuming that the proctor for the brother and sister had proved their relationship, and that they are entitled to administration of her effects, she being a French subject legally divorced from her husband. It was to be said in favour of the deceased lady, that she never deserted her family, whom it was her great object to aggrandize.—The effect of this sentence will be to give to the family of the deceased all the property in England and France, amounting to about £200,000, except some property secured to the baron by the marriage settlement.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Wednesday
(sittings in Banco.)
THE QUEEN V. SIR A. M. SHEE AND OTHERS.

Lord Denman delivered the judgment of the Court in this case, which was an appeal against an assessment for the relief of the poor, duly made on the Royal Academy, in respect of a certain portion of the National Gallery used for the purpose of the Royal Society. The question arose upon the peculiar nature and character and purposes for which the property was used. No doubt existed, that if there was nothing specially to exempt them, the premises were presumably the subject of the assessment, independent of the local act, because, although that contained a larger description of property than was to be found in the statute of Elizabeth, no reliance was placed on that circumstance, because the case was considered, and properly so, as made had been defined with sufficient distinctness, the difficulty depending upon the application of those principles to the facts and circumstances of each particular case. In the case of "the King v. Tarrett," where a lieutenant-colonel in the Artillery had been rated for property belonging to the Crown, this court had been of opinion that he had been properly rated, on account of the private benefit he derived from his private occupation of the apartments. If the party rated had the use of premises as the mere servant of the Crown, and had no beneficial occupation resulting from it, then he was not rateable. Whether the commanding officer might withdraw himself from the rate by contracting his occupation, would be to be decided when the case arose. This point had come before the court in the case of "Hampton court Palace;" there the enjoyment by the residents was considered not to be in the shape of actual residence. If therefore this was the property of the Crown or of the public, and was used expressly for public purposes, the case must come within the principle of exemption. This society was instituted by George III. in 1766 for the express purpose of cultivating and improving the arts. It was formerly held in part of the Royal Palace of somerset-house. The premises now in question were stated to be the property of the Crown; the officers were selected by the Sovereign, or elected by the society, subject to the approbation of the Sovereign. The treasurer, who received the profits, was appointed by Her Majesty, and his accounts were submitted to the scrutiny of the Privy Purse; and if the profits should fail, the society must fail, unless it was sustained by the bounty of the Crown. The society had no lease, but the Crown might, at any time, resume possession, as it the appellants might well be considered as the agents of the Crown, the objects being national and public. The court was of opinion that the assessment could not be sustained, and the order of sessions must be quashed.

THE QUEEN V. HOLT.—CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd moved that the rule for a criminal information in this case should be made absolute. Their lordships would recollect that it was an application made on behalf of the Duke of Brunswick, against the publisher of the *Age*, for a series of libels published in that newspaper, reflecting on the character and honour of his Royal Highness. The rule for criminal information made absolute. The Duke of Brunswick sat by the side of his counsel during the argument, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—Tuesday.
(Before Sir C. F. Williams.)
IN RE HARVEY GARNETT PHIPPS TUCKETT.

This day was fixed for the final examination of the bankrupt, who was stated to be a "wine-merchant." The gallant bankrupt's last balance sheet was objected to as only extending over a period of a few months, and Mr. Poynder (the trade assignee) thought that the creditors should have the history of the bankrupt's transactions before and during the existence of the partnership with Captain Gordon, as also his individual trading since that time. The learned chief commissioner concurred with the suggestion of Mr. Poynder; and in looking over the bankrupt's balance sheet, observed that his private expenses appeared to be at the rate of £1500, while his trade was so very limited. But that possibly might form the subject of discussion at a future period. Mr. Moore, of Cornhill, applied for the restitution of certain goods, value £60, which had been sent to him as his property, which were neither invoiced nor entered to the bankrupt. After some discussion, the restitution of the goods was ordered, and the further examination was adjourned for the bankrupt's production of an extended and amended balance sheet.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—Wednesday
(Before Mr. Walesby and a Bench of Magistrates.)

A general session of the peace for the metropolitan county was held, by adjournment, to day at Clerkenwell-green, for the purpose of hearing appeals. No less than 34 were set down in the paper. Many of them were ordered to stand adjourned by consent; some were struck out for want of appearance; while in those which were argued, no point of the slightest interest was raised.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Mr. *Henry Bond*, of the house of Dod, Bent, and Co., insurance-brokers, appeared before the Lord Mayor, to answer the complaint of Mr. Richard Moxon, who charged him with having received the sum of £10 to effect an insurance upon goods shipped on board the Jolly Tar, bound for Texas, and appropriated the money to his own use. The case excited a vast deal of interest among mercantile men.—It appeared that the prosecutor had validly endeavoured to procure the policy of insurance from the accused before his departure, but the latter came on board at Gravesend, and put into his hand a paper, acknowledging the receipt of the premium, and alleging as an excuse for not producing the policy, that a sufficient number of the directors could not be got together to sign it. Mr. Moxon then wrote from the Downs, by the pilot, to Mr. Slade, the insurance-broker, the following letter

"Ship Jolly Tar, 12. 9. 41, off the Downs.

"Dear Sir,—Mr. Bond (Gravesend this morning, the weather delightfully fine. I send this by the pilot, enclosing a letter, acknowledging the having insured £500 from Dod, Bent, and Co. They said the insurance company (viz., the Shipmasters' Society) could not get the policy ready for a few days. Will you be so kind as to get the policy from Dod, Bent, and Co., and hold it for me. Should we and the goods be lost, I should wish my mother, Mrs. Sarah Moxon, Westcourt-street, Brompton, Kent, to enjoy the amount; she has my letter to that effect. I also enclose a bill of lading.—I am, my dear Sir, yours most truly,

"To Mr. John Slade."

"Richard Moxon."

On the 13th of November the vessel was wrecked, off the coast of Cuba, and witness lost everything he possessed. The value of his property was upwards of £2500. He got a passage to Bermuda through the humanity of the consul in Cuba. Several other witnesses having been examined in support of the charge, the Lord Mayor said, it was manifest that Mr. Bent, after having ascertained on the 6th of September that the goods were not insured, informed Mr. Moxon on the 10th of September that they were. He thought the case came under the meaning of the act, and called upon Mr. Bent to find bail; himself to the amount of £200, and two sureties to the amount of £100 each.

GUILDHALL.—Miss Newell, the artist, who is labouring under a mental delusion that she is a chosen instrument to work out a complete change in the existing religious and political systems, endeavoured to get permission to read a political letter which the newspapers would not publish, and which she wished to make public. Some aldermen have indulged her by hearing her make a speech or read a letter, on the same principle that they grant a hearing to three or four other crazy folks, who are in the habit of visiting the police offices, because they afterwards go away quietly, with their minds greatly relieved, and no one pays any attention to their statements. Mr. Alderman Wood, however, now refused to hear Miss Newell unless she had brought to make of a specific breach of the law, of some individual wrong suffered by her, or of some criminal offence done by some person. He said a justice-room was not like an omnibus, to take in all comers who had complaints to make of any nature whatsoever. Miss Newell admitted her complaint was not within the limits laid down, and withdrew.

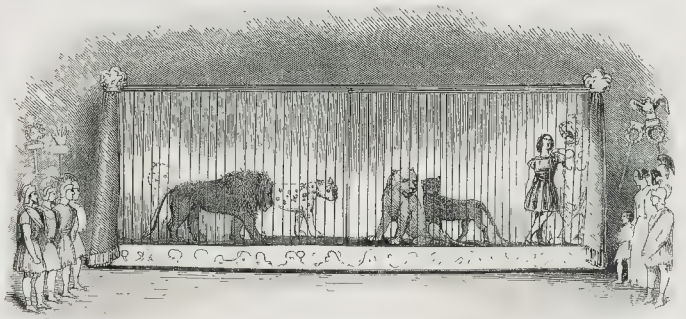
BOW STREET.—*Michael Leary*, apparently a stablemun, was charged with unlawfully having in his possession a Newfoundland dog, the property of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. Mr. Hall ordered the prisoner to pay the sum of £3, being the nominal value of the dog, and a fine of £10 for the offence, and in default to be committed to prison for four calendar months.

George Tuson, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Bate and Co., [illegible] manufacturers, of Newcastle street, Strand, was brought [illegible] charged with [illegible] of various articles of [illegible] belonging to his employers. It appeared that [illegible] property was paid to the prisoner for goods delivered, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

WESTMINSTER.—A man named *William Osborne*, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Rawlinson, charged on suspicion of having received a quantity of silk, the property of Mr. Shaw, of Mortimer-street, knowing it to have been stolen. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Shaw, in consequence of information which he had received relative to his stolen property, proceeded to a house in Charlotte-street, where the prisoner lived, and he succeeded in what a man named Pritchard, who was brother to his (Mr. Shaw's) foreman, was concerned in the robbery; he searched the place, but without finding any of the stolen articles, and the prisoner, from certain facts which had come to his (Mr. S.'s) knowledge, was given into custody. The melancholy fact of the suspected man, Pritchard, having, on the morning, died before the examination, and that they were not able to bring him to, terminated his existence, was communicated to the magistrate. None of the stolen property had been met with, and the prisoner, against whom there was no proof whatever, was discharged.

LAMBETH-STREET.—Tricks of Cab Proprietors.—*John Shrubsole*, a Jew, was charged by Abraham Garcia, with stealing a pair of cab-plates, his property.—The complainant stated that on the 2nd he bought a cab and horse from the prisoner for ten guineas, and paid him the money. Having neither plates nor a licence as a proprietor himself, but merely those of a driver, he had agreed to allow the prisoner a shilling a day for his plates and the privilege of his licence until he could get both himself.—Mr. Henry here interfered, and cautioned the witness, observing that he was disclosing that which would render him subject to severe penalties.—The complainant, however, went on, and said he kept up his payments of the shilling a day regularly, and had even paid seven days in advance, and used, accordingly, to let the prisoner have the use of the plates for his nightcab. On the evening before the prisoner entered his premises, and stole both the side-plates from his cab. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that though he had only the cab and horse in the complainant, he had not disposed of his plates. The latter (he said) bore his own name in a conspicuous manner, and he thought he was perfectly justified in taking them away from the complainant.—Mr. Henry did not think the offence amounted to a felony, but the transaction was so fraught with illegality and fraud, that he should feel it to be his duty to acquaint Mr. Wedgwood, the registrar of hackney carriages, with the whole of the circumstances, in order that steps might be taken to put an end to such irregularity.—Both the complainant and the prisoner declared that such practices were quite common amongst cab masters.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—On Wednesday, *James Williams*, who was stated to be one of a formidable gang of fellows who have induced the shopmen of various tradesmen to rob their employers, and by which the accused victuallers of the metropolis have sustained severe losses, was charged with having persuaded Robert Lincoln, the barman to Mr. W. M. Davis, the proprietor of the Blue Post, Bayswater Road, Oxford-street, his master, to rob Hodkin, the barrister, and Mr. Child, of the firm of Wire and Child, solicitors to the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, appeared for the prosecution. The facts of the case are briefly these:—About a fortnight ago the prisoner



MR. VAN AMBURGH AND HIS LIONS AT THE ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Van Amburgh, like the animals he lives by, is a *lion* in his way; and, having again made his bow to a London audience, in the new capacity of theatrical manager and lessee of a national theatre, we at once introduce the lion-tamer to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, as the latest zoological novelty. Of Mr. Carter, who is the partner of Van Amburgh in the new undertaking, we have already given a sketch, but avoided indulging in any remarks upon the general tendency of such displays. The exhibition is *curious*, as showing the possibility—nay, as demonstrating the fact—of man's ability to tame the wildest animals; to subdue those creatures whose natural instincts would lead them to devour him, and whose physical strength and carnivorous organization give them the power, had they the will to do so. But it excites also a feeling of *wonder* as to the means by which the startling effect has been produced, and *excitement*, from the evident danger in which the chief actor is placed. That the men will eventually be injured, there can be little doubt, and whether the exhibition is justifiable under such circumstances is very questionable. In old Rome such a display might, perhaps, have gained golden opinions and reward; but advancing civilisation has lessened the taste for those sights at which excitement is obtained at the expense of peril to the exhibitor; and the ability to provoke wonder is now only rewarded by the applause of those not occupying the highest point in the scale of intelligence. The day is gone—we trust never again to revive—when the agony and blood of the Colisseum gave the zest to the exhibition, and the spectators were enraptured when the gladiator was at his last gasp. In the wake of those scenes have also passed away the minor barbarities of bull-baiting, bear-baiting, and badger-drawing; and the fate of pugilism is also sealed by the advent of a purer taste and more correct feeling in the mass of people. It would not be difficult to string together arguments against the desecration to the purposes of a menagerie of a building raised to the genius of English opera, or to institute comparisons most odious between the barbarous warrings of lions and tigers and the more humanizing sounds of English melody. We shall, however, refrain from doing so in this instance, as the English Opera is not the only stage upon which faults against good judgment or sound taste are committed, or Mr. Van Amburgh the only manager who caters to the lower rather than to the more elevated feelings and tastes of the London public. If courage and sagacity are entitled to commendation and encouragement without strict reference to the purposes for which they have been employed, then do the lion-tamers, Van Amburgh and Carter, merit the highest praise and deserve the pecuniary reward which their exhibition will probably produce.

The theatre has undergone alterations—a circus having been formed in which a variety of equestrian performances, *à la* Astley, take place. The piece selected for the opening night was called "Aslar and Ozines; or, the Lion Hunters of the Burning Zaara"—a title sufficiently indicative of what was to be expected. The scene is laid in Rome and Numidia, but what the plot was, or how it was intended to be wrought out, no one seemed able to discover; the only impression was one of tedium, save in those parts which gained a perilous interest from the presence of the lions. We select one of the latter scenes for illustration; and avoiding in charity any allusion to the brute-tamers as *actors*, apart from their peculiar vocation, we close our present notice of these lions of London.

THE FASHIONS.

[The letter of our correspondent, descriptive of our Plate of the Fashions, has not reached us in time to be inserted this week.]

CITY ANTIQUITIES.—Amongst the most important works now in progress in the City, connected with its improvement, is that of the extension of the sewerage through Lad-lane, connected with the main leading sewer in Princes-street. The excavations, which are from eighteen to twenty feet deep, have exhibited some very interesting facts relative to the early history of the City. Some few coins, principally of Antoninus, and a few interesting fragments of Roman and Samian pottery, with household utensils, have been found; but the chief objects of interest have been the discovery of some vestiges of the foundation walls of some old Roman buildings. The most extensive of these was found last week opposite Mr. Chaplin's, of the Swan-with two Necks, where the excavators arrived at a wall composed of flints, about 18 feet below the surface, which was between five and six feet in thickness, and through which they had some difficulty to penetrate. Opposite to the church walls in Catenton-street, at the depth of about eighteen feet, there was found a large quantity of human bones, showing that there existed here a place of sepulture which must have been coeval with the time of the Romans.

FLORICULTURE.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The Chrysanthemum is an universal favourite, and is what may be termed any body's flower who will bestow upon it the very little attention necessary to produce the splendid display it annually presents. It is, without question, the finest of our autumnal flowers, and is the more valuable from its flowering at a period when any flower is acceptable. It is quite as popular a flower in China as with us, and from thence most of our varieties were originally obtained. Without the Chrysanthemum our flower-gardens and greenhouses would have but a blank and dreary appearance during the wet and foggy months of November and December. The cultivation of this plant is of the easiest description; it is sometimes grown in the open border, but more generally in pots, and as this is the preferable method we give it first. The plants are propagated by division, by suckers, and by cuttings: the latter mode is the best, as in every case they are apt to throw up suckers, which are very detrimental to the production of fine flowers: cuttings are preferred because less liable to this objection. They should be taken off about the end of May, shortening each cutting to the length of four or five joints: after being prepared in the usual manner plant them in sandy earth, in the open ground, and cover them with a hand-glass. They require about three weeks to strike root, during which time it is necessary to shade them from the intense action of the sun. In the first potting the soil used should be a mixture of loam and old manure; they require to be placed in large pots. About the latter end of September a sheltered situation should be chosen for them to stand in, from the period of the first potting till danger is apprehended from frosts, and during the whole of this time an abundant supply of water is necessary; they are also benefited by an occasional watering with liquid manure. On the approach of cold nights let them be removed to the greenhouse or parlour windows, when the now swelling buds in a short time unfold their resplendent petals. If grown as an ornament to the parterre, it is only necessary to displace a portion of the numerous suckers annually produced, and to keep the remaining flower-stems securely fastened to stout sticks. When designed for a parlour ornament, the buds are formed earlier, and there is, consequently, a better prospect of a full crop of perfect flowers: if very finely-formed flowers are desired, it is advisable to reduce the number of buds on each stem when about half grown.

The *Journal de Coutances* states that a whirlwind of extraordinary violence passed over part of the town on the 11th inst., and did considerable damage, taking away stones, slates, and tiles, and stripping several houses. A letter from Bourges, of the 13th, mentions that for five days a tempest had been raging in the neighbourhood, and had committed some ravages.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SHAP ABBEY, WESTMORELAND.

How pleasant, even in imagination, for those "in populous city pent" to turn from smoke and din and mental turmoil to some far-off quiet nook, and, in admiration of its rural beauty and sylvan quietude, forget for a brief space all surrounding annoyances. Here have we such a corner of England—a lonely vale on the bank of the river Lowther, in the primitive county of Westmoreland—no old ruin, telling at a glance in its decay the history of institutions long since gone, as the necessity for their continuance was superseded by advancing circumstances. The neighbourhood in which it stands is rich in natural beauty. Other lands can boast loftier mountains and broader lakes, mightier rivers and more noisy cataracts; yet may England claim not only fertile and richly cultured plains with harbours, rivers, and canals, bearing the wealth of every clime—but has she also spots vieing with all competitors in varied combinations of grandeur and beauty. Westmoreland and Cumberland contain valleys redolent of softness embosomed in mountains rude even to magnificence. The "English Appennines," as the mountains have been termed which, commencing in Derbyshire, stretch away north to Linlithgow, are rude and barren, with little claim to the charms of the celebrated heights whose name has been bestowed upon them; but from this chief range a branch shoots to the west, having features as picturesque as those of the parent series are dreary. The majestic and the beautiful are here blended—huge hills hit their towering heads and striking forms far above the quiet valleys lying below—gorges divide enormous masses of schist, the prevailing tints of blue and grey here and there diversified by patches of vegetation—while fells, dales, becks, and meres display themselves in a thousand varied groups. And around, scattered with no sparing hand, is the bilberry, the juniper, and the broom plant, with lichens and mosses and bright heaths, in all their splendour:—

"the gilded tuft clothing in richer green
Each speck of lawn the broken rocks between."

And far up in the hills are the quiet gems of the mountains—the Tarns—still, placid waters, reflecting the clouds by day and the stars by night—crossed now and then by the mirrored likeness of some mountain bird, as it wings its way over the tiny lake.

"There sometimes does a leaping fish
Send through the tarn a lonely cheer;
The crags repeat the raven's croak
In symphony austere."

And what, in sober prose, says Wordsworth for these valleys of his birth—these scenes of his minstrelsie?—"Yet, though clustered together, every valley has its distinct and separate character; in some instances as if they had been formed in studied contrast to each other, and in others with the united differences and resemblances of a sisterly rivalship. This concentration of interest gives to the county a decided superiority over the most attractive districts of Scotland and Wales, especially for the pedestrian traveller. In Scotland and Wales are found undoubtedly individual scenes, which, in their several kinds, cannot be excelled. But in Scotland, particularly, vast desolate and unimpressive tracts of country almost perpetually intervene; so that the traveller, when he reaches a spot deservedly of great celebrity, would find it difficult to determine how much of his pleasure is owing to excellence inherent in the landscape itself, and how much to an instantaneous recovery from an oppression left upon his spirits by the barrenness and desolation through which he has passed." And amid these valleys and mountains and streams does Wordsworth now dwell—Southey also being a dweller in the district; and together they have sung and written that which consecrates these hills and lakes to all lovers of the beautiful as a chosen spot set apart for imagination to revel in and for memory to cherish. Nor are they the only master spirits who have paid the homage of their admiration to the fells and meres of England. Mrs. Radcliffe found among them scenes congenial to her romantic though exaggerated fancy; and Gray, the profound scholar and elegant poet, lingered with pleasure amid these northern spots, after his sojourn in beautiful and classic Italy.

In Shap Abbey we have the remains of one of the ecclesiastical buildings profusely scattered over the country some four centuries since. In the old documents which recount its foundation and early history it is called Hep or Heppe, a name first given from the spot upon which it stands being once covered with brambles. The name of the fruit of the briar is in this district pronounced choup, a word which subsequently became perverted into shap; and hence, say the etymologists and county historians, the modern name of the village and of the abbey. The spot upon which the ruin stands is one well adapted for retirement and contemplation, which, doubtless, had weight with the founder of the edifice, "Thomas, the son of Cospatrick," who gave "to God and Saint Mary Magdalene a portion of his lands at Preston, that certain canons might build a mansion." The abbey rose in the reign of the first Henry, about 1119, and, once established, soon added both to its size and revenues. "John of Vetreponi" became a large benefactor—the Cliffords also, with various other pious knights, added to the funds of the establishment—and Edward Baliol, King of Scots, confirmed a grant which the monks had obtained of the church of Johnston, in Annandale. Miracles only were wanting, and these in good time came also by the transfer to the abbey, from a neighbouring grave, of the body of a saint there buried. The pious came to worship, and the abbey became renowned alike for its miracles and its wealth.

Upon the dissolution Henry VIII. gave Shap Abbey to the Wharton family, by whom it was afterwards sold to the Lowthers. At that time the buildings were very extensive; the abbey church was spacious, and built of durable freestone. Some of the offices afterwards became farm-houses, and one of these was occupied by the ancestors of Hogarth for some generations subsequent to the dissolution. Near the ruin are some remains of an old bridge; and a short distance from it is a well, which enjoys the reputation of petrifying all things subjected to its influence.

Not far from Shap are two monuments of high antiquity—remnants of manners and customs which time has left but scanty record of. The first is an area half a mile in extent, circumscribed by immense stones standing upright, and varying from eight to twelve yards asunder. It is called Karl Loirs, and is supposed by Pennant to be of Danish origin, from the fact of those invaders of our country having a custom of marking in this way the spots where their heroes who had fallen in battle were buried. The second is a circle of large stones at a spot called Gunnerkeld Bottom. They are evidently Druidical; and it requires but little effort of the imagination to see again within the sacred circle the stately crowd of British Pagans—their beards flowing over the ample folds of their white garments—and the golden sickle carried before the holy miseltoe, just severed from its parent oak.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states that great abuses having been found to exist at Constantinople from the European embassies affording protection to criminals who had sought it, and remonstrances having been made on the subject by the Turkish Government and the merchants of the city, the representatives of the European Powers have come to the resolution to deliver letters of safety to such of their countrymen as show that they have proper means of existence. All other foreigners will be liable to punishment, and to be sent out of the country.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXIV.

NEW CHURCH, WILTON PLACE, PIMLICO

The number of new churches has before supplied us with subject for remark, but we may again inform our readers that twelve months added *eleven* to the sum-total of ecclesiastical buildings connected with the church of England in London, and that *fourteen* others are in various stages of progress towards completion within and near the metropolis. One of the latter has been sketched for our present number; and as these buildings will doubtless remain for centuries the places appointed for public worship, and the scene of the most important events in the career of those settled in the various localities,—of the baptisms, the marriages, and the burials of successive generations,—we can scarcely select more appropriate subjects for occasional illustration. Another argument in favour of the delineation is the fact of these structures never having been before engraved or published,—they each are morsels of *pictorial news*; are illustrated novelties; and future historians of London will seek our columns for original views of churches now new, but which Time will transmute, as he transmutes all things temporal.

The neighbourhood in which this new edifice has arisen is itself most completely a creation of yesterday. A few years since and Pimlico was all fields—the "Five Fields,"—a straggling house here and there forming scattered links between London and Chelsea. Now streets, crescents, squares, and places rear their heads in all the pride of architectural proportions. Belgrave-square is unequalled in size and splendour, and the adjoining dwellings are erected in the most princely style. Indeed the district may be said to be one displaying a continued series of *palazzos*, such as no other capital in the world can equal in number or variety. The church in Wilton-place is one of those to which the commissioners for building new churches made a "conditional grant." It is included in their twenty-second report presented to Parliament during the last session, and ranks in a list with twenty-three others, "now (1842) in course of building." It is in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, within the parliamentary borough of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London. The style and character of the building is Gothic, with a tower surmounted by pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Paul, and built to accommodate 980 persons in pews, and 540 in free seats, making a total accommodation of upwards of 1500. The first stone was laid on the 4th of November, 1840, and the entire building was contracted to be finished by the 25th of the present month. The day appointed for its consecration is the 1st of May next.

JAMES WOOD'S HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

A paragraph has been going the round of the press to the effect that the house of "old Jemmy Wood" of Gloucester was about to be pulled down. As a passing record of a curious character, whose name has frequently been before the public during the last few years, we have had it engraved for our columns, and it forms rather a picturesque specimen of an old city house. The notoriety—for it would be wrong to call it fame—of Mr. Wood arose from the immense amount of money he contrived to amass. As is usual in such cases, the most forbidding parsimony was resorted to, and many curious stories are current in the neighbourhood of the ludicrous scrapes into which "old Jemmy Wood's" miserly habits betrayed him. One may be taken as a specimen:—During one of his long walks, taken to avoid the expense of riding, he was overtaken by a heavy and obstinate storm of rain. Half wetted through, an empty hearse passed by, and "Jemmy," hailing the undertakers in charge of the funereal equipage, bargained to be taken for sixpence to a spot near Gloucester—a distance of several miles. Preliminaries arranged, the owner of nearly two millions of money *introduced himself into the interior of the vehicle*, and the door was closed upon the unwonted living load. Amused at the parsimony of the Gloucester banker, the men drove into the town without warning their passenger, and drew up at his door in Westgate-street. At sight of the hearse all the neighbours ran out expecting to hear that "old Jemmy" had suddenly given up the ghost, when the door was opened, and out crawled the millionaire.

Our readers will recollect the heavy law causes which arose out of the disputed will. The legal points are now, we believe, all settled, but not before one of the parties concerned in the affair had committed suicide, and an immense amount of money had been spent in costs. Sir Matthew Wood, M.P. of London, under the established will, is said to be entitled to about a third of a million sterling; while another sum, equal in amount, goes to an old clerk of the deceased banker, who recently resided, if he does not even now dwell, in the tumble-down old house above delineated. A large sum of money is to be paid to the corporation of Gloucester for the purpose of improving that ancient city.

LITERATURE.

THE WASSAIL BOWL, by ALBERT SMITH. In two volumes. Richard Bentley.

A SEASONABLE book, with a seasonable title. The "Wassail Bowl" pours forth a pleasant and exhilarating draught, not the less palatable for some of the spice of observation, and acid of good-tempered satire, which the author has mingled with it. With some of the contents the public have already been made acquainted. There may be found among them an extensive flavour of "Punch." Albert Smith is an agreeable writer, and never can be otherwise than welcome. His style is natural and easy, and there is not that straining after effects which in papers of this kind is too often perceptible. We sympathise with him in the cheerful temper in which he has looked at society, and the spirit in which he has depicted it. His acuteness has no ill-nature in it. He has thought it "better to skim over the running surface of the stream, amidst the lotus flowers and the golden-winged insects, than to dive to its earthy bed, and find nothing but sand and broken crockery in their stead." The following extracts from the "Physiology of Evening Parties" are favourable specimens of the book. The illustrations, too, are clever enough to speak for themselves:—

OOM for beauty! The *belle* of the evening claims our next attention: the lovely dark-eyed girl, so plainly and yet so elegantly dressed, who wears her hair in simple bands over her fair forehead, unencumbered by flower or ornament of any kind, and moves in the light of her own beauty, as the presiding goddess of the room, imparting fragrance to the enamoured air that plays around her. How many quadrilles deep she is engaged for!—how earnestly an introduction is requested!—how fortunate it is even to be her *vis-à-vis*!—and what a thrill of inexplicable happiness pervades our sense—what an ecstacy of admiration—what a mesmeric throb of pleasure as we take her hand in the *chaine des dames*! And for the waltz! these brilliant intoxicating moments, which come so rarely to brighten our dim career, are cheaply purchased by hours of unpleasantry and disappointment. And who does not associate the fairest portions of his life with the shadowy remembrance of some exquisite creature, who endowed hem, for the time, with a species of Daguerréotypic existence by the light of her presence alone, her absence forming its shadows!

We appear to be getting philosophically poetical:—we are not often taken so, and must plead in excuse the exciting cause of our present indisposition. The beauty of the ball has sometimes one uncomfortable characteristic, which her very position generates—she is an out-and-out flirt. At one party she will talk softly to you for half an hour together in the conservatory, with no other witnesses than some flower-pots, paper camellias, and a Chinese lamp; at another, she will all but cut you for a new cavalier with an imperial, which you do not wear. In the first situation, you will think evening parties the pastry of society; in the last, you will pronounce them to be very unsatisfactory amusements after all. She is, moreover, very capricious; and, having refused all invitations to waltz, on the plea of giddiness, will eventually stand up with another handsome girl, and twirl away for a quarter of an hour. Possibly this is for the express purpose of tantalizing all the young gentlemen in the room, upon the same principle that makes young ladies kiss babies so rapturously before company.

The *professed flirt* is not always the beauty of the room, but still sufficiently good looking to attract several *pro tempore* lovers. And it is remarkable what diplomatic ingenuity she puts forth in carrying on a flirtation with three or four young gentlemen at the same time. The mere shade, the very idea of a gentle pressure of the hand, as she meets you in the chain of the last figure of the Lancers, induces you to believe yourself the favoured one. But you are mistaken: she has made three or four others equally self-satisfied by the same proceeding; and just as she has half given, half allowed you to take a flower from her *bouquet*—which you intend to place in water when you get home to your chambers, as a romantic souvenir, and afterwards, when withered, to treasure up in your dressing-case for an indefinite period, amidst a similar collection of *gages d'amour*, such as old rose-leaves, old sandals, shrivelled violets, three-cornered notes (scented with that odd perfume the women are so fond of at present, which resembles a cocoa-nut oil lamp that had gone out), locks of silky and odoriferous hair, that have made the paper which envelopes them very transparent, and, perhaps, a vinaigrette or torquoise ring—you find she has offered to mark some other happy swain's handkerchief with his initials and her own hair. Wherefore you set her down as a heartless coquette, and the gentleman as a thorough muff; but you do not throw away the lily of the valley notwithstanding.

And even when she waltzes with him, and asks you to hold her delicate scarf, which resembles point lace in a consumption, you are still gratified by the honour. She is very fond of going down for refreshment; not that she stands in need of any, but it removes her from the *espionnage* of her *chaperon*; and, if there is one situation she prefers more than another, it is sitting on the staircase outside the drawing-room door, under pretence of enjoying the cool air.

The flirt has different opinions formed of her. Old mammas, with unmarriageable daughters, pronounce her "an exceedingly forward young woman." Young ladies who are a little jealous, think her "a very strange girl in her manners;" and the young gentlemen speak of her according to their temperaments and ideas of perfection as "a splendid creature," "a girl with no humbug about her," or (unfeminine yet expressive appellation), "a thorough going brick, and no mistake!"

GIOTTO AND FRANCESCA, and other Poems. By ANDREW ALEXANDER KNOX.

Although almost everybody now scribbles verses of some kind or other, there probably never was an age which gave less promise than the present of a rich harvest of poetry. The great poets who yet live cannot be said to belong to this generation; and the lyre of some, which sounded under their touch so many rich and various strains, seems mute in the degenerate hands of their successors. Wordsworth and Campbell lately struck a few notes, like the expiring echoes of some familiar melody. The new aspirants to the lays, who have of late years appeared, confine themselves to imitating the manner of those great and original writers, so many of whom sprung up in the early part of the present century, and, like all imitators, they have been more successful in copying the faults than the excellencies of their models. The age that succeeds to one of great intellectual richness is generally as much distinguished for barrenness as its predecessor for fertility; yet there have been exceptions to this rule. The times of Milton and Cowley immediately followed those of Shakspeare and Spencer; and in ancient Greece there was a permanent succession of great poets, while Greece maintained its independence. In England the voice of song has never been entirely unheard; a Cowper and a Burns were formed in what seemed to be the very deadness and rottenness of time. Perhaps, during the appointed period of a nation's greatness, the average amount of talent existing among its people is pretty nearly equal, while its peculiar direction is determined by the circumstances of the time. Should the coming age be one of stirring events, likely to rouse and animate the popular mind, and dissipate the pernicious phlegm and torpor engendered by the calm of a long peace, we may venture to anticipate that great poets will arise. Hitherto, in the number of our bards, and in the length of the period during which poetry has been successfully cultivated, no nation of Europe has at all approached us.

The volume before us gives more promise of future excellence than any we have for some time observed, and though we pretend not to be ranked among the prophets, and would not venture to predict a career of greatness from a clever beginning, we shall be disappointed if this promise is not fulfilled. Giotto and Francesca, the chief poem in the volume, in two cantos, is written in the eight-lined stanza, so great a favourite with the Italian poets, which was introduced into this country by Tennant and Frere, and employed by Byron in Don Juan, as well as several minor poems. The subject is a simple love-story of the early days of Italy, taken from Boccaccio. The incidents are few and ordinary; that which makes the turning point, and gives the tale its tragic interest, is the sudden death of Giotto in the arms of his beloved, after the lovers had by the good offices of a holy priest of Florence, who acts the part of *Friar Laurence* in "Romeo and Juliet," attained the summit of their happiness. The versification of the poem flows smoothly and sweetly; the chief characteristic of the style, both here and throughout the others, being a tender and reflective melancholy, relieved by the judicious and elegant employment of fancy. Mr. Knox has evidently studied our old poetry to advantage; Spencer, and among the moderns Shelley and Byron, we should be inclined

to think his favourites. The following extracts will, however, convey to our readers a clearer idea of the author's manner than they could derive from any description of ours.

As when is lifted from a valley deep
The mist, in fanny vapour upwards breaking;
Or when the curtains that had veiled her sleep
Lifts some young bride from dreams of love awaking;
Or when life's fever o'er, on high we long,
One lightning glance of past existence taking;
So bursting from their dusty tombs, I see
Men, who are shadows, live once more for me.
* * * * * * *

To look out from the chamber-window where
Death has been busy with the few we love,
(For of earth's millions few there are who share
The heart amongst them) and, below, above,
To see for us that earth be cold and bare,
Whilst others on their usual pleasures move;
This is, indeed, to die: they are not dead.
Am, as you see, once more amongst your mute.
Far words are not my province,—pardon me,
Though all your circle should cry—out and shame!
My notions of true pathos would, I've been told,
Had you not done with laughing, tickle you.
I could not drop the slightest apt remark
On suns and systems: my strong point is this,
I know how human mortals plague themselves.
That gadding of the earth 's of the same stamp.
As quaint as on the first day of his life.
He'll have a somewhat better time, but, sir,
You've given him that glimpse of heavenly light:—
Ha, ha! he calls it reason. Thanks to that,
He is more brutal than the brutalest beast.
Saving your highness' presence, these poor men
Appear to me like long-shanked grasshoppers,
Whose life's a flight, and in the flight a hound;
Then screak they their sharp humdrum note i' the grass.
So, lay they easy in the grass, "twere well;
But no, in every puddle goes their snout.

THE LORD.

Proceed in that, too, for as thou wilt—
Thy peers I hate not—No, of all the spirits
Who do deny my sovereign rule, by me
The waggish scoffer is the least abhorred.
The activity of man is soon relaxed,
Soon yields he to an absolute repose:
Therefore my pleasure is to send a fiend
As his companion, who, as he is a fiend,
Being ever active, spurs him to his work.
But you, ye true and innocent sons of God,
Be glad, the Beautiful is now your own
In living fulness. May the Holy Spirit
Which works and lives, and lives and works for ever,
Embrace you in affectionate bonds of love.
But fix ye with immortal thought profound,
These wavering apparitions which float round.

There are a few marks of carelessness in diction, among which is the unauthorised use of the word shivered, of which the author seems fond; *ex. gr.*, —

Could you of him one passing glance have caught
It would have shivered your whole being through,
To see him in such majesty of youth,
High, rich in honour, and in spirit truth.

There is also a tendency to repetition, and an occasional obscurity in the expression of an idea, which is no more than might be expected from a young poet.

SIMPLE SKETCHES FROM CHURCH HISTORY FOR YOUNG PERSONS. By Mrs. TOOGOOD. 1 vol., 12mo. James Burns and Co.

This is a very useful and unpretending little volume, which we can conscientiously recommend to general use. The object is thus explained by the authoress:—"The writer of these little sketches having been for some time interested in charity-schools, has frequently during that period felt a desire to place in the hands of the senior classes some simple outline of the History of the Church, from a conviction that nothing is more likely to enforce an attachment to that church than a knowledge of the facts connected with her history; and that the instability now so prevalent among her members arises often, and particularly in the lower classes, from ignorance. The desire to supply some little information has been increased upon finding that the subject is by no means disagreeable to children, but that it is easy to interest them in it." We will only add that the subjects of the sketches are well chosen, and that the manner in which they are written is creditable to the authoress. We perceive some tincture of Puseyism, but as we avoid controversial subjects, on this head we will say nothing.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF NEWBURY AND ITS ENVIRONS. Speenhamland, Hall, and Marsh. Simpkin and Marshall, London. Published in Numbers.

A work of great topographical interest, full of information on the history and antiquities of Newbury and its environs. At p. 256 will be found a detailed account of Aldermaston House, the scene of the late fire.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF BODY AND MIND. By FORBES WINSLOW. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 202. Henry Renshaw.

A collection of essays on medical and scientific subjects, which will be found to afford amusement to those who are fond of information conveyed in a popular and agreeable form. Why the book has been called by this title, except with the view of ensnaring the vulgar, it would be hard to say. There is much that is useful to half-informed readers, but there are several ridiculous blunders. For instance, the author gives *Ac. Mag.* as the abbreviation of the name of the well-known writer *Olaus Magnus*. (P. 75.) This cannot be a typographical error, since it occurs more than once. The author has evidently made good use of a medical student's reading, but he ought to be more careful in indicating the sources of his quotations. Thus he gives an extract at p. 79 from some medical writer, we forget whom, without indicating the name of the author or character of the work.

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LOVE.

Whence comes Love?
And who hath seen the dart
From his bowstring fly
To the wounded heart?
In the air, or on the earth,
Or beneath the water's foam
Where had he his birth?
Where is his home?
Like the shadow of a bird,

Passing in the air unheard—
Like reflected splendour dancing
From the wave on marble wall,
Now retreating, now advancing,
He is flitting round us all.
But if any dare to blame
Love's most sacred mighty name,
His reward be falsehood's shame.

The translation of the Prologue in Heaven, from the "Faust," is exceedingly good. In the lyrical part it is, as might be expected, far inferior to Shelley; but in the dramatic it fully sustains a comparison with him:—

MEPHISTOPHELES.

Since you, oh Lord! approach us once again
To ask us how we fare;—nor formerly
Were you displeased to see me,—therefore I
Am, as you see, once more amongst your suite.
Far words are not my province,—pardon me,
Though all your circle should cry—out and shame!
My notions of true pathos would, I've been told,
Had you not done with laughing, tickle you.
I could not drop the slightest apt remark
On suns and systems: my strong point is this,
I know how human mortals plague themselves.
That gadding of the earth 's of the same stamp.
As quaint as on the first day of his life.
He'll have a somewhat better time, but, sir,
You've given him that glimpse of heavenly light:—
Ha, ha! he calls it reason. Thanks to that,
He is more brutal than the brutalest beast.
Saving your highness' presence, these poor men
Appear to me like long-shanked grasshoppers,
Whose life's a flight, and in the flight a hound;
Then screak they their sharp humdrum note i' the grass.
So, lay they easy in the grass, "twere well;
But no, in every puddle goes their snout.

THE LORD.

Proceed in that, too, for as thou wilt—
Thy peers I hate not—No, of all the spirits
Who do deny my sovereign rule, by me
The waggish scoffer is the least abhorred.
The activity of man is soon relaxed,
Soon yields he to an absolute repose:
Therefore my pleasure is to send a fiend
As his companion, who, as he is a fiend,
Being ever active, spurs him to his work.
But you, ye true and innocent sons of God,
Be glad, the Beautiful is now your own
In living fulness. May the Holy Spirit
Which works and lives, and lives and works for ever,
Embrace you in affectionate bonds of love.
But fix ye with immortal thought profound,
These wavering apparitions which float round.

There are a few marks of carelessness in diction, among which is the unauthorised use of the word shivered, of which the author seems fond; *ex. gr.*, —

Could you of him one passing glance have caught
It would have shivered your whole being through,
To see him in such majesty of youth,
High, rich in honour, and in spirit truth.

There is also a tendency to repetition, and an occasional obscurity in the expression of an idea, which is no more than might be expected from a young poet.

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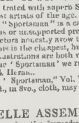

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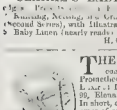

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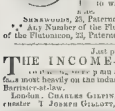

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HEATING by HOT WATER, combining WARMTH with VENTILATION, on Pierce and Kolle's improved method, adapted for every description of Building, and so arranged as to warm the entire of a large MANSION, from one moderate fire.

PIERCE and KOLLE, Manufacturers. Jermyn-street, Regent-street.

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air-street. Postage Envelopes, 1s. per dozen. Note-paper, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s. Paper, all 4d. and 6d. per quire; Note Papers, 2d., 3d., and 4d. per quire; Superfine Foolscap, 6d. per quire, a great saving by taking the ream; Blotting Cases, 6d., Superior ditto, 1s.; Desks, 2s. Superior Sealing Wax, 10 sticks for 1s.; the celebrated Magnum Bonum Steel Pens, 4d. per gross. Address, 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air-street. Postage-stamps received from the country. N.B.—Church Services, 2s. 6d., in case, elegantly bound, 5s.; Music Cases with lock, 3s.; Music merged, 2s. 6d.; Club-book Cases, 1s. 6d.; Pocket-books, 1s. 6d.; Pocket-books, 2s. 6d.; Cumberland Lead Pencils, 6d. per dozen; Initial Wafers, 3d. per 100. An extensive assortment of Books for Presents, plain and elegant bindings. Please to copy the name and address

OUTFITS TO CHINA AND ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.—The recent treaty with the Celestial Empire, and consequent extent of territory opened for British talent and industry, will undoubtedly tend to make a considerable increase in the demand for a speedy furnishing. Outfits will be required to no extent never before known in this country, and as much of the Emigrant's comfort depends on the style and manner in which he is provided for, a few words on that subject will not be out of place at the moment. The perpetuations are generally made in excitement, and are supplied for, which are proved more in accordance to the money the party has to expend than the value of the articles priced, and at sea leisure is afforded to peruse over articles and examine and valuations, at a time when they cannot be replaced, in fact, no article of outfit should be had or given for service, who of all stores should be supplied with for the very best. "If no reformation" has yet extensively affected this branch of business. Many flattering letters and orders continue to be received by Messrs. Moses and Son, for the outfitting of parties to Mauritius, and the Cape, and the same principle which has placed their warehouse at the head of every description at a profit not exceed ng the market interest of money, marking every article in plain figures (which they request the public to observe), making no distinction of "persons," and ensuring satisfaction by the soundness of work, quality of material, and general excellence of finish. Naval and Military Men, Merchants, Captains, and Emigrants generally, are assisted to make their selections from the Cabin Furniture, and every article of convenience and use, when they will be at once convinced "A new era" has been commenced in a saving from fifty to cent. per cent. in price, and articles supplied which will be found useful and ornamental when the voyage has terminated. Observe—E. Moses and Son, Tailors, Woollen Drapers, and General Outfitters, Wholesale and Retail, 154, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, on MONDAY, January 23, 1843, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., in the Chair—the Chair to be taken at Eleven o'clock precisely. Tickets of admission to be had of the Secretaries, 26, Moorgate-street; Mr. C Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without; Messrs. Harvey and Darton, Gracechurch-street, and Messrs. Darton and Clark, Holborn hill.

POPLAR HOUSE ACADEMY. Established 1794.—Mr. Edward Stock begs to inform his Friends that his Pupils will Resume their Studies on Friday, the 27th instant, and trusts, by liberal treatment and assiduous attention to their moral and intellectual welfare, to merit that support his late father so kindly received

A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the most expressive of the truth and constancy of friendship: it is always with the giver, and always with the receiver. Parties, 358, Strand, (corner of Somerset House), has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all seasons: [illegible] original horizontal watches, at 47 each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

Bankers—Sir J. DAVIES, Bart.; EDWARDS, Cox, and Co., [illegible]

Bragg's Arcade, London.

C. MEEKING, of Holborn-hill, has bought the STOCK of the Assignees at a discount of Thirty-two-and-a-half per cent. off for Cash. He is now ready and ready for sale on Monday, the 23rd instant. Many Goods at less than half the original prices. Flannels, hair-linseys, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and others will be well suited with really cheap Carpets, Pile, Druggets, Blankets, Counterpanes, Hearth rugs, Bed ticks, Brown Hollands, Table Covers, Moreens, Damasks, Furnitures, Sheetings, Table Linen, Furniture Prints, and Bombazeks

Holborn Linen Stock Cloth Shawls, Dresses, Printed in Drapery Muslins and Handkerchiefs, equal, cheap, as the above will be cleared off in a few days. C. M. begs to direct attention to the fine Table Linen

N.B. This was one of the largest Firms in town, occupying three houses.

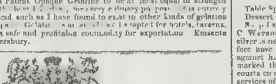
PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.—The superiority of this Soap over every other will be apparent on comparison; and when used a few times, [illegible] PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP is the most perfect [illegible] The ODONTO PEARL PARENT SOAP is of a uniform consistency, of a pale amber colour, of an agreeable fragrance, and, in short, possesses all the qualities which are desirable in a perfect Soap. Price 1s. 6d., and in large squares, which are perfumed with Otto of Roses, 2s. 6d. Also Shaving Cakes, price 6d., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.—Also Tablets and Wash Balls, price 3s. each. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. and F. Pears, 86, Well street, Oxford-street, London, and sold by most respectable Perfumers in Town and Country.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—"I can say of the Waterproof Coat I purchased of you, that I never had anything so pleasant to wear, or so safe as a protection, and therefore in every respect superior to a mackintosh, or any other waterproof that I have ever had." Such is the testimony of hundreds as to the merits of the WATERPROOF PALETOT, for moderate warmth when the weather is dry. As a medical man, and having made a study of the subject, I can fully point out what is above stated, and you are at liberty to use this as the testimony of one such and constantly exposed to the weather, as it may be useful to yourself and others." So writes Thomas Warner, surgeon, Carnarvon. The Patent PALETOT, price 21s., is BERDOE'S NEW VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCK, and the above testimony is entirely unsolicited, nor has W. B. ever seen the party who gives it. Made only by W. Berdoe, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill, right down from Birch-in-lane.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 120 years, 3, Birchin-lane. The finest description of Watches, in silver cases, combining perfect accuracy and steadiness with the utmost elegance, and is not surpassed by the purest. Carmonometer. W. and Son have devoted much attention to the patent lever Watch, and considerably reduced the price. Every lever is fully proved by them previously to sale. They can offer a large selection of Second-hand Watches, at little above half the original cost. The utmost value allowed for old watches in exchange. The most experienced workmen in the repairing department are employed on the premises for foreign and English manufacture.

Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys, in [illegible] London.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION:—From the increasing demands for Nelson's Opaque Gelatine, and many spurious articles are imposed on the Public to [illegible] and market, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable Grocers and Druggists, and in town, and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and the each packet, bearing the Patentee's Signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's treatise ound, June 5, 1840: "I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength to [illegible] per cent. more than [illegible] Gelatine, and very far superior in point of purity, free from any imprecipitation of acid such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine [illegible] Dr. Ure." Dr. Ure also says, "I am satisfied of the superiority of Nelson's Gelatine, when tea and at 2 stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation." Ernest Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.



THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to command that JOSEPH GILLOTT, of Birmingham, be appointed STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY, dated April 13, 1840.

Joseph Gillott's very superior Patent and other Metallic Pens may be had of all stationers, booksellers, and pen-makers in every town throughout the United Kingdom.

It is gratifying to the Patentee to acknowledge his obligations to the Public for the best proof they can give him of their appreciation, in the extraordinary demand for his Pens

The number of Pens manufactured at the works of Joseph Gillott,

FROM OCT. 1838, to OCT. 1839, and from DEC. 1840, to DEC. 1841,

was 14,618,792, was 62,126,928,

or 1,218,232 dozens, or 5,177,244 dozens,

or 101,519 gross. or 431,437 gross.

Caution 4) [illegible] Pens are marked in full "JOSEPH GILLOTT" and Vendors are desired to note that [illegible] Pens are made up in packets of one dozen each, and have a label outside, with a facsimile of his signature: "JOSH. GILLOTT."

*** A liberal allowance to Country Agents. Joseph Gillott, 37, Graven-street, Birmingham, and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London, under the management of Mr. Fox from the manufactory at Birmingham

IMPORTANT to LADIES.

FAILURE TO OBTAIN AN INJUNCTION

TO RESTRAIN THE MANUFACTURE OF

NE PLUS ULTRA PINS,

With Perfect Solid Heads,

And Smooth Adamantine Points.

RESULT OF LITIGATION.

A Copy of a Notice served on Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co., dated the 31st of December last, and signed, "White and Borrett," solicitors to the Assignees of Henry Shuttleworth, of Manchester, and circulated in a letter, signed "J. Rogers, 28, D. Terrace, Pentonville," dated the 3rd of January, 1841, having been sent to several of the customers of Kirby, Beard, and Co., by Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co., in the City, by the name of "Kirby's Ne Plus Ultra Pins with perfect Solid Heads and Smooth Adamantine Points" for the purpose of intimidating them from selling such Pins, and thereby to create a belief that Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co. had no right to consummate to their customers and consumers of Pins, the result of the litigation which has taken place in the Courts of Chancery and Queen's Bench, between Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co., and the said Henry Shuttleworth, and Kirby, Beard, and Co

"Manchester and Kirby, 82, Shuttleworth.

"It is mutually agreed between the assignees of Mr. Henry Shuttleworth and Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co., that the assignees shall withdraw all their opposition to the application of Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co., relating to 'Wright's Patent,' for making Solid Headed Pins, and that the assignees shall pay Two Hundred and Twenty five Pounds in discharge of the costs of Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co., dated this 15th day of December, 1841.

"(Signed) WHITE and BORRETT

"In the matter of Henry Shuttleworth,

"In Kirby, Beard, and Co.'s Patent."

Kirby, Beard, and Co., Pin and Needle Makers to Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria and the Dowager Queen Adelaide, with a grateful recollection of many years' distinguished and extensive public patronage, and support, respectfully assert that the [illegible] of their customers and consumers of Pins and Needles to [illegible] have not been [illegible] by the [illegible] Any persons purchasing or vending Pins [illegible] with [illegible] Solid Heads and Smooth Adamantine Points" [illegible] as [illegible] first patent taken out for the manufacture of Solid Headed Pins. An [illegible] Engineer, on an inspection of Kirby, Beard, and Co.'s New Machinery in daily [illegible] described it—"*combining the whole principal operation of the new machinery in one chosen, practically applied in its most natural construction and operations to effect uniformly the production of perfect Solid Heads to Pins with Solid Shanks.*" Nevertheless, the above notice to the public and true description printed on the labels and wrappers of Kirby, Beard, and Co.'s Pins, the only name by which they can be supplied and obtained, with the assurance of the words "*Kirby's*" and "*Smooth*," by a firm of Solid Headed Pin Makers, entirely calling themselves exclusive patentees, who, by such puffery and in a spirit of gross misrepresentation, have attempted to sell by such name and description, Solid Headed Pins of a second price, and consequently of a second and inferior quality.

The attention of the public and consumers being directed to this species of deception, and the previous application of the words "*Ne Plus Ultra*" against their obvious sense and meaning, they would readily distinguish the original and genuine article from the recent counterfeit, and London, should they wish to purchase the former, are respectfully solicited (to prevent mistakes) to ask for "Kirby's *Ne Plus Ultra* Pins," which, as well as Kirby, Beard, and Co.'s Pins, are [illegible] for the convenience of purchasers, in the usual manner, *Kirby and Co.* make up their *Ne Plus Ultra Needles* in a variety of Metallic Cases, each containing One Hundred of assorted metal sizes, *Ass in Harness, red Morocco, red Saloon, and smooth Velvet Cases*, containing Ten Papers of useful sorts and sizes, which articles One Paper of all Ass sorts *and best adapted perfect Needles*, express, manufactured for every description of modern and elegant *Ladies' Fancy Needle work*. Also, their *Kirby's Ne Plus Ultra Pins*, in superb Cases containing Six Papers of the most approved sizes, forming useful assortment to a Ladies' Repository, and a choice of *three elegant little Pin sorts* are sold at *very moderate prices* at all the leading Haberdashers, Silk Mercers, and Linen Drapers in the United Kingdom.

Every description of Pins, Needles, and Fish Hooks to be had Wholesale and for Exportation, at Kirby, Beard, and Co.'s Manufactories, No. 46, Canon-street, London, and Gloucester.

WM. YOUNG FELL and Co. feel much flattered that their [illegible] as contained in the BRANDY DISTILLERY in the Waterloo road, Lambeth, were so brilliantly displayed in Punch's Pantomime at Covent Garden Theatre. There may be an amusing Pantomime performance without Punch, but not good Punch without Wm. Y. Fell and Co.'s superior Brandy, of whom two gallons may be purchased for 22s. and Ginger Brandy at 20s., at 26, Priory street, and at the Distillery.

OUTFITS TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.—Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, Midshipmen, Officers in the Civil or Military Service, and Passengers generally, supplied with their entire outfits at S. UNWIN'S, 47 and 48 Lombard-street; viz., shirts, boots, table-linen, sheets, blankets, white pea jackets and trousers, woollen clothing, sea-bedding, single and double couches with drawers, cabin furniture, [illegible] &c. Lists [illegible] and a large stock already made. Lists of every description.

SALMON, ODY, and CO., most respectfully inform the public that their PATENT SELF ADJUSTING TRUSSES have been in use thirty years [illegible] they will answer for right or left side, also admit of increase or decrease as age and force [illegible] Pamphlets may be had gratis. Observe—N.B. Persons [illegible] are assisted [illegible] Sold by every [illegible] and by their agent in every city and provincial town in the United kingdom.

Manufactory, 292, Strand, London.

GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be unanimously by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, 26, New Bridge street, Borough, and 16, Bond-street, Pitt, and may be obtained of all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled

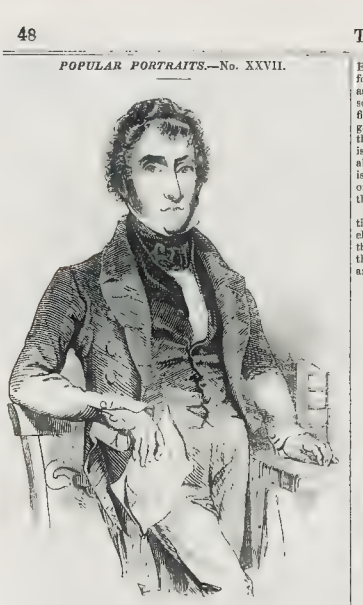
[illegible] GINGER BRANDY. They have also [illegible] to bring to public notice the most perfect British article yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to the Cognac, they being supported by their assertion by the opinions of both the French growers, and the keenest judges in the English market.

The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.

FOR the SKIN and COMPLEXION.—ROWLAND'S LOTION continues to maintain a repute coincident with its specific properties of speedily [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] assuring the beauty of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly [illegible] as it is agreeable and efficacious "Rare Shaving Powder," is supplied in white [illegible] for the Government Stamp, without which it is not genuine. Price 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers, &c

HALL'S WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority of The "Queen's Own"), with the new large eyes, are easily threaded even by blind persons and most work with great ease, having improved points, temper, and finish. The labels are correct Likenesses of the Royal Highness Duke of Wellington, and may be had, on coloured gr unds. H Walker's improved fish-hooks, steel pens, hooks and eyes, are recommended. For the Lone trade neat packages of needles or pens, from 1s. to 10s. value, can be sent free by post by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXVII.



SIR EDWARD SUGDEN, LL.D.

Sir Edward Sugden is one of those instances in which talents, energy, and application have lifted their possessor from the humbler ranks of life to the most exalted position. The profession of the law has furnished the most numerous examples of men who have thus "achieved greatness." The reason is evident enough; in no profession does the advantage of birth go for so little, or in which what is called influence is of so small avail. Both these may unite occasionally, and give an individual an earlier opportunity of distinguishing himself; but, if legal knowledge, and the ability to apply it, be not in him, he quickly sinks to the ordinary level. The mighty interests often intrusted to the advocate demand an entire confidence in his abilities. Hence it is that those who have inspired that confidence are overpowered with employment, while the man, perhaps, of talents scarcely inferior wears out his existence in reluctant idleness, "unknown and like esteemed." Society presents no contrast so great as the life of the briefless barrister and the popular pleader: in this branch of the profession a man must be all or nothing. And fearfully difficult are the conditions on which the envied position is obtained—a youth of unremitting study and application, and a manhood of unrelaxing labour, from which even advancing age gives no respite, till the busy scene is closed by the approach of physical infirmity. The high rank and the brilliant reputation must be purchased by soul-exhausting labour, and the princely revenue is gained by toil more grinding than that of a slave. In such a career as this is it to be wondered at that so many shrink and fail? Would it not be strange if the son of luxury and ease should persist in toiling up the rugged steep? The chances here are rather in favour of the child of poverty; he has not the enemy within himself whispering "*cui bono?* I have all life can give me without this drudgery;" he is steeled to endurance, and nerved to toil. Accident may assist in giving him the start, but he has prepared himself to make the utmost possible advantage out of the conjuncture of circumstances, and if he once passes a certain point success is certain and rapid. Many are the names of those who have reached the highest dignities of the law, whose lives exemplify the truth of this general sketch. To them may be added that of Sir Edward Sugden, the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir Edward is the son of a tradesman of the humblest class, and it may be mentioned to his honour, that he is above the weakness of seeking to conceal his origin. For some years he was employed in the office of a conveyancer, but subsequently studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1807. Among the many that are "called," he was of the few that are "chosen," for he soon distinguished himself. In the following year he published his "Treatise on Powers," a work of standard legal authority, which he subsequently enlarged. The period that followed till the year 1817 was passed in all the activity of a pleader's life; but from this year till his elevation to the bench, he devoted his intellect exclusively to practice in the Court of Chancery. His eminence in this department was most marked, and he is beyond all question the first equity lawyer of the day. In 1822 he was made King's Counsel, and in 1828 he obtained the office of Solicitor-General, which he held till 1830, when the fall of the Wellington administration deprived him of it. From this time he became almost as well known as a politician as he had been as a lawyer. He was an able and active champion of the principles of the Conservative party, and never let slip any opportunity of damaging the character of the Whigs. Brougham, then Lord Chancellor, was one of his "favourite aversions;" and the differences of the Chancery Court, there restrained by professional etiquette, broke out within the walls of Parliament. Though Brougham was in the Lords, and Sugden in the Commons, they talked *at*, if not *to*, each other, and the mutual acrimony was often rather amusing. To this era belongs the "bug" speech of Lord Brougham; for which Sugden took ample revenge in his cutting observation, that "if the Lord Chancellor only knew a little *law*, he would know a little of everything." On legal points it may be remarked that they were often at variance, for the depth and accuracy of Brougham's legal knowledge has been questioned; the brilliancy and extent of his intellect exclusively to practice in the Court. On Sir R. Peel's accession to power in his brief administration of 1835, Sir E. Sugden was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He had now reached one of the highest prizes of the profession; but no human advantage is unalloyed. *Surgit amari aliquid.* There is ever the portion of bitterness mingling in the cup of prosperity, and poisoning the relish of the draught. Some peculiar circumstances connected with the domestic life of his earlier years proved an obstacle to the reception of Lady Sugden at the Court of the Lord Lieutenant; the Chancellor resented the indignity, and threw up his office after holding it only three months. This proved of less material consequence than might have seemed probable, as the Peel ministry was shortly after broken up. The Conservatives are again in power, with a better prospect of continuance in it, and Sir Edward Sugden again fills his former office; we presume, therefore, that the matter in dispute has been arranged. His conduct as Chancellor has given the utmost satisfaction in Ireland. His sound knowledge of the law he administers ensures him the confidence of the bar; while his integrity and impartiality have gained him the respect of the people at large. He is fully alive to the abuses of the court over which he presides, and has recently issued an order for a return of the names, salaries, and duties of all the officers of the Court of Chancery. Some of them, he has not, it is said, performed any duty for upwards of twelve months, and the order, supposed to be the precursor of the abolition of some of these posts, has caused the greatest consternation.

During the time he sat in Parliament, he represented at different times Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes. He was elected for Ripon in 1837. Few men have obtained eminence in the law with a more general feeling towards them on the part of the public, that their elevation is but the fit reward of the energy and ability displayed throughout their whole career.

FIRE AT GOULSTON'S MANUFACTORY, OLD KENT ROAD.

On Monday evening a most awful and destructive fire broke out in the Old Kent Road, on the extensive premises of Messrs. Rolls, floor-cloth manufacturers, near the Grand Surrey Canal-bridge. Intelligence of the conflagration was, without loss of time, sent to the engine stations for the assistance of the firemen, and in a short time a considerable number of engines and policemen had arrived. Notwithstanding the efforts of all parties, the fire continued almost uninterrupted by the comparative feeble resistance with which it met, until the whole factory, consisting of painting-rooms, drying-houses, storerooms, warehouses, and the other apartments in a floor-cloth manufactory, was consumed. Two private dwelling-houses at the side were also, despite the efforts made to prevent it, destroyed; together with property to a large amount. The fire next spread to the floor-cloth factory of Messrs. Goulston, adjoining the private houses, which, being built chiefly of wood, was soon every part in flames, and burning with great fury. In a quarter of an hour all was destroyed. The heat from the burning buildings was at this time so great that water had to be thrown on the houses opposite to prevent them from catching. The fire was at length subdued for a few moments by the falling of the roofs; but they being composed principally of beams of wood soon ignited, and were destroyed. By nine o'clock the surrounding buildings were out of danger. Messrs. Rolls were insured in the Sun, Phœnix, and several other offices. Messrs. Goulston were also insured. Mr. Rolls and Mr. Goulston were formerly in partnership, and when a dissolution took place, the latter gentleman erected a new factory near that of his former partner. The damage is roughly estimated at little short of £20,000.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although we have to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of English wheat up to our market this week, the inquiry for even the finest qualities of that article has ruled excessively heavy, and the quotations have suffered an abatement of from 1s to 2s per quarter. In foreign wheat exceedingly little has been passing, and the rates have declined fully 1s per quarter. The value of malting barley has been maintained, and the same may be said of the best season-made malt; but all other qualities have moved a mere drug. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have had a downward tendency..

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 54s; ditto white, 54s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 97s; do. white, 54s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 22s to 28s; malting do., 28s to 31s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 26s to 28s; maize, 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 33s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 10s to 16s; beans, 26s to 26s; peas, 32s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market. Rather more business has been doing in clover seeds; but all other kinds have been in slow inquiry.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean, 45s to 48s; hemp seed, 33s to 40s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 0d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 32l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s. to 6l per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 10c; barley, 26s 5d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 29s 4d; beans, 27s 5d; peas, 29s 7d.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 2d; Barley, 26s 6d; Oats, 17s 2d; Rye, 29s 4d; Beans, 28s 9d; Peas, 31s 0d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 10s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—This market continues to exhibit a very buoyant appearance, and a fair demand is experienced from the trade, who mostly hold very light stocks. The lowest market price for sound common congou, cash, is is 8½d per lb.

Sugar.—We have had a decided improvement in the sugar trade this week, and, in some instances, prices have advanced fully is per cwt. Refined lumps are 74s 6d.

Coffee.—There is little doing in any kind of coffee, and the quotations are a trifle lower.

Rice.—The prices of Bengal rice are well supported, with a fair demand.

Saltpetre.—The public sales have gone off freely, at an advance of is per cwt.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales commenced on Tuesday. The catalogues contained 6310 chests. The sales have gone off slowly, yet an advance of 6d to 10d per lb. was obtained upon the quotations obtained in October last.

Tallow.—The demand for Russia tallow is dull, and prices are rather drooping. We have sellers of P. Y. C. on the spot, at 47s 3d; for forward delivery, 47s per cwt.

Provisions.—Some large sales of both Irish and foreign butter have taken place this week, and prices have advanced fully 2s per cwt. The best Friezland brings 118s to 120s per cwt. The bacon market is very dull. Prime sizeable Waterford is selling at 36s to 38s; heavy, 34s to 36s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions little is doing

Coals.—Adair's, 16s; New Tanfield, 15s; Tanfield Moor, 18s 6d; Braddyll's Hetton, 21s; Stewart's, 21s; Caradoc, 21s; Killoe, 21s per ton. Ships arrived, 34.

Oils.—This market remains firm, and full quotations are freely paid.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2740; barley, 2220; oats, 3150; malt, 4590 quarters; flour, 3130 sacks. Irish: oats, 7950. Foreign: wheat, ——; and barley, —— quarters.

Hops.—For the best pockets we have a fair inquiry; but in other kinds little is doing. Prices are about 2s per cwt. above those noted on this day se'nnight.

Potatoes.—Owing to the large quantities of potatoes offering, the inquiry for them still rules dull, at late rates.

Smithfield.—The supplies of each kind of fat stock being more than adequate to meet the wants of the dealers, the general inquiry is slow, at the following prices:—Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The market has again ruled inactive, and prices have been with difficulty supported. Beef, from 3s 2d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

In commercial affairs generally the alterations which have occurred this week have attracted only in a very slight degree the attention of the public. At this season of the year trade is always without much animation, and, excepting amongst manufacturing interests, the usual fullness prevails now in all other quarters. In Manchester, and throughout the cotton manufacturing districts, it affords us the greatest satisfaction again to repeat that, in every department of industry, the labouring classes continue to be profitably employed at wages fully equal to the expenses of living, and that the demand for manufactured goods, with a view to the Chinese, Indian, and Australian markets, continues rather to increase than the contrary. This is mainly legitimate trade, and not dependent on circumstances, as in the case with our intercourse with the nations of Europe or with the United States of North America, for the returns which will be made to us by our colonies, India powers and China, in exchange for their goods, will consist of valuable articles, the produce of their climates, and not as commodities which we can produce just abundantly at home. The activity in the cotton trade is attended from necessity by a corresponding briskness in the cotton-wool markets, where large quantities continue to pass into consumption, and fortunately, in every quarter of large supplies almost daily arriving, prices of this new material do not improve in proportion to the increase, demand. At Liverpool, and throughout the woollen manufacturing towns, to describe the present condition of trade would be only to repeat what we have now said of the cotton trade, with this difference, however, that, in the raw material of wool, an appearance of active power exists; indeed, in some places this improvement has already partially taken place. Thus, the manufacturing interests are again rapidly advancing in prosperity; for even in the too long distressed town of Paisley, trade is likewise coming round, and some hundreds of workmen have been taken during the last ten or fourteen days from a state nearly bordering on starvation, and placed in a position in which they can again support themselves and their families in a certain degree of comfort, if not of actual abundance

In the value of colonial and East India produce little alteration has occurred, excepting in that of coffee, the supplies of which are large, and prices are consequently rather lower than they were last week. The sales of teas have been latterly also large, and, if there be any alteration, prices are a shade dearer. For sugar, likewise, the demand continues to be considerable, and prices have been fairly supported. The same report cannot be made of rice, indigo, opium, and of various articles the produce of the East Indies. Several vessels have been taken up by Government within these few days to proceed to the coast of Africa, and there to embark free labourers for the cultivation of our possessions in the West Indies. These immigrants must add greatly to the value of those colonies by the increase which they are likely to make in their productiveness, and, as their wages will be more than equal to their expenditure, a considerable addition to the quantity of British manufactures now consumed in them must be the necessary consequence of this increase in the number of the labourers. Under a proper system of cultivation our colonies may eventually be enabled to supply all the markets in Europe with produce, considerably cheaper than it can be drawn from any other quarter; and the experiment of inducing free labourers to reside for a time on the property of the colonists is therefore of the deepest importance, should success attend this first attempt at emigration from Africa, on the part of the British Government, to our West India possessions.

The hardware trade at Sheffield has received, in the course of this week, a rather serious check, by the unfortunate failure of an eminent banking establishment in that town. Expectations are, however, entertained that this firm may soon resume their payments; and we sincerely hope that these expectations may not be disappointed, for otherwise the trade to that neighbourhood will be put to considerable inconvenience, and the reviving activity, which has been observable latterly, more particularly in cutlery, must be in some measure interrupted, should payments ere-ain for any considerable time suspended.

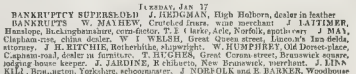
Money continues very plentiful amongst all the City capitalists, and channels for its productive employment, instead of increasing with commercial improvement, appear daily to become scarcer. In the coming railroad shares this state of the money market is gradually producing favourable effects, and causing an advance in the value of several of them. The quotation for those of the London and Birmingham line has again risen, and it is now difficult to obtain scrip at a price under £21. A dividend of £6 10s. per share for the half year, however, will be paid within a fortnight hence, which, in a certain measure, no doubt, has produced the present demand for them. In the lines to Southampton, Brighton, and of the Great Western, some improvement has likewise occurred, but not to the extent of that in the Birmingham and Eastern line, already alluded to above. On the Foreign Stock Exchange, Spanish Bonds continue to be the principal object at present for speculation. The necessarily, however, still prevailing respecting the suppression in Spain of the nefarious smuggling system, through the medium of a material reduction in the rates of duty now imposed there on the introduction of British manufactures for Spanish consumption, has rather strengthened the operations of the Bears in these securities, and caused a decline in them during the week of about 5 per cent. In Mexican Bonds, also, and in those of Colombia, some speculation has occurred during the last week's prices. On the English Stock Exchange the time account was arranged in the beginning of the week, and the settlement caused no variation in prices. It was attended by only one small lame duck. On Wednesday, however, the Bears managed to frighten one of the Consols by at least ¾ per cent., founding their operations on the improbable supposition that a coolness exists between the British and French Governments respecting Spain. The King of the French, however, knows the interests of his kingdom too well to entangle himself in any difficulties with this country. The Bulls know this to be the case, and the late value of the Consols will be therefore speedily restored, and probably advanced during the progress of the market next week

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 172½	India Stock, pm.
3 per Cent Red., 95¾	Ditto Bonds, 59 pm.
3 per Cent Cons., 96¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red., 101¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 101	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d. 65 pm.
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., 65 pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 65 pm.
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Bank Stock for Acct.,
Oct. 1859, 12¾	India Stock for Acct.,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Acct., 96¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 50	London and Blackwall (5 p), 4¾
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 48	London and Birmingham (100 p),
Great Western (65 p), 67¾	Ditto Thirds (32 p), 67¾
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 65½	Ditto New Shares (2 p), 35½
Ditto Fifth (12 p), 17¾	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 36¾	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 63½



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. J. HEDGMAN, High Holborn, dealer in leather BANKRUPTS. W. MATHEW, Crutched Friars, wine merchant. J. LATTIMER, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire, corn-factor. T. F. Clarke, Acle, Norfolk, apothecary. J. MAY, Clapham-rise, china dealer. W. I. WELSH, Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, attorney. J. B. CRITCHIE, Rotherhithe, shipwright. W. HUMPHREY, Old Broad-place, Cannon-road, dealer in furniture. T. HUGHES, Great Corum-street, Brunswick square, lodging-house keeper. A. JARDINE, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, merchant. J. LINSKILL, Bean-ington, Yorkshire, schoolmaster. J. NORFOLK and B. BARKER, Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, dyers. R. and R. D. WILKINSON, Yorkshire, corn-factors. J. COLEMAN, Birmingham, victualler. J. H. ORMEROD, Manchester, wine merchant. W. THOMPSON, Exeter, lime burner. MARTHA GROVES, York, joiner

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. W. NOBLE, Dundee, muslin maker. J. MINTO, Edinburgh, surgeon. P. BRUCE, Gargon, rag merchant. J. M'KAY, Glasgow, draper. J. C. BUCHANAN, Auchentoshan.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. H. CHARD, merchant Liverpool

BANKRUPTS. J. EVANS, potato-dealer, Whitechapel-road. S. M. LONG, cattle dealer, Northiloe farm, Pinkeid. D. K. FITCH, and D. PRICE, warehousemen, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate hill. J. SENIOR, brewer, Richmond, Yorkshire. W. MORGAN, builder, Cheltenham. ELIZABETH EDGE, victualler, Dawley green, Selsey. E. T. HALL, and J. HALL, flax-spinners, Leeds. W. H. WOODALL, woollen draper, Bishopsgate-street Without. R. HUNT, rosier, Kingston upon Hull

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 11th inst., is 12s 1½d per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain

BIRTHS

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, on the 17th inst., the lady of Mr. Rutherford, of a son.—In Bedford-square, the lady of Mr. Bowen, of a son.—At St. John's-park, of a daughter.—The lady of Thomas Rushing, Esq., Brompton, of a daughter.—At Woburn place, the lady of Charles Mottram, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

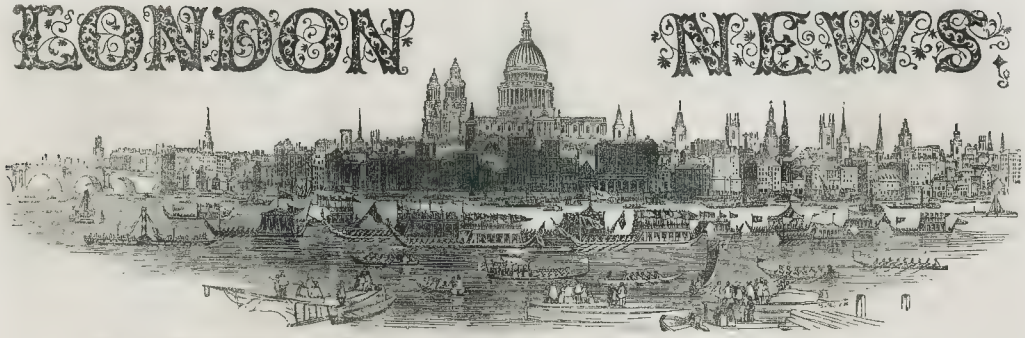
At London, in the province of Canada, William Horton, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Martha, second daughter of the late Richard Richardson, Esq.—At St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. Samuel Foster, of Fenchurch-street, to Mrs. E. R. Thomas, youngest daughter of the late W. Chas. Hughes, Esq., of Bedford-square.—At Lee, Kent, the Rev. Charles Edward Rogers, vicar of Harworth, in the county of Nottingham, to Maria Affleck, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Sharpe, D.D., vicar of Doncaster and canon of York.

DEATHS

G. A. Ellis, Esq., purser, R.N., after many years' suffering from a severe wound received in action with a flotilla of French gunboats off Durlach. The deceased was the younger brother of Captain Ellis, R.N., Great Yarmouth, and of Lieutenant Colonel Ellis, C.B., Royal Marines, and was greatly respected for his worth and talents by all who knew him.—At Ramsgate, on the 14th inst., Robert Morrow, formerly a Captain in the 49th Regiment. At his residence, Ropton Court, Thos. Botford, Esq., F.R.S., &c., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Salop, in his 81st year.—At Weymouth, General Gore Brown, Colonel of the 44th Regiment, aged 79.—On the 18th inst., in New Basing hall street, in his 87th year, John Atkinson, Esq., many years a member of the Court of Council, and Deputy of the ward of Cripplegate Without.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER, (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, January 21, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 39.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE CRIME OF ASSASSINATION.

The death of the accomplished but unfortunate secretary of the Prime Minister by the hand of an assassin has spread among the thinking ranks of the community a strong feeling of sorrow certainly, but also a shame and horror which far exceeds the expression of mere lamentation and regret. A fearful impression is beginning to prevail that the stain of assassination is fixing its indelible blackness upon the land, and that such morbid crimes as have for evermore been held as strangers to the manly spirit of our country are ulcerating society with a dreadful tendency to spread. Heaven avert from England any such calamities of wickedness as have crept in upon the more depraved periods of foreign revolutionary history, and assist us to wipe out these isolated stains which are so deep in their character, so lasting in their disgrace, and so terrible in their influences upon society and their bitter degradation of our common kind! It must not be concealed that the recurrence of brutal and infamous atrocities among a people degenerates them lost infallibly, diminishes the dread and horror with which crime is contemplated, corrupts by its familiarity, and eventually prostrates the morality and religion of the land. In France it erected deism upon its reeking altars, and laid the spirit of piety in the dust. In England, we blush to find that it has become frequent enough to excite a natural alarm among the guardians of national morals, and that public writers already seize upon it as an evil sign of the times—a calamity which they call upon the proper spirit of the people to execrate and arrest. It is with unfeigned pain that we find a fresh assassination giving cause to an English journalist for the utterance of this strong remark, "It is ours to bid the people of England remember the fearful stigma which this horrid murder has branded on the English name." This we read in the *Times* of Thursday, and it involves a truth which *is* humiliating, and will *become* fatal, if we do not, in the strict, severe, and honest exercise of pure and imperishable justice, punish the atrocity and wipe out the stain—look this glaring evil in the face, and wither it with the lightning-glance of unflinching retribution! We have had now, within a short period of time, five black attempts at broad-day assassination—all of the most revolting and motiveless description—all most "base, foul, and unnatural"—and three of these have been directed against the person of a beloved and virtuous Queen. The dangerous notoriety of these crimes was, in each instance, far greater than the amount of punishment inflicted; and the natural tendency of society to refuse to contemplate them in any other light than as the acts of madmen, deprived justice of the stern and dread example which she would otherwise have set up to daunt the soul of sin. We do not wish to throw the colour of a wild approval over the fearful punishment of death—God forbid!—but we do earnestly wish to check that false mercy of misconstruction which writes *mad* instead of *bad*, and is content to call that criminal a maniac who is nothing better than a fiend. It is almost putting a premium upon vice—to take from it the very colour of its wickedness, by qualifying it down into mere insanity, and insisting that the stormy gust of dark and dreadful atrocity, which ravages with murder and sweeps away the house of life, is but the wild gale of desolation which has been wakened amid the chaos of the madman's heart and brain. The recent attempts at assassination, we lament to say, seem almost traceable to the old revolutionary principle—some of them were directed at a Sovereign—and there seems little doubt that this last was intended for a Minister. It seems impossible to find a motive for attacking an amiable private gentleman who held no prominency in public affairs; but the motive against the minister would be hardly less palpable than infamous; and the murderer of Mr. Drummond has said in his examination that he was driven to it by "the Tories." This is a sort of feeling which justice demands should not be hastily set down as madness, or we shall never be able to crush the horrible advances of morbid crime. The public will look with absorbing interest to the approaching trial; and, whatever may be its results, they should be weighed with reflective gravity by the community.

We are content that the wretched man should abide the ordeal of his country's laws, and mercy forfend that we should demand vengeance instead of justice when he is tried! If he be really mad—if reason is shut out from his brain—if his heart is blind—his mind sadly and hopelessly incoherent, irresponsible, and void of thought—his soul darkened and prostrate under an Almighty affliction—it is not for man to dole forth retribution unto such as him. Pity, more than punishment, may be laid at his door. But if he prove a gloomy-hearted criminal, and has done this murder as a foul and black assassin—although endued with sense and reason like other men—shall we get up the false cry of insanity to stay the arm of Justice—the sword of God? Shall we set up another landmark of crime, and let this morbid spirit of unnatural wickedness creep into the heart of the community, and sully the pure and manly character of the English name? We trust this bitterness of degradation may never pass; we hope to find the proper spirits of reason and virtue exercising their legitimate influences upon the people—the monstrosity of assassination for ever expunged from the catalogue of English crimes.

With regard to the fact of death having enshed to Mr. Drummond, we cannot close this paper without expressing, in common with all who knew him, the most sincere and sorrowful regret. The respected gentlemen had the reputation of living without an enemy, an useful public servant, an exemplary private friend, and, in paying tribute to his memory, we have a melancholy pleasure in quoting from a contemporary a brief epitome of his career:—

"His career, thus prematurely and lamentably closed, has not been a useless or unhonoured one. Having entered into the service of the State as a clerk of the Treasury at an early age, his assiduity, fidelity, and good-humour introduced him to the more immediate patronage of the minister of the day. As private secretary to the present Earl of Ripon when Chancellor of the Exchequer, he displayed those qualifications which recommended him successively to the notice of Mr Canning, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir R. Peel. Under these statesmen it was his lot to discharge, for nearly twenty years, duties which are only inferior to those of a Cabinet Minister, because they are less conspicuous, but the faithful discharge of which can alone alleviate the anxieties and mitigate the asperities of official station. As there is no connexion so close as that which binds the English statesman to his secretary—a connexion unknown and unappreciated in foreign courts—so, perhaps, there is no grief so profound as that which an English statesman feels for the loss of him in whose person the qualities of friend and partisan have been harmoniously blended—who has been the associate of his public counsels, the confidant of his public cares, and the cheerful companion of his private life.

"Happen, therefore, when it might, the death of Mr. Drummond could not but be widely lamented. The man whose qualifications for public duties were prized by Canning and Wellington, whilst the charm of his personal intercourse was no less valued in private circles, could not have passed away for ever, without the deep and earnest regret of those to whom he was known, either as an intimate friend or as a public servant. But how bitter is the sting added to the poignancy of ordinary sorrow by a death so sudden and so awful."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Letters and journals from the Cape of Good Hope of the 20th of November have reached us, the contents of which are important, and afford satisfactory proof of the propriety of the measure recently adopted by government, of adding another Queen's regiment to the British force in that colony. The contents disclose the rebellious intentions of the Boers, and exhibit the designs they entertain of enlisting the native tribes in their cause. Several chiefs have, it appears, consented, either covertly or openly, to join them.

"In this condition of the colony we think we cannot better consult the entertainment of our readers than by presenting them with the above view of Cape Town.

"In consequence of intelligence which had been received on the 28th of October, at Allman's Drift, on the east bank of the Orange River, that 600 armed Boers had collected for the purpose of erecting a beacon, and declaring the territory from that spot to Port Natal the property of the Volksraad and the emigrant Boers, and driving from the land all who would not sign an oath of allegiance to their cause, Mr. Justice Menzies repaired to the spot accompanied by several clergymen, Dutch and English, where her Majesty's flag having been planted he explained to them the responsibility they would incur by the conduct they were pursuing. In the course of his address, which was of the most pacific character, he explained to them the fallacy of the supposition that the King of Holland would countenance their rebellion, and expostulated with them mildly but firmly on their breach of faith, in thus repudiating the treaty which had been entered into with them by Col. Cloete, threatening them with the most calamitous consequences if they persisted in their rebellious demands. Nothing could exceed the courage, temper, and discretion exhibited by Judge Menzies in the emergency. Such qualities are rarely thrown away, and proved importantly useful on this occasion; the Boers were induced to disperse for the present, and the necessity for bloodshed averted. It is clear, however, that nothing short of a considerable addition to our military strength at the Cape, and a conciliatory course towards the

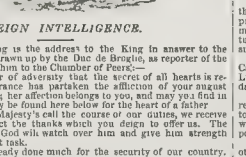
native tribes, can preserve the colony from the horrors of a civil war, which it will require a larger body of troops than we can afford for its service to suppress.

Cape Town, the capital of Southern Africa, and the most important European settlement on the continent, is built on Table Bay, at the foot of the majestic Table Mountain, rising 3582 feet above the sea, and flanked with the Devil's Hill, 3515 feet high, and the Lion's Head, 2160 feet; the triple summit forming a most conspicuous object from the sea. Table Bay affords an abundant supply of excellent water, and will contain any number of vessels; but from May to September they are subject to severe gales. A pier, 600 feet long, has been built in the Bay; and a break-water, like that at Plymouth, is proposed.

Cape Town being the only good place of refreshment for vessels between Europe and America on one side, the East Indies, China, and Australia on the other, must always be a great commercial thoroughfare. The town extends about a mile and a quarter along the shore of the bay, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The streets are straight and broad, and the roads macadamised. The houses are flat-roofed and low, in consequence of the violent winds; many are fronted by terraces shaded by fir-trees; the oldest houses are Dutch-built; there are very few chimneys, so that the town has a most un-English appearance. There were lately four Protestant churches and a Roman Catholic chapel. Among the other public buildings are the castle, a pentagonal building, occupied by troops; the barracks; Exchange-room and public library on the Grand Parade; the Governor's house, and a small range of buildings; the Bank, Post-office, and Courts of Justice, the latter under the presidency of a chief justice and two puisne judges; there are besides a magistrates' court and police-office, a gaol, and house of correction. But the finest building is the observatory, about three miles from town, lately erected at an expense of £30,000. Here Sir John Herschel has executed a minute astronomical survey of the southern hemisphere; his return from which, in 1839, was celebrated in London by the presentation of a magnificent silver vase to the distinguished astronomer.

Cape Town presents an animated appearance: the variety of nations, and the numerous complexions of the people, are very striking; the fat-faced Dutchman, the tall Caffre, the Hottentots, and Malays, and Negroes, with half-castes of every intermediate tint between black and white; with the fair English settler and the troops of the garrison. There are two newspapers printed in the town, in English and Dutch, and two almanacks. The population of Cape Town is about 20,000.

The other places in the colony are mostly villages. Of these Graaf Reynet, with a multi-coloured population of 2000, and about 300 neat and even elegant brick houses, in streets planted with orange and lemon trees; Graaf Reynet, on the Great Fish River, are the village of Cradock, with new Scotch locations or settlements, on the Caffree frontier—a good country. Lower down towards the coast, and between the Fish River and Algoa Bay, is Graham's Town, the capital of the Albany district, with about 2500 inhabitants, chiefly English: it is the chief place in the east part of the colony, and the head-quarters of the military on the Caffree frontier. It is described by Mr. Rose as "a large, ugly, ill-bu lt, straggling place, containing a strange admixture of lounging officers, idle tradesmen, drunken soldiers, and still more drunken settlers." It is most romantically situated in a deep valley, surrounded by hills and glens. Batuweet is another settlement near the mouth of the Kowie River.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The following is the address to the King in answer to the speech from the throne, drawn up by the Duc de Broglie, as reporter of the commission, and read by him to the Chamber of Peers:—

"Sire—It is in the hour of adversity that the majesty of all hearts is revealed. The whole of France has partaken the affliction of your august house; your grief is hers; her affection belongs to you, and may you find in it such consolation as may be found here below for the heart of a father

"In resuming at your Majesty's call the course or our duties, we receive with gratitude and respect the thanks which you deign to offer us. The King may rely upon us; God will watch over him and give him strength and time to fulfil his great task.

"Yes, Sire, we have already done much for the security of our country. The monarchy has received new strength by the blow that it sustained; the Conservative principle of hereditary succession rules and governs the chances of the future, and confidence is in every heart.

"The increase of the public revenue follows upon the progress of the nations. wealth. Thanks to the vigilance of the Government, the ascendancy which the law has obtained dispenses with the necessity for a frequent appeal to its severity. This is your work, Sire; it has been for us to concur in it; and we beg to congratulate your Majesty and ourselves.

"Your Majesty is satisfied with your relations with foreign powers. In concert with your allies you watch over the tranquility of the East. The Ottoman Empire has always a right to your solicitude; they never claimed in vain the protection of France. We rejoice to learn what has been done for their last and holy cause; they will long retain the recollection of this new benefit.

"We have not seen without grief the disorders of which Spain has just been the theatre. A stranger to the strife of parties in that kingdom, the French Government has always respected the independence of the Spanish people; in offering an available asylum for misfortune it has fulfilled the duties of humanity. To continue to the Queen Isabella a faithful friendship, to reconciliate the preservation of her own dignity, of our legitimate interests, with the regard due to an allied nation—such is the policy of your Majesty, and it is worthy of your wisdom.

"Sire—You have just seen the progress of our agriculture, our industry, of our commerce; you seek for them in every quarter new openings. It is to secure to the French flag a fixed station, a harbour of refuge in those seas hitherto too little frequented by our marine, that you have taken possession of the Marquesas Islands. This establishment offers advantages of which time will prove the importance. If the negotiation opened by your Majesty, with the same views, meet with the success which we hope for—if there result therefrom treaties and commercial negotiations we will attentively examine the influence which these conventions may exercise upon the employment and direction of national labour. In the measures for the modification of the Legislature under which our industry has hitherto prospered, we recommend to the prudence of your Government the respect which is due to existing interests. We rejoice at the success of our arms in Algiers, and at the bravery of our soldiers. When the rule of France shall be completely established in that country, civilisation will gradually be developed, and order and justice will consolidate our empire. The Chamber of Peers will attentively study the law of finance and the several projects of law which may be communicated to it. The Chamber sees with regret that it has not been possible to re-establish the equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure. This state of things should become the object of serious attention

"Sire—The world is at peace. France is free and our country is in a state of prosperity. It only remains for us to guarantee, by wisdom and perseverance, the repose which we enjoy. We will undertake this work with you; we will assist you in its completion. It is a happiness which futurity has still in reserve for you."

In the discussion which ensued on the reading of this document (and with which the Paris journals of Sunday and Monday are entirely occupied) MM. Segur Lamoighon and Camille Perier expressed themselves most opposed to the treaties of 1831 and 1833, but admitted at the same time that these treaties were binding on the French Government. Notice had been given of three amendments, each of which would of course involve an ovation by its proposer, besides those that must be made by his political partisans. The amendment announced by the Prince de la Moskwa is as follows:—"We hope that your Majesty's wisdom will take into consideration the opinion that has been manifested in relation to the right of search established by the treaties of 1831 and 1833;" and the Marquis de Turgot will move to this effect:—"These satisfactory relations (with foreign powers) would have been still more firmly secured if a new examination of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 could have led to the removal of the inconveniences that the execution of them has appeared to involve."

It will be observed that in none of these amendments is there a distinct suggestion to annul the treaties, though an obscure allusion to such a course may possibly be just traceable in that of the Prince de la Moskwa. We are induced to think it not improbable that all may be negatived, and, in that case, nothing more remain but that the address drawn up by the Duc de Broglie should be adopted, which would be a clear triumph to the French Cabinet.

M. Guizot delivered an able speech in the Chamber of Peers on Saturday, notwithstanding that he was suffering severely from cold.

The commission on the address in the Chamber of Deputies had requested the reporter to draw up a paragraph on the right of search, and submit it to them for discussion. It was generally expected that this paragraph would be of a violent character, and that it would be met by a decided amendment

Count De Ratti-Menton, says the *Constitutionnel*, has been named consul at Canton. He is to set out in a short time, charged to draw up a work on the commercial relations that France may have in future with the Chinese empire.

The debate on the address in the Chamber of Peers was resumed on Monday. Several peers having spoken, M. Guizot at length entered the tribune, and delivered an explanative and equent speech, which was not concluded when the post left Paris. The last words heard by the reporter were:—"I wish particularly to impress upon the house that these violent clamours not unfrequently lead to insurmountable difficulties. Let us not, then, hurry into the negotiations that have been spoken of; because, in the present excitement of the public mind, negotiation must either terminate in weakness or in folly. For my own part I will assist myself to the utmost of my power to the other."

The adjourned debate in the Chamber of Peers was resumed on Tuesday on the third paragraph of the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, when after an eloquent speech from the Duc de Broglie, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 31, there being only 67 for, and 118 against. Another amendment was subsequently negatived without a division, and when the reporter left the remaining paragraph of the address were under discussion.

SPAIN.—We learn by Madrid papers and correspondence to the 15th inst. that the Government had strengthened the garrison of Madrid. As no immediate cause for this step is mentioned, the presumption is that it is thought advisable by the ministry in case of tumult at the elections.

The contribution at Barcelona proceeded so slowly that the Captain-General had ordered the Ayuntamiento to asse a stringent proclamation on the subject. In the two days preceding the 14th only seven persons had paid their quota, and the aggregate amount among the seven was no more than 11,420 reals, eight maravedis. General Seoane had threatened to quicken the payments by quartering 2000 men on those who continued in arrear.

The trial of the editor of the *Heraldo* had terminated in his acquittal by a large majority; the only fact, it seems, that of the *Sol* a few days ago. It was considered very doubtful if a jury could be found to convict the conductor of a public journal.

The *Sol* states positively that the commercial treaty was signed on the 12th, at the inspection of the National Militia, by Mr. Aston and Count Almadovar, after a number of conferences between M. Gonzales Infantes, an English officer, the particular friend of Mr. Aston, and various other select subjects; but the *Patriota* denies the truth of the *Sol's* article, as well as the conversations of foreign diplomatists, and the breaking up of the Rodil cabinet. On the eve of the election such a change is scarcely possible; but the fear of the treaty of commerce is so great as to make the Opposition imagine all sorts of strong combinations, well knowing the Government cannot go on without an extraordinary supply of money, which cannot be secured from any other source

LEVANT MAIL.—SYRIA.—Our advices are from Beyrout, the 12th Dec., on which day the Sardinian steamer *Trigio* left for Alexandria, and to the 8th, by her Majesty's steam-frigate Devastation.

Omar Pacha has succeeded finally in getting down from the mountains, after two hard-won fights with the Druses. He had not, however, got beyond Sidon ere he was compelled to fight again, and this, which took place on the 5th of December, and lasted some two hours only, terminated in his favour, with a loss of about 300 men on both sides.

The Pacha of St. Jean d'Acre, Reschid Pacha, had gone to the assistance of Omar Pacha at Sidon. Our correspondent says that there the two chief's quarrelled, and that Reschid named Omar to St. Jean d'Acre. We give this as we had it, but doubt its correctness, inasmuch as we think that the Pacha of St. Jean d'Acre has no power to exile Omar Pacha, who was also about to proceed to Constantinople.

A Pacha had reached Arfa, on his way to Damascus.

The mountain is now quiet, in consequence of the news brought by the Devastation of the new relations of the Sultan. It is not known who will be appointed. Reschid Pacha (of Acre) is spoken of, in which case there will (and in any case there must) be quarrels and dissensions.

There has been a large concourse of Druses at Beyrout, in which the subject of discussion was whether or not an amnesty should be granted to the Christians, and which the different consuls were, of course, anxious to obtain. The discussions ended in the council sending to Omar Pacha a resolution not to grant the said amnesty. The news, politically speaking, is nothing. The principal officers of the different Pachas are quite ignorant of what is going on. All is kept closely secret from the world.

CORFU, Dec. 21.—Mr. Stuart M'Kenzie reached Corfu on the morning of the 18th inst, after a voyage of ten days from Malta. He anded quite proudly, announcing that he had resigned his post of Lord High Commissioner, but he had obtained permission of the secretary of State to return to Corfu and assume the functions of L. H. C. provisionally until his successor should arrive."

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Cambridge New York packet-ship, Captain Barstow, which sailed on the 3rd inst. from that city, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning. We have received by her papers to the day of her sailing, but their contents are not important.

The President had sent a communication to the House of Representatives, recommending negotiations to be entered into with the Chinese government, to secure for the commerce of the United States the same advantages as would be enjoyed by Great Britain by the ceding of the four ports and the possession of Hong-Kong. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The inquiry into the mutiny and execution of Midshipman Spencer and others on board the brig Somers was proceeded with on the 31st of Dec., and then adjourned to the 3rd of January, the 2nd being a holiday. No new facts of importance were elicited.

The reports of the health of Sir C. Bagot are, we are glad to learn, more favourable, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Business at New York was improving, chiefly owing to the season employing most of the mercantile firms and banks in balancing the last year's transactions.

SOUTH AMERICA. Letters from San Juan Baptista, in Tobasco, speak in lamentable terms of a disastrous inundation which has overspread nearly the whole country, carrying off immense quantities of live stock, and producing a famine in the district. The inhabitants of Tobasco have petitioned Government for relief. By the way of Mazatlan, news has been again received from the Marquesas Islands, to the effect that a *fresco* had arisen between the people of the island of Nukahiva, French property, and the governor, an officer, and several soldiers were killed. The English barque Charles Hyde, 63 days from Liverpool, bound to Vera Cruz, with a cargo valued at 100,000 dollars, went ashore on the bar of that port, and became a total loss. 15,000 dollars' worth of the cargo was saved in a damaged state, but the vessel remains a total loss, though fully covered to the owners by insurance. The officers and crew were rescued.

THE INDIA MAIL.—The Victoria steamer left Bombay Dec. 7, arrived at Suez Dec. 20, SIX P.M.; mails reached Alexandria Dec. 21, TEN A.M. Great Liverpool left Alexandria Dec. 21, TEN A.M., and arrived at Malta Dec 26, seven A.M. The Great Liverpool, which left Malta on the 15th, did not reach Alexandria till the 20th, at ten A.M., having encountered bad weather the whole of the way. The mails were despatched on the same day to Suez, at five P.M.

WEST INDIES.—The West India steam-ship Trent, Captain Boxer, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday afternoon from St. Thomas, Dec. 26; Bermuda, Jan. 3; from Fayal, on the 18th. Freight estimated at 50 000 dollars, and about 180 serons of cochineal and indigo. Passengers—Lieut. Long, R. N.; major Hay, 92nd Highlanders; Mr. Tetley, from Porto Rico; Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. West, and Mr. Kermonde, from Jamaica; Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison, M'Donald, and Page, from Havanna; and Mr. Groves, from Fayal.

Admiral Sir Charles Adam, in the Illustrious, with the Orestes and Hornet, were at Bermuda.

All expectations of the safety of the Victor had vanished, which adds to the poignant feeling of the relatives of the crew, until another steamer arrives bringing letters from Vera Cruz.

The following is a summary of Jamaica news from our advices and files of papers:

A vice-admiralty court had been held in Spanish Town for the trial of an individual who had kidnapped a boy in that island, and sold him into slavery in Cuba, where he remained suffering all the ills attendant upon that condition for ten years. The accused was found guilty, and adjudged to two years' imprisonment.

The House of Assembly had voted the sum of 3000 guineas towards the erection of a marble statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe, to be placed in the square in Spanish Town.

We regret to say that the arrangements in respect to the Royal Mail Steam Company's vessels are by no means regular, a circumstance much to be lamented, as it would appear, from Mr. M'Queen's letter, that the rules and regulations were good, but abused by those who had to carry them out.

The island is tolerably healthy. It had been visited during the past month with severe storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain, a circumstance of very unusual occurrence at this time of the year.

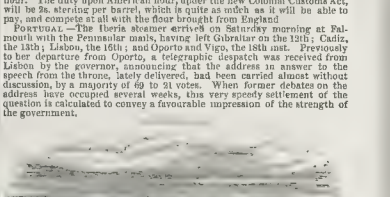
It is understood that the House of Assembly was to have been prorogued on the 16th December, in consequence of the Stamp Act having been (in effect) thrown out by their honours of the council.

We have before us "a sketch of the island revenue for the year 1843, with the estimated contingencies for the same year." The island expenditure is put down at £108,297; and in this amount we observe is included "the tax on hereditaments," estimated annual value, £21,000

ANTIGUA.—We regret to state that yellow fever still raged at Antigua to a melancholy extent. Oswald Wood, Esq., provost-marshal general, his wife, and mother-in-law (who had not returned from England more than seven months), were taken off in the short space of twenty days

DEMERARA. Among the acts passed at the late session of Parliament there is one which will have the effect to defeat the tax now imposed upon flour. The duty upon American flour, under the new Colonial Customs Act, will be 2s. sterling per barrel, which is quite as much as it will be able to pay, and compete at all with the flour brought from England

PORTUGAL.—The Iberia steamer arrived on Saturday morning at Falmouth with the Peninsular mails, having left Gibraltar on the 12th; Cadiz, the 13th; Lisbon, the 16th; and Oporto and Vigo, the 18th inst. Previously to her departure from Oporto, a telegraphic despatch was received from Lisbon by the governor, announcing that the address in answer to the speech from the throne, lately delivered, had been carried almost without discussion, by a majority of 69 to 21 votes. When former debates on the address have occupied several weeks, this very speedy settlement of the question is calculated to convey a favourable impression of the strength of the government.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SATURDAY.—Colonel Drummond, groom in waiting on her Majesty, left the castle for town late on Friday night, immediately the intelligence was conveyed to him of the attempted assassination of his brother

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the whole of the court, attended divine service in the private chapel within the castle. The Rev. Isaac Gossett officiated. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the whole of their suite, walked out on the terrace and in the royal grounds. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the parish church. The Rev. S. Hawtrey officiated

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their accustomed walking exercise; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie. Colonel Drummond left in the morning for town, with the intention of returning to the castle to dinner; but at six o'clock a messenger arrived at the castle with the intelligence that his brother, Mr. E. Drummond, was much worse (the symptoms having taken an unfavourable change), and that the gallant Colonel, in consequence, would not return to the castle that night. The following personages arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty:—The Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Marquis of Douglas, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Clementina Villiers. The royal dinner party included the following personages. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Lady C. Villiers, the Viscountess Canning, Lady C. Howard, the Earl of Morton, the Marquis of Douglas, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, Colonel Bouverie, Major-General Wemyss, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius.

TUESDAY.—The same routine was observed by her Majesty and his Royal Highness as on the previous day. The Duchess of Norfolk returned to the castle by rail to resume her duties as lady in waiting on her Majesty, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk having in a great measure recovered from a severe attack of catarrh. Intelligence was received at the castle that Mr. Drummond was no better. The report in the afternoon was equally unfavourable. The royal dinner-party included the following personages: The Duchess of Norfolk, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Lady Clementina Villiers, Lord Morton, Colonel Bouverie, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius. It being now understood that her Majesty will not open Parliament in person, the chapel-royal of the court from Wednesday next consequently be deferred for several weeks beyond the time previously spoken of.

WEDNESDAY.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took exercise on horseback—the usual afternoon ride. The intelligence of the death of Mr. E. Drummond arrived at the castle at noon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady F. Howard, Lord Wrothesley Russel, Lord Anson, and Mr. J. Wortley, and the Hon. Mr. Anson joined the royal dinner party.

The following excellent observations from the *Morning Post*, on a subject deeply interesting to the nation at large, will be found well worthy the perusal of those to whom the whole people is entrusted, as leaders of *ton*, the ruin or prosperity of the metropolitan tradesmen:—"The approach of that event which is destined to add to the happiness of her Majesty, and in which we so deeply sympathise, unfortunately will for a time deprive more and more her loyal subjects of the openness of beholding our beloved Sovereign. We have now to announce that, up to the present time, her Majesty's opening Parliament in person is deemed in the highest degree improbable by the great official and court functionaries, and none of the usual preparations are made for this solemnity. The greatest anxiety still prevails amongst the many thousand industrious men whose livelihood depends on the vending of articles of luxury during the busy three months of the season, which forms the sole harvest time of West-end tradesmen in this great metropolis. We were too happy on a former occasion to accredit the rumour prevailing in the fashionable circles, that a Parliament would be dissolved, at a future period, to dispense, in concert with the Royal Consort, the hospitalities of the court, and to hold those drawing-rooms which are the chief attraction of the metropolis. Although this rumour, which has been contradicted as regards the illustrious lady, we cannot for a moment doubt that the Sovereign will delegate this onerous duty to some fit representative. Her Majesty, during the past season, testified the sincerity of her benefit our industrious and hard-working subjects in a manner which excited in the hearts of her people unbounded admiration and gratitude. The sufferings of trade since then have increased; the coming season has been the chief hope; and the privation of the habitual stimulus to its commercial movements would be consequently injurious in a tenfold degree. We, therefore, once more repeat that we are full of confidence that the duty which many of our ever-gracious Sovereign towards those whose heart-felt wishes and constant prayers will attend her Majesty during the interesting period of her secession from public life."

Lord Courtenay, the eldest son of the Earl of Devon, will, it is reported, move the address in the House of Commons.

The *Brussels Gazette* states that Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg will come to Paris in February with his son Augustus, the bridegroom elect of the Princess Clementine, and his younger son Leopold. The Prince and Princess Frederick of Prussia will visit Paris also in 1843, when the palace, which is to be erected for them in Vienna, will be ready for their reception.

Lord Lyndoch, although in his 95th year, is remarkably hale and vigorous. His bitter friend bell, which rung on the 18th inst. his campaigning time, still accompanies him in his visits wherever he goes.

The Marquis of Abercorn is making vast improvements at his Irish residence, Brown's Court, near Strabane. Five hundred workmen are now employed in the edifice and the grounds, where they will be occupied for six months. All these preparations are making for the reception of her Majesty, who is expected early in the summer.

ENGLISH MOVEMENTS IN PARIS.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby were to leave Meurice's on Saturday last, for Italy. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury purpose staying at Hôtel Bristol, Place Vendôme, until March, when they depart, on their return to this country. Lady Elizabeth Fielding and Miss Fielding have arrived, and are staying with the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe. The Dowager Countess of Sandwich, Lady W. Bentinck, Earl and Countess of Tankerville, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Sir R. and Lady Palmer, Lord Foley and Hon. Miss Foley, Sir Massey Stanley, Lord and Lady James Hay and the Hon. Miss Hay, Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, Lady Trotter and Miss Coutts, Sir P. Ryall, Lady Tyrwhitt, &c. Lord Brougham was to leave Meurice's on Monday last. Lord Foley and the Hon. Miss Foley will not prolong their sojourn in the capital beyond a fortnight.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues in excellent health and spirits, and most frequently enjoyed carriage airings. The benevolence and regard of her Majesty for the interests of religion are so well known that the insertion of the following donations will not create any surprise:—The illustrious Queen Dowager has recently given £50 for the erection of a new church at Halstead; £25 for ditto at Oldham, and schools connected; £25 for ditto of Trap-ton church; £25 for ditto at St. Andrew's, Newcastle; £25 for ditto at Falmouth; £20 for the restoration of Bukewell Church; £20 for the restoration of the Round Church, Cambridge; £20 towards building a new church at Radipole, Dorset; £10 to the fund for the erection of Trinity Chapel, Knackersknowle. It is the general expectation that the Queen Dowager and court will leave for Marlborough House at the close of the ensuing

month, or early in March, and will remain in town two or three months, and then pass the summer at Bushy.

Sir George Cockburn.—It is with deep regret that we learn, at the moment of going to press, that the condition of Sir George Cockburn has undergone no improvement. He still lies in a very precarious state, it being impossible to stop the hemorrhage from the lungs altogether. But slender hopes are, we are sorry to say, entertained of his recovery. The bulletin published on Thursday morning by Sir George's medical attendants was as follows:—"Sir George Cockburn has passed a good night, has less cough, with a manifest improvement of all the symptoms. Alexander Nesbit, M.D., Reynolds Jackson, M.R.C.S. Admiralty, 26th of Jan., 1848."

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

Mothers and Daughters. A Comedy in Five Acts. By Robert Bell, Esq.

Two characters are frequently seen in the domestic circle, deserving of our warmest sympathies. The "Governess" and the "Companion" are of the oppressed in the social system—often the most oppressed; but of these two positions that of the dependant is the most to be pitied, for she is of gentle blood, and has not been prepared, perhaps, like the brought-up governess, to bear with the cool and studied contempt of "Mothers and Daughters." *Mabel Trevor*, admitted as the dependant in the *Manifold* family, has to submit to the insolence of *Lady Manifold*, a widow of rank and fortune, and to the caprices of her only daughter, *Emily Manifold*. The mother is an indefatigable intriguer, and a first-rate matrimonial "manœuvrer." Having made a runaway match herself, her anxiety is to accomplish the marriage of her child without the slightest regard to her feelings and wishes. It is perfectly immaterial whether the intended be young or old; *his* claims to her favour are rank and fortune—actual or prospective. *Lady Manifold*, whilst thus engaged as the match-making mother, has also an eye to re-enter the matrimonial state herself. With this double object, she fixes on four of her acquaintances to carry out her plan. *Lord Merlin* is her principal game. His lordship, for the short period of his life, had been a staid, sedate, studious commoner, and a bachelor withal. By an unexpected mortality in his family he acquires a peerage, with a large fortune, and suddenly changes his comparatively hermit's cell for the brilliant career of a man of fashion: not from any affection for a life of frivolity and luxurious ease, but from his natural anxiety to superintend the future prospects of his nephew, *Mr. Sandford*, whom he proposes to leave the heir of his vast estates. *Lord Merlin* is a shrewd observer, and has a keen perception of all that is passing around him. If he permits himself to be robbed by his rascally valet *Loop*, his lordship trusts to the sterling honesty of his old servant *Blount*, to prevent the mischief from going too far. He is desirous that *Sandford*, or *Bob*, as he calls his nephew, should see life in all its phases, but he is peculiarly sensitive as to the alliance which *Bob* may form; and the latter, having a strong impression that this is a sore point with his uncle, is frank on all subjects save the essential one. *Sandford*, therefore, is the secondary game to be brought down by the ambitious *Lady Manifold*. Her third bird is *Sir Gregory Plump*, a hearty old cock, an old and tried friend of *Lord Merlin*, and an admirer both of *Lady Manifold* and her fortune. The fourth instrument of the artful and specious mother is a half-pay captain—half adventurer, as well—living on 3s. 4d. per day, named *Swinford Hastings Montague*. He, however, is considered by the worldly mamma as a mere useful hanger on, whom she can play off against the peer, just as she sets off the dependant against the daughter. And here is the melancholy illustration of a domestic drama. The daughter is drilled to have the air of an *ingénue*. Her language is *naïve*, and she seems to be totally innocent of worldly wiles. In point of fact, however, she is artful as well as silly; heartless, except for self; and thoroughly disposed to act against her mother's schemes, and choose a *cara sposo* for herself. She has for Abigail the worthless and novel-reading *Rose*, who aids and abets her weak and inconsistent young mistress in the thwarting of the mother. By a curious coincidence, *Lady Manifold* selects the captain, who is the lover of her daughter, to entrap the peer; and the dependant, whom she had engaged as the foil for her daughter, defeats her plans—*Sandford*, despite of her quiet, unobtrusive manner, having fallen desperately in love with the neglected *Mabel*. The orphan dependant glides into the drawing-room unseen and unobserved; the most obscure seat is chosen; and, if a wandering eye recognises, in the pale visage and wasted form, some object to claim the heart, quickly is the sympathetic inquirer checked by the cold and calculating mother, that *she*, the dependant, is *only* a companion to her daughter—that she has been picked up, poor thing, from mere charity—that *Emily* was so kind-hearted that she would have the orphan as her friend, although she (the orphan) had little mind and less accomplishments, and was always moping. Is it then to be wondered that *Mabel* listens to the first kind word that catches her ear, and, when that kind word emanates from a young, frank, and generous man, that she quickly responds affirmatively to the ardent assurances of eternal affection from *Sandford*? Her dream is of brief duration. A scene with his uncle makes *Sandford* believe that he will be disinherited if he prosecutes his suit with *Mabel*. Madly he communicates to her the impossibility of the marriage, coupling it with some indirect allusion to the dishonourable alternative of existing with *Mabel*. Here the pure and beautiful sentiments of the dependant break forth with admirable truth and force. Her proud spirit, confined as it had been by long persecution, comes out with electrifying effect. She spurns the proposal and the proposer, and more than this, when she receives a letter from *Sandford* after she had rejected him for ever, she seeks an interview with the peer, and she tells her touching tale. She begins by describing the unfortunate career of her mother, who had made a stolen and bad match, who died in poverty and obscurity. She depicts her situation in the *Manifold* family; having no menial offices to perform it is true, she is treated worse than a menial. She dilates on the first expressions of sympathy which she receives. She admits her credulity in believing declarations of fidelity. She burns with shame in mentioning the dishonourable proposal, and with overwhelming indignation she boldly interrogates the peer, and asks him whether family considerations justified her lover, first in abandoning his honourable professions for fear of a relation's wrath, and next in daring to insult misfortune by an infamous proffer. *Lord Merlin* unsatisfactingly responds to *Mabel's* appeal by siding with the destitute orphan, and then is dumbfounded by the appalling communication that the false and treacherous lover was his own nephew. The peer is as noble-minded as he is titled. He resolves that reparation shall be made, and his inflexibility becomes the more stern when he recognises in *Mabel* the child of his early love. It was the mother of the dependant who had jilted the peer, and it was the nephew of the peer who wished to dishonour the daughter of his first and only attachment. *Mabel*, to prove *Sandford's* scoundrelism, had placed the unsealed letter addressed to her by him the morning after his dishonourable conduct in the peer's hands, but the letter establishes the innocence of *Sandford*, for it was one of repentance and not of insult; one of reparation in fact, offering his hand and heart even at the risk of his uncle's displeasure. The *denouement* may be imagined. The peer is overjoyed at the union of *Mabel* and *Bob*, as he again calls his nephew, and the kind-hearted nobleman is moreover instrumental in reconciling *Lady Manifold* to the marriage that had taken place between the *Captain* and *Emily*, the mother having, the same day that her daughter had eloped, been united to *Sir Gregory Plump*.

Such is the outline of the story of Mr. Bell's new comedy, produced on Tuesday night, with unequivocal and, as we consider, with deserved success. Mr. Bell is already known as a dramatic author by his comedy of *Marriage*, and has long been recognised as a powerful political writer, as well as an acute critic. Mr. Bell has varied powers. His "History of Russia" and his "Lives of the Poets" exemplify this; whilst his natural talents were manifested in a memorable action for libel when he was editor of the *Atlas*, defending the case in person with such tact, elegance, and good taste as rendered the cause one of the most celebrated in legal annals. It may not be considered too much to add that he is, at the same time, a generous and kind-hearted man, who has secured for himself the respect and esteem of men of all shades of opinion. The present production bears the impress of his kindly feelings. There is nothing dark, depraved, nor thoroughly vicious in his "Mothers and Daughters." He sketches society as he finds it constituted, but he is anxious to find a redeeming point in every character. Thus he makes the match-making mother, with all her worldly notions, feel a maternal touch at the conclusion; and, although the daughter has, by her false and hollow system, disappointed her dearest expectations, still the mother cannot throw her off, despite of the marriage with the captain without a shilling—living only in the season, and laid up, like a ship in ordinary (to borrow the author's simile) during the off months. Nay, the captain, adventurer as he is, writing his "Life and Times," albeit confined in his career to a merely skimming of the surface of fashionable society, has his good parts, for he never runs in debt. The comedy was thus cast:—

Lady Manifold	Mrs. Orger.
Emily Manifold	Mrs. W. Lacy.
Mabel Trevor	Miss Vandenhoff.
Rose	Mrs. Humby.
Lord Merlin	Mr. Vandenhoff.
Sir Gregory Plump	Mr. Bartley.
Mr. Sandford	Mr. Cooper.
Capt. Swinford Hastings Montague	Mr. Harley.
Blount	Mr. Meadows.
Loop	Mr. Wigan.

The author, we are pained to state frankly, was most cruelly used by his artists. We should presume that this comedy was intended for the Haymarket, and that Mr. Bell took measure of Mr. W. Farren for the part of *Lord Merlin*. Not that we mean to insinuate that Mr. Vandenhoff was a totally inadequate representative of the peer, but he was much too slow. He dragged the dialogue terribly; and it was partly his fault, with his brother performers, that three hours and a half were consumed in getting through the play—which not the less requires pruning, in the third as well as in the last act. Vandenhoff made one great hit in the *dénouement*, nevertheless, in his exclamation of *Bob*, which he gave with Downton's *Sir Anthony Absolute gusto*. Nothing could be more unfortunate than Mr. Cooper's experience of at least half a century as the juvenile lover. If the comedy had been intended as a burlesque, Cooper's first entrance, with a short blue jacket, white hat, and tight unmentionables, would have been *unique*; but, if we are to have genteel comedy, pray, Mr. Cooper, give us skirts for the future. Harley was Harley, and—*wild* to*ut*. The captain, we think, might have been created a part -as it was, he was a bore. Mrs. Orger gave a coarse sketch of the intriguing mother, but there was no deficiency of vigour and vivacity in her performance; and the daughter found an artistical representative in Mrs. W. Lacy, although a shade too vulgar. The same remarks will apply to Mrs. Humby's *Rose*, whose reading of a love-letter dictated by a fortune-telling at cards, "about a dark man, and something about a child, that she could'nt make out," was rich and racy enough. But the author had ample justice done to him by the exquisite creation of the dependant's part by Miss Vandenhoff, who, in the two scenes where she discards her lover, and tells her history to the peer, commanded the earnest attention of the auditory, and drew mingled tears and applause from all sides. The patient and subdued attitude of her early scenes, as the companion, and her fire, energy, and touching feeling in the latter portions of the play, contributed mainly to its eventual success. We need scarcely add that the *mise en scène* was appropriate and complete—the Bradwell and Grieves are always guarantees for such a result.

To resume our opinion of Mr. Bell's comedy, we should say that its title is certainly a misnomer. There is but one mother and one daughter. It is true they represent a class, and, as we think, a numerous one, but a better class might have been placed in juxtaposition. It should have been called, properly speaking, "The Dependant," for she is a really original creation of Mr. Bell, and a perfect picture she makes: but relief is certainly wanted, and much as the author has suffered from the performers, we question whether the greatest skill could have rendered eminently effective some of the sketches which Mr. Bell has called into life. The objection found to this comedy by some persons, that all the parts may be lawfully cast, would have been called, properly speaking, "The Dependant," for she is a really original creation of Mr. Bell, and a perfect picture she makes: but relief is certainly wanted, and much as the author has suffered from the performers, we question whether the greatest skill could have rendered eminently effective some of the sketches which Mr. Bell has called into life. The objection found to this comedy by some persons, that all the parts may be lawfully cast, would have been called, properly speaking, "The Dependant," for she is a really original creation of Mr. Bell, and a perfect picture she makes: but relief is certainly wanted, and much as the author has suffered from the performers, we question whether the greatest skill could have rendered eminently effective some of the sketches which Mr. Bell has called into life. The objection found to this comedy by some persons, that all the parts may be cast to those who would cavil at the talent in the market try their own hand. *En attendant*, if we cannot find a Sheridan or a Farquhar, let us have, if you will, Mortons or Inchbalds; but keep us from "*Perdrix—tonjours perdrix*," at all events; and if one beautiful creation emanates out of half-a-dozen old acquaintances with new faces, we are disposed to hail it with enthusiasm, and therefore say we, a long life to the fair Dependant, until Mr. Bell, out of his fertile resources, makes a fresh discovery. It appeared to us that the audience of Tuesday night shared our opinion, for the comedy was announced by Mr. Vandenhoff for repetition; and the author was compelled to bow from his box amidst unanimous approbation; and when a few excrescences are lopped off, mothers and daughters, we trust, may take a good lesson out of the last new comedy.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Drury Lane.—A new "getting up" of "Der Freyschutz" is, we learn, in active preparation at this house, where, if the music may not be better performed than ever it was heretofore, we are led to expect, *inter alia*, an incantation scene that is to bewitch us out of our memory of even the gorgeous "King Arthur" himself. What next, we wonder, in the way of scenic splendour? Or shall we, when its resources are exhausted, return again to the enjoyment of other senses than that of vision?

Covent Garden.—Mr. Bunn has just returned from the Continent with *abundance* of fresh supplies for our dramatic (in the novel acceptation of the word) entertainment in the course of the season, not the least amongst which will be the far-famed, universally-talked-of Fanny Elssler, who, with a worthy assistant ballet company, will appear at Covent Garden after Easter.

National Minstrelsy.—This week has been most prolific in the eloquent advocacy of the respective ancient melody of different localities forming Great Britain. England, Ireland, and Scotland have each had their zealous champion for supremacy; but while it would be invidious to give a preference to any one of them, as far as their own individual exertions have been concerned, perhaps a short inquiry into the merits of each cause may not be here obtrusive. That Ireland has boasted of the possession of national song in a peculiar and idiomatic character long anterior to the pretensions of her Sister Countries has been allowed on all hands. English, Scotch, and Cambrian writers (by the way, where is the Gallic champion?) all concur in granting that she was to them the motherland of not only the music, but of most of the musical instruments, which they first imported, and afterwards adopted so fondly as to lay claim to their invention. A royal writer of Scotland has declared it as his opinion that there was not a Scotch melody of greater antiquity than two centuries; and it is well known that many beautiful airs claimed by our friends north of Tweed (witness "Auld Robin Gray" and "Within a mile") have been the productions of Englishmen. Let it not be imagined for a moment that any slight is here cast upon the national music of Scotland; for she decidedly does now possess one—and one of a most captivating and poetical character. All that is asserted is, that she borrowed her music, in the first instance, from Erin, however she may have remodelled or disguised it, and that, on the score of antiquity, she must yield to the bards of the *insula sacra*, not *insula sanctorum*, as its ancient appellative has been modernized into erroneously. Giraldus Cambrensis, on the part of the Welsh, admits of the introduction of the harp into Wales from Ireland; while hosts of English historians, also, bear witness of the superiority of the ancient Irish in the "*ars divinior musicæ*." But we are insensibly falling into a national controversy, when it is more properly our business to record our testimony of the delightful manner in which the subject has been, to use a pet phrase of our own, *illustrated* by Messrs. Wilson, White, Crouch, and Horncastle, by their respective musical, critical, and historical lectures with which they have been lately delighting the public. We will begin with Mr. Wilson; because in a great degree, if not wholly, the mode of such instruction and gratification originated with him, however successfully he has been followed and rivalled. This gentlemen possesses many rare and opposite requisites to a popular and pleasing lecturer, but seldom united in one individual. He is well acquainted with that part of anecdotical history which throws an air of romance about his entertainment, and imparts a chivalrous interest to some of his details which the dry chronicler would either overlook or affect to despise, and exhibits in others of more familiar and domestic nature a verisimilitude which convinces us that *haud inexpertus loquitur*. Added to this he possesses a most agreeable delivery, and a voice that breathes forth most touchingly, and occasionally with great energy, whatever subject he undertakes to illustrate by its descriptive and versatile power. Somewhat his inferiors in this latter particular, Messrs. White, Crouch, and Horncastle evince some other perfections which eminently qualify them for this novel and delightful species of entertainment. Mr. White sings in his native language (the Gaelic) several traditional Irish songs and ancient bardic melodies, which, although unintelligible to most of the natives of this country, he contrives to make "discourse most eloquent music." Moreover, his portions of the lecture are of the highest interest to the philologist and antiquarian. Mr. Crouch's "Echoes of the Lakes," if he be not an Irishman, show how deeply he is imbued with Irish feeling, some of his melodies being worthy of a Conallan or Carolan; for instance, his "Kathleen ma vourneen," which is the very soul of "sweet but mournful song." In addition to their own powers, these *Arcades ambo* have gallantly called to their aid the assistance of Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, the Misses Lyon, and other artistes, whose charming powers seem to luxuriate in this new field of minstrelsy.

As we are on an Irish subject, we must claim Mr. Horncastle's indulgence for the present, and plead our inability, like Sir Boyle, to be in two places at once. We will devote a future notice to that gentleman's lecture on the like increasingly-popular subject—

National Minstrelsy.

National Music Hall.—We perceive by an advertisement in the *Times* that the much-talked-of National Music Hall has at length been determined upon, under the immediate patronage of Prince Albert, and the most distinguished noblesse of the land. It it is to be hoped that this edifice will be the exclusive temple of harmony, and that it will not be desecrated by aught tending to interrupt "glee and good humour," but that it may prove to be "such a structure" as "Glorious Apollo" might commission Polyhymnia to superintend.

Mr. Sterndale Bennett's Concert.—The second concert of this gentleman's classical series took place at his own residence in Charlotte-street, on Monday evening last, which, like the former, gave the highest possible satisfaction and delight to an *élite* of professional and amateur musicians.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Carmarthen.—Further Particulars of Rebecca and her Daughters.—The lawless mob in the neighbourhood of St. Clear's have again committed a daring outrage. A few days since, the magistrates for the county met at the Shire Hall, Carmarthen, to deliberate respecting the riotous transactions at St. Clear's, during the past month, and to take measures for the apprehension of the ringleaders. The result has been that a troop of the Royal Marines from Milford, commanded by Captain Wilson, was stationed at St. Clear's, and a great number of the old pensioners from Carmarthen received orders to proceed to the same place; the reward for the apprehension of the offenders was also increased from £50 to £100. Notwithstanding these precautions, on Monday night last the rioters sent a message to the marines, to the effect that they were about to pay a visit to the gates, and that they should be glad to meet them. Between three and four o'clock in the morning a detachment of 20 marines, accompanied by four officers, set out for the gates, to ascertain if the men intended carrying their threat into execution. When they arrived at Trevaughan gate, it was found to have been levelled to the ground, and part of the toll-house destroyed. Not one of the rioters was, however, to be seen, they having dispersed in different directions after they had levelled the gates. On each of these excursions the mob, consisting of a large number of men and boys, all of them well mounted, and most of them dressed in women's clothes, and nearly all armed with guns, pistols, bayonets, hay-knives, reaping-hooks, crow-bars, or some other weapon, are invariably headed by Rebecca, who is described as being a remarkably strong tall man, well disguised, and who appears to have unlimited authority over the lawless crew, who term themselves *her* children. The toll-keepers are dreadfully afraid of them, and the mob altogether is the terror of the surrounding country. (Next week we shall give a portrait of the amiable "Rebecca," with a group of her hopeful family.)

Denbigh.—Bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor.—A large and influential meeting of the freeholders of the county of Denbigh, convened and presided over by the High Sheriff, was held at the Shire Hall, Ruthin, on the 21st inst., to petition Parliament for the repeal of an Act passed in the late reign, which proposes to unite in one Bishopric the present sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. Resolutions were moved and seconded by Viscount Dungannon, Mr. W. Bagot, M.P., Sir W.W. Wynn, M.P., T. Mainwaring, Esq., M.P., and a petition to both Houses of Parliament against the proposed union of the two dioceses and the alienation of their revenues to Manchester, was carried by acclamation. All ranks and parties seem unanimous upon this most important subject.

Durham.—The Income-tax.—In Durham and Northumberland the income-tax is pressing most heavily upon the working classes, in consequence of it the masters are, in almost every instance, reducing the number of their servants, that they may be enabled to make up thereby for the sum which the tax detracts from their income. It is also complained that woodlands which produce 20s. 25s. and 30s. an acre, as they grow oak, hazel, or ash, are exempt from the tax, which the children, it is alleged, was effected by the landowners who made the law.

Edinburgh.—The Scotch Church.—The Stewarton case came on for judgment on Thursday week in the Court of Session, when the Lord President and Lord Mackenzie delivered their opinions against the legality of the *quoad sacra* parishes, and the admission of their ministers to the General Assembly. On Wednesday Lord Jeffrey and Lord Fullarton gave their judgments in favour of the Church. Their lordships delivered themselves at great length. The whole of the judges have now given their opinions, eight being against, and five in favour of the Church.

Lanarkshire.—We are much concerned to state that a large portion of the colliers in the mining districts of Lanarkshire are again out on strike, and the numbers are likely to be increased during the present week. The dispute has reference to the question of wages, but we are not fully informed as to particulars. With very trifling exceptions, the men have been peaceable and orderly.

CURLING MATCH.

Our northern brethren have a fine athletic game peculiar to the country, called *curling*—a word strange to southron ear, at least in connection with a manly sport. Winter is the season for enjoying the exercise, and when the Scottish lakes are frozen over, *curling* becomes the order of the day. Ever alive to give pictorial evidence of what may be the passing feature of the moment, a recent grand curling match which the Scottish papers have reported affords us favourable opportunity for familiarizing our English readers with one source of healthful and amusing relaxation to the denizens of a cold country at a cold season. Our engraving will at once explain the character of the game; but although the means are simple—requiring no expensive horses, well-kept hounds, valuable yachts, preserved manors, or other costly adjuncts—yet for sturdy exercise and high excitement *curling* is not excelled by any of the more exclusive enjoyments. Whilst the skill and dexterity of the player are tested to the utmost, the very progress of the sport tends to increase the sum of that strength and activity which it calls into play, and health and pleasant recreation go hand in hand together in sisterly companionship.

Now turn we to the notice of the late affair to which our remarks and illustration alike have reference. We quote from the *Perth Courier*—

MEETING OF THE GRAND CALEDONIAN CURLING CLUB.

On Thursday fortnight the first meeting for competition of the different clubs composing the united association, took place here. The day selected was the first on which the ice was sufficiently strong for the purpose, and from the break of the weather the following night, it is likely to prove the only one, within a considerable period, on which the object of the meeting could have been attained. The day, in addition, was unquestionably the finest of the winter; the frost was moderate, and the sun shone throughout with unclouded brilliance.

The scene of competition was a pond upon Mr. Murie's farm of Windyedge. At an early hour the carriages with county families and intending competitors began to arrive. There were deputations from no fewer than eighteen clubs present, including several gentlemen from Edinburgh, and the adjoining counties of Fife, Forfar, and Stirling. The scene upon the ice exceeded in brilliance and animation any previous similar occasion in this, or perhaps any other district in Scotland. Altogether, there could not have been less than a thousand individuals present, comprising the greater part of the county families of the district, and many strangers. Among the company we observed several noble lords, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., the officers of the 68th, and various other parties of rank, wealth, and respectability.

The Earl of Kinnoull had caused a liberal lunch to be provided; and never, certainly, was the hospitality of the noble earl exhibited on such a scale before. His lordship himself, his amiable countess, and Lord Dupplin, were unremitting in their attentions to the comfort of all present; and a more pleasing sight could not have been witnessed than the cordial manner in which landed proprietors and tenants were associated on this occasion.

By twelve o'clock 18 rinks had been arranged, each consisting of four players a-side: and as the match agreed upon was the right bank of the Tay against the left, which made a nearly equal division of the clubs represented on this occasion, a fair competition was secured. At the hour mentioned, a gun was fired as a signal, and the roaring play commenced with great spirit. At three o'clock a similar signal was again given, to cease playing, when, on taking the results of the different rinks, the east side of the Tay were found to be the victors by 25 shots. Among the victors were the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., the Earl of Mansfield, and Drs. Wyllie and Halket. The number of shots gained was—Left bank, 382; Right bank, 304; majority, 25.

By four o'clock the ice was cleared, and the great body of the players had adjourned to the County Hall, Perth, where, at five o'clock, about 200 gentlemen were assembled to partake of curler's fare. The Earl of Mansfield, President of the Grand Club, was in the chair, and presided over the festivities in the true spirit of the meeting. The noble chairman was supported on the right by Fox Maule, M.P., Captain Houston Stewart, Mr. Grant of Kilgraston, Captain Osborne, &c.; and on the left by the Master of Strathallan, Hon. Captain David Murray, Sir John S. Richardson, Rev. Dr. Esdaile, &c. Dr. Renton of Edinburgh, and Mr. Hogarth, Cupar-Fife, were the croupiers. The bugle band of the 68th were in attendance, and added much to the pleasure and effect of the occasion.

Long may athletic games meet encouragement say we, and long may the noblemen and gentlemen of the Caledonian Club find relish for the old national game which they have so recently been enjoying.

THE ETHERON VIADUCT ON THE SHEFFIELD AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

It may be truly said in after times that the nineteenth century was a bright era in the history of science in this country. the rapid progress of [illegible], to which it owes its greatness, has produced this result. Were we to enumerate the turnpike-roads, canals, docks, manufactories, and last, and greatest, the railroads, which the trade of this country has called into existence, it would far outstretch even the proudest record of the power and energy of civilized man which any age or country can produce. The illustration which stands at the head of this article is but another added to the many proofs of the attainments of English science. Never, perhaps, since the great Telford stretched the arm of his powerful genius across the Menai Straits, and reared in mid air an iron chain to curb and restrain, as it were, the hitherto undisputed sway of the great ocean, has the world of science seen a work more worthy of regard than the one under notice, for its boldness, grandeur, and simplicity; showing as it does perfect command over the resources at hand, and beautiful economy in their disposal. It crosses the river Etheron at an altitude of 136 feet; and in order that the reader may better understand the locality of this stupendous work, we may describe it as a natural outlet or gorge for the water collected in the mountain dales of Glossop and Longden, which unite a short distance higher up, and form the Etheron, a tributary of the Mersey. The valley gradually contracts, so as to bear, at the place we are describing, a strong resemblance to the Matlock-dale, near the High Tor. It is impossible to conceive the panoramic effect of the grand scenery from the bridge on passing over—on one side the view opens to the plains of Cheshire, whilst on the other is seen the picturesque vale of Longden, terminated by the great range of hills known as the backbone of England.

We have been favoured with the following description of the dimensions and construction of the bridge by Mr. Alfred Jee, the resident engineer:—The line of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway is carried over the river Etheron by a viaduct of three arches. The extreme height, from the foundations to the top of the viaduct, is 136 feet. The arches are composed of three timber ribs to each arch, formed of 3-inch planks put together on the laminating principle, with tar and strong brown paper between each layer of planks. The centre arch is 150 feet span, and 40 feet versed sine. The western arch is 135 feet, and the eastern 120 feet span, the radius of each being the same as the centre arch, so that the thrust upon the piers is rendered as equal as possible. The whole of the ribs are 5 feet in depth; those in the centre of each arch are 2 feet 4 inches wide, and those at the outside 1 foot 10 inches. The spandrils are composed of timber framing, upon which are placed the main longitudinal beams, which carry the cross joisting and the half bulks upon which the rails and chairs are fastened. The cross joists are 5 feet apart from centre to centre.

The three ribs in each arch are firmly braced together by diagonal and cross stays of timber and wrought-iron rods. The foundations of the piers and abutments are laid upon solid rock. The piers at the base, above the forkings, are 43 feet 6 inches by 22 feet 6 inches, and at the springing of the arches, 35 feet by 15 feet. The width of the roadway, on the top, is 22 feet 6 inches. The whole of the stonework is of solid ashlar (the millstone grit), and was brought from the neighbourhood of Tintwistle, a distance of five miles: it is of excellent quality. The timber is from the Baltic, all dressed with the plane, and has been immersed in a solution of the sulphate of copper, to render it impervious to the dry rot or the attacks of insects. The quantity of stone is about 200,000 cubic feet; and of Memel timber, 31,700 cubic feet; weight of cast iron work, 41 tons, and of wrought iron, 43 tons.

The total cost of the viaduct is about £25,000; and it has been executed throughout in a very satisfactory manner, by Mr. Richard Hattersley, the contractor, in the short space of fifteen months—having been commenced in October, 1841, and finished in December, 1842.

Mr. Locke, whose name stands deservedly high amongst the eminent engineers of the day, may with truth be satisfied with this bold effort of his genius. Its strength and beautiful simplicity are at once apparent; whilst the cheapness of its construction forms one, and not the least, of its recommendations as a study for imitation.

The old bridge, which is seen in the foreground, crosses the Etheron at a single span, and was formerly considered one of the wonders of the neighbourhood. The point whence the view is taken shows the general effect of the scene, but fully to *feel* the gigantic size of the structure the observer should stand on the old bridge.

The viaduct is situated ten miles from Manchester, near the extensive mills of Messrs. Sidebottom, whose wealth and spirit have materially assisted the progress of this railway from its commencement. There is a station near the viaduct, and trains every hour, so that there is great facility for inspecting this extraordinary work; of which, we understand, numbers daily avail themselves.

We are indebted for the above sketch to Mr. Wightman, of Sheffield, the eminent architect.

ALFRED CROWQUILL'S SKETCHES.

LONG COACHMEN.

Alas! for the days that are gone! Shorn are the glories of the "whip;" long coachmen are no more; the last guard has wound his farewell notes upon his horn as a doleful dirge to the departed spirits of the jolly band; and along with them every delight of travelling has passed away for ever. No more shall we have the good fortune to "book" the "box" to the envy of all the other "outsides," or be the pleased auditor of all the good things uttered on the passing or rather passed occurrences. No more shall we share that throne where the long coachman reigned a king, beloved by all his subjects; no, the *reins* of these monarchs are at an end. Joy ever accompanied him on his "progress," all, from the shepherd to the squire, greeted him with a smile of welcome or a short nod of recognition, for he was the link between them and the great world; a gleam of sunshine glancing across the shady way, a pleasant note of music breaking through the rural monotony.

The village Crispin unstrapped his lapstone, the barber left some carrotty poll half-cropped, to join the gaping group and admire the "change" of the four spirited animals.

But above all was the admiration bestowed upon the "great" man himself and his "appointments," his unexceptionable "tops," the folds of the companion shawl, the magical twist of the long lash around the spiral handle as he threw it to the "helper," who had caught it with such practised dexterity for many years, and which "trick" still continued to excite the applause of the by-standers. Then, again, with what inimitable importance would he lounge into the inn and condescend to "trifle" with the ever-ready and tempting lunch; with what a racy Falstaffian humour did he joke, and how would the smart and rosy hostess and her daughter, the bar-

maid, giggle and blush; for your genuine coachman is invariably a lady's man.

His dash forward after the warning "hold bard," and the rejoinder of "all right" was truly magnificent, as he rattled over the village stones; while his perfect command of the "fresh" and apparently unmanageable "four," the crack of the "whip" as he acknowledged the friendly nods of his acquaintance, all tended to express the tacit boast of "You see how I tool the tits,—Lor' bless yer, its nothin' to me!" And where is the wayfarer would not turn to gaze after the enlivening apparition as long as it remained in sight. It was perfection! but it has departed and left a void in the very heart of the rural districts never to be filled; the weeds encroach upon the once frequented ways; long rows of once commodious "stabling" are dark, still, and untenanted; the neglected doors fall from their hinges; the grand old inn, the heart and vitality of the place, stands a cheerless ruin, and the moss grows upon its never-trodden steps. Where are the many cheerful voices, where the throng of servants who were playmates in childhood and in manhood clustered round their pleasant hearths? The tenantless cottages, the cold, dark, and useless "smithy" answer gone! all gone! sad wanderers from their deserted village!

A few "desperate" men have indeed attempted to drive a *pair-horse* coach through the scenes of their former glory, but failed; their sceptres had fallen from their hands; two horses! the idea was ridiculous; and they deeply experienced all the bitterness of their fallen state.

I accidentally discovered one melancholy man, sulking away the fag-end of his existence in the privileged parlour of a little sporting house. To mistake him for anything but a coachman was impossible. The same voluminous garb, the "knowing" tie of the shawl, the memorable "tops," thrust forward in a straight line from the hips (for who ever knew a coachman—a real coachman—cross his legs?), glossy as when the soles pressed the foot-board, and, although rather the worse for wear, their very appearance produced a pleasant reminiscence of days gone by.

The professional nod welcomed me: by the way, a coachman's nod is not easy of attainment, and the difficulty lies in the rapidity and shortness of it; a novice—nay, any one *but* a coachman attempting it must inevitably leave his hat on the road.

A glass of brandy and water stood at his elbow; and he sighed as he observed my eyes directed towards the highly-varnished representations of departed "fours" which adorned the walls.

"Ah! sir," said he, venting a profound sigh with the smoke of his pipe, "they'll be never seen again, 'cept in effigy! 'twas a cruel consarn, sir, just as ve'd come to perfection, and beat the world, as I may say. Vy, ve changed on my 'line' the whole 'four,' sir, in three minutes! Think o' that, sir; jist time to wipe the dust out o' my eyes, and off again. A wonderful thing, sir; vy, I take it, as our babbies' babbies, ven they sees them ere pictures, will never be persuaded as they vos real, but on'y allegories!" He here took a long pull at his grog, and continued—"That ere vun vith the four bays vos poor Bob Pointer's drag. He vos the man, to be sure, the best o' the werry best; but he's dead and gone, and lucky for him! for vot's the use of a man's living ven he hasn't got vun? He vos rather a fast un, 'cos he got among the nobs and the champayne, for he vos a first-rate. But, Lor' bless you! on'y to see that chap handle the lot; it vos a'most a miracle! No flourishing, but altogether; not a flake o' sweat on vun horse more nor another; no firing o' minit guns out of his thong, for he never used his vip vithout a cause; but, by jingo! ven he *did* hit, he'd lift a hoss bang off his four legs! To see him handle the ribbins vos vat I call slap up, and no mistake. No pulling here nor pulling there; but, Lor', he played 'em like a *pianner*; so dellikit yet firm, that I do verily believe as he vould hn' driv four ladies vithout hurting a mouth of ere a vun on 'em?"

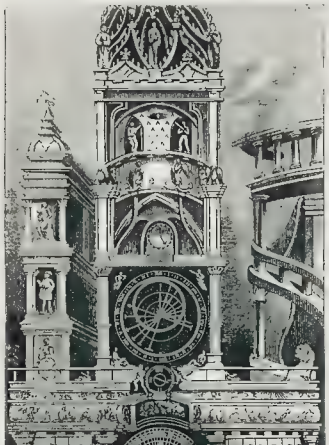
"That ere red *Taliator* vos my brother Ben's—ve vos werry fond of each other.—He druv the 'up' as I druv the 'down.' Day a'ter day ve lifted our ribs as ve passed, and werry seldom more, 'cept ven a strap or a buckle, may be, *vould* come undone at the place vhere ve meet, ven ve could cabbage a moment to speak about the 'old man' (who druv the heavy blue on the Dover line), if so be either vun had h'ard anythink about him, vich vos werry seldom, for he couldn't come to us and ve couldn't go to him for a matter o' nine year, vich happened ven death vipped him off the road and ve vent to his burying ——— here's to you, Sir!

"Them ere two, sir, on t'other side, in the same picture, vith thin veels, looking like Cat'un veels, and all the cattle down to their vork, vith a devil take the hindmost sort o' look—that's me, sir, on the off drag. Ah! that vas the time o' day, sir, ven nobody vouldn't go by us 'cept convicts, paupers, and game, and ve tipped the 'pike-men to keep palls o' vater ready to put the fire out in the boxes o' the veels! People as had large families a'ays sent 'em out to play in the roads, for there vos no pulling up, and the mutton and pork as ve killed beat the whole tote o' the butchers on the line; but in a case vere your *honour* like is consarned proprietors don't stick at trifles. The hopposition vos gratis as ve vos, and our pride vos who'd have the most, in course! Venture-some people is scarce, and sometimes I've bin hard dru to vop t'other, but needs must ven the devil drives, and many and many an old 'oman and idler have I grabbed agin their vill, and who warn't agoing nowhere, and actilly taken 'em 'right through' at the proprietors' expense."

As he spoke the jolly face of the old coachman loomed large and red; his blue eyes twinkled, his arms were extended, and his feet pressed firmly against the fender.—Animated by his darling theme, he imagined himself again on the box—when a shrill whistle burst upon our ears, the signal of some railway train in the neighbourhood—the effect was truly magical—the capacious man shrunk within himself—he struck his low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat over his eyes with a groan (it might have been a smothered oath!), and rushed from the room.

THE GREAT CLOCK AT STRASBURG.

The interest of this master-piece of mechanism (sometimes called the "Monster Clock") has "taken a new turn" by its having been recently repaired, and exhibited to the Scientific Congress, held a short time since at Strasburg. By some of our contemporaries this repair has been described as a new construction, whereas the clock itself has been celebrated for the great variety and complication of its movements for nearly five centuries. It was begun in 1352, and it was placed in the spire of the cathedral at Strasburg in 1370. On the dial-plate was then shown a celestial globe with the motions of the sun, moon, earth, and planets, and the phases of the moon; also a sort of perpetual almanack; on which the day of the month was pointed out by a statue: it had also the golden figure of a cock, which, at each hour, flapped its wings and crowed twice:—the hour being struck on a bell by the figure of an angel, who opened the door and saluted the Virgin; and near him stood another angel who held an hour-glass, which he turned as soon as the striking was finished; the first quarter being struck by a child with an apple, the second by a youth with an arrow, the third by a man with a staff, and the fourth and last quarter by an aged man with his crutch.



THE GREAT CLOCK AT STRASBURG.

This clock was, however, much altered from the original, by Conradus Dasypodius, Professor of Mathematics at Strasburg, who began his labours in 1571, and replaced the clock, complete, in the spire of the cathedral, in 1574. The basement of the clock shows three dial-plates, one of which, in the centre, is round, and made up of several concentric circles, the two interior ones performing their revolutions in a year, and thus serving as a calendar. The two lateral dial-plates are squares, and indicate the eclipses of the sun and moon. Above the middle dial-plate the days of the week are represented by different divinities, supposed to preside over the planets, from which they are named. The divinity of the current day appears in a car, rolling over the clouds, and at night gives place to the succeeding one. Before the basement is displayed a globe, borne on the wings of a pelican, round which revolve the sun and moon, the mechanism being in the body of the bird.

Above the central dial is a smaller dial for the minutes of the hour, with a child on the north and south sides, with the sceptre and hour-glass as before described. Above this minute-dial, in the first stage of the central turret, is a dial-plate with an hour-circle, and within it an astrolabe, showing the motion of every planet, his aspect, and in what sign, degree, and hour, every one is in at each hour of the day; the opposition likewise of the sun and moon, and the head and tail of the dragon. Above this circle is a smaller one, with the two signs of the moon's rising and falling, and index of her state and age. Over this dial are the four figures to strike the quarters on bells, as in the old clock; these figures are followed by Death, who is expelled by our Saviour rising from the grave, who, however, permits Death to sound the hour; one angel also strikes a bell with a sceptre, and the other turns an hour-glass at the expiration of each hour. In the top of the tower is a chime, which plays three airs and a thanksgiving; after which the golden cock on the north tower flaps his wings and crows as before. In the years 1625 and 1630, it was struck by lightning, after which it remained for a long time "quite dumb and dead."

The recent repair of this clock has occupied the mechanician, M. Schilgue, four years. The cock-crow, which had been mute since 1789, has been reproduced; and mechanism added by which at midnight, on December 31, the moveable feasts and fasts range themselves in the calendar, and the succession they will appear in during the next year. The entire work excited considerable interest among the *savans* forming the congress recently held at Strasburg, and will add to the attractions of the famed cathedral. It is, unquestionably, one of the most marvellous curiosities of clockwork in existence.

It is related that the original artisan of this clock became blind before he had completed his work, but that he finished it, *blind as he was*; thus affording a curious illustration of the power of habit, as well as the acuteness communicated to one sense by the deprivation of another.

PORTRAIT OF FATHER MATHEW.

We here place before our readers the portrait of Father Mathew, one of the most remarkable men of our time, who has won for himself honourable fame, and a high place in the esteem of the wise and good. He takes his place among the men who have been powerful in their day, for good or evil, by influence acquired over the minds of their fellow-men, who have swayed the current of popular thought and feeling, who have effected revolutions in the habits, manners, and opinions of nations. Although he may not possess the splendid endowments of men of the very first order of mind, he has given proof that he is gifted with all the qualities adapted to gain and retain ascendancy over the multitude—strength of will, fixity of purpose, energy, perseverance, knowledge of the human heart, the talent of winning the affections, guiding the resolutions, and ruling the convictions of mankind. To inform the ignorant, to stimulate the backward, to bend the stubborn spirit, to purify the depraved heart, to quicken and enlighten the dull understanding—this is his province, this is his task. In the exercise of such noble functions he has shown himself not inferior to those orators of old, who

> "Wielded at will the fierce democracy,"

and worthy to be ranked in many respects with the master-spirits of history. From time to time circumstances arise in which the clerical order, at all times powerful, is called prominently into action with augmented authority and importance; ecclesiastics endowed with great political talents, as well as with religious zeal and proselytising ardour, appear, and play the first parts on the great theatre of public affairs. Such were Savonarola, Xavier, and Loyola—such, too, were Luther and Knox. In the list of these men Father Mathew's name may be enrolled. Compare their achievements, judge their characters and careers by their results, and which of them may boast a clearer fame or a more spotless laurel? Father Mathew's sphere of action may not have been so lofty or so splendid: his course has been rather that of the mild star which beams with modest radiance, and sheds meek influence on the troubled spirit, than that of the dazzling and eccentric meteor; he resembles the day-star rather than the comet. He has pursued his unobtrusive path of usefulness and beneficence; a reformer without selfish ambition, a priest without bigotry, a philosopher without pretension or quackery. His lessons have brought health, comfort, and happiness to many an abode of wretchedness; and have created cheerful firesides and smiling faces in the dampest and dreariest hovels of dissolute poverty. Under his auspices and by his exertions a great moral revolution has been wrought, such as for extent and importance has probably no parallel. A nation has been regenerated; casting aside old and time-cherished vices, it has entered on a new career in all the purity of innocence, in the conscious but not presumptuous pride of virtue. Happy may the future be which now opens on the people of Ireland, full of honour and greatness, crowned with the richest fruits of freedom, temperance, and piety. Late events have developed new and interesting features in their national character, the existence of which had not previously been acknowledged. No one ever doubted their bravery, which has been proved on many a bloody and hard-fought field; their devotional zeal, which has been tried by ages of suffering, and has only burned brighter amid the fires of persecution; their learning and genius, which a host of great names in all the departments of art and science avouch; nor their more elegant accomplishments of gallantry, to which every true Irishman will assert his hereditary title. Add to these self-control, and that "golden" moderation which is the favourite theme of philosophy, and what is their wanting to a perfect national character? To these elements of greatness, as well as others more brilliant, our Irish brethren have now established their claim. Honour, then, to the "isle of saints," as well as to the apostle of that popular movement which has wakened into fresh life and activity the energies of her children, and set them free from that torpid lethargy of sloth and vice, which so long hung like an incubus on society, deforming its aspect, cramping its faculties, and impeding its operations. Should they have virtue and determination to persevere, Ireland will no longer be proverbial among the nations for squalid wretchedness; comfort and opulence will take place of poverty, and contentment of disaffection; agriculture will fill to overflowing its horn of plenty; commerce, through all its thousand channels, will pour riches through the land. The great change has even now commenced, and waits but the lapse of a few years to attain its consummation.

The personal appearance of Father Mathew is remarkable. The following interesting and graphic account of it is taken from the excellent work of Mrs. Hall, on "Ireland," now in the press:—

No one who sees the Rev. Mr. Mathew will hesitate to believe that he has been stimulated by pure benevolence to the work he has undertaken. The expression of his countenance is peculiarly mild and gracious; his manner is persuasive to a degree, simple and easy, and humble without a shadow of affectation, and his voice is low and musical—"such as moves men." A man more naturally fitted to obtain influence over a people, easily led and proverbially swayed by the affections, we have never encountered. No man has borne his honours more meekly; encountered opposition with greater gentleness and forbearance; or disarmed hostility by weapons better suited to a Christian. His age is somewhat above fifty, but he looks younger; his frame is strong, evidently calculated to endure great fatigue, and his aspect is that of established health—a serviceable illustration of the practical value of his system. He is somewhat above the middle size; his features are handsome as well as expressive. Our brief interview with him confirmed the favourable impression of his character we had obtained from a knowledge of the benefits derived from his labours; and we left him with fervent thanks to God, that a man so qualified to sway a multitude had so wisely, so nobly, and so virtuously applied his powers and directed the energies of his marvellously active mind—feeling how dangerous he might have proved, if they had been exerted for evil and not for good.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. L.*," *Airdrie.—We fear you are liable.*
"*R. R.*," *Woolwich. The stanzas bear evidence of considerable genius, but are too long for our columns.*
"*A constant Reader.*"—*No room.*
"*A Nottingham Commercial Traveller*" *should adhere to some more congenial pursuit: blank verse is not his forte.*
"*Un Souscripteur,*" *Edinburgh.—Equally good if properly done.*
"*L. M. D.*"—*Yes, if sent within the period fixed by act of parliament. The suggestions of* "*J. S. W.*" *are duly appreciated.*
"*Check-mate,*" *Liverpool.—Mr. Walker's address is Soho-square, London. We shall feel obliged to our Polish correspondent at Manchester for the work he alludes to.*
"*J. O.*" *Anglesea, must apply for the volume through a bookseller. To his other query, if he have not sufficient interest at the Horse-Guards, he should lodge the money for a commission.*
"*A Subscriber from the commencement*" *has been anticipated.*
"*J. D. R.*"—*Nothing inserted under seven shillings.*
"*E. J.*" *Rom.—Number One is now being reprinted for the fourth time.*
"*An Admirer,*" *Brighton.—Declined, with thanks.*
"*J. B. F.*"—*There are eight distinct sounds in an octave.*
"*B.*" *near Liverpool, has been received. Our arrangements already include the subject of his suggestions.*
We shall be happy to hear from "*B. N. S.*" *Bridgnorth, when it suits his convenience.*
"*H. R. S.*"—*Occasionally.*
"*A. G.*" *Kilmarnock.—Our correspondent's suggestion shall be attended to.*
"*Comfit.*" *shall appear in an early number.*
"*A. A.,*" *Mount-pleasant, is referred to his announcement elsewhere on the subject of his application.*
"*A young Subscriber.*"—*Certainly not.*
"*J. R.,*" *Hemel Hempstead.—Too late for this week.*
"*Helen McGregor.*"—*Yes.*
"*George.*" *Portsea, has been received. He must look to his news-agent.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Canterbury, is quite right; but the mistake was too obvious to mislead any one.*
Could "*X. Y. Z.*" *add to our obligations, by sending the descriptive matter of his sketch? The engraving is in hand.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Haverfordwest.—The United Service Club is the building indicated by No. 16 in the Key to the print.*
"*Caroline.*"—*The host hands down the lady of greatest consideration in the party, and the stranger gentleman of greatest consequence hands down the lady of the host. In case of equality, the preference is given either to seniority or the greatest stranger.*
"*Typ.*" *should advertise, we know of no better plan.*

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Should an Amendment on the Address in reply to her Majesty's Speech be proposed in either House of Parliament on Thursday night next, we shall present our readers with a Supplement, *gratis*, containing the whole of the debate.

INDIA.—Our next number will contain *ten similes* of the decorations presented to our Indian army, together with a number of other interesting Engravings. Amongst the rest—The Sepoys in full Costume, and a correct and admirable View of the India-House.

IN our next will be given an accurate Engraving of the tremendous explosion of nine tons of gunpowder by galvanic agency, on the Railway near Dover; together with an interesting scientific detail of the entire process. An eminent Artist has been sent from this establishment to witness the event.

WE last week gave a sketch of the Marquesas Island, which has recently been taken possession of by the French Government. We shall next week present our readers with a group of its inhabitants—facetiously christened by the *Times* the E. A. L. O. U's of the Marquesas.

UNDER the head of Fine Arts, next week, will be presented an elaborate engraving of the *Xanthian marbles*, just received at the National Gallery, accompanied by a critical notice.

THE SUPPLEMENT AND THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.—We have received more than a hundred letters upon the subject of obtaining, by future subscribers, the supplement which was published at the end of the year together with our grand print of "London at one view." The supplement contains a vast deal of information, having reference to the print—two keys to it—the song of the "City of the world," and about a dozen illustrations of the metropolis in the olden time. All these points are identified with the subject of the engraving, and many friends appear desirous of obtaining the two together. We have therefore reprinted the SUPPLEMENT in question, and have now the pleasure to inform those who purpose subscribing for six months that upon payment of ONE SHILLING it may be had with the Print.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1843.

It will be seen on reference to our Paris news that the war party have been signally defeated on the right of search question in the Chamber of Peers, and so far the French Cabinet has been triumphant in maintaining the alliance with England. It is but justice to M. Guizot to say that the cause of humanity is in more respects than one deeply indebted to his genius and firmness in vindicating as he has done on this occasion the national faith, in preference to acquiring a mob popularity by yielding to the frantic desires of those whose inveterate dislike of England takes place of all other earthly considerations. The address in answer to the speech from the throne was carried by an unexpectedly large majority (seeing the efforts that were made to increase the number of the malcontents), there being for the address 118, and only 67 against it. M. Guizot's speech on the occasion is described as a splendid oratorical display, which, taken with the principles he advocated, recommends him to the admiration of every enlightened friend of humanity in both countries. Even the *National*, his most uncompromising opponent, is compelled to admit the powerful effect produced by the eloquence of the speaker, and says, "his speech was expected with impatience, and in listening to his exordium, so brilliant and so happy, we feared for the moment, lest the miraculous gift of eloquence might not give a triumph to the worst of causes."

The address in the Chamber of Deputies embodies a clause unfavourable to the treaties of 1831 and 1833; but it remains to be seen whether this redoubtable body is susceptible of contagion from the moral example set it by the Peers.

We have the melancholy task of calling the attention of our readers to the dreadful disasters which during the recent hurricanes have happened at sea. We do so with a feeling of infinite sorrow; but a sense of duty makes it imperative upon us that we should not confine our narratives of the wrecks to simple detail. There are circumstances connected with the calamitous occurrences which call for strong, earnest, and especial remark—which demand the advocacy of Christian humanity—and, in the present condition of the social struggle of the civilized world for what may be called a system of brotherhood between nations, elicit reflections which to silence would be a crime. To give humanity the first place, we point attention to the fact of a meeting having been held on Wednesday in the City, for the purpose of propounding some benevolent schemes of relief for the surviving families of our shipwrecked fellow-creatures, not only on our own and neighbouring coasts, but even at so great a distance of peril as the African shores. Sir John Pirie, who at this charitable meeting took the chair, in Mr. Moxhay's Hall of Commerce, expressed his conviction that many more than five hundred human beings had perished in the recent storms. To this fearful catastrophe of human life the bounding heart of sympathy has leaped up with generous and glowing warmth—the spirit of charity has spread her wings of light, and will bear the faint but holy consolations of her sweet and anxious help into the bosoms of the grief-stricken, the suffering, and the bereaved. A concert for the benefit of the poor afflicted families who survive the blow that has made their homes desolate is one of the means devised for their relief; and from the example set by the friends of humanity in our commercial city, and the countenance given to it by persons of consideration and rank, we augur such omens of benevolent success as will do honour to the feelings of a people who are emphatically bound to succour those who defend them in their walls of wood, and work out the destinies of their country upon the stormy wave-path of the deep. Our own duty is to ask our countrymen of all ranks to respond to the call which has so properly been evoked from the heart of the mighty city whose greatness is wrought upon the sea, and to enjoin society to echo the Christian feeling which should dictate a natural generosity to every human breast. But we have even a higher purpose than that of simple charity to vindicate with reference to these disastrous wrecks. Our readers will peruse with indignant horror the account of the destruction of the Conqueror, with Captain Thompson's statement of the depositions of Abclurch (the only survivor) to the dreadful treatment bestowed upon the half-dead sufferers who were cast upon the inhospitable shores of Lornel. Our map and illustrations will indicate the position of the hapless vessel, but no language will describe the plundering brutality of those who forsook the beautiful duty of "the Life-saver" to indulge the wretched avarices of the thief. Booty was the word—brotherhood was forgotten and disgraced! Let the narrative, however, speak for itself—our present design is to make loud demand for such a police system of maritime protection on the dangerous coasts of our own and other nations as shall enforce the dictates of Christian humanity in the hour of wreck and storm. It is probable that our British Consul at Boulogne will pursue an investigation into the atrocities of the wreckers of Lornel—and to some of the criminals he may bring his retribution home—but it is not by consular agency, but between governments, and by the aid of treaties, that the principles of mutual fellowship under such contingencies are to be hallowed and carried out. Let some fine, active, benevolent spirits bestir themselves in procuring this kind of coast protection—it will do honour to their hearts, and be the future means of saving thousands of human lives. Sir John Pirie, Lord Dudley Stuart, and all who have so kindly joined in the City scheme of relief to the present sufferers, may well seize the opportunity afforded them to originate the future good, and Heaven's reward and posterity's blessing will surely crown their generous exertions in so noble and exalted a behalf. But while we have ventured upon these observation out of a sad circumstance of brutal inhospitality and robbery practised upon our shipwrecked countrymen on the coast of France, with how much more shame and humiliation do we find that upon our own shores the same crime has been committed by English wreckers upon an English vessel wrecked. Yet this was the case with the Lily, of Liverpool, stranded in the British Channel, and the only consolatory reflection evoked by the distressing narrative of treachery is that our Coast Guard, to a certain extent, arrested the work of plunder, and had efficiency to capture and bring to justice some of the desperate criminals concerned. The whole subject presents a fearful picture of abandoned human nature which philanthropy should bestir its best energies to correct.

In another page of our paper will be found a fresh gathering of Testimonials from the country journals in favour of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We print them with mingled feelings of gratitude and pride, as affording the most unexampled and generous acknowledgments of success that ever attended the independent and impartial efforts of a public journalist.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Jan. 25, 1843.

It is almost hopeless to expect much attention for foreign affairs in London at a time when you are agitated by the atrocious attempt on the life of Mr. Drummond—an additional approximation to the assassination system here, which has afforded the Anglophobians unmixed delight, although the existence of a most respected and respectable man is in question. Still the gravity of affairs here is of a nature to excite the most sinister apprehensions for the eventual preservation of peace. The Chambers are rushing headlong into declarations, which will compel the Government to commence negotiations with England, and the beginning of these negotiations will be the signal of a serious collision hereafter. Not but what the Ministry will obtain its majority in the Peers on the address, but the minority will exhibit numbers never witnessed since 1830, independently of the significant character given to the debates by the Peers who have spoken against the right of search treaties. The majority will therefore be no triumph for the Cabinet, whose position is now regarded as most precarious, by the attitude assumed by the commission in drawing up the project of address in reply to the King's speech. Disguise the fact if you will, but the paragraph in this address, if carried, which it will be most unquestionably, if not a stronger amendment, pledges the French Government to call upon the English Cabinet to abrogate the treaties of 1831 and 1833; and we have already signified that we prefer war to the dishonourable proposition.

Now the question is, can the Soult-Guizot Cabinet accept the paragraph agreed upon by the commission? It is argued that the majority obtained in the Peers will induce M. Guizot to accept the address as it stands. If he takes this course he brings the two Houses into a collision, for he refused to assent to any amendment in the Luxembourg, and the address there has passed without any mention at all of the right of search treaties. Again, if M. Guizot opposes the commission's paragraph he will certainly be outvoted in the Deputies. But the mischief does not stop here. M. Guizot will be hard pushed for a formal declaration as to the *mode* in which he will execute the opinions expressed by the commission, and *there* is his risk. Union, also, no longer reigns in the Ministry. M. Lacave Laplagne, the Minister of Finance, who declared in the committee against the right of search treaties, has been severely reproved by the King; and, if M. Guizot could have found a successor ready, M. Laplagne would have been by this time out of office.

The reading of the project of address produced the greatest sensation in the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministers would not reply to the numerous questions as to their intentions, whether to accept or refuse the paragraph referring to the treaties of 1831 and 1833.

My strong opinion is, that M. Guizot will be sufficiently weak to give his assent to the paragraph; and I ground my judgment on his conduct last session, when he accepted the vote of the Chamber which ensured the non-ratification of the treaty of 1841. Had he resigned, as he ought to have done, that disgrace to France might have been saved. It is, however, not believed in the diplomatic circles that M. Guizot's continuance in office can be prolonged, even if he yields to the feeling of the Chamber. There is evidently a disposition of the majority of the Conservatives, or the Right side, to look upon his stay in power as a peril for the dynasty; and the friends and admirers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs would rather have seen him nobly perish than concede the smallest point to the anti-English spirit of the day.

We have no other topic, as you may imagine, than the right of search one, but we are on a volcano, and the forthcoming debates in the Chamber of Deputies must be followed with earnest watchfulness.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A singular incident occurred to the Duke of Wellington, a few minutes after Mr. Drummond was wounded. His grace had left the Commander-in-Chief's office, and was crossing the parade in St. James's-park, when a stout-made youth, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, ran with considerable violence against his grace. The collision caused his grace to stagger and nearly to fall. A policeman on duty witnessing the occurrence, and with the fact of the recent attempted assassination being upon his mind, ran up and secured the person, believing that some intended violence had been used towards the duke. The lad instantly made an apology, without being aware of the high rank of the person he had so unintentionally assaulted, and his grace was understood to reply—"I will take no apology," and instantly passed on. The policeman construing this into a charge, conveyed the lad to Gardner's-lane station-house, where it was deemed advisable to detain the lad until it could be ascertained whether it was the intention of the Duke of Wellington to charge him with the assault. After a detention of upwards of three hours he was given over to his friends.

Several Cabinet Councils have been held during the week, at which it is understood matters of the gravest importance have been discussed. On Monday Her Majesty's Ministers assembled at the Foreign-office, and at two hours' interval Sir James Graham arrived express from Brighton, for the purpose of attending the meeting.

On Tuesday afternoon a second Cabinet Council was held at the private residence of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Lord Fitzgerald, and Sir Henry Hardinge, were present. The Ministers met at three o'clock, and the council broke up at half-past five o'clock.

FISHMONGERS AND POULTERERS' ASYLUM BENEFIT BALL.—On Monday night there was a grand ball at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, for the benefit of the Society "for providing an Asylum and Relief for aged infirm Fishmongers and Poulterers, and their Wives or Widows; also occasionally Relief to their Necessitous Orphans." The arrangements were of the most delightful and liberal character, and the success was equally commensurate. Adams's band was in attendance, and played with the accustomed effect.

It is said that the Duke of Cleveland will move the Address in the House of Lords, in answer to her Majesty's Speech, on the opening of the Session.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday morning great alarm was created in Rotherhithe, in consequence of a fire of a frightful character breaking out in the premises belonging to Messrs. Price and Co., turpentine refiners, at Queen's Wharf, Rotherhithe, situate near the Globe Stairs. The premises were of great magnitude, occupying an area of ground of several thousand feet, in the centre of which stood the distillery, a large building, about 200 feet in length and 80 in width; and when the flames were first discovered they were raging with great fury in one of the retort-houses on the north side of this building. Shortly after the outbreak a strong party of police were on the spot, and in less than an hour nearly a dozen engines. Owing to the strong hold the fire had then obtained, it was found impossible to save any part of the distillery or its contents. The firemen, therefore, exerted themselves to stop the fire, which was then running along the ground (owing to the great quantity of turpentine which had escaped from the tanks), threatening devastation to the outbuildings and several stacks of turpentine barrels, piled one upon another to a considerable height in the open air. Fortunately many of the engines were got to work, from the different ditches and along the canal. Every obstacle having been at last surmounted, the firemen exerted themselves so as to confine the fire to the distillery and two small outbuildings, which were entirely consumed before ten o'clock, together with their contents, consisting of several thousand gallons of turpentine, coppers, stills, and the usual materials in a distillery, nothing remaining except a few fire-blackened walls of the building. Nothing positive could be gleaned as to the origin of the fire; but it is supposed that it must have been caused by one of the men whilst lighting one of the coppers. The amount of property destroyed cannot be correctly stated. The stock in trade and utensils were uninsured.

DEATH OF MR. DRUMMOND.

This unfortunate gentleman died on Wednesday morning, at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock. Mr. Drummond was perfectly conscious to the last moment, and, mortification having taken place, he expired, surrounded by his family and relatives, who never left him during the night, apparently without pain.

Mr. Drummond, we understand, was in his 50th year; universally respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and, in the transaction of official duties, he was courteous and obliging to every one who had occasion to apply to him on business of a public nature, however trifling it might be.

Immediately after the attack of the reckless assassin had terminated fatally, information of the death of Mr. Drummond was forwarded to Sir Robert Peel and the other Cabinet Ministers. An express was also sent to Windsor Castle to inform her Majesty of the melancholy event. Never, perhaps, was there an instance in which the life of an individual has been sacrificed by the hands of a murderer that has created so painful an interest amongst all classes of the community.

Sir J. Graham and several of the Cabinet Ministers, shortly after it was known that Mr. Drummond had breathed his last, went to the residence of Sir Robert Peel in Whitehall-gardens. Upon the Premier being informed of the fatal termination of the assassin's attack we understand he was greatly affected, and immediately directed that his condolence should be forwarded to the afflicted relatives of the late amiable gentleman, who had so faithfully and diligently acted as his private secretary.

Mr. Drummond entered the public service in 1811, and has been actively employed during a period of more than thirty years. He held the appointment of a chief clerk in the Treasury when his career was untimely checked by the hand of the assassin.

Mr. Drummond was private secretary to the Duke of Wellington during the period of his Administration; also to Sir R. Peel in the short Tory Ministry, and held the same office on his return to power in 1841.

Mr. Drummond was the son of the late Mr. Charles Drummond, one of the original partners in the bank carried on under the family

name. He has three brothers—Mr. George Drummond, the present ostensible proprietor of the bank; the Rev. Arthur Drummond, rector of Charlton, near Blackheath, Kent; and Berkeley Drummond, colonel in the Fusilier Guards.

Colonel Drummond, who is at present stationed with his regiment at Windsor, arrived in town at a late hour, on receipt of the melancholy intelligence, and proceeded to his brother's residence in Grosvenor-square.

The following particulars complete the narrative of Mr. Drummond's condition up to the time of his death.

At five o'clock on Saturday the state of the patient was such that it was considered necessary to hold an immediate consultation at which it was deemed necessary to renew the bleeding, as the inflammation had very slightly subsided, but it was eventually determined to allow him to remain undisturbed until ten o'clock, when, if the symptoms did not take a favourable change, that course would be again resorted to. The difficulty of breathing which Mr. Drummond experienced was his most painful affection. This was stated to arise from the injury which one of the ribs is supposed to have sustained from the ball. A great number of leeches had been applied during the afternoon to the back, about the region of the wound.

Mr. Drummond, who is a bachelor, bore his sufferings with great fortitude. He was surrounded by the members of his family, who are plunged into the deepest distress by the melancholy calamity.

Mr. Drummond being a man of very full habit of body, the difficulty of obtaining blood from the arm was thereby much increased.

Lady Peel paid a visit of condolence to Miss Drummond, the sister of the invalid; and many members of her Majesty's Government made personal inquiries throughout the day as to Mr. Drummond's health.

In answer to inquiries on Sunday morning, the reply was, that Mr. Drummond had passed a favourable night, and that his breathing was less difficult than it had been.

During Sunday night, however, the patient experienced a relapse, and on Monday morning it was announced that an unfavourable change had taken place. Several consultations were held during Monday, which resulted in copious bleeding, but at midnight the critical appearances had not abated. On Tuesday morning another consultation of the medical gentlemen took place at half-past ten o'clock, and at its conclusion a bulletin was issued, stating that "Mr. Drummond still continued in a very precarious state."

During the whole of Tuesday no answer to all inquiries was, that the unfortunate gentleman was growing worse, and towards midnight the case assumed an entirely hopeless complexion. From this hour the pulse had entirely ceased at the wrist, and a final dissolution was momentarily expected; but he held out in the full possession of his senses until the hour above stated, when he expired.

At seven o'clock in the evening M'Naughten was removed from Bow-street to Tothill-fields Prison, where he was received by Lieut. Tracey, the governor, and placed in the cell formerly occupied by Courvoisier, the murderer of Lord William Russell, and more recently by Francis and Bean. In answer to questions put to him by the governor, the prisoner said he was much fatigued, and would like to get to bed as quickly as possible. His wishes were acceded to, and within the space of only a very few minutes he was sound asleep. Next morning the prisoner partook of breakfast, and made a hearty meal. When the hour approached for divine service he was asked if he had any objection to attend the chapel, and he replied, "No; he was of no particular creed, and he cared not where he went, or how far, provided he could hear a good sermon. The prisoner's behaviour in the chapel was decorous. At dinner-time refreshment was brought to him from a neighbouring public-house, and the prisoner consumed the whole with great *gusto*. In the afternoon Mr. Lavies, of King-street, the surgeon to the prison, proceeded to examine M'Naughten as to the state of mind. The answers returned convinced Mr. Lavies, as they also did Mr. Amyote, the chairman of the visiting magistrates, that the prisoner was not a lunatic.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Spalding, a carpenter, residing in the neighbourhood of Brynaston-square, went to Tothill-fields Bridewell, and stated that he knew the prisoner and his connections. He at one time resided in Stockwell-street, Glasgow, and in the same street resided Mr. M'Naughten, a wood-turner, the father of the prisoner. The father carried on a very extensive business, and was enabled, when the prisoner came of age, to start him in the same business. The prisoner, it appears, having got possession of the money requisite to establish him in business, set up in the same street as his father. Here he remained for some time and saved some money. He afterwards sold his business, deposited the money in the Glasgow Bank, and commenced what may be truly described as a life of vagabondism, and all trace of him was lost by his relatives. Mr. Spalding said that he had never witnessed any imbecility on the part of the prisoner, and he did not believe him to be mad; and further stated that he was satisfied that M'Naughten could not in the slightest manner be acquainted with any of the members of the Drummond family, still more so with his victim, nor could the attempt be made from being disappointed, as during the whole of the period he had been in the daily habit of seeing him, which extended over a period of more than twenty years, he had never been heard to express a wish to obtain a situation under Government: although exceedingly studious he was most unambitious. He was not known ever to give vent to a political opinion, his abilities being, as it were, completely confined to his own station in society. These particulars, which may be fully depended upon, tend to throw a greater mystery over the motive which has induced M'Naughten to commit so heinous an offence.

In the course of Monday several doctors of eminence connected with the various lunatic asylums of the metropolis, amongst whom were Doctors Monro and Sutherland, visited the prisoner and examined him professionally for the purpose of ascertaining whether he possessed in the slightest degree aberration of mind, and the result of the interview was a strong conviction on their minds that M'Naughten was perfectly sane, and that the statement made by him before Mr. Hall at Bow-street was a premeditated one.

The prisoner's meals are furnished at his own expense, an application having been made to Mr. Hall for a portion of the money found on him to be allotted for that purpose. To none of the turnkeys has he uttered a word further than when his dinner was conveyed to him on Monday, he observed "that it was very hard to be prevented the use of a knife and fork."

On Tuesday morning he asked to be supplied with writing materials, which having been brought, he wrote a note to a person named Gordon, who, he said, resided in Peter-street, Westminster, requesting that individual to come and see him at the prison. The note was sent to Peter-street, but Gordon was found to have left London for Glasgow some days since. In the afternoon there was a marked change in the demeanour of the prisoner. He appeared much more melancholy, and seemed to be brooding over his situation.

Nothing could be more indicative of self-possession than the prisoner's manner until he was told that Mr. Drummond had died a dying state: and when he received this information his face became flushed and red, and he broke out into incoherent exclamations as to the destruction of his mental faculties by means of Tory persecutions.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MR. DRUMMOND.

On Thursday, at four o'clock, a jury of highly-respectable gentlemen, inhabitants of the parish of St. George-the-martyr-square, assembled before J. H. Gell, Esq., coroner for the city and liberties of Westminster, at the Lion and Goat Tavern, Grosvenor-street, to investigate into the causes of Mr. Drummond's death.

Shortly after four o'clock the jury, having been sworn, proceeded to the late residence of the deceased, No. 19, Lower Grosvenor-street, for the purpose of viewing the body.

Mr. Maule, solicitor to the Treasury, attended to watch the proceedings on the part of the Crown, and among those present were a large number of personal friends of the deceased gentleman.

On the return of the jury to the inquest-room the first witness called was James Silver, police-constable 63 A division, who, having been sworn, repeated the evidence which he had given before the magistrates, and which will be found in our police reports of the case.

Robert Hodge sworn: I reside at No. 5, Alpha-place, Kentish-town, and am a carpenter. On Friday afternoon last, about twenty minutes before four, I was coming towards Charing-cross from the Horse Guards, and saw the accused walking about three yards behind deceased. I saw the man pull a pistol from his right-hand trousers pocket, present it at the gentleman, and fire. Mr. Drummond turned round, put his hand to his side and staggered two or three steps back. The accused also retreated two or three steps; and, as I was going up to him, he produced a second pistol, and thinking he would shoot me I ran into the road. I immediately heard a second report, and on turning round, I saw a policeman and another man get hold of the man who fired. There was no one near the deceased except this man.

Mr. Charles Guthrie, of 4, Berkeley-street, surgeon, was next sworn, and read his evidence from a written statement, which he said was signed by the other medical attendants of deceased. He said, I was first called to see deceased about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening last, and remained in attendance on him until his death. I found that Mr. Drummond had a wound in the front of the abdomen, which had been made to extract the bullet. He had also another wound in the back, near the spine. The deceased never spoke to me on the subject. He died at half past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning at his own house, 19, Grosvenor-street. I have this day made a post-mortem examination of the body in the presence of other persons. The body of the late E. Drummond, Esq., was opened by Mr. C. Jardine Guthrie, on Thursday, the 26th of January, at one o'clock, in the presence of Dr. Chambers, Dr. Hume, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and Mr. Jackson. The ball entered behind, two inches from the spinal process or ridge of the back-bone, between the 11th and 12th rib, and three inches distant from the inferior angle of the shoulder-blade. It was extracted in front between the cartilages of the seventh and eighth rib, about ten inches distant from that part which is commonly called the pit of the stomach. The ball, after entering the cavity of the chest, slightly abrased the left lung at its lower and inferior edge, which part was covered by recent lymph, the lung being internally sound. The left side of the chest contained nearly a pint of red-coloured serum. The ball perforated the diaphragm, or muscular partition dividing the chest from the abdomen, it grazed the fat of the left kidney, and pressed through the great omentum below the stomach to the part where it was extracted, injuring no very important organ in the abdomen in its transit, but giving rise to an effusion of blood, which was found coagulated and diffused, to the amount of perhaps twelve ounces. The absence of all that shock and alarm which almost invariably followed the opening into either of the great cavities of the body, together with the great difficulty of ascertaining the spot at which the ball had entered, from its small size, gave rise, during the first twelve hours, to the anxious hope that it had not passed so directly across. We consider such a wound to be inevitably fatal. (Signed) W. F. Chambers, J. R. Hume, C. J. Guthrie, Bransby B. Cooper, Richard Jackson.

By the Coroner—The bullet was extracted from Mr. Drummond's body the same afternoon that he was shot, and died in consequence of the wound.

William Parry, footman to Miss Drummond, who resided in the same house with the deceased, identified the body viewed by the jury as that of Mr. Edward Drummond.

The coroner here inquired of the jury if they desired to have any more evidence. He considered the case now perfectly clear. The jury having acquiesced, the coroner desired them to consider their verdict, and, without a moment's hesitation, they unanimously pronounced a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Daniel M'Naughten, and the coroner at once made out a warrant for his committal to Newgate.

Mr. Maule begged to state that he was instructed to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Netherby Hall, the seat of Sir James Graham, in Cumberland, took fire on Friday week, but was fortunately got under without doing any very extensive mischief.——The last census of the population of the city of Brussels makes the total amount 110,760, not including the garrison, the military school, and the patients in the hospital.——The great mercantile house of Paulin, Milan, and Son, in the city of Gothenburg, has declared itself insolvent. The debts are stated at 504,000 dollars, the assets at 789,000 dollars.——The number of horned cattle in the United Kingdom is estimated at 7,000,000, that of sheep at 32,000,000. Taking the former to be worth £10 each, the latter 25s., the total value will be £110,000,000.——Mr. Atkinson, rope-manufacturer, of Preston, has received an order from the Admiralty to manufacture 75,000 fathoms, or 85 miles 400 yards, of line for Captain Belcher, of the Samarang, going on an exploring expedition. Rather "a long yarn."——Captain Fitzroy's bill for ascertaining the qualifications of persons seeking to be masters and mates in the merchant service is meeting with great and determined opposition. A petition, signed by 94 shipmasters, against the bill has been confided to Sir J. Hanmer and Sir W. C. Jervis for presentation to the House of Commons.——A steamer between Cadiz and Algiers has been established by a French company. The first departure took place on the 31st ult.——On Monday a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank of Australia was held at the offices in Broad-street, when a dividend at the rate of five per cent. for the half year was declared.——On Sunday evening last the house of a baker, named Sasse, in Princes-street, Leicester-square, was entered by two well-dressed ruffians, who, finding the proprietor from home, knocked down the servant-maid, and rifled the parlour of a considerable amount of money, jewellery, and plate.——A man named Joseph Bevan, an agricultural labourer, has been committed to the county gaol of Gloucester for the wilful murder of his step-son, which he committed by stabbing him with a knife in the breast during a broil created by the boy's mother, who, it appears, is a woman of an irritable and unhappy temper.——The body of Mr. Gale, who had been missing from his residence, Wick-street, Hackney, was found in the Regent's Canal on Sunday morning, about one hundred yards from Bonner's Hall-bridge, near which spot he was last seen alive on the 28th of December.——An unusual degree of excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood on account of the deceased's absence, and a rumour that he had fallen into the hands of murderers had been circulated.——Immense flights of wild pigeons, supposed to be visitors from America, have appeared in the vicinity of the lakes and hills of Cumberland.——The master and journeymen tailors of the metropolis held a meeting at the National Association Hal. on Monday night last, for the purpose of adopting protective measures against the encroachments of the low-price shopsellers.——Rear-Admiral Henderson died last week at his residence in Aberdeenshire.—The sixth anniversary of the Buckingham Conservative Association took place on Tuesday last in the Corporation Hall of that town. Hi-Grace the Duke of Buckingham presided. Upwards of four hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner.——A Methodist preacher, named Wilkinson, was stopped on the road near Knaresborough last week by a gang of footpads, who sacrilegiously relieved him of the fruits of his missionary labours. Other highway robberies have occurred in various parts of the country, but none so flagrant as this.

Mr. Clement Wigney obtained his certificate in bankruptcy from Mr. Commissioner Holroyd on Tuesday last.——Thomas Pound, the conductor of one of Danby's Hammersmith omnibuses, was fined 20s. and the costs at the Marlborough-street police-office on Tuesday, and had his licence suspended, for deluding Captain Scott and his son with the promise of carrying them as far as Brentford, whilst his omnibus only piled as far as Hammersmith.——General Pasley has written to contradict a statement in some of the public journals, that the great mines intended to be fired near Dover were under the War-office direction and at the expense of Government. The whole of the preparations were made at the expense of the South Eastern Railway Company, and the credit of planning these mines is due to Mr. Cubitt, the engineer-in-chief of the company, who decided upon the position and quantity of powder to be used in each of the three great charges proposed.——Mr. Macdonnell, of Glengarry, is on his return from Australia. The young chief intended to fix his residence permanently in that country, but after a short experience he has abandoned the scheme, and will again betake himself to his native Highlands.——During the past week not less than one hundred and twenty-three sheep, the property of James Wickham, Esq., were stolen from Sutton farm, in the parish of Wonston, Hants.——Mrs. Mary Phillips, late of Nova Scotia, has just left behind her a large fortune, to be divided between St. George's Hospital, the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, the Blind School, and the Welsh School in Gray's Inn-road.——The annual meeting of the Colonial Church Society was held at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Tuesday, when George Finch, Esq., was called to the chair. The report for the past year was highly favourable.——The report of two Spanish vessels having been seized by a Haytien man-of-war turns out to be correct. The vessels, however, have been since released and compensation offered, which has been for the present declined.——Her Majesty has ordered six dresses of the finest Paisley manufacture, with the benevolent view of restoring the drooping trade of that town.——The subject of gas-meters is at present occupying a good deal of public attention, which has been chiefly produced by the lectures of Mr. Jones, of the Adelaide Gallery, who has undertaken to demonstrate that, as at present constructed, those inventions impose a loss of 33 per cent. on the consumer.——The following are the official returns of the exports of the precious metals for the week ending Thursday se'nnight:—Silver coin to Hamburg 10,000 oz., to Rotterdam 5000, to Mogadore 3447; silver bars to Hamburg 42,600 oz.; gold coin to New York 112 oz.——The new Hospodar of Wallachia, George Bibesko (says a letter from Germany), is a man of 40, the richest landed proprietor in the country, and of considerable talent.——The burglars who robbed Mr. Sasse's house in Princes-street, Leicester-square, on Sunday, were arrested in the pit of the Olympic Theatre, on Tuesday night, by two police sergeants, of the detective force. It turns out that one of them, named Greyes, was a convicted thief, and the husband of Mr. Sasse's servant. The prisoners were remanded.——At a meeting of Merchants and Shipowners, held at the Hall of Commerce in Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of devising relief for the widows and children of the unfortunate seamen who perished in the late gales, it was agreed upon to hold a concert in the great room of that institution, for this charitable and benevolent purpose.——The fall of snow in Switzerland has been greater during the past winter than at any former period within the memory of man. In some places the drifts were fourteen and fifteen feet deep, and in the village of Marcote an avalanche destroyed several buildings and killed many head of cattle.——A weak-minded girl, named Emma Ranger, aged 21, committed suicide at Shoreditch, on Monday evening last, by swallowing a quantity of oxalic acid, in consequence of a man named John Wilkins, her paramour, having been arrested on a charge of robbery.——A respectable man, named Wheeler, committed suicide at Gravesend, on Sunday night last, by attaching a pig of iron to his body, and falling from a barge into the water.——Two suicides have occurred at Calais in as many days. The one was a ship broker's clerk, who having made various false speculations and got into difficulties, quietly let himself down from the jetty, refused any assistance, and was carried out by the tide and drowned. The other was an old commissioner attending hotels, somewhat of a drunkard, and whose wife carried a decent living by washing. He filled his pockets with stones, and drowned himself in the canal. They have both left wives and families to bewail their madness.——A plausible scoundrel, named *David Pugh*, was committed from Lambeth-street Police-office on Wednesday, to take his trial for inveigling a poor woman, named Lord, out of £10 on pretence of procuring her husband's discharge from the East India Company's service. The prisoner, it appears, is a returned transport.——On Wednesday evening two fellows perceiving a cask of white lead, weighing between six and seven cwt., at the door of Mr. Patrick, an oil and colourman, in High-street, Whitechapel, drew a truck along side the foot pavement. A servant in the employment of Mr. Cramp, butcher, and whose shop adjoins that of Mr. Patrick's, was at his master's door with one of the fellows in his cart. "Hallo, butcher, give us a hand with this," and the butcher assenting, the cask was placed on the truck, and was carried clear off by the thieves.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the vicinity of the Castle as usual. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort again promenaded in the afternoon. His Royal Highness went out with his harriers, attended by the Earl of Morton, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Colonel Bouverie. The meet was at Mr. Mason's farm at Upton. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle before two, after an excellent run. The Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Sir G. Couper, and Colonel Arbuthnot joined the royal dinner circle.

Her Majesty has been deeply affected by the news of the death of Mr. Drummond, and countermanded many of the visits which were to have been paid to the Castle. Sir Robert and Lady Peel were to have been visitors to her Majesty, if it had not been for the heart-rending blow which has so suddenly afflicted them.

LINCOLN'S INN, Jan. 27.—The following gentlemen were this day called to the degree of barrister-at-law by the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, viz.:—John Unthank, Esq., Charles Reade, Esq., Edward Marcus Attwood, Esq., Charles James Preston, Esq., Peregrine Roberts, Esq., William Browne, Esq., Edmund Banbury, Esq., and John Gorham Maitland, Esq.

GREAT BLAST AT THE DOVER RAILWAY.—The great blast at Rounddown Cliff, consisting of 18,500lbs., or eight-and-a-half tons of gunpowder, which has lately produced so great a sensation in the scientific world, was fired off on Tuesday, at two o'clock. Long before this hour every height (at a respectful distance) commanding a view of the immense cliff intended to be operated upon was studded with spectators, and excellent arrangements were made by the company to avoid accidents. A line of demarcation was marked off by signals, and police and military were stationed along this line, to keep the populace from approaching within it. The Rounddown Cliff overhangs the sea, close to the one whose fearful height is so graphically described in *King Lear*, and commonly known by the classic name of "Shakspere's Cliff." The original intention of the South-eastern Railway Company was to carry a tunnel through the portion of the headland which overhangs the beach here through the bowels of the Shakspere; but, from the circumstance of tremendous falls having taken place on either side during the progress of the works, and from these falls having affected the stability of the cliff, the expedient of blasting it was very judiciously resolved on. A mine, consisting of three cells, was accordingly planned and formed by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the company, in the base of the cliff, into which the enormous quantity of powder above named was placed, and the ignition of the charges by the voltaic battery was performed by Lieutenant Hutchinson, of the Royal Sappers, who was employed lately by Major-General Pasley in operating against the wreck of the Royal George. Punctual to their arrangement, the miners communicated the electric spark to the gunpowder by their connecting wires, on the signal being given—the earth trembled under our feet to half a mile distant—a stifled report, not loud, but deep, was heard; the base of the cliff, extending on either hand to upwards of five hundred feet, was shot, as from a cannon from under the superincumbent mass of chalk seaward, and in a few seconds, not less, we should say, than 1,000,000 tons of chalk were precipitated by the shock, and settled gently down into the sea below. Tremendous cheers followed the blast, and a royal salute was fired. The sight was indeed truly magnificent. Such was the precision of the engineers, and the calculations of Mr. Cubitt, that it would appear so much of the cliff has been removed as was wanted to make way for the sea-wall; and it is reckoned the blast will save the company £1000 worth of hand labour. Not the slightest accident occurred. On the cliffs we noticed Major-General Pasley, Sir J. Herschell, and many engineers, together with a host of scientific men.

FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have reached us. The debate on the address in the Chamber of Peers terminated on Wednesday with a second triumph for ministers, when the numbers were—for the address 117; against it 33; majority 84. This overwhelming defeat must have extinguished altogether the hopes of the unprincipled coalition to which M. Guizot is opposed.

ANNIVERSARIES.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

Here is another of the "anniversaries" of English history—one of the darkest, the deepest, and most impressive of any age or time. The death of Charles the First has a monumental record in our metropolis and more than a monumental record in the heart of posterity and the memories of reading men. Except those haunting themes of poetry presented in the life and death of Mary Queen of Scots, there are few subjects in English history,—isolated, by their peculiar beauty and absorbing interest, from all meaner incidents—more noble in spirit, more touching in remembrance, more forcible in impression, and more absolutely appealing by their character to the imagination and very soul of the painter, than this of the last moments of the fated monarch. The associations that crowd themselves into the memory with the characters which form the grouping of the scene—the recollection of events which immediately preceded it in the awful drama of the times—the shadows of a dark history passing in pageantry before the mind, with strange contrasted forms of rebellion and fidelity, of courage and cowardice, of virtue and treachery, of piety and blasphemy, of grace, loveliness, affection, with selfishness, ferocity, and ambition: all the bad and good elements of humanity, in short, brought strikingly into play—these thoughts and memories, blending with the full inspiring awe and interest of the scene itself, lend it a pervading fervour and a deepened charm, and invest it with a sublime poetry that wears its intense beauty not more in the grand reality of the breathing picture, than in the visions and aspirations of the gazer's mind. The subject, too, possesses an universality, for the history of the death of Charles is one familiar to the ear of the world. It was a life-sacrifice extorted by the rage of a people, and given by its victim without shame or fear. Charles was, indeed, perhaps more a king upon the scaffold than in any other contingency of his disturbed unpeaceful life. His countenance was described by the poets and historians of that and after times as wearing a look of resignation most dignified and serene:—

> No storm is in his human heart,
> No strife upon his brow,
> Where calmness, like a potent child,
> Sits almost smiling now!
> Seems the meek Monarch, as like one
> Whose gentle spirit sings
> Its song of solace to the soul
> Before it spreads its wings!
> And filling, ere it takes its flight,
> His features with a holy light!
>
> Yet that serenest heavenly look
> Wears well its taunt of earth;
> And mortal majesty retains
> The impress of its birth!
> The lion doth not hang his mane,
> The eagle droop his wing;
> The lofty glance, the regal mien,
> Fall only with the king;
> And Charles's calm, unquailing eye
> Shames all who thought he feared to die!

These last lines would seem to be derived from a sentence of D'Israeli's, with reference to the undignified assertions, then made by certain traitors, impugning the courage of their monarch, "These mean spirits," says the eloquent writer, "had flattered themselves that he who had been cradled in royalty—who had lived years in the fields of honour—and was now, they presumed, a recreant in imprisonment—'the grand delinquent of England,' as they called him—would start in horror at the block. This last triumph, at least, was not reserved for them; it was for the king." The triumph depicted here, however, is loftier than that of mere human exultation, which both poet and historian imply; it is the high, pure, simple, triumph of virtue—mild in the eye, bland upon the brow, gentle in the utterance; it is the triumph of the good spirit pouring forth, to a world it would console rather than rebuke, its parting consciousness of peace: "*I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can have place.*" These holy words convey the whole strength and meaning of the monarch's attitude and features.

The immediate act of the execution has been thus forcibly described:—"Men could discover in the King no indecent haste or flurry of spirits—no trembling of limbs—no disorder of speech—no start of horror. The blow was struck. An universal groan, as it were—a supernatural voice—the like never before heard, broke forth from the house and countless multitude. All near the scaffold pressed forward to gratify their opposite feelings by some memorial of his blood—the blood of a tyrant or a martyr! The troops immediately dispersed on all sides the mournful or the agitated people."

The following verse from a poem published on the subject, in the *Times Newspaper*, is a sort of paraphrase of Hume's account of the immediate consequences of Charles's execution.

> A few brief moments, and the martyr dies.
> Dies in that sweet serenity of soul!
> Then rush quick tears into the nation's eyes,
> Over all hearts grief's sudden waters roll,
> And sorrow raves and sobs without control.
> Now brave men's spirits are bow'd down to earth,
> Slander is hushed, and vengeance droops her wing,
> And women give their babes untimely birth,*
> Shock'd at the murder of their honoured King!
> And misery flings her mourning over earth,
> And fame (too late) is loud with the lost Monarch's worth.
>
> * See Hume.

CARISBROOK CASTLE,

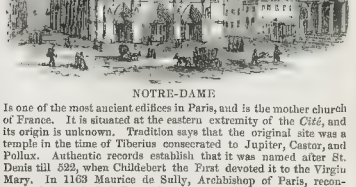
Which stands in the Isle of Wight, was one of the prisons of the unhappy monarch. It stands about a mile from Newport, the chief town of the island, upon an eminence overlooking the village of Carisbrook, claims a Saxon origin, and dates, some antiquaries say, as early as the sixth century. After the Norman invasion the castle was greatly enlarged, and in Elizabeth's reign the buildings were enclosed by a wall, and surrounded by a moat; as they still remain. Twenty acres of ground are included in the entire fortifications, and the circuit of the walls is three fourths of a mile. The keep stands on the north side, upon the summit of an artificial mount, of nearly sixty feet in height; only the lower portion of this, however, now remains. The prospect from this point is "beautiful exceedingly." The eye takes in the varied and picturesque surface of the island, engirt all round by the sea; and traversing Spithead and busy Portsmouth, with its fleet and dockyards, extends up the Southampton-water—the horizon on the one side closing in upon the neighbouring counties, and upon the other sinking in the far-off dim outline of the Channel.

THE KEEP OF CARISBROOK CASTLE.

Like most castellated structures, Carisbrook has had its share of "battles, sieges, dangers." It has often been attacked by the French, and upon one occasion, in 1377, a band from that country, who came to attempt its capture, fell into an ambuscade, and were all slain in a narrow pass called to this day, in memory of the event, Deadman's Lane. But Carisbrook gains space in our columns from the fact of its having been the prison of Charles the First, during the year previous to his execution—the ANNIVERSARY of which event we now illustrate. On the fifth of November, 1647, the king fled from Hampton Court, with only two attendants, and without any settled place of refuge. Riding all night, morning found the party in the New Forest, and they repaired to Titchfield, the house of the Earl of Southampton, in the neighbourhood of which they were. This, however, not offering security, the King determined upon seeking a friend in the nephew of his chaplain, Colonel Hammond, Governor of the Isle of Wight. A more unhappy selection could not have been made, as the Colonel was a devoted partizan of Cromwell, and a relative of Hampden. He received the fallen monarch into Carisbrook, at first as a guest, but soon changed the King's position into that of prisoner. His attendants were dismissed, his walks curtailed, and he was ultimately given to understand that the ramparts and the castle-yard were boundaries beyond which he must not pass. Much of the King's time was now occupied in reading, and Tasso, Ariosto, and the *Faery Queen* were favourite companions of his solitary hours. It is not surprising that plans of escape also filled a portion of his thoughts, and an interesting account of these may be sought by the curious scholar in the "Threnodia Carolina," of Sir Thomas Herbert. The first attempt was made December the 29th, and failed, it is said, through the carelessness of a Captain Burley, who was to conduct it. This gentleman was captain of Yarmouth Castle, and lost his life at the hands of the executioner as the recompense of his loyalty and failure. Shortly after one Firebrace proposed a plan, and the King had so far succeeded as to have partially forced his way through a window still pointed out, and which our engraving

represents; but perceiving a crowd of enemies watching below gave up the attempt. Hammond, having gained information of the intended attempt, had placed a guard, with orders to shoot the King had he succeeded in passing through the window. After this the unhappy monarch abandoned himself to despair—allowing his beard and hair to go untrimmed—until he at length looked "half savage and quite desolate," and in this state continued up to September, 1648, when he was removed to Newport "to confer with commissioners appointed by the Parliament." On the 29th of November he was seized by a party of troops, sent for that purpose, and six weeks later found him upon the scaffold!

VIEWS IN PARIS.—No. III.



NOTRE-DAME

Is one of the most ancient edifices in Paris, and is the mother church of France. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the *Cité*, and its origin is unknown. Tradition says that the original site was a temple in the time of Tiberius consecrated to Jupiter, Castor, and Pollux. Authentic records establish that it was named after St. Denis till 522, when Childebert the First devoted it to the Virgin Mary. In 1163 Maurice de Sully, Archbishop of Paris, reconstructed the cathedral, Pope Alexander the Third laying the first stone. Henry, legate of the Papal see, constructed, in 1182, the great altar. Its chapels are of the 14th century. The above edifice is 414 feet long, 102 in height, and 144 wide. The architecture is Gothic, and the boldness and singularity of nearly 300 immense columns, with no less than 45 chapels, inspire the spectator with awe and admiration. A double colonnade of 120 enormous columns will be much admired. The *façade* has an imposing appearance. There are three portals of unequal elevation, that of the N.E. being remarkable for eleven signs of the Zodiac sculptured. The twelfth that of the Virgin, is in larger proportions, and is placed on the pitch, separating the two doors. The portals of the two extremities are surmounted by two large square towers, 40 feet square, and are 204 feet high, from the summit of which there is an extensive view

Paris and its fortifications. The ascent of 389 steps is easy, and it has been frequently chosen, like the column in the Place Vendôme and the Triumphal Arch, as a place for suicide,—the French not thinking it worth while to shut up their public monuments because some crazy people choose to hurl themselves from their summits. Victor Hugo's dizzy description of the hurling of the monk by Quasimodo forces itself on the mind when at the top of one of these towers. The exterior of Notre-Dame has been much improved lately by the removal of buildings which formerly disfigured it. Visitors linger most, however, in the splendid choir, with its stalls for the Archbishop, and its immense brazen eagle in the centre. The scriptural subjects of the bas-reliefs are finely developed, and the paintings, by the most distinguished French masters, fix the eye for some time. The relics left by the Revolution in the sanctuary are as authentic as most relics are. The chapels are restored in great part. Midnight mass on Christmas-eve, and the great religious festivals, attract large congregations on account of the music, which is on the most extensive scale. After the July revolution Notre Dame was shorn of many honours; but a religious reaction has made great progress lately in France, and the King of the French, to his honour, has been encouraging it. So long as the royalist archbishop was living little was done for the church in France; but the present prelate, being dynastic, has entered cordially into the King's views. The first great sign of reconciliation was at the christening of the Count of Paris, and all the gorgeous attributes of the Papal church were put in requisition on that interesting occasion; followed, alas! so speedily by the last funeral ceremonial for the father—the lamented Duke of Orleans. Still it was a remarkable fact, during the funeral of the late Prince Royal, to witness, for the first time since 1830, the clergy walking in a public procession. Notre Dame was then supreme in the celebration of the cathedral rites, St. Denis having been neglected to make way for the metropolitan see. It was a striking contrast in the two ceremonies—the christening and the funeral—following each other in such rapid succession. In the former, the head of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons saw the consolidation of his dynasty by a reconciliation with the church; in the latter, the stricken King could only see the grave of his hopes, and the prospect of convulsion from the perils of a long regency. But still the Gothic edifice remains there untouched by time, and its towers frown on the fleeting mortals whom ambition leads within its massive walls. Nineteen centuries, and there is Notre Dame still. What changes is this structure yet doomed to outlive?

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXVIII.

SIR G. MURRAY, G.C.B., G.C.H.

The name of Sir George Murray, distinguished as it is, by long and gallant service in the field, and familiar as it has been made by his political connection with the Cabinet, has recently been brought more prominently before the public, as the probable commander-in-chief of the army, should that honourable and onerous post be resigned by the Duke of Wellington, who has, it is generally believed, only for a time succeeded to it by the decease of Lord Hill. Sir George Murray is the second son of Sir W. Murray, by the youngest daughter of the Earl of Cromartie, and was born in 1772. He is, therefore, ripe both in years and honours—which, numerous as they are, have been hardly earned in full many a "well foughten field;" for, as he entered the army at an early age, he was engaged throughout the whole of the war which sprung up after the French Revolution, and devastated the Continent for nearly a quarter of a century. He has served or led in the army of England in almost every scene of its most celebrated conflicts; among the dykes of Holland, on the sands of Egypt, on the *sierras* of Spain, on the heights of the Pyrenees, and on the soil of France itself, when the invader of nations became in its turn the invaded, and when, exhausted by years of strife and bloodshed, it fell overpowered in the unequal contest with many nations united against one.

By the last change in the position of parties he is again in office, as Master-General of the Ordnance, the duties of which his military experience enables him to discharge with credit to himself and advantage to the country. The personal appearance of Sir George, though he is "something touched by time," is still distinguished by that bearing and carriage which speaks of the soldier as well as of the gentleman. He is above the middle height, and, notwithstanding the wear and tear of his active life, looks much younger than he really is. A stranger, on meeting him, would say, without knowing his profession, that he was a military man; no longer young, but wearing his years well, and likely to enjoy his honours for many yet to come.

Sir George Murray entered the army as an ensign in 1789, his first commission being dated the 12th of March in that year. The French revolution had then commenced; but it was not till a few years later, when France had guillotined its King, and declared war with all the monarchies and aristocracies of the world, that England entered into that war of which the long duration and the stupendous results were so little foreseen by either of the powers engaged in it. In one of the earliest movements of that war Sir G. Murray was engaged—the campaign in Holland in 1793-94. In the disastrous occupation of the same country in 1799 he was also employed, and here he was wounded. When the French invasion of Egypt called our arms into that part of the world, Sir G. Murray accompanied the force under Abercrombie, and was present in the different actions which called into exercise the tactics of modern Europe on the soil of the Pharaohs, whose pyramids re-echoed the roar of European artillery, while from their summits "forty centuries looked down" upon the combatants. The ever-changing necessities of service recalled him to Europe, and in 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen, in which the success that attended the British arms was much more indisputable than the justice of the policy which dictated the operations. After this came that episode in the great history which became so celebrated as to be called a war in itself—"the war of the Peninsula." In all the battles that succeeded the despatching of an auxiliary army to the assistance of Spain, Sir G. Murray bore a distinguished part: he shared the disasters and the retreat on Corunna, and the triumph of the memorable battle under the walls of that town, where the English army, like a lion at bay, turned in desperation on its pursuers, and terminated a succession of defeats by a brilliant victory. He was afterwards present in all the sanguinary battles of Spain, which have given that country a renown as a scene of strife, similar to that which caused Flanders to be called the "old prize-fighting ground of Europe," in the days of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. We need only mention the names of Talavera, Busaco, Vittoria, Fuentes d'Onor, Nivelles, Orthez, the Pyrenees, and they will of themselves speak to the nature of the military career of Sir G. Murray. He was also present at the battle of Toulouse. For these distinguished services he did not go unrewarded; he was created a G.C.B. in 1816; and for the different Spanish actions in which he was engaged he received a cross and five clasps. From 1818 to 1824 he was Governor of Sandhurst College. He was also called on to fill other posts more important in a political point of view. Like his great commander the Duke of Wellington, peace left him at leisure to devote himself to the civil service of his country instead of the military. He was Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance during the years 1824 and 1825; and from the latter year till 1828 he was Commander of the Forces in Ireland. For two years, namely, from 1828 to 1830, he filled the office of Colonial Secretary, now held by Lord Stanley. On the fall of the Wellington Administration in 1830, he, of course, followed his party, and continued unemployed till 1834, when he was made Master-General of the Ordnance, a post which he did not long hold, being succeeded, in 1835, by the late Lord Vivian, to whom he was opposed in the field of politics, though they must have often been side by side in the field of battle. For eight years, from 1824 to 1832, he represented the county of Perth in Parliament; he was also again elected in 1834, but is not at present in the House of Commons.

MAP OF THE COAST OF THE LATE WRECKS.

WRECKS OF "THE RELIANCE" AND "THE CONQUEROR" INDIAMEN.

By the courtesy of Mr. Wyld, the eminent geographer, we are enabled to present the annexed chart of coast of the scene of the recent disasters on the French coast, with a view to attempt some explanation of the causes of these melancholy wrecks—or rather the *cause*, for both are inferred by many persons to be referable to the same fatal error, of mistaking the lighthouse of Cape Grisner for that of Dungeness. Mr. R. Green, the managing owner of the Reliance, states that "the French land recedes at Merlimont, where the Reliance struck, so as to form a small bay, into which ships are often carried by the current, which, in that part, sets constant on the coast, while the coast itself is so low and flat as not to be visible at a short distance, especially in hazy weather. Etaples is the eastern extremity of this bay, and juts out so far that it repeatedly happens in dark weather that ships standing up the Channel, and drifted into the bay, are first made aware of being so near land by seeing the light of Etaples on their larboard bow. In their own phrase, they are taken completely aback; and, judging from what they see that all previous calculations are wrong, they conclude they must have run by mistake upon the English coast. They tack, to give what they take to be Dungeness a wide berth, and go right on shore." Mr. Green adds, that the captain knowing himself to be in or near the narrowest part of the Channel, with the wind from the south-west, preferred, as a matter of prudence, to keep the French rather than the English coast, which would have been to them a lee-shore. "Some miles along the shore where they struck is a long sand-bank, on which they may have had as little as 8 fathoms. Nearer to shore the depth increases to 12, 14, 16, and 18. The distance between 10 and 6 fathoms, as the current set them still nearer to the land, was so little, that the delay in wearing the ship may have been sufficient to remove it; and in that latter depth some other sand-bank must have suddenly reduced the soundings from 6 fathoms in midships to 4 fathoms at stern."

The point at which the Conqueror struck is stated to have been six miles from Merlimont, off the Point de Lornet (not the town of Lornet, as hitherto related), at the entrance of the Canche, or river of Etaples, which is situated on the north side; and, at this entrance, are many banks, most of which are so shifting, that they cannot be exactly described. It may be mentioned, that the long sand-bank has 7½ fathoms on that part which extends S.W. by S., across the mouth of the river Canche, at five miles from it.

To prevent the recurrence of such disasters it has been proposed that another vessel should be moored in mid-channel; but a correspondent of the *Times* of Thursday (a captain, late E. I. M. S.) considers that such attempts fail to urge the only remedy "lead and look out." "Before the Seven Stones, Start-point, St. Catherine's, Beachy-head, and the South Sand-head lights were established, the prevailing rule was, when a westerly gale was blowing, 'to heave to,' when it was supposed the ship was off the Wight, with head to the northward, keeping the lead continually going, only bearing up when the land was distinctly seen, so as to run up with great caution to Beachy-head, thus insuring safety. All our lights are on the most improved principle, and it is, I fear, generally supposed that *they must be seen*; therefore, if in running up Channel St. Catherine's is not seen it is attributed to accident; the ship is continued on her course, probably with a strong flood tide, with the assurance that Beachy-head light will be seen, when, to the astonishment of all on board, the ship is found on the Boulogne coast, on a lee-shore, and destruction awaiting all on board. This arises from overrunning the distance, occasioned by smoother water than has been experienced in the Atlantic, the tides, and a mistaken confidence in seeing our lights."

We add a few notes on the coast. Two miles S. ½ E. from Ambleteuse is Wimreux, where there is a basin capable of containing several sail of vessels. S.S.W. two and three quarter miles from Wimreux, and near three leagues south from Cape Grisner, is the entrance of Boulogne harbour. Between Ambleteuse and Boulogne are several rocks under water, at the distance of two or three cables' length from the land. The harbour of Boulogne, which was dry at low water, and nearly barred by the sandbank, has been much improved of late years, but is still difficult of access, and has not water

BOULOGNE HARBOUR.

enough when the tide is out. It consists of the channel of the River Lianne, and of a semicircular basin on the left bank of the river. At low water the vessels rest in the mud, through which the stream finds its way to the ocean. From the mouth of the river two piers are carried out about 2000 feet into the sea.

In the sailing directions for the English Channel we find the distance between Boulogne and the mouth of the Canche, or harbour of Etaples, to be high land, and to have a whitish appearance from the sea; but this does not coincide with Mr. Green's statement. The only port of note between Boulogne and Dieppe is St. Valery; but the entrance to its harbour is impeded by a great bank, extending two miles out to sea, but over which the tide rises only eight or nine feet.

LITERATURE.

LETTERS ON SOUTH AMERICA, COMPRISING TRAVELS ON THE BANKS OF THE PARANA AND RIO DE LA PLATA. By J. P. and W. P. ROBERTSON, Authors of "Letters on Paraguay," and "Francia's Reign." In 3 volumes. John Murray.

As there are men who ride their hobby-horses to death, so there are authors who, having got hold of a good subject, will never give it up. They write perhaps one valuable and interesting book on it, and on the strength of the credit they have thus established with the public, they proceed to make a series of experiments on their patience, which are perhaps only brought to a close when the stock of that inestimable commodity is exhausted. The dishes of the first course are hashed up for re-entry at the second, and after a cup or two of well-flavoured tea, we are expected to swallow the sweepings of the urn and the dregs of the slop-basin.

Although the work before us is constructed in great part on these principles, it is nevertheless a readable book, to those at least to whom the subject is new, which is more than can be said for many books published now-a-days. It is written in the gossiping style which a traveller might use, in recounting his adventures to his friends, after his return home, over the social board. As might be expected, it is inferior in all respects, both in the amount of information, and in the spirit with which it is written, to the work on South America, to two or three chapters on Edinburgh and the Highlands of Scotland; yet we fear we have not seen the last of them, since in the concluding sentence, in which they speak of "this series of our Letters on South America," they seem to hint at a future three volume sequel. When this appears, we trust they will have the good sense and taste to drop the farce of the epistolary form, or rather appellation, for they treat us in a very dry manner with character but the name; no one would suppose that they ever passed, as such, from one person to another: they are plainly sketches, or recollections, and nothing else. Great part of these "letters" is occupied by a narrative of the occurrences of the revolution in Buenos Ayres, and the adjacent regions. We cannot say that this possesses much interest. Milton's remark on the history of the Anglo-Saxons may be applied with quite as much truth and force to the South Americans,—that their wars and dissensions are no more worth recording than the squabbles of so many kites and crows. We recommend the authors also not to go beyond their depth, or meddle with matters of which they are ignorant. What do they mean by saying (vol. ii. p. 265) that "the high-toned Thucydides makes a display of a Grecian navy, which might have been stowed away, men and all, in the hold of one of our seventy-fours?"

When the brothers Robertson arrived in 1815 at Corrientes, the capital town of a province on the Parana, several hundred miles from Buenos Ayres, they found the country in a state of complete disorganization, ravaged in every direction by the Gauchos, a race of men utterly uncivilized, half-pastoral, half-bandit. Southey, in his "History of Brazil," has drawn a frightful picture of the life of a similar class in that country. We will place before our readers the authors' account of one of the better kind of those personages, who, strange to say, was a Hibernian by birth, a deserter from the army which General Beresford commanded, on the expedition to the river Plate.

DON PEDRO CAMPBELL, THE IRISH GAUCHO.

Sitting one evening under the corridor of my house, there came up to my very chair, on horseback, a tall, raw-boned, ferocious-looking man, in Gaucho attire, with two cavalry pistols stuck in his girdle, a sabre in a rusty steel scabbard pending from a besmeared belt of half-tanned leather, red whiskers and mustache,—hair uncombed of the same colour, matted with perspiration, and powdered with dust. His face was not only burnt almost to blackness by the sun, but it was blistered to the eyes; while large pieces of shrivelled skin stood ready to fall from his parched lips. He wore a pair of plain ear-rings, a foraging cap, a tattered poncho, blue jacket, with tarnished red facings; a large knife in a leathern sheath; a pair of potro boots, and rusty iron spurs, with rowels an inch and a half in diameter. His horse was a noble animal, and sweated profusely. His gored sides were panting; his nostrils distended: he champed his enormous bit, tossing his head till he foamed at the mouth, and besprinkled both his own body and that of his master with froth.

Behind this Orlando Furioso there rode one whom he called his *page* (pronounced in Spanish gutturally pahy-e), but who was a grey-headed man. He was the counterpart of his master, except that the locks in the one case were red, and in the other jet black, coarse and tangled as the uncombed mane of a colt just taken up from the plain. The page rode with the head of his horse close upon the tail of his master's; and then, both throwing the reins over the heads of their jaded steeds, they dismounted. I took them for two of the most ferocious of Arrigo's bandits, and expected every moment would presently be followed by more of the same class, I muttered, *sub silentio*, "*Ave Maria, ora pro nobis.*"

As I was ever wont to do upon occasions of such ominous visits, I rose and requested my two guests to be seated. Often had I gone through a similar ceremony with the Antiguenos, but never with two such fierce-looking troopers as those who now stood before me. I ordered some maté to be made to order porter and spirits, and to bring out some silver, when, to my great astonishment, but still greater delight, the master of the page respectfully took off his foraging cap, made an awkward obeisance, and said in bad Spanish, with an accent which soon convinced me he was no *Creole* Gaucho, "No se affija, Senor Robertson, estamos buen aqui." (Don't put yourself out of the way, Mr. Robertson, we are very well as we are.) The Hibernian brogue, the mangled Spanish, the countenance when closely scanned, the carroty locks, and bright grey eyes, all revealed to me a son of the Sister Isle, transformed into a more fearful-looking Gaucho than any native one I had ever beheld.

VOYAGE DOWN THE PARAGUAY.

I came down the river Paraguay in a piragua, a vessel unknown to the English reader. Although it floats on the waters, and conveyed me and all the *effects* of our Paraguay property safely from Assumption to Corrientes, it was a vessel propelled by neither wind nor steam. It was, as elsewhere described, a large square box, with a sort of house, or, as it was called, *trough*, built on the top of it; and, being only guided by huge oars or sweeps, the navigating in it was anything but plain sailing. After six days of unwearied exertion, however, my sturdy and laborious Paraguay crew brought the piragua to the mouth of the Paraguay, or to the confluence of that river and the Parana, a short way above Corrientes. As we emerged from behind an island which lay in our way, on the Paraguay, and obstructed our view, all at once the mighty expanse of the mingling waters of those two majestic rivers burst upon our ravished eyes. I know not elsewhere part of the world a grander piece of scenery is to be found. The waters, at the confluence, spread out like a great estuary, and many beautiful islands be scattered on their surface. The surrounding and more distant banks are on all sides clothed with wood, and on the Parana border the fine rising grounds which swell up behind enhance the beauty of the scene. Strong currents and eddies whirl in the various channels, and play about the islands; till, coming to a lower point, the grand and deepening body of the united streams, compressed in breadth, flows down in smooth and tranquil silence. The two rivers, after they have become one, maintain, for many miles, their respective colours, in a clearly defined line—the Paraguay having a red and muddy appearance, the Parana a clear and pellucid one; but both merging, at last, into this glassy and pellucid aspect.

We close our extracts with an account of the strange manner in which the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres amused themselves during the Carnival.

The Sunday afternoon being among all Catholics devoted to amusement and recreation, on the one which preceded Ash Wednesday the carnival commenced. It approached with insidious moderation. As you walked along the street, you found yourself suddenly besprinkled with *eau de Cologne*, by some fair lady sitting at her window; and presently you saw a gaily-dressed throwing *rose-water* in at some other casement. If you made a call, some scented water was perhaps gently discharged at you from a small ivory syringe; or two or three of the inmates might bedew you at once from their lavender bottles. Nay, a plover's egg might be thrown at you, which, breaking on your head or body, you found it to be only the shell filled with *eau de mille fleurs*, which immediately perfumed both yourself and the room. This would have been very agreeable, had the diversion stopped here. But on going out on Monday morning the streets gave signs here and there of being unquietly well watered. Suddenly you found yourself partially drenched, not by *eau de mille fleurs*, but by common well water. As you stopped somewhat angrily to dry yourself, behold a sudden discharge from the other side of the street, which fell upon you like a shower-bath. You found by degrees that you had to proceed with increased caution; for, not only from the houses, but from passengers in the street, you were liable at every turn to have a ducking. After siesta, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the skirmishing evidently increased. Jars full of water were thrown on all passers-by, and those who were on one azotea exchanged shots with their neighbours on the next: numerous syringes were used in the streets for attacking the house-tops; and egg-shells, which had been in process of collection for many previous weeks, and which were sold by the dozen for the occasion filled with water, and closed at the end, flew about like so many bombs, while the casements of the fair damsels who occupied the ramparts of the besieged citadels; that is, the azoteas of the houses, consisting generally of only the ground-floor. But Sunday and Monday sunk into utter insignificance when compared with Tuesday, the real "Derby" of the carnival week. As if the two previous days had only been a sort of trial of strength, the terrible battle was waged on the third and concluding day. It was as if Buenos Ayres was a city of mad-houses, and all the inmates of them simultaneously let loose. The highest families and the most delicate females caught the infection. One would have thought that they had unlocked the gates of the Bedlam to come down with all his stores, in order to give effect to the saturnalia of the people of his capital. Tubs, casks, slipper-baths, jars, jugs, and mugs were all arranged on the azoteas. The streets were manned by the fair damsels who occupied the ramparts of the besieged citadels; that is, the azoteas of the houses, consisting generally of only the ground-floor. But Sunday and Monday sunk into utter insignificance when compared with Tuesday, the real "Derby" of the carnival week. As if the two previous days had only been a sort of trial of strength, the terrible battle was waged on the third and concluding day. It was as if Buenos Ayres was a city of mad-houses, and all the inmates of them simultaneously let loose. The highest families and the most delicate females caught the infection. 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All of course were drenched to the skin, the robes of the ladies clinging to their forms, and the water dripping from them as if they had just come out of their baths. The encounters in the street were often of the rudest, nay, almost savage kind. Horsemen ran up against horsemen, knives sometimes gleamed, missiles went through the air, particularly ostrich eggs, which, from their immense weight, were always dangerous, and, in some cases, proved fatal; and every soul being drenched, horses and all, the irresistible fancy took on a quiet spectator's mind was, that universal insanity pervaded the town. Many accidents, of course, every year occurred: and I believe not a few females of delicate constitution died from the effects of cold, caught during their eight and forty hours continuous immersion in water.

CRITICISMS IN ART, AND SKETCHES OF THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF ENGLAND. By WILLIAM HAZLITT. With Catalogues of the Principal Galleries, now first collected. 1 vol., 12mo., pp. 335. John Templeman.

A republication of Hazlitt's "Criticisms on Art," which, as a collection of amusing essays on that inviting subject, written no doubt partly for effect, but containing much excellent matter, will be generally agreeable.

MULTUM IN PARVO; a new Work on Astronomy, the Magnet, Tides, &c., with engraved Illustrations: Longitude gained by several new Methods, and a perfect System of Nav gation, totally dispensing with Mercator's Sailing. By THOMAS HEDGCOCK, Master R.N. Second Edition. Printed and Published for the Author. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 112.

Every navigator should have this book, the scientific attainments shown in which reflect much credit on the author.

POUNDS, SHILLINGS, AND PENCE. By T. MARTIN, Accountant. 1 vol., 12mo. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

A useful manual for commercial men, containing a great variety of monetary calculations, with several new rules which the author's experience has enabled him to furnish.

AN EFFICIENT REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESS OF NATIONS. By JOHN GRAY, author of the "Social System, a Treatise on the Principle of Exchange." Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

Mr. Gray states that "he is just as satisfied as if the fact had already taken place, that the principle of exchange herein advocated will one day govern the commercial transactions of every civilized nation." And again, "The remedy I now propose inevitably must and will be adopted at some period or other; it might as well be so within the next five years as within the next five hundred; and it would be far better to adopt it now than even a century hence, so far as the prosperity of mankind is concerned."—(Preface, p. v.)

Our readers will be curious to know what the panacea is in which the author expresses such over-weening confidence. This consists in transferring the operations of manufactures, by which the innumerable wants of society are supplied, from the hands of private traders to those of commissioners appointed by Government, and in erecting a standard bank and mint, which is to supply the money necessary for the business of the nation, under the commissioners. It is not very evident whether Mr. Gray would suppress all attempts from individuals to interfere with this monopoly by penal enactments or not. This plan, which we have explained in three lines, Mr. Gray takes sixty pages to detail.

It would be a mere waste of words to enter into his proposal at any length; but we shall at once show the absurdity of the principles on which he proceeds. He says, "The fault of our present monetary system is this: money of the existing character cannot, by any possibility, be made to increase as fast as the aggregate of other commodities is capable of being increased" (p. 2)—and this in the face of the outcry which has been raised against the superabundance of money caused by the proceedings of the joint-stock banks, share-brokers, speculators, and others, within the last three years! All the world, but Mr. Gray, is of opinion that the supply of money is excessive. Again, he says, "The persons intrusted with this duty (that of superintending in Government manufactories) are to make all such goods as there is a constant want of among the various classes of society," &c. (P. 6.) But how are they to ascertain the amount of these wants? And, if they should, what security have we that they will supply them properly? These are questions which he does not attempt to answer.

The crowning merit of Mr. Gray's plan, as the lightly-taxed public of this country will no doubt consider it, is, that Government is to advance a sum of £50,000,000 sterling to carry his object into effect. We presume this will be enough for our readers; but those who are not satisfied can purchase the book, and judge for themselves whether or not we have given a fair account of it.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MALTA, JAN. 8.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—At Malta, the Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, Commander-in-Chief; Ceylon, receiving ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, superintendent of Malta dockyard; Impregnable, 104; Monarch, 84: and Geyser, Hecate, and Devastation, war steamers; Prometheus and Polyphemus steam-packets, and Bonetta and Magpie, surveying vessels. At Lisbon, the Rodney, 92. At Gibraltar, the Savage, 10, and Owen Glendower convict-ship. On her way to Gibraltar from Malta, the Belvidera, 38. At Barcelona, the Inconstant, 36, and Cyclops steam-frigate. At Mahon, the Formidable, 84, and Vanguard, 80. At Corfu, L'Aigle, 24, and Snake, 16, and the Lizard steam-tender, on her way to the Ionian Islands and Patras, from Malta. At the Piræus of Athens, the Howe, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Mason, second in command in the Mediterranean; and the Scout, 18. At Smyrna, the Magicienne, 24. At Tourin, the Indus, 76. At Constantinople, the Stromboli war steamer. At Alexandria, the Medea war-steamer. At Beyrout, the Vernon, 50, and Vesuvius war steamer. At Marseilles, the Electo steam-packet.

COURT-MARTIAL. At a court-martial held on board the Impregnable, in Malta harbour, on the 3rd and 4th of January, of which Vice-Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., was president, and Captain Forrest, of her Majesty's ship Impregnable, Captain Chambers, of her Majesty's ship Monarch, Commanders R. Barton, of her Majesty's ship Monarch, and W. Kitchen, of her Majesty's ship Queen, were members, to try Mr. J. W. Saunders, Acting Master of the Geyser, on charges preferred by Commander Carpenter, first, as relates to the vessel's lately getting on shore on the Guadiana Reef, off Castalonia; and secondly, for disobedience of orders, in (respectfully, as we understand) giving up his charge on the subsequent voyage, when ordered to steer a course directly opposite to that which he considered the right, safe, and proper one. The court, after a most patient investigation, came to a decision to reprimand the Master on the first charge, and cautioned him to be more careful in future, though it declared that it did not result that he was entirely in charge of the vessel, which sentence, as a matter of course, carries with it a reproof to the Commander. On the second charge, of disobedience, Mr. Saunders, the prisoner, was fully

Mr. O. W. Lang, eldest son of Mr. Oliver Lang, master shipwright of the Woolwich dockyard, has been appointed acting-master shipwright's assistant at Woolwich, for service at Deptford, to superintend the work in that dockyard, and the Deptford dockyard. The circumstance of the Government vessels will be accompanied under the cognisance of Government, and that Deptford dockyard will be selected for that purpose. The Worcester, 50-gun frigate, building at Deptford dockyard, will be launched early in the summer of the year.

It is a gratification to know that the colours of the 44th Regiment were preserved by Captain Souter in the retreat, who wrapped them round his waist when made prisoner in the attack and carried safely past Guadamuck.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—Colonel Mansel will continue in charge of the Limerick garrison and district until the arrival of Major-General Lord Downes next month. Colonel M. Brereton, assistant-adjutant-general, Cork, Colonel Sir C. O'Donnell, late 15th Hussars, and Lieut.-Colonel F. Fuller, 93rd, late assistant-adjutant general at Barbadoes, are severally mentioned to succeed Colonel Mansel in the Limerick district.

COURT-MARTIAL AT SHEERNESS.—On Tuesday Lieutenant Commander H. Winthorp and Officers, late of her Majesty's steam-packet Spitfire, were tried on board of her Majesty's ship Camperdown, for the loss of the said steam vessel, on the West Indian station, and honourably acquitted. Her Majesty's brigantine Charybdis is to be paid off at Sheerness on Friday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE LOSS OF THE CONQUEROR.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOMPSON.

The following extraordinary narrative of the circumstances of the above calamity has been gained from Captain Thompson, who returned from Boulogne on Saturday evening last:

It appears that on reaching that place on Tuesday week, Captain Thompson waited on Mr. Hamilton, the British Consul, who sent his son with that gentleman to the residence of Mr. Solly, the undertaker, in whose care those bodies already recovered from the wreck had been placed. Captain Thompson immediately recognised his sister-in-law, Mrs. Thompson, and Miss Turton. He also suspected that two of the bodies of the children were his own nephew and niece. Anchoret, from his debilitated state, had not at this time been able to identify the bodies; but on a subsequent occasion he confirmed Captain Thompson's impression. On inquiring whether any articles had been found on Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Solly, the undertaker's wife, produced two rings which had been taken from the finger of the unfortunate lady; one of them was the guard to her wedding-ring, and bore her initials, "E. W. E. T.," and the date of her marriage, "15th Sept. 1832." The wedding ring itself was not forthcoming, and the finger from which the rings had been taken was broken. Two silver bangles were also found belonging to Miss Turton, Anchoret having frequently seen her wear them during the voyage. The undertaker's wife also produced a pair of stockings, which she said belonged to Miss Turton. Captain Thompson then inquired what other articles of dress that lady had on at the time her body was discovered. Mrs. Solly replied that her pair of stockings were, she understood, all that Miss Turton had on when her body came ashore. This account was subsequently confirmed by Monsieur Dupont, a highly respectable merchant of Boulogne, who, having received intelligence of the wreck on Friday night, the 13th inst., reached Lornel before five on the following Saturday morning, and discovered Miss Turton's body on the beach. A statement so extraordinary excited much surprise in the minds of Captain Thompson, and he sent to Ambcurch to know how the body was dressed when Miss Turton left the ship. The answer was that when she was handed into the boat she was completely dressed, with stays, gown, and everything. With assumption, therefore, could only be, that the body had been found by some inhuman wreckers, stripped of everything, and then thrown into the sea again. Miss Turton, when discovered by M. Dupont, opened her eyes, sighed, and expired. This gentleman also states that Mrs. Thompson's daughter, Ellen, was still alive when thrown upon the shore; that he immediately rubbed her with flannels and handkerchiefs, took off a fine cambric which she had on, and used every means for her recovery, but without effect. Out of the number of bodies which have come on shore, the only one which had any article of dress upon it was that of Mrs. Johnson. Finding the initials "E. J." marked upon some portion of her linen, the fishermen's wives supposed her to be Mrs. Jenkins, and laid her out accordingly under that name. The body of Captain Duggan has not yet been recovered, and there is reason to fear that he, like Miss Turton, met with some foul treatment, and that his body was afterwards buried in the sand. This surmise appears to be strengthened by the fact that some articles which are known to have belonged to that unfortunate gentleman have been recovered from different parties. It is generally stated that very little assistance was rendered to any of the unfortunate individuals who reached the shore, with the exception of the boy Abchurch; he was taken to the lighthouse and properly attended to.

Captain Thompson had a long interview with Abchurch on Thursday week, and learned from him the following particulars of the wreck:—it appears that they saw the French coast on Thursday night, the 12th inst., having made the Lizard light on the previous Monday. The sea was very boisterous on the Wednesday and Thursday, and the captain did not appear to have much faith in the skill of the fisherman who had been taken on board off Torbay, to steer the ship through the Channel. Abchurch says the ship struck about 10 at night. The captain went into the cabin, and informed the ladies and the other passengers that they were on the French coast, where no boats were likely to put off to their relief, or any other assistance could be afforded, and that they must trust to Providence for protection. During the night the men behaved remarkably well, and obeyed every order given by the officers with great fortitude. It does not appear that the masts were cut away, but probably this may have arisen from the tremendous breaches which the sea made over the vessel rendering such a task impossible. The ship held together very nearly until noon of Saturday, the 14th inst., when her bottom timbers began to give way. Captain Duggan now went down into the cabin and told the ladies that it was all over, and that he would do the best he could for them, and perhaps they might reach the shore. At this time Mrs. Thompson was dressed, and sitting by the side of her children's cot. Miss Turton and the other ladies were also dressed. About noon the vessel broke up, and Abchurch recollects nothing more after this period, except being again washed into the sea, and again reaching the boat. When found, the "painter" was twisted round one of his legs, and on the shore, for the purpose of preventing himself in. M. Dupont, above alluded to, states that he saw the boat coming towards the shore, and observed that it was thrown over and over by the fury of the waves. When it came on the beach, Mr. Hamilton, the British Consul, and several other gentlemen, as well as Captain Thompson and his brother, paid the last tribute of respect to the deceased by attending the mournful ceremony. The graves have since been enclosed by iron railings, and monuments will be erected to the memory of the unfortunate ladies. Two other bodies from the wreck were also buried in the cemetery on the same day.

Of the ninety-six individuals known to have been on board the Conqueror when she struck, the bodies of twenty-five only have been recovered. This may be partly accounted for by the nature of the sands on the beach, which are continually shifting during the prevalence of a heavy sea. Mr. Ham

bert (a gentleman who is remaining on the spot for the purpose of performing the last and offices to any of the bodies which may hereafter be found) states that a small stick, two feet long, thrust into the beach, will frequently be almost hidden in the course of a few hours. There is, however, too much reason to fear that many of the bodies which have been washed on property about them, and then buried in the sand by the inhuman wretches who infest the coast.

The light at Lorme! is small and exceedingly defective. Abchurch says that it was distinctly seen before the vessel struck. The ships in the harbour were dashed together, and were deserted by their crews. The most serious disasters were apprehended from the accounts from the south and west of France state generally that the inundations were subsiding, without having inflicted so much danger as was apprehended. A great deal of property appears, however, to have been destroyed in many places. This was particularly the case in the neighbourhood of Perigueux, and on the road to Teste the village of Mestras was almost laid under water."

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE ON THE DONEGAL COAST.

The storm of Friday night, the 18th inst., produced results on the coast of Donegal almost as calamitous as those in the Bay of Dundrum. As the boats belonged to each harbour were all engaged in hauling their nets on the north side of the Isle of Arran, a violent gale of wind suddenly sprung up from the north, and in a very short space of time it increased to a perfect hurricane. Every effort was made by the fishermen to reach the shore, but, alas! twelve poor fellows were doomed to a premature and watery grave, ten of whom formed the crew of one of Mr. F. Forster's large fishing yawls—the other two men were lost out of separate boats. A few days previous to this lamentable occurrence, as a boat was returning from Burton Port to Arran, she was capsized, and six persons out of nine were unfortunately drowned.

At Tubberkrum, a boat's crew, consisting of ten men, were all swallowed up in the deep by a heavy sea upsetting their boat.—Another melancholy accident happened a few days previous to the loss above-mentioned. A boat from Arconmore was returning home, when a storm arose, upset the boat, and six brave men were thrown out, three of whom escaped a watery grave.

During the dreadful storm, a Galway wherry, with fishing tackle for Killybegs, when entering that harbour, the night being dark, and they not being acquainted with the port, struck on the Rotten Island, and went to pieces, throwing the crew (seven persons) on the mercy of the waves. Seven of the men sunk to rise no more; the other four were driven on a rock, where they remained all night, from which they escaped a watery grave, but they were washed off by another wave, and one of them, an old man, was drowned. The remaining three were once more left on the rock by the waves; and the sea falling, they were able to remain in their perilous situation until next morning, when some fishermen seeing them, went to their assistance, got them into their boat, and conveyed them to shore. Andrew Cassidy, Esq., of Bruckless, on hearing of their misfortune, brought a doctor to see them, and we are happy to learn they are doing well. One of them (the captain) is brother to the owner. The only article saved was about two hundred sovereigns, which the captain had sewed up in a purse and tied round his body, with which he intended to purchase salt and herrings.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE NEW TIMES OFF THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The following letter, addressed to Messrs. Hatton and Co., of Watlingstreet, is the copy of the New Times, detailing the destruction of that vessel, with the whole of her cargo, by an explosion of gunpowder, on the 18th of October last, was received on Monday afternoon, from their agent at Ahguay, who went out as supercargo in the above ship:—

"Badagry, October 14, 1842.

"My dear Sir,—When I left Cape Coast on board the New Times, with her valuable cargo, I calculated on a successful trading expedition down the coast, and of returning to Cape Town in due time to perform the pleasing duty of acquainting you with the result of my exertions; and little did I expect that all my hopes and prospects would, in a sudden and most unnecessary manner, be cut off by a painful dispensation of Providence, which has at one stroke deprived us of the vessel and her cargo.

"We anchored at Ahguay on the 9th instant. We had landed no cargo from and after Wednesday, the 12th, and had no communication with the New Times; but, as Captain Rowe was on board, we of course calculated on all being well with the vessel and the crew. At one o'clock, P.M., on the following day (Thursday, the 13th) we heard a report of a tremendous explosion in the direction of the beach, and saw an immense volume of black smoke rising immediately over the spot where the vessel was anchored. I need not, as I knew we had a large quantity of gunpowder on board, I instantly suspected the destruction of the vessel.

"Although the town of Badagry is situated about two and a half miles from the sea, and the ground on which it is built so low that the hull of a vessel in the roads cannot be seen from the town, yet the masts could be distinctly seen from the spot we usually landed at. We hastened to the beach, and found that the New Times had disappeared. We immediately crossed the river, which was between Badagry and the sea, and proceeded with all possible haste to the beach, and, on reaching there, I regret to say that not we could see no vestige of the vessel, or any person to give us the least information about her.

"I can form some idea of the distress which you will feel, and deeply do I sympathise with you in the heavy loss you have sustained. I wish I could add some information relative to the safety of the captain and the crew, as a means of alleviating the grief which you must feel; but I fear the worst, and must add to the foregoing sad record my conviction that every soul on board has perished.

"The form in which as to the cause of this sad disaster is impossible, and none being spared to give information, it must for ever remain a mystery. At the time of the explosion I was engaged taking stock with Captain Parsons, from whom we could hear nothing; the smoke had the whole vessel on fire previous to the explosion; and, moreover, had such been the case, the crew would certainly have had sufficient time to get into the boat, or to a large canoe which was attached to the stern of the vessel. This proves that the explosion was instantaneous. Half an hour at least elapsed after we heard the explosion before we reached the beach, at which time, I have already stated, not a vestige of the New Times could be seen. I nevertheless got a canoe, and sufficient hands to man the two boats above-mentioned, which were floating away to leeward. These three canoes then steered in different directions in search of the poor sufferers, pulling down the coast five or six miles; but I regret to say, after an unsuccessful cruise, they returned at dusk. Shortly after we reached the beach something was perceived in the water, which, on examination, proved to be the job-boom, windlass, and spritsail yard. As it is still stationary, and a little above water, and not having seen any portion of the hull, with the exception of a piece of copper'd plank about a foot square, which was found in one of the canoes, we conclude the stern of the vessel was blown out, and that she had sunk at her anchor. Whether her decks or masts were blown out we cannot say, but it is evident that the principal part of her crew must have been blown away from her; for, in two hours after the accident, the sea was covered with the tattered remnants of cloth, puncheon packs, butt-ends of muskets, &c.; but there was not a vestige of human being to be seen.

"Besides the original crew the New Times shipped three others at Cape Coast—viz., William Calthorpe and two Kroomen.

"I have kept a look-out along the coast for several miles, but as yet none of the bodies have been washed on shore.—I remain, sir, your most obedient servant, "J. H. ARTHUR."

The New Times was engaged in the African trade, and left Liverpool in the end of June, 1842, under the command of Captain Alexander Rowe. The crew consisted of the following persons:—Henry Hall, first mate; Samuel Whitmarsh, second ditto; Wm. Johnson, Matthew Lyner, Thomas Holland, John Macdowall, seamen; Thomas Guy and John Sherlock, apprentices; and, in addition, William Calthorpe (late of the Medora) was shipped as Cape Coast, as well as two black Kroomen.

From the fact of the New Times being at anchor off the coast, and not engaged in disembarking her cargo at the period of the explosion, considerable mystery exists as to the cause of the accident. It is well known that gunpowder forms an important article of trade with all ships on this coast, but it is invariably stowed away in a portion of the vessel termed the magazine, and separated by a thick partition from the rest of the cargo. So far as we have ever taken near the magazine, and it is feared that a quarrel must have originated among the crew, and thus caused the melancholy result. Captain Rowe was a man of considerable experience, but the present was his first voyage in the New Times.

About six years since Messrs. Hatton and Co. lost another ship, the Rolla, near the same spot, by a somewhat similar catastrophe. On that occasion caught fire, and the crew, being unable to stay its progress, abandoned the vessel just before the flames communicated to the magazine, when she blew up, and was entirely destroyed.

The New Times was built for the African trade, and was 200 tons burden. She is stated to be underwritten at Lloyd's, though not to the full amount of her loss.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles states that accounts have been brought by the Corsair, which returned from Algiers on the 19th, of a violent earthquake in the island of Italy. At Genoa the wind raged with such fury that the inhabitants of the houses at the Mole abandoned them, in a dread of their being blown down. Several vessels had not yet reached the port. A Bayonne letter, of the 16th instant, gives the following particulars of the effects of the late storm in the Bay of Biscay:—"At three in the afternoon of the 15th the sea became so rough that it washed down a considerable portion of the principal quay, and made its way into the town, creating a general alarm, and causing the tocsin to be sounded. The ships in the harbour were dashed together, and were deserted by their crews. The most serious disasters were apprehended. The accounts from the south and west of France, by yesterday's post, state generally that the inundations were subsiding, without having inflicted so much injury as was apprehended. A great deal of property appears, however, to have been destroyed in many places. This was particularly the case in the neighbourhood of Perigueux, and on the road to Teste the village of Mestras was almost laid under water."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BAIL COURT, TUESDAY, JAN. 24.
(Before Mr. Justice Williams.)

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—THE QUEEN *v.* ARROWSMITH.

Mr. Hill applied to his lordship for a rule calling upon Dr. Arrowsmith, one of the justices of the peace for the town of Coventry, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for assaulting Mr. Lee, a solicitor of that town. It appeared from the affidavits on which the learned gentleman founded his motion, that on the 17th inst. Mr. Lee was employed in his professional capacity, to prefer a charge of assault against Dr. Arrowsmith for having, while in attendance on one of his patients, behaved with great rudeness towards an apothecary, also attending the party, and wantonly and forcibly taking a bolus out of his hand. Mr. Lee stated, that he conducted himself in a courteous and proper manner towards Dr. Arrowsmith while the proceedings above-mentioned were pending, and had the case been undertaken by him, making an apology to the apothecary, it was supported by Mr. Lee that nothing further would be heard of the matter. But, on a subsequent day, while he was sitting in the reading-room of the Literary Institution at Coventry, engaged in reading, Dr. Arrowsmith entered, and sudden.y and without provocation struck him a violent blow on the face. Mr. Justice Williams said, that the conduct of Dr. Arrowsmith had not any connection with that of a magistrate as a justice of the peace, and that, in his opinion, there was nothing in the case that called for the interference of the Court. The party complaining had his remedy by either action or indictment.—Rule refused.

SHERIFFS' COURT.—TUESDAY
(Before Mr. Under-Sheriff Jannaway Burchell.)

FAILURE OF THE SHEFFIELD BANK.

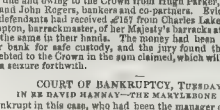
This was crown extent directed to James Burchell, Esq., and Robert Henry Foreman, Esq., two of her Majesty's Commissioners, to inquire what sum was due and owing to the Crown from Hugh Parker, Clyne Shore, John Brewin, and John Rogers, bankers and co-partners. Evidence was adduced that the defendants had received £167 from Charles Lake, Esq., of Weedon Northampton, barrister-at-law, her Majesty's barrack-master at Weedon, and still retained the same in their hands. The money had been paid by Mr. Lake into their bank for safe custody, and the jury found that the defendants were indebted to the Crown in the sum claimed, which will enable the sheriff to make a seizure forthwith.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, TUESDAY.
IN RE DAVID HANNAY—THE MARYLEBONE BANK.

The bankrupt in this case, who had been the manager of the Marylebone Joint Stock Bank, appeared in court to pass his final examination, which had been adjourned from time to time, in consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of his cash accounts. During his examination he stated that much of the intricacy which occurred in these accounts arose from loans which he had raised in the City, with the cognizance of several of the directors, amongst whom were members of the House of Commons. Several creditors having objected against the bankrupt being allowed to pass, as his cash account was very unsatisfactory to them, Sir Charles Williams said he did not wish to defer a bankrupt's final examination, owing to any frivolous objection on the part of creditors.—Mr. Graham, on the bankrupt had only given him his cash account on Friday week, and owing to the intricacy of the time, he was unable to look it over.—The final examination was then ordered to stand for Tuesday the ensuing, the official assignee would be able to sift the cash account, which was very voluminous, and embraced many of the transactions of the Marylebone Bank.

PREROGATIVE COURT, WEDNESDAY.
IN THE GOODS OF WILLIAM TUCKER.

Captain Tucker, R.N., was one of the unfortunate passengers on board the Reliance, wrecked near Boulogne in November last, and perished, with all his papers, and many of his effects. It appears that whilst employed in her Majesty's ships Wolverine and Iris, on the coast of Africa, he transmitted to his executors copies of his testamentary papers; of these copies the court was moved to decree probate, limited till the original or authentic copies were produced.—The court, doubting at first whether some parts of the letter inclosing one of the papers were not testamentary, but being afterwards satisfied that they were directory only, granted probate of the papers.



POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Tuesday Sergeant Teague, of the City police, who had, on a previous day, been desired to make a minute of the accidents which occur on the wood pavement in the Poultry, in order that a statement of the weather, &c., might be made his report to Sir Peter Laurie, who presided at the Mansion-house, made his report to Sir Peter Laurie, who presided at the Mansion-house. From this report it appeared that between Friday evening week and Monday evening, there being no frost in the interval, as many as nineteen horses had fallen down on that short piece of wood pavement.—A gentleman referred to the danger of crossing from Cheapside to St. Paul's Churchyard since the east end of the yard had been paved with wood. Light vehicles now came without noise, and, in the dark, upon persons crossing.—Sir Peter Laurie said the wood pavement could not be used at all on declivities such as Holborn-bridge or Blackfriars. He had no greater pecuniary interest in promoting the use of granite pavement than of wooden pavement. He had no interest in either, and if any accident were to happen to a valuable horse belonging to him from travelling over the wood pavement, he would bring an action against the parish authorities who caused it to be laid down, for he would maintain that nobody had a right to make the public highway impassable. He was a shopkeeper, he thought, and could sustain an action for the damage he sustained by rendering his premises unapproachable with safety by customers who rode on horseback, or who kept valuable carriage horses. He directed Sergeant Teague to continue to register the accidents.

BOW-STREET.—A young man, who gave the name of *Angelo Guiche*, was placed at the bar before Mr. Hall for final examination, charged with forging a cheque for the sum of £10, upon Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co., bankers.—Mr. H. Ellis, a jeweller, &c., residing in King-street, Covent-garden, stated that on the evening of the 14th instant, the prisoner called at his shop for a watch and chain, for which he had previously agreed to give the sum of £5 10s. He then tendered in payment the cheque produced for £10, purporting to be drawn by "Charles Tailor," upon Messrs. Roberts and Co. Witness, not feeling inclined to part with his property without first ascertaining the genuineness of the cheque, desired the prisoner to go and make some inquiries about it. Upon hearing him give those instructions the prisoner bolted out of the shop, but an alarm being given he was stopped and taken into custody.—Witnesses were called who proved the cheque to be a forgery, and a similar case was established against the prisoner as having occurred with Messrs Twining, the bankers and tea dealers in the Strand.—The prisoner was remanded.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—BUTLERS' PERQUISITES.—*William Lane*, under butler to J. Gladstone, Esq., No. 6, Carlton gardens, was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with having plundered the master of a quantity of wax candles. The prisoner, it appeared, had been in Mr. Gladstone's service about two years, and it was his duty to take charge of the candles and light apartments. For some time past Mr. Gladstone had entertained a suspicion that his consumption of wax candles was greater than needful, but nothing occurred to induce him to believe that he was robbed by his servants until yesterday. A day or two since he sent for Mr. Davies, a pastry cook, and asked him if it was the custom for servants to dispose of wax candle pieces, and was answered in the affirmative; and on further examination it appeared that a few days previously the prisoner had taken part of 2 lbs. for a parcel weighing 44 lbs. Mr. Davies mentioned that it was the regular practice throughout the trade to buy wax ends and scrapings from gentlemen's servants. From the highest to the lowest families in the trade the custom was adopted. In fact, in some cases it was almost a recognised system of plunder; for if a number of pounds of wax candles were sent in by some tradesman, the servants regularly sent back a quantity untouched, and were paid for it. In oil the same practice was adopted. Indeed, he had known that where 70 gallons were sent in, no less than 25 gallons were returned and allowed to the servants. The fault arose from the neglect of gentlemen in looking after their servants and tradesmen. If gentlemen took the trouble to attend to their household affairs, they would find a wonderful diminution in the amount of their quarterly bills.—The prisoner, having declined to say anything, was fu.ly committed.

LAMBETH-STREET.—*Joseph Smith*, alias *Sands*, and *Mary Anne Smith*, were brought before Mr. Henry, for final examination, on a charge of coining. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that on Saturday last the prisoners, who were known to be notorious "smashers," were followed to their lodgings in Castle-alley, Whitechapel, by three constables belonging to the H division of police, and while they stood on the stairs, they heard a jerking noise, and the male prisoner exclaimed, "how hard it sticks." They then forced in the door, and saw the male prisoner with a mould in his hands, which he instantly dashed into the fire-place, and both him and his companion exclaimed, "Oh! what shall we do." The officers instantly secured Sands and handcuffed him, and while they were searching the place, he rushed to the fire-place, and, with extraordinary dexterity, laid hold of a piece of plaster of Paris mould with a sixpence that had just been coined, and popped them into his mouth. The constable True caught him by the throat, while Marland held his jaw, to prevent his swallowing the counterfeit, but the prisoner told them "it was useless, as it was gone, and that he had a right to do the best he could for himself." On searching the fire-place, the officers found on the fire an iron spoon, the hollow part of which was about half-full of a white metal, in a fluid state, and mixed with the ashes half a mould for casting sixpences of the present reign, as well as other materials to show that coining had been carried on to a considerable extent.—In reply to the questions of Mr. Henry, the officer said that, after swallowing the sixpence, the sufferings of the male prisoner were very intense, as his tongue and lips were so severely hurt, and both became so much swollen and inflamed, that he could not articulate for some time.—Mr. Powell, the solicitor for the Mint, said the prisoners were well known as practised "smashers," and they were fully committed to Newgate for trial.

UNION-HALL.—DARING ROBBERY.—*Thomas Woolley* and *James Vickery* were brought before Mr. Cottingham, at Union-hall, charged with plundering a public-house, called the Duke's Head, in the Minories, of a considerable quantity of property. The prisoners were suspected of belonging to a gang of thieves who have committed great depredations on the property of licensed victuallers of the metropolis. On the preceding afternoon the prisoners and three other men called at the Duke's Head, and were for some time drinking in the tap-room. In the course of a short time Woolley got up, and going over to a young man named Kelly, who was sitting in another part of the room, spoke to him, saying, "We are going to do some work up stairs; don't you notice us, else it will be the worse for you." Kelly, from what was said, thought they were going to rob the house, and in reply said that it was no business of his, and that he should not interfere either one way or the other. The prisoners shortly after left the room, and left the room, and soon after their departure Kelly went into the bar and communicated his suspicion to the landlady, who, unwilling to leave the bar, sent her daughter up-stairs to examine the bedroom and see that all was right. The daughter, upon entering the apartment, found the place in a state of confusion—the drawers, boxes, and cupboards open, and a portion of their contents lying strewn about the floor. The girl was so alarmed that she fell down in a fainting fit; and her long absence creating surprise her mother and some other persons went upstairs, and found her in the situation above described, and the room in a state of utter disorder. It was then discovered that the whole of the property of any value was gone, and that the thieves had obtained access to the apartment by means of a ladder, which they placed against the window at the rear of the premises, and that they had broken two panes of glass to get in. It further appeared that in order to convey away the property they had a cart waiting in a by-street at the back of the house; and, having filled it, they drove off, and so made their escape. Two witnesses were called who had seen the cart waiting in the place described, and they also identified the two prisoners as being engaged in loading it. Owing to information having been given to the police the prisoners were shortly afterwards taken into custody, but as yet none of the property has been found. As others of the gang are likely to be taken into custody, the prisoners, who asserted their innocence of the offence, were remanded.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

FARRINGDON AT KENSAL-GREEN.—On Tuesday last a long investigation was proceeded with before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., in the Portobello Arms, at Kensal-green, into the circumstances attendant upon the death of Henry Richards, aged 43 years, a tailor and chandler, living in that place, whose death was occasioned by the effects of a severe stab inflicted upon him by William Henry Richards, his own son, on Monday, the 2nd inst. It appeared from the evidence that a scuffle had arisen between the parties on the occasion of the son demanding half a pound of cheese, which the deceased refused to give. Both were intoxicated at the time of the occurrence. A police-constable's wife witnessed the after part of the affray, but took no active part in stabbing. A large bacon knife was found on the floor with which it was supposed the fatal deed was perpetrated. The deceased had lingered for 18 days before he died, and his wretched son was in the meantime sent to prison on the surgeon's certificate. The prisoner was not present in attendance, the committing magistrate having no authority to give him up, which drew from Mr. Coroner Wakley some lengthened strictures on the inconvenience of the present system, and announcing his intention to centralize the prerogative of the Coroner's Court. Ultimately the jury found a verdict of "Manslaughter," as they did not think themselves justified in returning "Wilful Murder" on evidence of confessions alleged to have been made by the prisoner in his absence.

On Monday last an investigation took place before Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a respectable jury, in the royalty lecture-room, Jew Mead, at the Middlesex Hospital, on view of the body of Dr. [illegible], aged twenty-four, assistant-surgeon of the 13th Regiment of Foot, who died at Malta, and was interred in the Protestant burying-ground there. [illegible] Mr. Wakley, in addressing the jury, said that [illegible] the case was one of a most extraordinary and painful character. He had to investigate the circumstances attending the death of a young man, who, after having been [illegible] and left to bleed to death on the pavement. He had to investigate, and [illegible] apparently dying; others had been injured, and he was anxiously enquired [illegible] but that, but on his arrival was pronounced [illegible]. Witness picked up the fragments of the bottle, which was broken, and [illegible] and was pronounced by the surgeon to be dead. [illegible] Mr. Alexander Arch, the well known druggists, of Plough-court, Lombard-street, and had on it the words "Prussic acid—poison."—Mr. James Young said he resided at No. 3, Norfolk-street, Strand, and was staff-surgeon of the 19th Regiment. He was well acquainted with the deceased, but had not, before Friday week, seen him for twelve months, as he resided in England during that period. Deceased had arrived in town on Thursday night week from Malta, having, it was understood, been ordered home in consequence of improper proceedings which had come under the notice of the commanding officer of the regiment. Witness and in which Dr. Cogblan was alleged to have taken a prominent part. The deceased attended before Sir James M'Gregor and the medical board of the Horse Guards on Friday week, where he (Dr. Young) met him, and shook hands with him. He went before the medical board, but as witness was not aware of what transpired. They walked together as far as Regent-street, when he (Dr. Young) left deceased, who he believed was about to go to his temporary lodgings, which he had taken on his arrival, at No. 1, Northumberland-court, Strand. He did not see him afterwards, until he heard of this melancholy occurrence. In answer to the coroner, Dr. Young stated, he observed a great despondency in deceased's manner, and after he left the medical board he appeared much excited.—Mr. Corfe, the house-surgeon at the Middlesex hospital, deposed to the admission of the deceased. He was quite dead. He had made a post-mortem examination, and, from an analysis of the contents of the stomach, had no doubt that the deceased had died from the effects of prussic acid.—It was stated, although not in evidence, that a letter was found on deceased's person, unopened, addressed from the Governor of Malta to Sir James M'Gregor; and that deceased had failed to present it, being fearful that its contents were against him. The letter, however, turned out to be highly in his favour.—Dr. Young stated that he had understood from Sir James M'Gregor that the deceased would have only been punished by a reprimand. The deceased was highly respected. His father is staff-surgeon, and his brother assistant-surgeon, to the 86th Regiment, now in India.—The jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict, "That deceased took prussic acid in a state of temporary insanity."

AFFECTING CASE OF DESTITUTION. The subjoined harrowing details are extracted from the daily papers, and were elicited at a coroner's inquest held on Monday last, on the body of a poor man named Edward Cowling, who languished and died in consequence of the wretched tenement in which he and his family resided having been dismantled by the agent of the landlord, by which he was exposed to the inclemency of the season. The first witness called and examined by the coroner (Mr. Baker, an exceedingly humane and benevolent man) was Margaret Cowling, the widow of the deceased. She said that her husband had been formerly groom to the late Earl of Egremont, but latterly his circumstances became so bad that he was obliged to sell watercresses in the streets. They lived in a house no better than a shed, in Newton's-rents, for which they were to pay 1s. 6d. per week, rent to a Mr. Cameron, agent to Messrs. Winter and Williams, solicitors, of Bedford-row, Holborn. Not being able to keep up their payments, about a month ago a man named Darling, ordered, he said, to do so by Cameron came and took away the shutters and door of the tenement. She begged him to wait not to do so, saying the exposure to cold, from which deceased always suffered, would kill him. The roof was in such a state that the rain came in and inundated the floor. They had no bed, and the only article of furniture was a small table. She never had applied for parochial relief, having a repugnance do so, and found that the parochial relief would not mend. Deceased and she for a long time past had not tasted animal food, their sustenance being bread, potatoes, and sometimes a little cocoa that was given to them. On Sunday morning deceased went out to procure water-cresses for sale, and as he was going along he fell down from weakness. He was removed to his miserable home, and drank some cocoa a kind neighbour had brought him, but could not eat. At half-past seven the same evening a visible change took place in deceased's condition, and he died almost directly afterwards.—Mr. Cameron, who was present, and the amount of rent due by deceased was £1 17s., and that the measure he had adopted towards him were not authorised by Messrs. Winter and Williams. *He alone was responsible for them.*—Mr. Daniel Ross, surgeon, said he was called to see deceased on Sunday evening, and found a man dead. The probable cause of death was apoplexy, which would be brought on by exposure to cold. He could not tell the positive cause of death unless he examined the body internally. The inquiry was then adjourned to Monday, in order that a *post mortem* examination might be made.

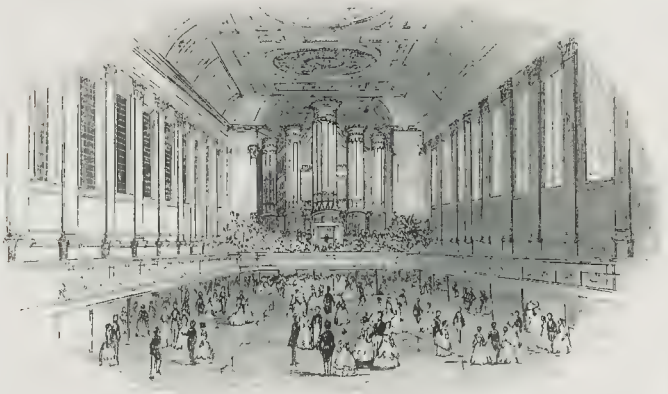
Since the above was written, we have received the verdict returned by the jury at the adjourned inquest, which, as we anticipated, was "Natural death," with an unanimous expression of their indignation at the conduct of Mr. Cameron, in removing the outer doors and window-shutters of the deceased's dwelling, and thus exposing him to the inclemency of the weather.

THE TOWN-HALL OF BIRMINGHAM.

We take the opportunity of the occurrence of the festivities at Birmingham to present our readers with illustrations of the scenes which they display, and of the edifice in which they are held. The patriotic and charitable citizens of that good town have resolved upon a course which will at once evince their love of country, and their disposition to promote the cause of humanity. The grand ball, of Wednesday evening, was held to commemorate the conclusion of the late triumphant peace with the empire of China, and reflects infinite credit on the spirit and munificence of the people of Birmingham.

The Town-hall of Birmingham is a magnificent structure, modelled upon one of the ancient temples of Greece. A rustic basement supports a series of noble Corinthian columns, which extend round the front and two sides of the building. The interior, said to be the most spacious room in the kingdom, is ornamented with several pillars, rising to an elaborately-worked roof, and in a recess at the end has been erected a magnificent organ, at an expense of no less than £3000. It is said that the hall will hold 9000 persons, but this means, I take it, that they must be all standing, and of some political party that will stick remarkably close together. For myself, I do not think it is so large as Exeter-hall, or that it will contain more than 3000 or 3500 persons. The estimate of the cost of the building was £24,000, raised by a rate upon the inhabitants of the town; but the actual cost was about £30,000. The organ appears to be of ungainly build, although, if size be grandeur, it is grand beyond dispute. Its frontage of brass pipes is an eye-sore. It has, however, a fine tone, which I have heard most beautifully developed; and when surrounded by the imposing array of 500 performers and their instruments, rears itself proudly enough, and looks like the lion of the orchestra.

In connection with the ball which has just been held within the building it may not be uninteresting to our readers to be reminded of the circumstances under which the Queen's Hospital—the charity for which it has been given—was established. The foundation-stone was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl Howe, on the 18th of June, 1840. On the 18th of June, 1841, the building was finished, and the dispensary and home-visiting departments commenced. Seventy beds and bedding, complete, were presented by the nobility and friends of the charity, and on the 24th of October, of the same year, the wards were formally opened by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. To meet the regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons, it was rendered imperative that the wards should contain never less than one hundred patients. The necessary expenses incurred by the outfit, and the heavy demand made at once upon the funds of the charity by the regulations of the medical authorities, induce the committee earnestly to appeal on the present festive occasion to their friends and noble patrons for support, an appeal which will be responded to the more promptly and liberally when it is known that, in accordance with the fundamental laws, the medical and surgical officers voluntarily surrender all the fees from students towards the support of the charity, and that the sum of £729 has been paid over by them to the treasurer within the period of eight months. During the last half-year 509 patients have been admitted, of which number 284 have been discharged cured; relieved, 80; irregularity, 5; own request, 3; made out-patients, 11; dead, 19; remaining in the hospital, 107; 165 severe casualty cases have occurred, of which number 54 have been admitted without recommendation; 247 have been regularly attended at their own homes; and the average number of out-patients in attendance has varied weekly from 150 to 180.



INTERIOR OF THE TOWN HALL OF BIRMINGHAM.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS—No. XXV.

ST. CATHERINE CREE.

Another old London Church! One of those which stand in the heart of the City in narrow streets surrounded by high warehouses, busy offices, and rich shops; and hemmed so closely in that the passing passenger, who threads his tortuous way through the bustling throng, scarce notices—or if he chance to notice, has no care to examine. No architectural display here arrests attention—no tall columns, lofty portico, or taper spire. A low square tower, the remnant of an older building, surmounted by an absurd circular turret in the pepper-box style, is its only external ecclesiastic feature.

The interior is striking and peculiar, displaying a strange admixture of Gothic with Grecian—of pointed architecture with Corinthian columns. The *tout ensemble* however is rather pleasing, the groined ceiling, and chief window of richly stained glass, giving a picturesque character to that which, if strictly judged, could claim but little praise. The arms of the City and of different Companies decorate various panels; and here and there are inscriptions to the memory of citizens long since gathered to their fathers. Among the less distinguished lies an ambassador, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, the representative of "Queen Bess" at the court of France.

The legend of St. Catherine, to whom the church is dedicated, is not the least marvellous of the calendar. A Christian virgin of great fortitude and courage, the bitterest persecution was insufficient to induce a change in her faith, and torture was resorted to. Placed between two wheels thickly studded with knife-blades, her young frame was about to be subjected to fearful laceration, preparatory to being crushed to death, "when the wheels broke miraculously, and the knives, scattering themselves about, wounded the enemies of the true faith gathered round about to witness her sufferings." The form of wheel upon which she is said to have been stretched received her name, and hence also the title of the "pyrotechnic toy," the school-boy's "cat-and-wheel." The history of the church is soon told. Matilda, the wife of the first Henry, seven centuries since, founded the priory of the Holy Trinity, Christ Church, near this spot, when several neighbouring small parishes were joined, and a portion of the convent church set apart for the use of the parishioners. Afterwards a distinct chapel was built in the churchyard of the priory, and called St. Catherine Christ Church, since corruptly abbreviated Cree Church. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. gave it to Lord Audley, who bequeathed it to "Maudlyn College, Cambridge," the master of which leased it to the parishes, taking a composition in money in lieu of tithes. In Stowe's days the old church was standing, but was afterwards, with the exception of the tower, taken down, the present building being raised in its stead in 1628. It was consecrated by the celebrated Bishop Laud, who upon this occasion acted in so noticeable a manner as to lead to serious charges against him.

But St. Catherine Cree has its cherished memory. Here lie the remains of a painter who left works, unique in their way, and whose hard, dry, yet exquisitely finished and truthful portraitures have rendered familiar to succeeding generations the faces of those who were his contemporaries. Here moulder the bones of Holbein, Hans Holbein, the friend and *protégé* of Erasmus and of Sir Thomas More, and the favourite painter of Henry VIII. Like Homer, several towns claim honour as his birth-place, and the Germans rank him second in their list of painters—Albert Durer occupying the first place. Versant in all branches of his art, he painted well in oil, in water-colours, and in distemper; in historical paintings and in miniatures he displayed equal skill, while to the artist he added a practical knowledge of architecture. In his youth a chance journey to Basle gained him the acquaintance of Erasmus, who gave him a letter of introduction to Sir Thomas More, in whose house at Chelsea he passed some of his happiest years—painting the pictures which afterwards attracted the attention and secured the patronage of Henry. Royal favour and his own skill conspired to keep him in active employment, and he

ST. CATHERINE CREE.

executed several important pictures, one of which, representing Henry VIII. presenting a charter to the barber-chirurgeons, may be seen at the college in Lincoln's Inn. The King's munificence was great, and Holbein's consideration at court is well conveyed in an anecdote which places Henry in a better light than history sometimes shows him. A courtier complained of the artist for an alleged insult. "Begone, and remember that I shall look upon any injury offered to the painter as done to myself. I tell you I can make seven lords of seven peasants, but not one Holbein!" He fell a victim to the plague in 1554, leaving some characteristic pictures to adorn the galleries of the country which had so munificently encouraged him—the land of his adoption. His bones were laid in a church hard by his death-place, and, although their exact depository is not now known, they form the relics whence comes the interest attached to St. Catherine Cree.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE GRAVE OF ROBIN HOOD.

When Newstead was a subject of illustration in our pages, from the surrounding Forest of Sherwood arose a thousand associations of England's boldest outlaw—the ballad hero, Robin Hood. And here again comes a memento of him to claim a nook and corner, not undeservedly—the grave

place of Robin Hood—the spot under the forest turf, sufficient for him who trod so blithely upon its surface; calling to the mind's eye the picture drawn in the old ballad of the outlaw, overtaken by sickness, seeking the aid of a leech in the Abbey of Kirkstall—and there, resigning himself to the hands of the faithless friend—his blood ebbing away untended and unchecked. Detecting, too late, the perfidy, he strives to wake the echoes as he had been wont to do when his bugle summoned his "merrie men all." Little John catches the faltering tone, suspects at once the sad truth, hies away to the abbey, makes forcible entry to the small apartment whence the sounds had come, and there—sad sight to forester—lies Robin Hood bloodless, faint, and dying, before an open casement, from which he seeks once more to gaze upon the oaks he loved. Let the ballad tell the rest:—

"Give me my bent bow in my hand
And an arrow I'll let free,
And where that arrow is taken up
There let my grave digged be."

And for this—to mark his grave—the grave we now delineate, did Robin Hood speed his last shaft.

From a correspondent we received the sketch we have engraved, and with it some notes as to the inscription, which we give:—"A plain slab fills the space within the railings, and inserted in the low wall is a square stone with the following inscription:—

"Here underneath this little stean
Lais robert earl of huntingtun
Neer archer ver as hi as gud
An pipl kauld im robin heud
Sic utlaws as hi an iz men
Will england nivir si agen.
Obnt 24 Kalend: Decembris 1247.

"Its locality is the boldest and most picturesque in that neighbourhood. Situated on the extreme edge of Kirklees Park, near Huddersfield, its elevation is such as to present a most extensive view of what once formed a portion of the Forest of Sherwood, and which even now displays clumps of gnarled oaks scattered here and there, and, spite of the inroads of inclosures, interspersed with furze and brushwood."

Castle Hill, on the left, stands out proudly above the minor eminences around; beyond stretch a range of hills towards Blackmoor Top, until "beautifully less" they seem to mingle with the sky.

Time works great changes. Instead of scudding deer, the hissing train shoots through the valley now buried between the hills, then darting forth, dashing over rivers, towns, through dales, parks, and villages, until its incessant "sobs" become less and less audible, and you discern a little speck and smoke in the distance; look again—'tis gone!—and narrow pass no wider than the hand is all the eager eye can distinguish. The once lonely forest or dreary covert now resounds with the hum of machinery and busy life—Shirewood oaks are usurped by factory chimneys. The laugh and clatter of children in their "cloggen shoin" fill the vale below, where once the burst of mirth from Little John and his jovial followers made echo join in their wild glee; and between the hills, where, a few centuries since, all was desolate and drear, scarcely anything betokening life or living to be found, now, beneath a hanging cloud of smoke, which seems partially sustained by the eminences on either side—under that canopy is the bustle, industry, idleness, splendour, and poverty of the grand fancy market of the kingdom Huddersfield.

MDLLE. CAMILLE LEROUX.

As a graphic pendant to our theatrical notices, we give another *lion* from the English Opera House, but one far more graceful and engaging than the "four-legged carnivora," which form its more prominent features. Mdlle. Camille Leroux is a young Frenchwoman, of great personal attractions, who performs a variety of feats of horsemanship with a degree of mingled grace and dexterity, which entitle her to the palm as a female equestrian, and almost induce the spectator to give to such displays a higher and better place in his esteem than of right belongs to them. She rides with firmness, and guides her well-trained steeds through their varied evolutions in a style which would have placed her high in the betting at the Olympic games, and made many an old Grecian's eye sparkle with gratification. She comes to us from Franconi's, the Parisian Astley's; and although not yet out of her teens, has exhibited in Madrid and other parts of Spain, as well as in many of the chief towns of Germany.

The following appeared only in our late edition last week:—

Loss of the Ship England, off Ostend.—It is with regret we have to add to the already frightful catalogue of wrecks that have been detailed in this journal, the total loss of another fine ship, namely, the England, Captain Thomas Lewis, belonging to London, which foundered two days after the hurricane, in seventy-eight feet of water, about nine miles off the coast of Ostend. This is the seventh ship Messrs. Ward and Son have lost within the last eighteen months and none of the others were insured.

Another Vessel Wrecked near Boscastle.—All Hands Lost.—The Elizabeth Aletta, commanded by Mr. Bakker, was driven upon the sands at Cruckinton Haven, situate within six miles north-east of Boscastle-harbour, where, in the course of one hour, she was totally lost, and all on board perished.

Safety of the Crew of the Jessie Logan. Cork, Jan. 18.—The Lynx, arrived here from Messina, has on board the crew of the Jessie Logan, from Calcutta to Liverpool; left the former port September 4th; was struck by a heavy sea 13th inst., which carried away poop, stove in her stern, and swept decks, and was abandoned the 15th inst. in lat 51, long. 5, having 13 feet water in her hold.

Further details of the dreadful effects of the late hurricane are still coming in to Lloyd's, and it is remarked that in proportion to the amount of property destroyed the loss of life has been much greater than usual. Extract of a letter received at Lloyd's on Friday morning, dated Boscastle, Jan. 18.—"I have now to inform you that many of the skins and bales of cotton, and fragments of the Jessie Logan, have been secured, and the whole of which is now warehoused. The ship struck against a perpendicular rock, 400 feet high, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and of course in a few minutes went to pieces." Another letter states that about ten wreckers, engaged in plundering the Jessie Logan at Boscastle, attacked the revenue officers and coast guard, but were beaten off, and nine of them secured,

By a private letter received at Plymouth on Monday last, it appears that the transport Defiance, Captain R. W. Eliot, was struck by lightning off Nankin on the 30th of August last, between seven and eight P.M. The electric fluid shivered the mainmast from the truck to the heel, and was attracted by the chain cable from the hawseholes on deck to the chain lockers below. Providentially no further damage was done. The Defiance had troops on board, with government stores, including gunpowder and rockets. Great consternation naturally prevailed. She is not provided with conductors, a precaution necessary in all parts, but more especially in a climate like that of China, where lightning is so prevalent.

Bridgwater.—A quantity of wreck, apparently from a schooner or brig, has been brought ashore near Porlock, with some maps and charts, without any marks on them; some papers have also been picked up—one an account of disbursements of the brig Emma, of Wisbeach, and another relating to the sailing of the same vessel from Shields for Halifax in 1833, signed Richard Marshall. also a paper marked Amity brig, Captain Cour: also a foremast, a sail, mainboom, and a quantity of strandings and rope.

The barque Calypso, Captain Glass, which left Falmouth for Liverpool on Saturday, got in contact off the Lizard with the brig Captain, Captain Wetherley, when the former lost her bowsprit, jib-boom, &c.; and the latter stanchions, jib-boom, rigging, &c. The brigs Streatham Castle, from Licata, and Hart, from Girgenti, had arrived damaged, from the heavy weather encountered on their passage from the Mediterranean, having lost boats, stanchions, spars, sails, &c.

AFFRAY BETWEEN CORNISH WRECKERS AND COAST GUARD.

LOSS OF THE LILY OF LIVERPOOL.

We regret to state that this splendid vessel, insured by the underwriters at Lloyd's to the extent of £20,000, the property of Mr. Maxwell, at Liverpool, was totally lost during the tremendous hurricane on Friday, the 18th inst., together with the Little Test, of Southampton, and another (name unknown), upon the Taunton Sands, situate about two miles and a half to the north of the North Lighthouse, in the Bristol Channel. The ship was registered at about 600 tons burden. She had a general cargo on board, consisting of cotton and silk goods, boxes of copper ore, gunpowder, muskets, sabres, swords, pieces of ordnance, &c., and at the period of the unfortunate catastrophe was upon her passage to Old Calabar, on the coast of Africa.

About two hours after she struck, a vessel called the Appledore, Mr. Williams master, came alongside, and, by means of his boat, took the crew off in safety. They were afterwards conveyed to the lighthouse, where every comfort and kindness was shown to them. We regret to add, that some time before the vessel came ashore, a portion of the crew had forcibly broken into the store-room, and drank to such excess of spirits, that some were lying about the deck in a shocking state of madness, and would have perished but for the humanity of their messmates, who secured them to the rigging to prevent the sea washing them overboard; and there they remained until assistance arrived alongside the wreck. The crew consisted of 23 men, besides Captain Townes, the commander, and first and second mates.

Immediately after the wreck being observed by the coast-guard, a strong body of men was stationed along the coast to protect any part of the cargo that should be washed ashore. Towards morning, as the tide rose, the breakers threw the ship higher upon the sands, where she soon broke in two, and her cargo floated out, and was washed upon the beach. As night advanced a band of desperate wreckers made their appearance and commenced plundering the cargo to a great extent. Several were fired at by the coast-guard without any serious result, but they still continued their depredations with the utmost impunity. Since then several of the principal offenders have been apprehended and committed for trial.

SPORTS OF ENGLAND.—No. II.

HARE-HUNTING.

Second in our sketches of British Sports comes hare-hunting, here given such as it was in the days of its glory, before Melton Mowbray could boast its present races, or steam-ships and railroads had beaten wind, tide, and horseflesh. This sport is now seldom seen in its primitive shape, time and manners have not failed to act upon hare-hunting as they are wont to do upon all things; indeed, the latest changes, by introducing the dwarf fox-hound, have quickened the sport and taken from it, as a subject of illustration, its main characteristic, by banishing the "blue mottled harrier." This "newest fashion" we eschew, and give hare-hunting as it should be given such as it was when Somerville sung, and such as it yet is in some sylvan corners of Old England—a whit slower perhaps, but not less hearty, healthful, or exhilirating, than the rattling system of a later day. The dwarf fox-hound, with its superior pace, possesses very fine qualities of nose, but cannot in the latter respect surpass its predecessor; while the "blue mottled harrier" gives at a glance, to a true sportsman's eye, the peculiar character of the scene which our sketch of hare-hunting seeks to pourtray.

While upon this subject, we mention with regret the death of Hylton Jolliffe, a true sportsman of the good old school—one whose presence has given life and spirit to many a well-run chase.

Mr. Jolliffe was one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, having represented the borough of Petersfield more than 40 years; and in this character, no less than as a soldier and a sportsman, his memory deserves the compliment we pay it, by the publication of his portrait.

He entered the army early in life, holding a commission in the Duke of York's regiment when little more than 16 years of age. In the course of the war with Republican France he was frequently engaged in active service; and in the memorable campaign in Egypt, which terminated with the victory of Alexandria, Colonel Jolliffe commanded a battalion of the Coldstream Guards on the decisive day, the 21st of March. On his marriage with the heiress of the Earl of Ferrers, he quitted the profession of a soldier, and directed his attention chiefly to those pursuits which constitute the avocations of a country gentleman. His hours of amusement were devoted to the sports of the field, in which he attained such celebrity as to have acquired the designation of "the hero of the chace." Descended from a family of very high antiquity, some of his estates in the north of England have been continued in uninterrupted succession, in one branch of his family, for more than a thousand years. A claim to revive a cherished hereditary title, long in abeyance, was at one period favourably entertained by the ministers of the day; but as it was considered invidious or injudicious to restore so ancient a baronv, George III. expressed his sentiments as preferably dis-

posed to a new creation; but this not being in accordance with the views of the father of the gentleman just deceased, the idea was never realised. When pressed by the late Earl of Liverpool to accept a baronetcy, the suggestion appeared to Mr. Jolliffe to convey something so much like an insult, that he is reported to have made the following sarcastic reply to the minister—"Your proposal, lord, if executed to, would only enable me to do by *patent* what I already practise as a *gentleman*—namely, walk out of a room after the very numerous tribe who have recently been elected as fit subjects for such a dignity !"

PORTRAIT OF HYLTON JOLLIFFE, ESQ.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the *Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Herald.*

LONDON IN 1842.—The last number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS—a weekly newspaper of considerable ability, and which is embellished with a variety of appropriate wood-cuts—is accompanied with an engraving, on one enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is beautifully executed, every object of interest is neatly defined, and the most remarkable features of the Modern Babylon are at once recognised. The two views—one of which is a north, and the other a south view of London—have been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, and the point of sight selected by the artist is the summit of the Duke of York's Column. Altogether, the picture is the completest of the sort we have ever seen, and must have cost a world of time and trouble.

From the *Preston Pilot*

The proprietor of this paper has nobly redeemed his promise of providing a weekly newspaper that should "honour the eye in which it was to be produced," and, whilst he has so faithfully performed his part, we trust that he has not been disappointed in receiving that ample support which his unexampled endeavours have so well entitled him to expect. In addition to the numerous and very superior specimens of the graphic art given weekly, the proprietor has presented the subscribers with two very magnificent views of "the City of the World," our own great metropolis, the talent exhibited in the production of which is of the highest order; indeed, the art of wood-engraving is not have received so powerful a stimulus, through the instrumentality of this paper, as cannot fail to raise it to an eminence which must make it the envy and admiration of the whole world of letters.

From the *Drogheda Argus*

LONDON IN 1842.—We took occasion, in May of the past year, to notice a weekly paper then newly published, under the title of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Since then this periodical has been progressing in public favour, and very deservedly so. The talent of the PRESS in England is unrivalled at the same time the mind and the taste of the people, which object it carries out by well written original articles, and by beautiful engravings illustrating all the interesting occurrences of the day. We have chiefly to refer to the engravings of a magnificent plate presented to its subscribers in the opening of the new year. It is a *tableau monstre* of London, in two parts; a north and south view, taken by the Daguerreotype from the summit of the York Column.

From the *Kilkenny Journal.*

We have already expressed our opinion of the merits of this extremely interesting paper. But the fact of the spirited proprietors having made a present to their subscribers of a magnificent print, entitled "London in 1842," calls for a fresh meed of approbation. These splendid views of London have been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet—one is northern, and the other southern. They are executed in the highest style of art, and are contained in one immense sheet. If anything were wanting to complete the popularity of this elegant and admirable journal, it is now supplied by that *chef d'œuvre*. "London in 1842."

From the *Leicester Journal.*

The spirited newspaper, which is of an entire novel, and decidedly meritorious, character, has just presented its subscribers of six months' standing with a splendid view of "London in 1842," which was taken from the top of the York Column, by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures one a north, and the other a south view of the Metropolis. It is a most accurate representation of London as it is at present, and taken from a pleasing point of view, fully displaying the beauties of St. James's Park, and the gorgeous mansions in its vicinity.

From the *Dorset Gazette.*

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—The liberal and spirited proprietors of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS—a weekly newspaper of standing worth—have just presented its readers with a beautiful New Year's Gift, namely, an extensive bird's-eye view of London, from the summit of the Duke of York's Column, on one large sheet. It was taken by the celebrated Daguerreotype process; and is one of the most extraordinary examples of pictorial illustration ever offered by any London newspaper. The London ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a publication of highly meritorious character, hebdomadally presenting a condensation of the accumulated information of the daily press, with the most pleasing and tasteful embellishments. We cannot pass him in silence on the management of so useful and amusing a publication

From the *Belfast Vindicator.*

We have had occasion already to notice in favourable terms this extraordinary weekly newspaper, and we have now to speak of a production of a fresh effort of the proprietors to merit the patronage of the public. Commencing the new year well, they have gratuitously presented a magnificent gift to their subscribers, being a view of "London in 1842," taken by the Daguerreotype process, and under the sanction of the Duke of York executed in the most beautiful style of art, and contained on one immense sheet. The objects are represented with the greatest accuracy, and there is a pleasant air diffused in the entire whole proves the wonderful perfection to which even wood-engraving has been brought within the last few years. A more elegant, appropriate, and cheap holiday present could not be found than this admirable view of the "great Metropolis."

From the *Newcastle Chronicle.*

The spirited proprietors of this splendid and interesting weekly paper have presented to their subscribers a splendid print of the City of London, which, for neatness of design and elegance of execution, certainly far and away surpasses anything of the kind we ever inspected. This splendid view of the "great metropolis" is published on one enormous sheet, taken, we understand, by the extraordinary Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures one a north and the other a south view of London, the point whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's Column. The *Times* thus speaks of this *chef d'œuvre*.—"The pictorial effect is really very fine. the perspective is well managed; the accuracy with which individual objects of interest are represented is no mistake as to the beauty and the boldness of the general picture; while the nicety of execution, along with the softened blending of lights and shades, reflects high honour on the artist, and shows the extent to which wood-engraving has been carried. These prints would not be a more appropriate and acceptable present (in so portable a form) for country friends

From the *Worcester Independent.*

That beautifully embell shed periodical continues to keep pace not only with the favourable anticipations which its earlier numbers led us to form, but to exceed all conceptions of what can possibly be effected by the weekly press. Its last number is accompanied with a view of London, worth, in our opinion, a whole year's subscription. It is truly a colossal specimen of pictorial illustration, and fully proves the gigantic powers of the Daguerreotype principle, by which process, we understand, it has been produced.

From the *Dumfries Advertiser.*

The first volume of this charming publication closes with the year 1842; and the first part of volume second is already out with the opening year. The illustrations are graceful and spirited, and indicate in variety. The rapidity with which they are executed is not the striking occurrences of the day is especially wonderful. A together, this is a remarkably beautiful and remarkably cheap publication. And now let us still more particularly notice a "New View of London," presented to its subscribers by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. It is a splendid picture.

From the *Hull Packet*

This unique publication has entered upon the new year right gloriously. It has got only "come out" in the full blaze of that resplendent "halo" with which it has continued to surround itself, but accompanied also by a magnificent print, of colossal dimensions, representing a bird's-eye view of the great metropolis, from the summit of the Duke of York's Column The title of this splendid print is "London in 1842;" and its pictorial effect is really admirable. The presentation of such a work of art to its subscribers bears striking evidence of the spirit and enterprise of its proprietors and conductors, and will not be lost either upon the public taste or the public discernment. The object of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is well expressed in its title. It is to *illustrate* the news of the day—every great event, every striking occurrence—by pictorial representations; and this carrying out in a manner far beyond what could have been expected in a weekly the price of which scarcely exceeds that of its *unadorned* contemporaries.

From the *Cheltenham Journal*

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has published a supplement, with which they give a "Colossal View of London," a plate, 4 feet 4 inches in length, representing London as it is. It was taken from the top of the Duke of York's monument, by means of M. Claudet's Daguerreotype process, on a number of small silver plates, copied from thence on upwards of sixty distinct blocks of wood, which required the employment of nineteen engravers for two months, the work never stopping night or day. It was afterwards stereotyped and printed. It is indeed a triumph of art, and we recommend this unique production to the attention of our readers.

From the *Norfolk Chronicle.*

Having ourselves been among the numerous purchasers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS from the period of its commencement, we make our acknowledgments to the proprietors of this splendidly and admirably conducted publication for a copy of the most recent print of "London in 1842," which, in common with the rest of the subscribers of six months' standing, we have received as a *gratuitous* presentation. The view in question is taken from the top of the Duke of York's column, near St. James's Park, and owing to the difficulties necessarily encountered in the execution of the original drawing (founded on the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet), are added copies of the no less accurate and by which the drawing so obtained was transferred on the largest scale to the ingenious, united blocks of boxwood, wherein the talents of the engraver have been felicitously exercised, it is impossible for us to speak in terms of "fitting praise," with reference to the consummation of so splendid a work of the kind. A work in which local accuracy and pictorial effect are conjointly displayed with consummate skill, and which reflects the highest credit on the various ability of the artists employed, and on the liberal spirit of the donors of the print. In thus returning our notice of it, we have a real pleasure in bearing testimony to the increasingly great merits of this extraordinary and hitherto unrivalled enterprise. For, whether in point of graphic excellence or of literary character—whether consideration be given to its varied intelligence, the keen and timely tone of its editorials, or to the indefatigable vigilance, the Argus-eyed vibrancy, the unfailing promptitude with which subjects of the pencil, the beautiful embellishments of every connected work is equal to the contemplation of its readers, we have no hesitation in affirming, that its present ample enjoyment of popularity and success is a guerdon well-earned by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

From the *Dublin Evening Packet.*

A work of art as unique as it is really magnificent has been issued by the proprietors of this publication. It contains a picture of London, taken from the top of the Duke of York's Column, by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, and is divided into two parts, northern and southern view. The engraving, which occupies a sheet of paper of vast magnitude, is splendidly executed, and, in connexion with the double number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS it accompanies, it forms a perfect wonder of newspaper enterprise.

From the *Limerick Reporter.*

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—A weekly newspaper, thus named, is making rapid progress since its first publication, about seven months since. It presents amusement with instruction weekly to be met with in weekly periodicals, combining art and science with the news. A supplement, as a New Year's Gift, was lately presented to its subscribers by the proprietors of this excellent and very instructive paper, together with the publication in one enormous sheet, four feet and a half feet by three and a half, of a superb view of the metropolis, taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, from the summit of the Duke of York's Column. This picture is the completest of the sort we have ever seen, and is altogether unrivalled by anything heretofore produced by this mode of engraving, and calculated to excite, in all who behold it, feelings of surprise at the magnitude of its proportions. It forms two pictures, one a north and the other a south view of London. The execution of these views is admirable; every object of interest is well, brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. To publish such a plate was an arduous undertaking, and we must say for an accurate representation of London as it is at the present moment, and all the changes that have taken place since the erection of the Nelson monument, which is at present undergoing repair, it surpasses in neatness of finish and execution anything of the kind we have ever witnessed.

From the *Waterford Mail.*

One of the most magnificent works of art, in connexion with the above publication, has just been issued. We allude to the "Picture of London" presented by the proprietors to the subscribers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in one sheet of vast magnitude taken by the Daguerreotype process at M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates combined to form two pictures—the one being a north view of London, and the other a southern view—taken from the summit of the Duke of York's monument. The immense expense to which the proprietors must have gone in getting up such an engraving, spares free of expense to their readers, displays a degree of enterprise and spirit on their parts which must be met with a corresponding patronage on the part of the public. The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must feel grateful for this costly New Year's Gift with which they are presented.

From the *Worcestershire Chronicle.*

Of all the illustrated periodicals of the present day, the subject of this notice stands, perhaps, pre-eminent. Its last number is accompanied with a splendid print, one of the productions is a striking picture of the Metropolis (published as a supplement to the NEWS of January 7., taken from the summit of the York column, which stands, as many of our readers are aware, on the Carlton House, between St. James's park and Pall Mall Those who are acquainted with London will be delighted with the accuracy with which all the principal edifices are seen, and those who are not will be forthwith provided with a splendid and faithful representation, to give them some idea of the vastness and magnificence of the capital of the world. The engraving is taken by the Daguerreotype process on the wood engraving, on a colossal scale, which we have ever seen, and the labour attendant upon its production must have been very great. The original pictures were taken by M. Claudet, by means of the process discovered by M. Daguerre, on a great number of silver plates these had to be copied and arranged in a general whole, then they had to be drawn upon the wood (no less than sixty blocks) and the engravers *pressed* together to form a surface sufficiently large for the picture; next came the engraving, and, when that was done, it was distributed out to the various engravers employed on the work. The original of a printing machine, and the electrotype process was resorted to, for the purpose of procuring a duplicate set of plates. This, however, was found to be too slow a process, and hence it was abandoned to procure another set from the matrix to print. The design was carried into execution, and the result is now before us, the most splendid work of the kind (as we before observed) we have ever witnessed, and we do not hesitate to say that the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have spared no expense, and that their enterprise, combined with consummate talent, and great labour, the work must have cost, the proprietors of the NEWS have for their spirited undertaking.

From the *Kent Herald*

LONDON IN 1842.—Under this title the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have published a magnificent engraving, on a colossal scale, of unequalled magnitude and excellence. It is a view of London, taken from the summit of the DUKE OF YORK'S Column, looking to the south, St. James's Park, and to the magnificent Regent's Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Queen-street, the Athenæum, St. Church, the Reform and the United Service Club houses, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, &c., &c. It is probably the largest wood engraving ever produced, and could only be executed by the most skilful engravers. The views were first taken separately by the Daguerreotype process, combined by skilful draughtsmen, and transferred in sixty of the largest slabs of box-wood that could be procured. The junction of these, and the obtaining from the whole an engraving of uniform excellence, is among the triumphs of the art. The proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have completed, and will no doubt largely contribute to increase the already extensive popularity of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

From the *Brighton Gazette.*

The proprietors of this paper have just united what is properly called by one of its numerous admirers, "the Press" with the Pencil. It has presented its subscribers with a splendid print of the Metropolis, type from the summit of the Duke of York's Column, and executed with a faithfulness and spirit most creditable to the artists. The publication of this paper forms a new era in newspaper literature, and will of course be hailed by all connected with it.

From the *Age Advertiser*

This is the most attractive newspaper of the day. Its object is to blend amusement with information, delivering the latter in the most pleasing form. Its proprietors are most appropriate to the matter, and are executed in a style that led us to fear at one time that they were more certain to gratify the eye than the mind. A great number of engravings have, however, fortified the proprietors in their hope of success, and they have given a striking proof of their intimation to make the publication worthy the support of the intelligent to all. their subscribers, on the completion of their first volume, a view of "London in 1842," one of the largest and best executed efforts of pictorial illustration we have ever seen. It is itself worth a year's subscription

From the *Cambridge Chronicle.*

A review of a newspaper is a newspaper is somewhat extraordinary, but the peculiar character of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS renders it somewhat a departure from the beaten path. It presents an entirely new feature in newspaper literature—that of "illustrating" the news of the week by wood-engravings that are hoped to rival in excellence the productions of the very praiseworthy ability with which the views of its conductors are carried out does not require to be commented at length at this time. The engravings, however, are not trashy affairs, ill-conceived and clumsily executed, but really most creditable productions, many of them being beautiful specimens of art, and all serving to give a lively impression of the subjects they represent. We have only further to speak of the extraordinary production which the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have given to their subscribers—an enormous engraving of London, taken from the Duke of York's Column. Mere description cannot give a fair notion of this wonderful example of newspaper enterprise, but any one who has seen the engraving must be struck by the beauty of design so upon calling at our office. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has met with success for its continued success. It is calculated to improve the mind and taste of the people, and, in an increase of the general knowledge of the productions of the trashy prints which have so long been a disgrace to the weekly press of London

From the *Newcastle Journal*

The spirited proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a "weekly," pictorially embellished, have issued and presented to their subscribers with the number ending January 7, 1842, a very handsome Daguerreotype engraving of the great capital of the metropolis—London. This splendid print measures a feet 4 inches by 2 feet, and is allowed to be a perfect likeness. This extraordinary work must have been most effectual as the production of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for a copy of this wonderful wood-cut. As a suitable present at this season of the year there have had no opportunity of seeing the newspapers, we recommend the prodigy of the fine arts to our readers, the prize being only sixpence.

From the *Wiltshire Independent*

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON PACKET which has had occasion to speak favourably on its first appearance, maintains that character which its early numbers gave promise of. The idea was a very good one, it was well followed up, and we believe success of no ordinary kind has attended the enterprise. The last number is a specimen of the ability displayed in the literary department, or the spirited cuts with which it is illustrated and ornamented, seems fully equal to any of its predecessors, is accompanied with an engraving, upon an enormous sheet of paper, of London in its present state. The engraving, which is in two parts, giving a north and a south view of the great metropolis, has been taken by the Daguerreotype process from the top of the Duke of York's Column, and exhibits very clearly and distinctly all the remarkable features of mighty London. We cannot speak more highly of this splendid work of art than it deserves.

From the *Fermanagh Reporter*

This publication has now arrived at the completion of its first volume, and the proprietors have truly asserted their claim to support. Throughout the whole series, the true spirit of hilarity is in the ascendant, and the extensive patronage the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has already received is proof of the ability with which it has been conducted.—Whether we think of the wit or the humour—whether we think of the original articles or the suitable engravings that accompany them, it is impossible to restrain the purple fluid from

"Tickling up and down our veins."

The most recent achievement of the spirited publication is an enormous sheet presenting a splendid view of London. This view is well executed, and reflects great credit on the artist, whoever he be.

From the *Glasgow Herald*

VIEW OF LONDON IN 1842.—A very wonderful specimen of the art of wood-engraving has just been published in connexion with a pictorial periodical well known under the title of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It consists of an enormous bird's-eye view of London, taken from the summit of the Duke of York's Column, by means of M. Claudet's Daguerreotype process. In point of magnitude it is the largest wood cut ever produced in this or any other country, being upwards of eight feet long and more than six feet broad—the largest one of the celebrated "Death of Douratza," which, a few years ago, was reckoned the finest as well as the largest effort in wood-engraving ever made. The view is magnificent, embracing every object within and around the metropolis, and all delineated with singular precision and fidelity. The perspective, and lights and shadows, are managed with admirable effect, and the whole forms a beautiful picture, calculated to convey a striking idea of the grandeur and extent of the British metropolis As a work of art, it is well worthy of preservation, and the Londoner who has not seen it has a pleasure in store worthy of public approbation. And the Londoner who has not seen it has a pleasure in store worthy of public approbation. And the Londoner who the fine arts in general are likely to receive from the application of recent discoveries in science. Some idea may be formed of the labour expended upon it from the fact that the block is composed of upwards of sixty distinct pieces of box-wood, and that the engravers were more than three months engaged upon it, working night and day for two months. The number which the beautiful print accompanies concludes the first volume of this entertaining work, which appears to be conducted with unabated energy and ability.

From the *Sunderland Chronicle*

From the examination of several numbers of this varied and highly interesting publication among the newspapers of the day, we were led on a former occasion to express our highest opinion in its favour, and to view it as an enterprise worthy of public approbation. Added to its being a work of the soundest information, and containing in its original features articles of leading talent, it is calculated also to instruct and amuse through the medium of cuts, and consequently must be a great favourite among the great readers of newspapers than any we have yet seen. The pictorial representations with which each number abounds are the finest specimens of the art, and the designs and execution of the views have been the result of much labour, meaning the whole an undertaking of great expense, which, considering the cheapness at which it is given to the public, can only be expected to make a return by that vast extent of circulation, that we are happy to perceive, it has already attained to.

We have this week been presented by the proprietors with an enormous pictorial sheet, entitled "London in 1842," issued to the subscribers on the occasion of the new year. It contains two views, one of the north and the other of the south parts of London, taken by the Daguerreotype process on silver plates. The delineations are considered the most accurate, and as said to be the truest representation of London ever produced, affording to strangers the clearest notions of the magnificence and splendour of the finest city in the world.

From the *Oxford Herald*

We have more than once noticed a paper entitled the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for the purpose of bestowing upon it the commendation it has given to the art of wood-engraving. We have again to award our praise to the proprietors of this ably-conducted paper for the spirit with which they have brought out a print of London in 1842.

From the *Perthshire Courier*

At the beginning of the year, we may very properly notice some of our contemporaries of the weekly press which have given to their subscribers the experiment of taking a line of their own—of decidedly successful. At the head of these we must place the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, an undertaking for which taste, talent, and enterprise have obtained immediate and decided success. When we recollect the difficulties which appeared to us that it would be impossible to maintain the degree of excellence with which it started, so numerous and well-executed were the plates which it presented to its readers, we considered that what we saw was the result of overproduction, and that neither time nor money could be afforded to support the same display week by week. We are glad to perceive, however, that there has been any falling off, either in the number or merit of the illustrations; but on the contrary, that every interesting occurrence which could be made more intelligible and interesting by the artist, has been nobly and liberally done. But it has now become still more interesting, as it has entered into the whole, and produced what may truly be called a number of art, and which will, constitute an epoch in the history of wood-engraving. We have received from the spirited proprietors a representation of London, taken from the top of the York column, nearly five feet in length, and so well executed, that we shall be much surprised if it be surpassed in neatness, or ornament, a case which it well deserves. We beg to tender the spirited proprietors our best thanks for their courtesy in sending us a specimen, and wish them all the success which their ingenuity and enterprise have so well entitled them to expect. We cannot but notice that the accompanying number is illustrated with many views of old London, before the fire, and contains a song in praise of the great city, set to music with accompaniments, not difficult, though they would have obtained deserved praise if they had been given by themselves, seem trifles when compared with their gigantic companion.

From the *Norwich Guardian*

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is the title of a literary and pictorial publication which has met with unprecedented success since its commencement in May last. We have had repeated occasion to admire the taste and ability displayed in its wood-cuts, which are generally of a very superior description; but in the present instance, we are presented with a splendid view of London, on a scale of magnificence seldom attempted in wood-engraving. It was taken by the Daguerreotype process, and is unrivalled in the other Atlantic, and in a style of elegance and accuracy which could only be surpassed

From the *Perthshire Courier*

NEW AND UNRIVALLED VIEW.—The proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have published a superb view of the Metropolis, in one enormous sheet, which, being stamped as a supplement to the newspaper, goes free to all parts. This wonderful production is taken by the Daguerreotype process, and is the first instance, but to give our readers an idea of the labour and expense attending the subsequent process, we may mention that the engraver has been employed for many day and night for two months, to transfer the drawings to the wood. The view is taken from the summit of the Duke of York's column, and is divided into two views—the north and the south These are admirably executed every object of interest is brought out, and the most prominent features of the great metropolis are at once discovered. The whole forms a great triumph of the art, and is pictorial.

From the *Newry Telegraph.*

LONDON IN 1842.—This is the title of a print which has been presented to the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers on the occasion of the New Year. It is an extraordinary example of pictorial illustrations which has ever yet been offered by a newspaper, and giving convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process, applied on a large scale, and through the medium of the wood engraver. The print, which is of enormous length and width of the imperial city, from two points of view, the breadth of the masses into which the artist throws his subject, the richness of detail, the relief of light and shade, all combine to make this the most eligible "Picture of London" which has ever been presented. It is, in short, a rare subscription which country readers can form for themselves any idea of the grandeur of the British metropolis

From the *Mayo Constitution*

The subscribers to this weekly publication have been presented by the publisher with a splendid print of London. There are two views of the great metropolis, and they are pronounced to be most accurate. This is a new feature in the weekly press, and we do know of the success. This has been truly pronounced to be the most extraordinary example of pictorial illustration which has ever been offered by a newspaper, and giving convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process, applied on a large scale, and through the medium of the wood engraver. The print, which is of enormous length and width of the imperial city, from two points of view, the breadth of the masses into which the artist throws his subject, the richness of detail, the relief of light and shade, all combine to make this the most eligible "Picture of London" which has ever been presented. It is, in short, a rare subscription which country readers can form for themselves any idea of the grandeur of the British metropolis

From the *Tipperary Free Press.*

The spirited proprietors of this interesting paper have published a splendid print, under the title of "London in 1842," as a present to their subscribers. It is a most extraordinary pictorial production, taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, forming two magnificent pictures—one a north, and the other a south view of the great metropolis. The correctness of the delineations and execution of the views cannot be surpassed. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been the most remarkable and successful novelty of the year when gave it birth. Conceived in a liberal spirit of enterprise—conducted with a view to the promotion of national intelligence, and the more refining influences of moral and intellectual progress, it has, beautiful, and hitherto unfield to the novelist and historian—dedicated to justice and the good of mankind above all, clasping Literature and Art together in the firm embrace of Mind at approved and speedy augmentation of circulation, as well as at home, and won its way into the popular heart with a rapidity and success commensurate with the far spread and enthusiasm which it had so suddenly called up

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements must be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.—At the ——— HALL, STORE STREET, on MONDAY EVENING, January 24, at ——— Mr. WILSON will give a NIGHT WI' BURNS. Songs—Humorous Nell ——— soon the day—Young Peggy blooms—My Nannie O—Duncan Gray ——— Address, Mr. Burns, 21 Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

By Order, GEORGE PEPYS, Clerk.

Granary House, Lower Abbey-street, 8th January, 1842

SUBTERRANEOUS EXHIBITION, No. 35, Strand.—A Splendid Picture of the CRUCIFIXION has just been added to the EXHIBITION of the MAGIC CAVE; also the GIANT and GIANTESS, Mr. and Mrs. Coe, of the Rotunda, Dublin, may now be seen, with Sixteen other Views, fitted up with so much ingenuity that the spectator, with a slight help from the fancy, might imagine that he was looking through a cavern of the Alps; some of the views are remarkable for their brilliancy.—Open from Eleven in the morning until Ten at night.—Admission, Sixpence. Lower Range, 35, Strand.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Carey's NEW TELESCOPE, estimated by Microscopists to unweigh 10 SEVENTY-FOUR MILLION TIMES the natural size. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS in Afghanistan; including the BOLAN PASS and VIEW of GHUZNEE, the Hall of Writers in CONSTANTINOPLE, and Scenes in the HOLY LAND, from the beautiful sketches by D. Roberts, R.A. The COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, with brilliant experiments, is exhibited at a quarter to Three in the Day, and at Eight in the Evening. Napier's Floating Press (invisible), Steam-engine, and other interesting Machinery, are in practical operation in the Hall of Manufactures. DAILY LECTURES on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, by Dr. Ryan, M.D., LL.D., and Professor Bachhoffner. Admission, One Shilling, Schools, half-price.

N.B. An Elementary Class on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy is arranged, suited to young persons, the pupils of which have free access to the Institution. Terms, One Guinea per Quarter. Prospectuses to be had of the Secretary.

Analyses, Assays, &c., by the Chemist of the Institute.

ROYAL GRECIAN SALOON, EAGLE TAVERN, CITY-ROAD. Proprietor, Mr. T. ROUSE.—Mr. FRASER, every evening. Thirty-first, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, and 36th nights of the COMIC PANTOMIME and of Mr. Paulton's HIGH-MIC ANNUAL, both of which will be presented every evening until further notice. During the week there will be performed, each evening, an Opera, in which Mr. Fraser will appear; also a variety of pleasing incidentals, a CONCERT, the DIORAMA of the Tour up the Rhine and its Pass at Schaffhausen, concluding with the Comic Pantomime of HARLEQUIN FARMER, or the Queen of the May-lords' Home. Doors open at 6 o'clock, begin at 7, carriages to be ordered about 11.—Domestic, Mr. Campbell.

GARRICK'S HEAD AND TOWN HOTEL, BOW STREET, opposite Covent-garden Theatre. The Public having exceeded to Mr. NICHOLSON the interesting fact that the Establishment over which he presides is the most distinguished and resorted to in the vast metropolis of the nations, he announces with considerable pride, that all the *rare* features which have proved so captivating as still be retained in doubtless degree. In this lionne fane Socrates and Soup, Bacon and Boiled Beef, Elegance and Rissoles shall unanimously invite patrons to dinner. Bitterbeer, with his merry tones of low, holds savoury counsel with all the families of Mutton Chops, Steaks, Rissoles, and Spinach; while the celery shall of the Priestess of Lacrype will realise our new dispensations every day.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30th, 1843, the JUDGE AND JURY SOCIETY will hold its Court at 9 o'clock, to investigate a case present.

Viscount Lord Lumpe S— versus Surgeon Snooks.—The Hon. [illegible]

ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the GRAND VOCAL ENTERTAINMENTS need no eulogium of acknowledged superiority, including Miss Harrington, Miss Goldschmidt, and Miss Sarah Wade Steinmetz.

THURSDAY, The JUDGE and JURY SOCIETY will again assemble to try a case "The Town on the Prosecution of Patience Partridge (Widow, v. Dutyman Strange (Esq.), being an indictment for a Misdemeanor.

FRIDAY, The GRAND CONCERT

SATURDAY, The amendments of the week will be foelled before the Judge and Jury, in an inquiry portraying the deceptions of fortune teasing and the credulity of the vulgar—The Town on the Prosecution of Samuel Sole v. Mary Harriet Makepeace, a Gig.

The economy and accommodation offered to the public by Mr Nicholson in the Dining Department of this establishment is unequalled in the Metropolis or elsewhere; the Dining and Refreshment Saloon [illegible]

Breakfasts [illegible] In the splendid Coffee-room of the Garrick Hotel, not inferior in appointments to [illegible] or the Clarendon, you may dine off damask, with a silver fork, having the choice of [illegible] different joints and dishes at any hour of the day, from One o'clock till Seven, for less than One Shilling. Suppers and Singing every night after the theatres. Beds One Shilling and Sixpence.

Mr NICHOLSON has also the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Gentlemen in the Army, &c., &c., that, having a large manned connection, he undertakes to cash bills of exchange and to accept drafts on any other accounts that will stand the test of scrutiny. Unbillable avenues is recognised. Mr N will wait upon gentlemen at their own residences, to give interviews, by appointment, at his private house, 9, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

Just published, Second Thousand, price 6d.,

THE INCOME-TAX CRITICISED and EPITOMISED, containing some plain statements on the Income and Property tax, showing that it falls most heavily on the industrious classes, &c., &c. By RICHARD HULDITCH, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

LONDON: CHARLES OLLIER, 6, Albion Corner, and 8, Bishopsgate-street Without. Manchester: T. JOSEPH GILLOTT, Market-street.

Just Published, Price 7s. 6d., dedicated, by especial permission, to Lord Denman,

THE JURYMAN'S LEGAL HAND-BOOK and MANUAL of COMMON LAW, adapted to the comprehension of Jurors and others, and affording information peculiarly useful to professional gentlemen, to the men of business, the parish officer, &c. By THOMAS H. CORNISH, Esq., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-law.

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"Written in a regnat spirit."—Athenæum.
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London, W. S. Orr and Co.

On Monday January 30th, will be published,

FIFTH EDITION OF HYDROPATHY; or the COLD WATER SYSTEM, with Rules for the Use of Patients at the Establishment of the same, prepared, and taking Thirteen Editions in one year. By Capt. R. T. CLARIDGE.

THIS work is born in a clear and intelligible manner the Modus Operandi, by which the Cure of a Host Diseases is to be effected, and shows the remarkable advantages of the Hydropathic over all other modes of treatment.

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A LETTER TO THE FARMERS OF ENGLAND, ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES. With a Comparison of Ploughs and Ploughing in Buckinghamshire and the Lothians. By ONE WHO HAS WHISTLED AT THE PLOUGH. Author of letters under that surname in the *Morning Chronicle*. London: RIDGWAY, Piccadilly

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102 Love's young Dream
103 Woo'd and won blood.
107 Rory O'More.
108 In Infancy
109 If o'er the cruel tyrant love.
110 Winter (copyright).
111 Air from La Gazza Ladra.
112 When lords young maids are wooing
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Gentlemen, This is to inform you, in detail, how Old PARR'S LIFE PILLS (of Pills of Health) have done for me. First,—They have cured me of a cough of about three years' duration, by which I could sleep very little; but the third night I took them I slept very comfortably. Secondly,—Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have been troubled for many years, chiefly, of Costiveness, from which I have suffered much for many years, having been, during the last three years, frequently obliged to take medicine every other day, or even more frequently to going to the ground. Fourthly,—Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suffered much, but now only very seldom and very slightly. Fifthly. Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have tormented at least forty-four years, having been lame with it, several times, for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present I have not a sore upon me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light such a restorative of health and soundness of body. I am not like the saint I was a year ago, being so much altered for the better. All these cures have been effected in me, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And Lastly.—I believe them to be a safe preventive of the Bowel Complaint, for neither I nor my wife have had it since taking them; she having frequently had it previous.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. H. RICHARDSON, Schoolmaster.

Red-Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, January, 1841.

WITNESS.—R. Richardson, his present wife, can vouch to his being afflicted as above, for more than 22 years.

NOTE.—You are at liberty to make use of the above statement in any way you please; I am ready to answer any question put to me, relating thereto. R. W. R.

MESSRS. T. ROBERTS and Co., London.

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THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 25th January, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—I have seen no material alteration in our fashions since the date of my last letter which requires any particular remark. Robes for full dress are made much pointed at the waist; for half-dress the corsage is cut round, and has a band; and the sleeves and corsage are perfectly plain for velvet redingotes. For ball-dresses I have observed two or three very handsome toilettes in tulle, trimmed with blonde. Among other evening dresses let me mention a robe in figured rose satin, having an opening on both sides of the skirt, and trimmed with a rouleau of marten sable on each side of these openings, which are not carried very far down, the robe being sufficiently short to permit the petticoat of rose satin, trimmed with fur, to be seen. This same sort of fur is used for trimming round the corsage and at the bottom of the sleeves. This dress had an extremely effective appearance. Amongst our various fashions this winter there is none more decidedly exhibited than that of having garlands of flowers placed on each side of robes. I have now before me a ball-dress made for one of our most distinguished fashionables, trimmed in this manner. It is a robe of blonde, with small bouquets of roses, and relieved on each side by a garland of little May roses. The garland is fastened to the waist, and is attached to the skirt in a kind of festoon, reaching to nearly the height of the middle of the leg. The robe being thus relieved, permit a volant of blonde placed under the robe of white satin to appear; this volant, in its turn, being furnished on either side by a bouquet of roses placed at the bottom of the garland; and, as well as the crown of Inez de Castro, which was worn by the same person, it was a very beautiful and remarkable dress. Blonde is much worn at all our parties, particularly for coiffures. I lately observed a coiffure châtelaine, which, I think, I once before mentioned to you, made of blonde; it had long falling pieces on each side of the face, but which were kept in their place by a fringe of gold, of which each end was fastened by an emerald or a ruby. At the same party was a lady wearing a coiffure Lamballe, formed of a cordon of little roses winding spirally round a little blonde scarf, forming a sort of toque, worn rather on one side and slightly forward on the forehead. The two ends of the scarf, which were reunited on the same side, fell down upon the neck. When this coiffure is well put on, and fastened in front by a rivière of diamonds, I know nothing more charming or more elegant. As I have before observed, an immense quantity of flowers are now consumed: their delicacy, their beauty, and their extraordinary similarity to the natural flower is one of the most remarkable things in our industry. We have just seen, at the magasin of Chagot, the cactus, the Beatrix crown, and some others of extreme fidelity to nature, and arranged with a most marvellous taste; these are in constant request, and are everywhere seen. As usual, lace is an object of the greatest luxury here, and forms the most fashionable trimming to robes of velvet, satin, and brocade; but of all our lace the type of the greatest distinction is the Alençon, of which the richness of appearance harmonizes perfectly with the superb stuff which it is so generally employed to ornament. I do not know that I have anything farther that deserves your attention; and till my next, adieu.

Henriette de B.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FRAGMENT OF A PICTURE.

Dujecta membra poetæ.—Horat.

* * * * *

A form now moves
By the Abbey's wall,
Like a spectre from midnight tomb—
And softly treads
That its footstep' fall
May not waken the dismal gloom!
A cheek once blushing—
An eye of blue,
And a bosom warm and fair—
But the blushes are lost
In the moonlight's hue,
And the eye is bathéd
In sorrow's dew,
And the bosom is cold despair!

'Tis the second night
Of her weary watch,
And many a time she vainly tries,
From the the distant vale
A sound to catch
That will hush her weeping and calm her sighs!
But no—'tis silence—
And the tears
Run quickly down her pallid cheek—
Alas! that one
Of such few years
Should have a heart so nigh to break!

Oh! 'twas the soul
Of gentleness!
It waited not
For deep distress
To move its sensibility—
The dew of pity from her eye
Would damp her cheek if ev'n a flow'r
Were rudely torn in blossom hour!

She sinks on a tomb
Unable to stand—
Her head droops down
On her lily hand:
Her eyes close up
Their fount of tears
And a lifeless thing
She now appears!

* * * * *

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the *Cork Examiner*, in relation to the Irish Poor Law, which thus concludes:—"It has been said that I have rated too highly the income of five hundred pounds a-year as the minimum on which to impose the charity-tax. I have been asked why should not lesser incomes of £300 or £200 or £100 a-year be liable to the tax? My answer is, that I would leave all persons of a smaller income than £500 a-year to the impulses of their own benevolence, generosity, and above all, to the impulse of their Christian convictions. The evidence in the original Poor Law inquiry is conclusive, that it is safe to leave the middle and poorer in Ireland to their own Christian feelings. That evidence shows that it was these classes who supported the multitudinous paupers in Ireland; principally from a most laudable sense of religious obligation. I would leave them to work their way to Heaven by doing good to the poor, to the sick, and the desolate. It is objected to me that I opposed the Poor Laws with a view to promote the paramount object of my political life—the Repeal of the Union. There never was a more unfounded objection; there is nothing more likely to promote the repeal than allowing the present poor-law system to work out many more of its mischiefs, and to aggravate, by personal sufferings, the dislike which we naturally entertain to English legislation. No. If I could abolish the present Poor Laws, I should deprive myself of a powerful weapon which I otherwise could, and which (if left to me) I candidly confess I will use, in every legal and constitutional way, to promote the interests of the repeal."

Fatal Affray.—Sudden Death of a Coroner.—Since Tuesday week an inquest has been in progress on a small island, near Lanesborough, on the Shannon, upon the body of a peasant, killed in an affray with the revenue police on the previous Friday. On that occasion a party of the police proceeded to seize an illicit still, when they were attacked by the populace, and a desperate conflict ensued. One of the peasantry was shot dead, and several of them were severely wounded. The police, ten in number, after exhausting all their ammunition, were, it is stated, compelled to abandon the seizure of the still and the illicit whiskey, the lieutenant who commanded the party and several of his men having been wounded. The government, and the excise authorities deemed the case one of so much importance that Mr. Stormont, of the Irish excise solicitor's department, was despatched to attend the inquest. The evidence on both sides closed on Friday week, and the coroner was about to commence his charge to the jury, when he suddenly dropped dead! For some time the greatest consternation prevailed, but upon consideration it was found that all the proceedings taken were null and void, and it was therefore determined to obtain the attendance of another coroner, in order to commence *de novo*.

The chairman of the Irish Fisheries Protection Society has received a communication from the government, stating that a Bill will be brought forward in the ensuing session, for the purpose of providing funds for defraying the expenses of the preservation of salmon in the Irish rivers.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—The supplies of English wheat offering at Mark-lane this week having been on the increase, and, comparatively speaking, of inferior quality, we have to report a very heavy inquiry for that article, and the prices, in consequence, have suffered an abatement of from 1s to 2s per quarter without clearances being effected. So little has been passing in foreign wheat, both free and in bond, that the quotations have remained almost nominal. However, no fresh sales, but rates must be complied with by the holders. The best malting barley has gone off at late rates; but grinding and distilling sorts have declined in value 1s per quarter. In malt a fair business has been doing, but in oats, beans, peas, and flour next to nothing has been transacted.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 5570; barley, 4050; oats, 3140; and malt, 5982 quarters. Flour, 4910 sacks. Irish: oats, 4610 quarters. No Scotch or foreign.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 53s; ditto white, 54s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 47s; do. white, 49s to 57s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 22s to 28s; malting do., 28s to 31s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Oxford, 53s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 35s to 38s; maple, 37s to 38s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 30s to 26s; peas, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had a fair supply of clover seed offering, but the inquiry for it has ruled inactive. In all other kinds of seed little has been passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hemp, seed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 8s 6d to 9s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s. to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 1d; barley, 27s 2d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 27s 7d; peas, 29s 5d.

Imperial Averages of the Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 6d; Barley, 25s 6d; Oats, 17s 1d; Rye, 29s 1d; Beans, 28s 4d; Peas, 30s 7d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 10s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 10s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—Although there has been a slight falling-off in the demand for tea, holders remain firm, and sound common congou, cash, cannot be had under 1s 3½d per lb. No public sales are yet declared.

Sugar.—In most kinds of sugar but a moderate business has been transacted, yet we have no material variation to notice in prices.

Coffee.—This article has been again in slow request, and the quotations have had a downward tendency.

Cocoa.—Little is doing in cocoa at about previous currencies.

Rum.—The rum market is very dull, sales being with difficulty effected at lower rates. Proof, Leewards, 1s 7d to 1s 8d.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have been brought to a conclusion. Out of 6810 packages which passed the chair, 499 have been withdrawn, 2689 bought in, and 3621 sold. As compared with the October sales prices show an advance of 10d per lb. on Kurpah and ordinary Bengal; 9d on good and middling ditto; 6d on fine Bengal and Madras; and 1s on Oude.

Tallow.—We have a steady demand for P.Y.C. on the spot, at 47s. For forward delivery little is doing.

Oils.—Only a moderate business has been done in oils this week, at about late rates.

Provisions.—In Irish butter little is doing at barely stationary prices. Foreign butter is in demand, and the best Friezland is held at 116s to 118s per cwt. Bacon is very dull. In other kinds of provisions scarcely anything is doing.

Wool.—About 2700 packages have been imported this week. Fine parcels are selling on full as good terms as of late, but in the inferior descriptions next to nothing has been transacted.

Hops.—This market remains steady, and the late advance in figures is firmly supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies still continuing large, and the weather mild, the demand is slow, at 3½ to 6½ per cwt.

Coals.—Adair's Main, 15s 6d; Chester Main, 15s 3d; Holywell Main, 17s; Ord's Redheugh, 14s 6d; Wylam, 16s 9d; Tanfield Moor, 17s 9d; Hetton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s per ton. Ships arrived, 7.

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding the supplies of both fat and lean stock offering in our market this week the demand for beef, mutton, and pork has ruled heavy, at, in some instances, drooping prices, but veal has advanced from 4d to 6d per 8lbs. Scarcely any foreign beasts have been on offer. Beef from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, veal, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; and pork, 3s 10d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs., to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—In consequence of the immense supplies of country slaughtered meat which have been on offer in these markets the general inquiry has ruled excessively dull, at low currencies. Beef has sold at from 3s 2d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s; veal, 4s 1d to 5s 6d; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs., by the carcase.

Robert Herbert.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The West India mail arrived in the middle of last week, but the letters received from these important colonies are not so late as might be expected by steam conveyance. The information generally, however, is satisfactory to the West India merchants in this country, in consequence of large supplies of this article weekly arriving from various quarters, which circumstance is much in favour of the manufacturing consumers. Sheep's wool, on the contrary, is gradually becoming dearer, the demand for it in Leeds and various other places having materially increased during the current month. In the silk trade, also, activity is gradually becoming more obvious. In barley and oats a considerable dullness exists, and each of these articles are a shade lower than they were last week.

In the money market, the only difficulty which the great capitalists at present find is a safe and profitable channel for the employment of their property. As trade improves, however, a part of this difficulty will be removed. In the meantime, public securities are the principle attractions for money investments.

On the English Stock Exchange, time bargains have for some time past been limited by the small quantity of what is called floating stock in the market, the abundance of money during the last two years having been employed in stock purchases for investment, by which a great portion of speculative stock has been taken out of the market altogether. In Consols for Account, therefore, the operations weekly become less interesting, and little difference exists now, consequently, betwixt the value of transactions for time or for money. In the course of this week the quotation has varied between 94¾ and 95¾, and little interest has been extended towards them by the public. On the Foreign Stock Exchange, very little business indeed has been done in the course of this week, and still less alteration can be noted in the value of any description of foreign securities.

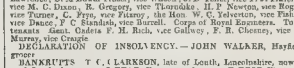
In East India produce a great deal of business has occurred this week. The sales of indigo went off better than was previously expected, and prices, on the average, are rather higher than the October sale produced. Of East India sugar, likewise, large quantities were brought forward for sale, and prices were fairly maintained, considering the circumstances generally of the market in Mincing-lane. The quantity of opium on sale is not large, the holders generally waiting for further advices from the East before they press their property on the market for sale; indeed, when the mail arrives, it is more than probable that the demand will be increased, and higher prices then obtained than can be got at the present moment.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—Friday.

Bank Stock, 173	India Stock pm
3 per Cent Red., 95⅜	Ditto Bonds 60 pm
3 per Cent Cons. 94⅞	Ditto Old Annuities.
3½ per Cent Red., 102	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent. 101⅝	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 63 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., 66 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 66 pm
Jan. 1859, 12⅞	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.,
Jan. 1860, 12⅝	Consols for Opg., 94⅞

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p),	London and Blackwall (— p), 5¾
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 47¾	London and Birmingham (100 p), 209
Great Western Railway (65 p), 91	Ditto Thirds (32 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 64¾	Ditto New Shares (9 p), 36¾
Ditto Fifth (12 p), 17¾	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p). 37¼	(£241 6s. 10d. p), 63¾



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 24.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 21.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom unto George Edward Belcher, of the Royal Navy.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Jan. 21.—Royal Artillery. To be Second Lieutenants Gent. Cadets E. B. Hamley, vice Hamilton; G. T. Field, vice Cooper; A. C. Pigou, vice Lawrence; D. M'Dowel Fraser, vice Wilson; C. H. Travers, C. J. Stuart, vice M. C. Dixon, R. Gregory, vice Thorneloe, H. P. Newton, vice Rogers, A. C. Giffe, vice Turner, G. Pyne, vice Pitcairn, the Hon. W. F. Colville, vice Fisher, G. H. Vyse, vice Dance, F. C. Standish, vice Burrell. Corps of Royal Engineers. To be Second Lieutenants Gent. Cadets F. H. Rich, vice Galloway, F. R. Chesney, vice Miller, T. A. L. Mayow, vice Craigie

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—JOHN WALKER, Hayfield, Derbyshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—T. C. LARKSON, late of Louth, Lincolnshire, now of Commercial road, Lambeth, Surrey, draper. Attorney, Mr. Bousfield, Bond-court, Walbrook. ROSE, Watton, Hertfordshire, innkeeper. A. MATTHEWS, Robertsbridge, Salshurst, Sussex, apothecary. J. ROBERTSON, Liverpool, merchant. T. RYDE, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, corn merchant. A. LONGSTAFF, Rasghton, Lancolnshire, auctioneer. T. JONES, Liverpool, coal dealer. J. PATTISON, Bedlington-glass, Yorkshire, saddler. J. LUMLEY, low-street, Yorkshire, common brewer. J. POWER and J. WALLACE, Liverpool, merchants. H. PARKER, O SHORE, J. BREWIN, and J. RODGERS, Sheffield, bankers

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. DALZIEL, Dingwall, writer. J. COLLIE, Aberdeen, grocer. G. ARMSTRONG and Co., Edinburgh, merchants. W. CRAWFORD, Edinburgh, merchant. T. NELSON, Perthshire, minister. W. KIRKALDY, Dundee, merchant. RITCHIE, Kidrummy, cattle dealer. and CURRIE, Irvine, Ayrshire, rope maker. W. SMITH, Dumfries, tallow-chandler. W ADAMS, Edinburgh, glass-merchant D. LITTLETON, Edinburgh, newspaper proprietor.

Friday, Jan.

DOWNING-STREET, Jan. 23.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B., to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of her Majesty's provinces of Canada, and General of all her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 27.—4th Dragoon Guards Capt. H. G. A. Levinge to be Captain, vice W. B. Kripp. Lieut. A. R. Hamilton to be Captain, vice Levinge; Cornet J. Fort to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton. R. H. Crawford to be Cornet, vice Fort

Coldstream Guards—Ensign and Lieut. M. E. Tierney to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hon. E. Hope. Ensign W. G. Lyon to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Tierney

9th Foot—Lieut. Colonel C. F. A. Walker to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Hamilton. 50th Foot—Gent. Cadet J. J. Gordon to be Ensign, vice Egan. 58th Foot—Lieut. J. P. Mayers to be Captain, vice Hall Barker. C. S. J. B. Herbert, to be Lieutenant, vice Mayers. G. Lieut. and Captain Hon. [illegible] Foot—Gent Cadet H. G. R. Robinson to be Ensign, vice Hon. [illegible] Lieut. and Capt. J. Gould to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major W. Elliott. 91st Foot—Lieut. E. W. Jennings to be Adjutant, vice Brown

Rifle Brigade—Capt. C. Rees to be Captain, vice Smith, Lieut. A. R. Murray to be Captain, vice Rees. Second Lieut. the Hon. F. Foley to be First Lieutenant, vice Murray. A. E. Addington to be Second Lieutenant, vice Foley

Royal Malta Fencible Regiment—J. A. Bernard, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cauellien

British Auxiliary Legion—Lieut. and Capt. J. Gould to be Major in the army

Hospital Staff—J. Pearson to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Burd

BANKRUPTS.—ALFRED BIRD, Wood street Bethnal-green, dealer in [illegible] BANKRUPTS.—A. HAY, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, [illegible] Cole, Bexley-heath, Kent, grocer. J. S. GOWING, Lowestoft, Suffolk, grocer. J. HILL MAN, Stowlay, Buckinghamshire, grocer. A. WINTON, D. WINTON, and WINBIRN, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehousemen. J. EMSON, jun., Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, veterinary surgeon. R. PAYNE, Mutton-hill, Heaton-norris, Lancashire, joiner. J. ORRELL, Brandon, Essex, miller. T. BRIGHTMAN, Spalding, Lincolnshire, apothecary. J. MANCROFT, Salford, Lancashire, grocer. T. SIMPSON, Gateshead, Durham, painter and glazier. C. MOTTRAM, Liverpool, woollen-broker. S. HIGHFIELD, Birkenhead, Cheshire, pawnbroker

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Jan. 24, 15s. 3. 10¼d per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

MARRIAGES

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Captain Paley, of Outlands, Yorkshire, to Clara, only child of Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., Q.C.—At Wandsworth, Frederick, son of T. Ellyett, Esq., of Potsnes, to Jane, daughter of Mr. D. Nicholson, Wandsworth.—At Anwell, Herts, R. H. Ferris, Esq., of Gainsgrove, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Chilholton, Hants.—On the 25th inst., at All Souls Church, Langham place, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Henry E. Austen, of Sandford, Surrey, to Catherine Frances, widow of the late Sir Robert Peckington, K.M.T., of Chelsworth, Suffolk.

DEATHS

At Blunham House, Beds, Sir Peter Payne, Bart. He was M.P. for this county in the short session of 1830—succeeded in his title by his eldest son, now Sir C. Gilles Payne, Bart.—In his 85th year, George Tyrrell Conquest, Esq., known as the author of a "History of Gloucester." His memory was most retentive, and he retained his faculties to the last.—Killed, during the retreat of the British army from Cabul, in the Tungee Tarekee Pass, Captain Rawdon Mair Mile, 5th Bengal Native Infantry, fourth son of the late William Augustus Miles, Esq.—At Astley Hall, Lancashire, Captain J. A. Ducie, late of the 92nd Regt., in his 60th year.—At Aynesbury, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Dr. Edmonds, whom she survived only a few days.—At Dentrelure, Scotland, James Neilson, esq., aged 83. He was 54 years a married man, and had 11 children, 49 grandchildren, and 41 great-grandchildren in all 101 descendants.

London: Printed by Robert Palmer (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by William Little, at 198 Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—Saturday, January 28, 1843.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 40.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4, 1843. [Gratis.

PRESENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

The present session of Parliament opens under circumstances calculated to render it one of the most interesting and important of any similar occasion within the last ten years. It is far from improbable that in the coming war of politics we shall see some new combinations of forces; the state of the country at home, its relations abroad, all present points of the deepest interest—all furnish abundant matter for the consideration of Parliament, which is now about to decide upon the merits of much that has passed, as well to legislate for the future.

As it is our principle to avail ourselves of every opportunity to give the public full and complete information on topics and events of immediate interest, we have this week devoted a supplement to the proceedings of the opening of the session, and a copious report of the first night's debate, published at the same hour as by the morning journals—a thing, we believe, never before attempted by any weekly journal.

Before we proceed to the details of this event, we think it would not be unappropriate to the occasion to give a brief sketch of the origin and general history of Parliament, for, like every other human institution, it has illustrated and proved the "eternity of change." The parliaments of our Henries and Edwards as little resembled the body of senators who met at Westminster on Thursday last, as the present state of the city in which they are called together is like that which met the eyes of a contemporary of such events as the deposition of Richard the Second or the battle of Bannockburn. Constitution, powers, functions, all have been altered—they have "waxed old as a garment, and as a garment have they been changed;" but the institution itself remains, adapted to the new forms of society, active as ever, and powerful both for evil and for good.

The endeavour to trace such an institution as Parliament to its remote origin, is much like following the stream of a large river to its source; we find so many tributaries falling into it in different places, and augmenting the main current, that by the time we have gone pretty high up towards what we regard as its springs, it becomes difficult to say which is the principal branch, and which merely the one contributing to swell it. Thus every history of Parliament begins by identifying it with the *Michel-synoth*, or great council—the *Michel-gemote*, or great meeting—and the *Wittena-gemote*, or meeting of wise men—all which terms were used by our Saxon forefathers to designate the gatherings of their chief men for deliberative and legislative purposes, and, in all probability, for judicial functions also. But the points in which these meetings, and what we generally understand by the term parliament, resembled each other, are far less in number than those in which they differ. The former were at first but the rude gatherings of the warriors of the north, when they first made themselves formidable to the inhabitants of southern Europe, on such occasions as the choice of a leader or a king, and which after times moulded into a form more adapted for a race not entirely or exclusively martial. How they were elected or chosen is but imperfectly known; but down to a far later period than that in which they existed, the suffrage by which they were chosen was far more general, in proportion to the number of the population, than it is at the present day. The earliest mention of the term "Parliament" occurs in the preamble to the Statute of Westminster, in 1272. The word appears to have a Norman-French origin. It is composed of the monarch, the lords spiritual and temporal (the House of Lords), and the knights, citizens, and burgesses (the House of Commons). Blackstone has defined its constitution at the earliest period at which it becomes marked with any distinctness. "The main constitution of Parliament as it now stands was moulded out so long ago as the 17th year of King John, A.D. 1215, in the great charter granted by that prince, wherein he promises to summon all archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons, personally, and all other tenants in chief under the crown, by the sheriff and bailiffs, to meet at a certain place with forty days' notice to assess aids and scutages when necessary; and this constitution has subsisted in fact, at least, from the year 1266, the 49 Hen. 3rd, there being still extant writs of that date to summon knights, citizens, and burgesses to Parliament." A statute of the 15 of Edw. II. declares that the matters to be discussed in Parliament for the good of the realm should be treated "according as had been before accustomed." This, as observed by Mr. Hallam, "not only establishes by a legislative declaration the present constitution of Parliament, but recognises it as already standing upon a custom of some length of time." The authority of Parliament has been very different at different times, and powerful as it is at present, it has been much more extensive, indeed, under the sway of the Plantagenets, it was almost boundless; it was much circumscribed by the Tudors, and under Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth its power was totally destroyed; the growing spirit of the people restored it to much, but far from all its original importance during the struggle with the Stuarts. A few instances of its ancient privileges may be quoted with advantage, to enable us to compare the present with the past. It is evident from recorded facts, that the Parliaments of old meddled with matters that neither Peers nor Commons would now dream of touching. They possessed all the rights and privileges they now enjoy, and many others joined with them. Nor does it seem that their extensive powers were placed exclusively in the Peers. The Parliament rolls, from the time they have been preserved, are more occupied with the proceedings of the Commons than of the Peers. To begin, for instance, with one of the most important of the present privileges of Parliament, the right vested in the Commons that all money bills should originate with them; this was not only enjoyed by the most ancient of our Parliaments, but all bills affecting the community originated with the Commons in the first instance.—from entailing the inheritance of the Crown to the enclosing a common. This is proved by the rolls of Parliament, from the first year from which they have been preserved. To the Commons was left almost entirely the business of legislature, the Lords confining themselves to their judicial functions, or to their duties as councillors of the Crown. We will give a few instances out of a vast mass of cases drawn from the rolls of Parliament, and from the Cotton papers. All the states concurred in the election of Henry the Fourth to the crown. The bills for settling the crown on Edward the Fourth, Richard the Third, and Henry the Seventh, all originated with the Commons. Petitions for the confirmation of a Queen's dowry, for the gift of reversions, for grants of lands and privileges, even when addressed to the king, are recorded as being referred to the Commons first, and after the significant entry, in the quaint-looking Norman French of the period, "a cest bille les communes sount assentuz," are taken into consideration by the Lords. But it is not only from their own records that the evidences of their importance in the state are to be drawn. Better proofs, if possible, are furnished by the opinion in which they were held by their contemporaries. They are more frequently petitioned than the Lords or the monarch; petitions are even presented to them by members of the House of Peers, which would hardly have been the case had the Peers possessed all the powers requisite to deal with the matters referred to by the petition itself. In the second year of Henry the Fifth, the soldiers in Picardy petition them respecting their pay; in the 15 of Hen. VI. the Duke of Gloucester (the Duke Humphrey of Shakspere), being chaplain of Calais and governor of the tower of Risbanke, petitions them to authorize the Treasurer of England to pay his soldiers out of some other funds, should the subsidy granted by Parliament for that be insufficient. In the 33 of Hen. VI., the Earl of Warwick, having been appointed to the situations held by the Duke of Gloucester, and not being able to obtain possession of either post, petitions the Commons to request the King to ordain, with the authority of Parliament, that he should not be impeached for anything that might happen to those places before he could get possession of them. The Countess of Warwick petitions them for the repeal of the act by which she was deprived of her titles and inheritances. But not to cite particular instances at greater length, it may suffice to mention the matters to which their assent was required, and to prove which cases as above might be given from the same authorities. In the last volume of the Rolls, including from the twelfth year of Edward the Fourth to the last Parliament of Henry the Seventh, there is not a single petition granted without their concurrence. Matter now wholly under the control of the Crown, of the Court of Chancery, or the judges, are decided by them; their assent is required to pardons, to the depriving a peer of his dignity, to confirming the King's gift of a manor, and a feoffment of lands to certain persons who were to stand seised thereof to the use of his will. It would be difficult to say in what they did not interfere; there was much that could not be done without their consent then, for which no one thinks of asking their consent at present. There are many cases of their recommending persons to the King for employment both in civil and military affairs; of their praising or impeaching ministers and others for their conduct in war or peace; of their interfering in the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war. They reckoned the ransoms of illustrious prisoners as part of the funds of the nation, and required strict account of them; the ransoms both of the French and Scottish Kings were reckoned as part of the public resources. They were frequently opposed to the Crown, and the pretensions of the King. To all concessions they attach conditions either for their own benefit or that of the people. Their caution, and the grudging spirit with which they vote money, is always strongly marked, often amusing, and stands out in strong contrast with the facility with which the millions of the "estimates" are voted at the present day. In 1338 they refused an aid till they could consult with their constituents. In the following session they agreed to give one on certain conditions; if the conditions were not fulfilled, the aid was not to be granted. They remonstrate with the King for his extravagance, and will only allow the funds they vote to be received by certain persons of their own appointing. In 1393 they gave a subsidy under several conditions, one of which is this: if a peace or truce should be agreed to before the second part of it should be due, not a penny of it should be levied ("q'alors nul denier de la darreign moitee du quinzisme soit levez, ne briefissez par la levez.") In 1454 they refuse a grant altogether, alleging that the former one was sufficient, adding, moreover, "for they kan not, may not, ne dar not make any mee gruntes, considered the great povert and penurie that be among the communes of this land, for whom they be comen together at this time." How much have times changed, and yet how well the language of one age describes the circumstances of another! Who that read the debates of the past session but must have met with the iterated assertions of "the great povert and penurie that be among the communes of this land?" In addition to the extensive powers to which we have referred, they had the fullest liberty of speech and freedom of access to the person of the Sovereign. The estimation which a seat in Parliament was then deemed was quite equal to the honour in which it is held by "the gentlemen of England" at the present day. An undue return by the sheriff was punished by a fine of £100 to the King and £100 to the defrauded candidate, a sum which, allowing for the difference in the value of money then and now, cannot be valued at less than £3000 of the present currency. Men of the highest rank under the degree of a peer were then as now to be found among the commons. In the reign of Richard the Second, the Speaker, De La Mere, was the next in lineal succession to the throne. Yet these men, so powerful, so independent in speech and action, the heads and directors of all affairs civil and military—interfering also occasionally even in matters ecclesiastical, were "paid members:" the political party who insist on this among their other demands in their new constitution, have the usage of antiquity to adduce in its favour. Nor were their wages at all insignificant in amount. From every city and borough 2s. per day was the allowance of burgesses and citizens, from counties 4s., a day for the knights of the shire; these sums were equal to 30s. and £3 a day in money of the present time. An officer must be high in rank in the naval and military service who receives as much now. The Commons of England were in fact at one period, and that extending over a long period of time, the depositories of the whole power of the kingdom; the monarchs who were frugal in their expenditure, and managed the revenues of the crown with tolerable prudence, were less dependent on them, but where they were extravagant in habits, or weak of mind, they were placed almost at the mercy of their subjects. Thus Richard the Second was deposed by them with all the form and regularity of a procedure in a court of law, and it is evident from the accounts of the event, that the Commons considered they were only exercising an ancient and recognised right. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, however, they began to lose their influence; the confusion consequent on the wars of the Roses, and the destruction it carried into all the chief families of the state, followed as it was by the sway of an able and unscrupulous monarch, tended to produce this result. In the interval, when the strength of the aristocracy was beaten down by civil dissensions, and the power of a commonalty with many of the features of the present system of society had not arisen, he contrived to render himself almost absolute. But the first open blow at the independence of the Commons was made by his tyrannical son, Henry the Eighth, in the eighth year of his reign, in the statute which limited the franchise to the forty-shilling freeholders in counties, a proof that previously to this the suffrage must have been more extensive. From this period the power and character of the Commons rapidly declined:—

'Twere long to tell and sad to trace
Each step from splendour to disgrace.

We need only look at the page of history for the proof of their degradation. Nothing can well exceed in baseness and servility the conduct of the Parliament in this and the ensuing reign of Elizabeth. They were the ready agents of every act of tyranny and inconsistency in the monarch, by whom they were treated with all the contempt that an oriental sultan can have for his slaves. By the "Maiden Queen" they were bullied and scolded to an extent which, but that the language remains recorded, would alike be incredible and inconceivable, the "faithful Commons," with the Speaker at their head, trembling in the mean time on their knees before her. Even James the First, the least courageous of monarchs, could safely insult the Commons; but his own weakness of character and his boundless and insane profusion, together with the rising spirit and wealth of the people rendered the continuance of this system impossible. Those who hold the purse have one grand element of power in their possession, and this truth the Commons were not long in discerning. Every necessity of the King was the means of wringing from him the restoration of an ancient right or privilege, and the whole of the transactions which resulted in the civil war and the death of the first Charles was but the struggle of the Commons to regain the position they lost under the Tudors and the Stuarts. It is only when we compare the Commons of the present time with those of Henry the Eighth, Elizabeth, and James, that we can appreciate the extent of our obligations to the men who through much violence, and by means in many respects questionable in their character, restored the rights of the Commons of England.

But what is the power of Parliament now? "The authority of Parliament extends over the United Kingdom and all its colonies and foreign possessions. There are no other limits to its power of making laws for the whole empire than those which are common to it and to all other sovereign authority—the willingness of the people to obey, or their power to resist them. It has power to alter the constitution of the country, for it is but the constitution which the last act of Parliament has made. Thus the constitution is not the same this year that it was last; nor will it be the same next year that it is now. It may take away life by acts of attainder, and make an alien to be as a natural born subject. There are some subjects upon which the Parliament is said to have no right to legislate, such, for instance as the Church; but the expression can mean no more than that it is inexpedient to interfere at all with such matters by legal enactment. The very prayers and services of the Church are prescribed by statute. Parliament has changed the professed religion of the country, and has several times altered the succession to the throne." To conclude in the words of Sir Edward Coke, "the power of Parliament is so transcendant that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds." The decisions of more modern judges, however, have shown this opinion to be in some degree erroneous. The power of Parliament was circumscribed in one particular by the celebrated judgment of Lord Denman in Hansard v. Stockdale.

THE ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

The act of the Sovereign alone can call the Parliament together. There have only been two instances of the Lords and Commons meeting by their own authority, namely, previously to the restoration of Charles the Second, and at the revolution of 1688. Only in one case can it meet without the summons of the Sovereign when there happens to be no Parliament existing on the demise of the Crown. (Anne, 6. c. 7.) As the Sovereign appoints the time and place of meeting, he, also, at the commencement of every session, declares to both houses the cause for which they are summoned, in a speech delivered by him in the House of Lords, in person, or by commissioners appointed under the great seal. Neither house can proceed to business till this has been done. It is not necessary, however, when they do proceed to business, that they should confine themselves to the questions stated in the summons; they may even refuse to consider any of them, and originate other business of their own. This right is generally asserted at the commencement of every session, in the custom always observed in the Commons of reading some bill a first time *pro forma*, before taking the royal speech into consideration. Other business is also frequently done at the same time. New writs are issued for places that have become vacant during the recess; returns are ordered, and even addresses presented, on matters quite unconnected with the speech from the throne.

PROROGATION AND ADJOURNMENT.

As the Crown has the power of assembling the Parliament, so he has the power of putting a termination to its proceedings; this is either a dissolution or prorogation. The adjournments are wholly at the discretion of the two houses. Nor is the Crown the sole determining power of the duration of Parliament, since, by the statute law, it must terminate at the expiration of seven years, if it has been elected so long; the demise of the Crown also makes a dissolution. A prorogation suspends all business, and every bill before the house at the end of the session must be renewed in the succeeding one. The forms observed at the prorogations and assemblings of Parliament are always the same; those of the meeting of the houses, as observed on the present occasion, are described in another part of the present supplement.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

Thursday being the day fixed for opening the present session of Parliament, increased enlivenment was observable about the West end, and the passing to and fro of gaudy equipages gave note of preparation that the London season had at length commenced. The crowds to be met with wending their way towards the Houses of Parliament were neither numerous nor well dressed; thus affording a convincing proof that, however interesting or important the matters to be debated, or however popular the great leaders of the anta-go-nis-tic parties in the state, the royal pageant is, after all, the great magnet of attraction upon these occasions. For some time past it was generally known that her Majesty, by advice of her physicians, had declined opening the Parliament in person, the avoidance of excitement or fatigue being the only real reason that existed for this resolve, and the due announcement of the fact prevented anything like public disappointment.

The Lords Commissioners on the occasion were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Wharncliffe. Both Houses of Parliament assembled at half-past one. There were very few peers present in the House of Lords, but the seats were better occupied, as they presented a dazzling array of court beauties, who appeared to feel like flies in amber. There were several distinguished foreigners in the gallery, who evinced a deep interest as the reading of her Majesty's speech was proceeded with. Amongst the Peers on the Ministerial side we observed only Lord Cardigan, whilst on the Opposition we saw the Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Radnor, Lord Campbell, Lord Monteagle, and several others who take a prominent part in the proceedings of the house. At two o'clock, the Commons having been previously summoned by the Black Rod to attend the bar of the upper house, the Lord Chancellor, seated in front of the throne with the other commissioners, proceeded to read

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all Princes and States assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.

"The increased exertions, which, by the liberality of Parliament, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China, have been eminently successful.

"The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect that, by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people.

"As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you.

"In concert with her allies, her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining from the Christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country

"The differences for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian Governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but, as each of these States has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

"Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor.

"Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Affghanistan.

"Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which those operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and native forces.

"The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of former disaster; and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom her Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation by a military force of the countries to the westward of the Indus.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

"Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military force as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended empire of her Majesty.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty regrets the diminished receipt from some of the ordinary sources of revenue.

"Her Majesty fears that it must be, in part, attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented.

"In considering, however, the present state of the revenue, her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the import duties, which received your sanction during the last session of Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from that and other causes.

"Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her Majesty which were manifested on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

"Her Majesty regrets that, in the course of last year, the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence.

"The ordinary law promptly enforced was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects, for the maintenance of tranquillity.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you, that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

After the speech had been read in both houses, their lordships adjourned until five o'clock, and the Commons until four.

Previous to the adjournment of the house, the Earl of Auckland, Viscount Hill, and Viscount Ponsonby, took the oaths and their seats.

Their lordships resumed at five o'clock, at which hour the Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack.

The Duke of Wellington laid upon the table a bill for the better regulation of select vestries.

The Spy System in Ireland.—Earl Fortescue gave notice that he should, on Thursday next, put a question to the noble duke as to whether any inquiries had been made into the conduct of the provost and magistrates of Sligo, in employing spies to make discoveries relative to Ribbonism.

The noble earl likewise gave notice that he should move that the returns from the Irish constabulary, which were ordered by the house to be printed on the 8th of last August, should be laid upon the table, and that like returns should be laid before the house for every month until the close of the session.

Lord Campbell gave notice that, on Monday, the 19th of February, he should move for the appointment of a select committee to take into consideration the laws relating to defamation and libel.

The Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice that he should on Monday next move for certain returns relating to the operation of the poor-laws in Ireland, and he would likewise move that their lordships be summoned for that day.

The Address.—The Lord Chancellor then read her Majesty's most gracious speech.

The speech having been again read by the clerk,

The Earl of Powis rose to move the adoption of the address. He said: My lords, in rising to address your lordships, to propose for your adoption an address in answer to the gracious speech with which her Majesty has been pleased to direct the Lords Commissioners to open the present Parliament, I take the earliest opportunity of congratulating your lordships upon the happy state in which the foreign relations of this country stand, and the prospect of peace, which is extending itself throughout all portions of the habitable globe connected with the British empire. My lords, I have the satisfaction of doing this, not in the form which is usual, but with sincerity and truth, knowing it to be the intentions of the Government of this country to carry out practically that principle of peace which is so essential to the benefit of the British empire. My lords, I ought not to deal with this question generally. I ought to consider it particularly, and I think I cannot do better for that purpose than by adopting the course laid down in her Majesty's speech. The importance of the first great question brought under the consideration of your lordships in that speech cannot be doubted, when we recollect that it has been the subject of discussion between the two countries of England and America for the last quarter of a century, and when the result of those discussions has been more to disagree than to arrive at an amicable settlement. Under such circumstances it appeared to her Majesty's Government hopeless to pursue the usual course of entering into a correspondence between the Secretaries of State for the two countries. It was found that the adoption of such a course would not bring the matter to a satisfactory result, and it was therefore determined by her Majesty's Government to send out a special mission to America, and for that purpose they selected a noble lord than whom, I will venture to say, never occurred greater unanimity than on his appointment. (Hear, hear.) The result of that mission has perfectly justified the expectations formed by her Majesty's Government, and the noble lord has the gratification of knowing that he has, on the most essential questions, given that hope and expectation of peace which ought to exist between two nations boasting a common origin, and having greater institutions than any other nations on earth. The next question to which I shall take the liberty of directing your lordships' attention is the conclusion of the war with China. (Hear, hear.) A very few short months only have elapsed since last we met in this place, and I believe that, at that time, there was not one of your lordships who entertained any expectation that, with regard to that great question, there was any prospect that it would be so speedily or so satisfactorily settled. Our troops and seamen had to encounter difficulties and dangers; they have had to penetrate into an unknown country; they have had to encounter the dangers of the climate, from which our troops have suffered more than from the sword. All these difficulties and dangers, however, they have overcome. They have shown themselves worthy of their established reputation, and have taught the Chinese Emperor that peace is better with the British empire than a continuation of the present state of things—a state of things in which their own obstinacy had unfortunately involved them. (Hear, hear.) It is with great satisfaction that I perceive the manner in which her Majesty has been pleased to characterise the exertions of the troops and seamen, both native and British, employed in this arduous service. (Hear, hear). The next subject to which I wish to direct your lordships' attention is the conclusion of the war in Affghanistan. That war has also been brought to a happy result. It would be unmanly if I attempted to deny the sad reverses which we previously experienced in that country. It would be unmanly if I did not admit that the difficulties under which we laboured in that country, in consequence of those reverses, were very great. It must be admitted that our reverses in that country had been disastrous in the extreme. Our duty was, in the first place, to redeem the honour of the British flag, and also restore to liberty the portion of her Majesty's subjects, both male and female, who had had the misfortune to be detained in captivity in Affghanistan. I will not now stop to raise the question, whether those ladies were justified in placing themselves in such a situation as to subject themselves to the chance of being involved in the manner in which they had been? It was sufficient to know that they were involved in such circumstances to make it our duty in the first place to vindicate the honour of the British flag, and in the second place to restore those captives to liberty. (Cheers.) Happily both those results have been accomplished. (Cheers.) The first step in the great work was accomplished by the noble and gallant defence of Jellalabad by Sir Robert Sale. (Cheers.) That was the first step in advance. I need not allude more particularly to the noble and gallant conduct of the troops under the command of General Pollock and of General Nott, in the various operations in which they have been engaged in Affghanistan, but I must be allowed to express the great satisfaction I feel at the manner in which her Majesty has been pleased to characterise the exertions of the forces in those countries. I am happy to say that not only have the British forces merited these encomiums, but that the native forces of the Hon. East India Company have proved themselves equally worthy with the British troops. Both the British and the native Indian troops are entitled to be highly lauded for their conduct during the campaign. I may be permitted to allude more particularly to this subject on account of the connection of my family with India. (Cheers.) Greater devotion could not be shown by any troops than that exhibited by the native troops during the late hostilities in India troops, than which any more worthy to serve in line with the British forces cannot be found. The same fidelity, the same devotion, the same gallantry, which, now near a century ago, was exhibited by the ancestors of these very troops—whether we look to the great contest which made us masters of Seringapatam and enabled us to turn the tyrant Tippoo from his throne, or whether we look to the first and greater actions in which the noble duke—(Hear, hear, hear)—led the British arms. My lords, had I occasion to stop here I should consider myself as having more than the ordinary fortune of the person who has the honour of moving the address to the Queen's speech in your lordships' house. But her Majesty has not been satisfied to give her exortions to the countries within her own or immediate dominion, or occupied by her own subjects, but she has had the precaution to secure to the Christian population of Syria, that happiness which has been the object of all persons professing Christianity. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty has also been engaged, in common with the Russian Government, in endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation of the differences that have hitherto existed between Turkey and Persia, and there is reason to congratulate ourselves on the probability of her Majesty's services being effectual. My lords, we can refer with satisfaction to the feelings which her Majesty expresses upon calling Parliament together with respect to the prosperity of our relations with foreign powers. Her Majesty has been enabled to complete an important commercial treaty with the Emperor of Russia, by which her Majesty has laid the foundation of, I trust, a material increase in the commerce of her Majesty's subjects with that great and extended empire. The results of this measure can hardly be calculated. I may also advert with satisfaction to the tranquillity which exists with the United States, as well as to the establishment of commerce with five of the principal ports of China, and also to the treaty with Russia, to which I have just alluded. No expectations could be more gratifying or agreeable in this respect. I wish it were in my power to turn with equal satisfaction to the state in which we find ourselves at home. We cannot conceal from ourselves the conviction that great masses of the population of this country, in the course of the last year, have been unable to avail themselves to the same extent as formerly of those enjoyments which they usually possess. For although the alterations submitted to Parliament last year, and adopted by your lordships and the other House of Parliament, may account, to a considerable extent, for the depression in the revenue, I am afraid it cannot be concealed from ourselves that those alterations have not alone caused so material a diminution. But it is not in my province, nor is the present the proper occasion on which, to refer to this topic. (Hear, hear.) Another subject which I feel called on to mention to your lordships is the outbreak which occurred in some of the mining districts of England in the early part of last autumn. It will be a matter of satisfaction to your lordships to know that the ordinary powers of the law were sufficient to check that manifestation. To those who are acquainted with the details of those events, and to those who were unfortunate enough to be called on to take a part in them, it must be a cause of gratification that the good sense of the working population had taught them that the results they were aiming at could only be prejudicial to them, and that it was their interest as well as their duty peaceably to abide under the protection of the law. Those measures which will be introduced for the beneficial improvement in the laws of the country, I am sure, will receive the best attention from your lordships; and I beg to take the liberty of recommending them to your lordships' earnest consideration. There is only one topic more to which I feel it necessary to allude: that is the visit of her Majesty to Scotland. Of this your lordships will allow me to speak with pride and satisfaction; and although I cannot say that we can boast of possessing those classic grounds which caused the Roman poet to exclaim in a burst of enthusiasm, "Hic Tiber est, hic Canpus Martius," yet we have that which may induce her Majesty to repeat her visit, and, if we are again honoured with her presence, I trust we shall prove to her Majesty, whenever she again ventures among us, that she has the affections and the loyalty of her people. The noble lord concluded by reading and moving the address, which was a mere repetition of the topics alluded to in the Queen's speech.

The Earl of Ellenton said: In rising to second the motion for an humble address in answer to her Majesty's speech, I must beg from your lordships every indulgence, as this is the first time I have had the honour of addressing you, and I trust your lordships will pay more attention to the subjects of my address than to the manner in which they are brought before your notice. The difficulty of the duty that has been imposed upon me is considerably lightened by the able manner in which the noble earl has adverted to the subjects contained in her Majesty's speech. (Hear, hear.) No doubt your lordships have heard with the deepest interest the opinions of the noble earl upon the late successes in India, he having, as he has already told you, an hereditary interest in that country. It must be most gratifying to your lordships to know that this country is in a condition of the most profound external and internal tranquillity. As to the unfortunate disturbances of some manufacturing towns, they had given way before the force of the ordinary authorities; and as the agitation has, in a great measure, subsided before the power, I may say the novelty, of a strong Government, so the clouds that have obscured our glories in the East have cleared away to even more than the usual brightness. I sincerely trust that the worst is over, and that by the revival of trade and commerce their sufferings will be alleviated; and I also hope that some measures will be proposed by which relief may be afforded to our over-crowded population. There is one subject on which I cannot congratulate your lordships, which is the state of the revenue, though I confess I cannot take such a gloomy view of it as the noble earl who preceded me. The changes which last year received the sanction of the legislature have not yet had time to work out their effect; while the universal tranquillity which has been established has not had time to exercise its influence over us. There is one subject alluded to in her Majesty's speech which I cannot pass over in silence—that is, the visit of her Majesty to Scotland. I trust your lordships will forgive me for expressing the feeling which I know animates all my countrymen, the deep gratitude and enthusiastic loyalty which that visit has occasioned. Coming among us without pomp, and trusting entirely to the fidelity and loyalty of the people, she learned that that trust was not misplaced, for her reception proved that she rules, not alone over the persons, but the hearts of her Scottish subjects. The gracious allusion which her Majesty has made to that visit leads me to hope that once again, at no distant period, they may be cheered by her presence; and I venture to say, on behalf of my countrymen, that they will be able to say, with the Russian soldier, who had received the approbation of his Emperor, "If I have done well this time, I will endeavour to do better next." If the domestic circumstances of the country are such as, on the whole, to create satisfaction, how much more must the hearts of Englishmen throb with pleasure at the prospect of things abroad. How much more grateful must they not feel to the Ministry which had secured to them universal peace—not a peace purchased by wanton aggressions on others, or concessions from ourselves—not a peace forced upon us by defeat and its consequent weakness, but a peace won by the bravery of our soldiers at the point of the bayonet—a peace by which the safety of the country is promoted; and if England, by it, has shown that she knows how to repair her slightly-tarnished honours, she shows also that she knows how to act with moderation; and, however unlike other nations who had obtained similar advantages, England, in the very moment of victory, has shown her aversion to further conquest, and that she is only anxious to preserve her own stability and reputation. The brilliant successes of our army in Affghanistan—marching, as they did, over the bones of their murdered countrymen—reflected immortal credit upon the men who achieved them, and upon those under whose directions they were performed. (Hear, hear.) Our successes in China, and the satisfactory termination of the war in that part of the world, is a subject upon which I may congratulate your lordships. Having been forced into a war with that nation which had never before

been taught to treat foreign nations with respect, we carried our arms to the very walls of Nankin, and concluded a peace which is as honourable to us as it will be advantageous to the Chinese, and to the interests of the civilized world. It is also a matter upon which I may congratulate your lordships that her Majesty's Government has been able, with the co-operation of her allies, to procure for Syria the advantages of a just and settled Government. (Hear, hear.) It is also most satisfactory to hear that the differences between Turkey and Persia have been referred to the joint adjustment and mediation of this country and Russia, not only as holding out a hope of a speedy adjustment of these differences, but as evincing the excellent understanding that subsists between England and that great empire. My lords, I shall now advert to a most important success, which I am happy to say has been achieved, not at the price of blood, but by the good sense and judgment of a noble lord, a member of this house: I mean the adjustment of our difficulties with America. (Cheers.) When it is recollected that we sprung from the same origin, speak the same language, and view the same fundamental and firm rock of character and purpose, there is no other nation with which we should be upon the same terms of amity and friendly alliance. (Cheers.) In connexion with most of your lordships, I look upon America as a part of ourselves, as a nation which cannot but progress in our glorious and successful career in the same ways as we should take a pride in their greatness. I trust, my lords, that at this solemn but beginning of a new century and intimacy between the two countries than has hitherto subsisted. I do not think, my lords, that the occasion of the presentation of an address in answer to her Majesty's gracious speech is the fit arena for the introduction of party politics, and I have, therefore, abstained from anything likely to provoke political contention. I am well aware that there is not one of your lordships who does not feel the same ardour in the welfare of the country, and who does not feel duly humbled in full humble allegiance as myself. There is not one of your lordships who is not equally rejoiced with myself to see the dominion of England more firmly established, and peace reigning over the world, and who does not equally desire the revival of trade and the establishment of our naval prosperity. These are not party triumphs, and these are the subjects referred to in the address to which I now ask the unanimous assent of your lordships, and shall not detain you further than to express my concurrence in its details and to second its adoption. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, although he was ready to acquiesce in the speech which her Majesty had been advised to deliver, as being framed for the purpose of preventing any difference of opinion with regard to the address in answer, and although he thought it had been judiciously framed, and although he was bound to add in at the noble mover and seconder of the address had adhered to the spirit of the speech in their speech, and had carefully followed it out, and although he had seen no way to be prepared with which they had resolved from the immediate topic of any controversial matter that could create a difference of opinion, yet there were topics unconnected introduced into the speech of that negative character that it was impossible, upon an occasion like the present the opening of Parliament, the first night of a session to pass them without observation or remark. In the first place, he was glad to perceive that in the speech from the throne no allusion had been made to the position of the countries. He approved of the silence and discretion observed in that respect. If they had been called upon to express anything like opinion, what the Government had involved power, as to the working of that necessity, it would have been a painful duty, with whatever success he might, to have endeavoured to persuade their lordships that the operation of the Corn-law, so far as it had gone, was such as that it would have been impossible for them to go out their opposition. (Hear, hear.) Trying that law by the test by which, if they were to have any corn-law at all, they must try it, namely, the test of its interfering with the ordinary movements of trade—applying that test to the corn-law of last year, he believed it could not be denied that there never was a period when the averages made had been so equable, that there never was a period when such a law could operate so little to the consumer, and most fairly to the interests of the growers and to the trade. (Loud cheers from both sides of the house.) He was glad, therefore, that her Majesty's ministers and the noble mover and seconder had used that discretion with regard to the corn-law. At all events, its omission from the address, and his (the Marquis of Lansdowne's) assenting thereto, left him open at any future time to move an amendment upon that measure. He would now come to the topics which had been introduced into the speech, and the most, or, at least, one of the most important was the conclusion of a treaty with the United States of America in relation to the boundary, which had no longer formed a subject of discussion. He entirely agreed in the sentiments expressed as to the effect that treaty by the noble earl opposite. He trusted it would be the harbinger of the good understanding which ought to prevail between the two countries, and he did not think it would have been wise or becoming in England to have insisted with too great strictness upon their interpretation of the treaty which had given rise to these discussions, and the result of which might have been productive of serious consequences, and which would have been most detrimental to the best interests of both countries. Wishing to speak frankly and openly on the subject, he could not but express the regret which he entertained that the large concessions which had been made had not been made the means of settling the dispute, so that no change or concession had been made to the United States so that with respect to the navigation of the St. John he did not mean to say that it was well to make that concession, nor did he say that the navigation of that river was a subject on which ought not to have been admitted in our negotiations with that country—but, seeing that such concessions had been made, he thought other important matters in difference between this country and the United States ought to have been included, instead of allowing that important matter, not as cause of war, because he trusted that nothing of the kind would ever happen as war between this country and the United States—but as cause for unfriendly feeling which might be personally productive of the state of ill-feeling which had occasioned the difference between the two countries from those points not being clearly understood. Expressing as he did his undoubted satisfaction at the conclusion of that treaty, and that his noble friend had been able to make any treaty by which one door of misunderstanding had been closed, and one cause of contention had been removed, he regretted that he could not say the same thing of the other question put an end to, than another door was opened and another matter question produced. He also regretted that the opportunity was not taken of endeavouring to settle, permanently, something with respect to the right of search, that question which lay at the bottom of the most odious and detestable traffic that ever disgraced humanity, or was ever permitted to be carried on, if not with the sanction, at least with the knowledge of the nations of Europe. Her Majesty's Ministers must admit that the important question of the right of search had at the close of one year greatly receded from its position. (Hear, hear.) He could not but regret the distinct declaration on the part of America that they would not consent to the right of search, and he lamented that no conclusion had been come to on that subject. (Hear, hear.) From the treaty with America he came to those transactions in the East which had been alluded to by the noble lords opposite, and which formed so important a part of the enemies of her Majesty's speech. He hailed with great satisfaction and sympathy the terms in which those noble lords had expressed themselves in regard to the bravery and valour displayed by our troops in the East, and displayed on the side on which great military reverses had been recently experienced. He was glad to hear the strong terms in which the noble lords expressed themselves on that subject—he meant the necessity and urgency of employing the strongest military means to assert the power, dignity, and honour of this country upon those fields on which, from the circumstances which had occurred, it had been undoubtedly most unfortunately humbled. As case he hoped he might construe the opinion of the noble lord on that subject to be authorised by her Majesty's Ministers as satisfactory, most decisively, of that to which circumstances did for a time give an opposite colour namely, that there was, that there is, even the local government of India, an indisposition to resist that country for the purpose of maintaining the authority of her Majesty, and recovering the honour and glory of our arms. That circumstances did exist to give apparent countenance to that opinion he was perfectly aware. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, however (the Duke of Wellington) He, therefore, hoped it at that delay was not accompanied with any hesitations as to our intention of recovering the honour of the country in that quarter, by the employment of those means which his noble friend, the late Governor-General of India, left at the disposal of his successor for that purpose, and which were the very means which afterwards were so successfully employed. (Hear.) He hoped, however appearance there might have been of hesitation, that no such real hesitation was ever felt, but that both the recovery of the sanctuary, prisoners, and the reoccupation, gloriously, of that country, were objects which the Government held at heart, and were determined to accomplish, by exerting every means and every power at their disposal. That, hearing from this subject he washed he might refer to another, which from circumstances connected with it, to which allusion had been made, was more or less painful, though connected with the display of the habit of the achievements of the officers and troops, and he then add, not only those of the European troops, but also of those troops whose fidelity had been tested by adverse circumstances, and who even passed the native army of India, upon the maintenance of whose high character for honour, for bravery, and for fidelity, she hold they had upon India, that position essentially rested. But he would, however, pass from that which was of a more mixed character, to all upon which it was most satisfactory to think there could be with regard to every step connected with the proceedings upon the part of all men, or nearly of most men, but one feeling of sympathy he meant the circumstances which had led to such brilliant results, in the termination of the war in the coast of China in exchange particular parts of the subject, he could not but advert to one which had been introduced, and perhaps inadvertently expressed, in the speech from the throne, and it was something which was hardly distinctly affirmed. It was stated in the speech that "the increased exertions which, by the liberality of Parliament, her Majesty's Ministers had been enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China, had been eminently successful." Now, he did not know to what acts of liberality this particular expression attached this termination of hostilities with China. Was it the income-tax, which had been introduced by her Majesty's Government, by which they were enabled to make these continued and increased exertions in China? There must have been, on the part of those who had framed the speech, an intense desire to say something favourable of the income-tax that this observation was introduced. (Laughter.) Now, I am opposite seemed to think (and he himself had had as much to do with concocting speeches as most men) that, when all the other paragraphs were made, they must get in somehow in favour of the income-tax, and the more they said, "Let us connect it with the conquest of China." Now, he heard of no talks made to bills sent up from one house to the other, but he had never had any such attack as this to a speech. But the moment it was not connected with these compacts in any respect, for, before the speech from the throne was prepared, the requisite measures for the attainment of the object had been previously taken. He must affirm, and he did so without fear of contradiction, that those means had been proposed, and had been, and were completed in the Chinese, and that they were supported by the then Government at home, and by the late Governor-General of India immediately on the advice of the measures with China. He thought it an matter of regret that that Government that, so long as there was a hope of accommodation with the Chinese by pacific means and negotiations, those means had been employed, but from the very moment the means of negotiation failed, and the transactions with the Chinese were of such a nature as to require it, the then Government took care that that particular description of force should be employed for a more extended scale of operations which had been pointed out by his noble friend, the late Governor-General of India That plan was immediately complied with by the present Government, and exactly the same number of regiments as had been named were employed, namely, four regiments of Sepoys. This was before the income-tax. The addition of one of those regiments was made. This was done independent of the liberality of Parliament which had been introduced into the speech. These were matters to which he hoped the attention of Parliament and of the Ministers also would be specially directed, in connexion with our relations with China, as affording the great commercial benefits which must result to this country. (Hear, hear.) Having said so much, he would abstain from going into the consideration of those topics which her Majesty had been advised to omit, and particularly that of the distressed state of the country. The noble marquis then eulogised the patience with which the labouring classes in most parts of the country had borne their privations, and remarked that, where disturbances had occurred, the loss of life and property was considerably less than on any similar occasion in the history of the country. He thought this circumstance ought to add to the desire they must all feel, by any sacrifice, to palliate the distresses of the people, with an full long out to the anticipations which they would be unable to fulfil. (Hear.) With these observations he would conclude, without offering any sort of opposition to the address.

The Duke of Wellington said he was in hopes the tenour of the speech which had been delivered by her Majesty's command, and of the able speeches of his two noble friends, the mover and seconder of the address, would have induced the noble marquis (the Marquis of Lansdowne), if he thought proper to make any observations at all, to abstain from that description of observation which would render it necessary for him to enter into any discussion on that occasion, or take any notice of what he had addressed to their lordships. But the noble marquis had not only attacked the speech for what it did not contain, but also on the score of severity. They had been told that her Majesty had been advised to advert to the liberality of Parliament as having enabled her forces to bring the war in China to an early and successful termination, and then that no mention was made of the income-tax, and that they could not, at least, say that the income-tax was the instance of the liberality of Parliament. He begged their lordships to remember that the common course of parliamentary proceeding (the ordinary course, he ought to say, for it was not the common course under the administration of the noble lord) was, for her Majesty's Government, when engaged in war, to come down with an estimate of the force necessary for carrying it on, of the expenses incurred, and to propose means for finding money to pay those expenses. (Hear.) True, that course was totally abandoned by noble lords opposite, when in office. (Laughter.) They carried on war all over the world with a peace establishment, and concluded, of course, that those who succeeded them would do the same. Now, that was exactly what they (the present Government) did not do. (Cheers and laughter.) The noble marquis said he was one of those who thought we ought not to have submitted to the conduct of the officers of the Emperor of China, or to become his co-tem-house officers. He begged the noble marquis to remember that he (the Duke of Wellington) was almost the single individual in that house who stated, on the motion of a noble lord near him, the real ground of complaint against the Chinese Government was its conduct towards a person employed in the service and upon setting the person of her Majesty. (Hear.) He said them and now that the war was in part and necessary war on the part of her Majesty's Government, and he said further, that, if it had been solely a war for the robbery of the opium, he thought the interests of the country and its honour was involved in that war, and that her Majesty's Government should have made every effort for carrying it on, and have come down to Parliament for assistance to bring it to a successful termination. (Hear.) He was afterwards a party to advising her Majesty on the measures necessary for these purposes, and what was it they did? They recommended her Majesty to recommend to Parliament to grant additional forces and money for carrying on the war, and not a week elapsed after they came into office before an order was sent to India to send reinforcements, and reinforcements were also sent from England, both troops and ships, who, he arrived in time for, and were engaged in, those operations which brought that war to a close. (Hear.) So far with respect to the veracity of the speech. (Hear.) But it was said that it was the same plan and the same operations as those carried on by the former Government. He begged the noble marquis's pardon. He (the Marquis of Lansdowne) seemed to forget altogether the evacuation of the island of Chusan, and the withdrawal of our ships from the northern parts of the Chinese seas, and it was thought desirable for him to remind the house that the speech delivered by her Majesty's command was wanting in veracity. (Hear, hear, hear.) Having said this much with respect to China, he would advert to another subject on which he hoped the noble marquis would have recalled topics of attention: he meant the transactions in India; but when the noble marquis attacked the Governor-General of India, on account of the orders he had issued, he must say, knowing something of India, and something of military affairs, that he stood there prepared to justify every order or movement, whether one way or the other, which had taken place under the authority of the Governor-General, from the moment he took upon himself to administer the affairs of India to the present moment. (Cheers.) The Governor-General, as soon as he took upon himself the government of India, did as much as he was enabled to do according to the state of preparation in which he found matters there at the moment. He could not but have done more. (Hear.) Every order that he gave, whether to halt or to march, was an order absolutely necessary for the safety of the troops at the time. No man that orders war, not occasioned by any act of his, but by the government which he found there upon his arrival in India. He (the Duke of Wellington) felt obliged to say thus much in defence of an absent servant of the Crown, who, he firmly believed, had done his duty by the British public. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that this topic had been touched upon by the noble marquis upon the present occasion; because, if there was anything to be found fault with in any of the transactions, it was not in what had been attributed to the conduct of the present Governor-General. Again, he was sorry that such allusion had been made by the noble marquis with respect to the negotiations which had recently been concluded with the United States. He really thought it would be much better, if he noble friend had wished to make his observations until the papers in reference to these negotiations should have been laid on the table of the house, and that their lordships should have had an opportunity of considering them, and of seeing upon what grounds all the points of the matter rested, and with what view the treaty had been concluded by his noble friend. The noble marquis seemed altogether to forget the measures of the Government, to which he himself was a party, with respect to this very question he seemed altogether to forget these, and the adoption in that Government of the award of the King of the Netherlands. A dispute arose in reference to a territory, to put an end to which it became necessary that a boundary line should be drawn. The Government of the United States insisted upon one line of boundary, and the Government of this country insisted upon another. The question was referred to an arbitrator, and he gave an award which was adopted by this country, but to which the United States would not accede. In this state of things, then, it was determined that his noble friend Lord Ashburton should proceed to the United States, with the view of effecting a new arrangement—that arrangement had been completed, and it was one which, he believed, was satisfactory in every point of view to this country, and more particularly so because it put an end to a dispute which had been of long existence between the Governments of the two countries. As he had before observed, the papers in reference to the new arrangement were not yet in the hands of their lordships, and he thought it was not fair that they should discuss the subject on the present occasion. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Lord Brougham said he was quite aware that he rose to address the house under considerable disadvantage, in following, as he did, the noble marquis, near him, and his noble friend opposite, who spoke upon subjects of all kinds which came before the house, in a manner which commanded the greatest interest and attention, and which gave to his opinions the greatest possible weight of authority; but upon this particular occasion he had to deal with a subject of which he, of all men living, might be said to know the most; and, as the highest having authority upon it, he must needs have done—as in point of fact he had done—exerted the attention of their lordships. Nevertheless, because he had left out one or two material considerations which impressed upon the public attention, and because he thought that these considerations involved interests of the high order to the dignity and peace of this country, he deemed it to be his bounden duty to trespass for a short time upon their lordships' attention while he referred to them. (Hear.) The first fifth so was the newly-ratified treaty with America, and he heartily concurred with the noble marquis and the noble duke in every sentiments which he (Lord Brougham) had in common with all parties both in and out of Parliament—(Hear—sentiments of the greatest exultation that the differences between the United States and this country had been at length put an end to. (Hear, hear, hear.) But as to the terms of the settlement, and the line of boundary which had been so much talked of to-night, and so much more or less wisely talked

of out of doors, for his own part, he must say he cared not how that line was drawn—it was a matter which was entirely indifferent to him what direction it took, let it go a few miles to the right or to the left, even let it affect the navigation of the St. John's River—they might take all, and he would give it willingly up for the establishment and maintenance of a good understanding between America and England. (Cheers.) But he was not left to this question alone in defending the treaty of his noble friend opposite. There was another and a great question which had also been a subject of controversy between the two countries for a long period: he meant that of the slave trade, and he must say that he felt not a little proud of acknowledging himself an old ally of his noble friend in establishing a good understanding between England and America on that subject. But, taking into consideration the admirable skill, the temperate firmness, and the conciliating powers of his noble friend, together with incidental circumstances connecting him with the United States, he, of all her Majesty's subjects, was the man who was best calculated to bring the negotiations in question to their present satisfactory termination -(Hear, hear, and cheers)—to a termination which not only gave to us peace, but established a cordial understanding between their Government and ours, and brought back those feelings of goodwill which for a long time had unhappily been estranged. (Hear, hear.) He now begged to call the attention of their lordships from the affairs of the West to those of the East, and to express, in common with the noble marquis and the noble duke, his gratification at the happy, some might perhaps call it the glorious, termination of the war there. He, however, was disposed to call it a happy termination, because they had been delivered from that war. No one could listen to the justification of the conduct of the Governor-General by the noble duke without feeling the importance of that opinion. It was, he thought, decisive of the question, if that question had ever been of doubtful issue. The highest living authority on military subjects had pronounced a decisive acquittal of the Governor-General, and the opinion could not fail to have a great influence all over the world. (Hear, hear.) But there were some transactions at the end of the Affghan war to which he could not but look with considerable pain—transactions which to his mind required some explanation. They might possibly be capable of explanation or extenuation -they might possibly, for aught he knew, be justifiable, and to hear that they were so would save him not a little anguish; but in reference to these late transactions the English character had been brought to the bar of public opinion all over Europe, and he blushed for the result. Great and mighty bazaars of industry—indications of peaceful prosperity—had been levelled with the ground, and their fragments scattered in the dust—great cities had been set fire to—in one instance, four in one night; and the troops had been let loose on the unoffending people, thousands of whom were hunted down like vermin. Perhaps all this might be explained and palliated, but at present he confessed that he regarded with pain, horror, and shame, those passages at the end of the war in Afghanistan. It was with great pleasure he saw that paragraph in her Majesty's speech which gave an assurance of a continued peace with foreign powers, more especially with regard to our friendly relations with that power on which hung the peace of Europe. (Hear.) He thought their lordships would forgive him for entering somewhat more into detail than he should have done but from the course the debate had taken. He thought, however, that this debate would have a salutary effect elsewhere. There existed in France a great ignorance at the present moment—he did not say among the French people in general, but among certain parts of the community, and among men of some mark in the country, which he could scarcely have believed had he not had the evidence of his own eyes and ears. That ignorance was not confined to those connected with the West Indian interest, or their hired agents in the Chamber and in the press. It existed among a class less interested in closing their eyes at the present time. He had heard these men say that we in England, by a pretended regard for the abolition of the slave trade, wanted only to claim the sovereignty of the seas; and this feeling was at the bottom of all their attempts to prevent the treaty of 1841 from being ratified, and created a disposition to abrogate the treaties of 1831 and 1833. They said that, because the Americans will not admit the right of search, the French also ought not to admit of it; that the Americans were too high-spirited, and had too much at heart the honour of the national flag, to suffer it to be disgraced by that which was called the right of search being brought into operation upon their ships; and why, they asked, should not the French, in like manner, assert the dignity of the French flag? The noble lord here adverted to his exertions, both in Parliament and out of it, from the year 1809, against the slave trade, and in defence of this very right of search, which the Americans, in 1834, offered to this country to establish mutually between them, and that a right much more stringent than that against which so many objections were now urged. It was because this country had refused to adopt some trifling alteration in the treaty then offered, that there had not existed, for the last 19 years, a solemn contract of the right of search more effectual, more stringent, than that which now formed the subject of discussion. He hoped that the French, after this, would not say that they were justified in refusing the right of search, because it was refused by the American people. Was it possible, he would ask, that any portion of the French nation should be so ignorant of their duty—so callous to every feeling of humanity—so utterly devoid of every sentiment of justice—so utterly irrational—nay, so devoid of common sense, as, at this time of day, towards the middle of the nineteenth century, to hold up their hands in defence of the African slave trade? No! there was no such feeling in France. Perhaps there might be a few individuals about such ports as Nantes who would defend the slave trade; but, throughout the length and breadth of France, the whole mass of the population were determinedly opposed to everything like the slave trade. The noble lord then adverted, at considerable length, to the aspersions cast upon the conduct of M. Lesseps, the French consul at Barcelona, during the late revolt in that city, to shew that ignorance on topics of great interest was not confined to France; and that in England, too, misrepresentations were circulated by interested individuals upon such matters. The noble lord went on to say that whatever names might be given to the discontent now felt and expressed in France, with respect to England, whether those names were "right of search," "Portendic," &c., that which was at the bottom of all was the treaty concluded on the 6th of July, 1840, by Lord Palmerston. (Hear, hear.) He had no hesitation in saying (so much he would admit to French partisans), that the dearest and most important interests of this country were intimately connected with the maintenance of peace between this country and France. He regarded the peace of Europe as summed up in one word—peace with France. When he admired the gallantry of the troops of one country, the wisdom of her councils, and the successes of her military and naval forces, he regarded that famous nation (France) with no less admiration, and he held it, as much as England, to be the land of a gallant soldiery, of profound statesmen, of illustrious philosophers, whose history, military as well as civil, in all times, modern as well as of old, had reached a character of the most brilliant lustre. I hold (continued the noble and learned lord) the olive branch in my hand between the two countries, admiring and loving both almost equally; and I will not allow the hope of peace to be torn from me while a leaf, or tendril, or fibre of its composition remains together. My belief is, that it only requires a little temper—a little conciliation—fair dealing, and open and manly conduct on the part of the eminent leaders of parties in both countries to reclaim the people from the unhappy bias already given, from which they are every day recovering, and from which they will be fully and entirely reclaimed by a continuance of peace. (Hear, hear.) I make no apology for stating to your lordships my opinions upon this subject, knowing, as I do, its paramount importance, and that I speak the sense of Parliament and of the country; and having the satisfaction of knowing also that words spoken may not be without their use. The noble and learned lord then sat down amidst loud cheers.

The Earl of Auckland said he felt that that was not the fitting opportunity of entering upon the question of the affairs of India, as it was a matter which he could wish to enter upon fully, inasmuch as it was personal to himself. He should prefer to have the subject discussed on a separate day, and he would, therefore, say as few sentences as possible on that occasion, and even those he would venture on only because his silence might be taken to be acquiescence in what had fallen in the course of that debate. (Hear, hear.) He felt the disadvantage of addressing their lordships after two such speeches as those of the noble and learned lord who had just sat down, and of the noble and gallant duke. (Hear, and cheers.) He felt sure, however, that the noble duke himself would not so far rest upon his own authority as to say his word alone was sufficient for condemnation. With respect to the Affghan war, it had been entered upon as essential to the safety of our Indian possessions. He believed he saw a danger approaching the confines of India, which, if not averted, would have left that empire without power or stability. Under such circumstances, he felt great anxiety and hesitation as to the proper course to be pursued; but, in the end, he felt, in just anticipation of what he believed to be the wishes and views of those to whom he was bound to defer, both in the India House and the Government at home, that he should hesitate no longer, and he accordingly determined upon war. The result was to repel the danger which was now no longer formidable, only because it was not decisively at the time. (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.) He shared in the sentiments expressed by the noble and learned lord respecting the excesses which were committed by the retiring troops, but he could not share in the mitigated view which he took of the cruelty and treachery of the Affghans. He was glad at the result of the recent expedition to punish those cruelties, and he was glad that the return of the captives had been effected; but he must say, with regard to what had fallen from the noble duke, that he would be glad if all the orders of the Governor-General of India might be found deserving of the high character which he had given them. He did not wish to attack the present Governor-General, nor to detract from his merits. (Hear, hear.) Nothing, in his opinion, could be more unseemly than a recent Governor of India and his successor bandying against each other terms of depreciation and disparagement. (Loud cheers.) He should not, therefore, follow the example set him by the other side of the house. The noble duke, however, had charged him with an omission of which he was himself wholly unconscious. Indeed, if he had even laboured more arduously at one time than at another, it was when leaving India in order that all possible means might be left at the disposal of his successor, and that every man might be made available who could be spared from any part of the territory. The great difficulty was, that of providing carriage cattle. The divisions which had marched in January and in February were provided with cattle for a distance of 400 miles, but the great difficulty arose in Peshawur, owing to the desertion of the camel-drivers, and it was only after General Pollock had restored the spirit of the army and had conciliated our allies, and this gave something like security, that the difficulty was at length overcome. The omission, therefore, was not attributable to him; and if the Governor-General, on his arrival, found himself destitute of means, it was to be altogether attributed to the force of circumstances. He would say no more on the subject of Affghanistan, but would turn to China. The noble earl now entered into a narrative of the expeditions to China in order to shew that he had given directions to have done that which had subsequently been carried out by the present Governor-General, and contended that although the present Government had used the greatest vigour in carrying out the plans already in operation, yet that they would have been with equal energy if no change of government had taken place.

Lord Colchester defended the conduct of the Governor-General of India, and, with respect to the acts of the retiring army, he said he had reason to believe that the instructions were confined to the destruction of buildings used as fortifications and such other purposes, and that directions were given to do nothing to impeach the humanity of the army. With respect to the proclamations of his noble relative, he should on a future day be prepared to defend him. When he arrived in India he found a beaten army—one division wholly destroyed—a deficient revenue, and all public works suspended. Not only were military operations successfully carried to a close, but the public works were resumed, and the revenue was rapidly improving. He contended that the troops ought to have been sent out to China in the month of May, 1841, and by not being so sent there had been a useless waste of blood and treasure. He had drawn their attention to these points because he thought noble lords seemed to wish to take to themselves a credit they were not entitled to.

The Marquis of Clanricarde hoped that the papers would be laid before the house with as little delay as possible, as the wars in India and China, to which they referred, might both be considered concluded. With respect to the right of search, it could not be kept out of view that our concession to America had had a great effect on France. He feared that a question of great importance to humanity had rather retrograded in consequence of that treaty. Other opportunities would be shortly offered for the discussion of the distress of the country and its proper remedy.

The Duke of Wellington said the papers referring to the Chinese and Affghan wars should be laid on the table forthwith.

The Earl of Minto gave some explanations as to the delay in the sending the vessels intended to join the Chinese expedition.

After a few words from Lord Colchester,

Lord Ashburton said he should not have troubled the house with any observations on the treaty he had concluded, had it not been for the frequent allusions that had been made to it during the debate. In a debate of this description, where various questions came before them, each of sufficient importance to justify a night's debate, if this question were also mixed up with it it would be very imperfectly discussed. But when it came properly before the house, he had no doubt of being able to justify himself for the course he had adopted. With respect to the right of search, it had not occupied any place in the negotiations. It was the right of visit only that was discussed. Lord Palmerston had declared himself ready to accede to terms much less advantageous; and though this was no justification of the terms, if they were bad ones, still it took away the ground of complaint from noble lords on the opposite side. He concluded by declaring that the good understanding between this country and America continued uninterrupted, and that at no period of their mutual history had a better understanding prevailed between them.

After a few words from Lords Broughan, Haddington, and Minto, in explanation of former statements,

Earl Stanhope rose and said, from the length which the debate had extended, and from the probability that he should have many opportunities of bringing the subject before the house, he begged to withdraw the amendment which he had intended to move. He, however, gave notice, that, on Thursday next, he should move the following resolution—"That this house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of taking into its most serious consideration the present condition of the productive classes of the United Kingdom, with a view to provide the means of their profitable employment."

The Bishop of Exeter briefly addressed the house on the necessity of taking the opportunity of the present peace with China to provide such means of religious instruction in that country as should prove us to be a nation of Christians.

The address, as moved, was then adopted, and the house adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The house met, according to the adjournment, at a quarter before four, at which hour the Speaker took the chair.

The following new members were sworn at the table, and took their seats, having been elected during the recess:—Lord Clive; Mr. J. Emerson Tennent, for Belfast; Mr. David Ross, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Wortley.

The Speaker said he had to acquaint the house that the two sureties, of £500 each, entered into for the prosecution of the petition complaining of an undue return for the town of Nottingham, were unobjectionable.

New writs were ordered to be issued for the following places:—Cardigan, Carmarthen, Bute; for the University of Dublin, in place of Sergeant Jackson, nominated to be one of her Majesty's Puisne Judges in Ireland; for Colcraine, in place of E. Litton, Esq., who has accepted the office of a Master in Chancery in Ireland; for Rodmin, in the place of the Hon. Major Vivian, called to the upper house by the title of Lord Vivian; for the county of Monaghan, in the place of the Hon. H. R. Westenra, now Lord Rossmore, by the death of his father; for the county of Cavan, in the place of Colonel Clements, deceased.

Colonel Rushbrooke moved that a new writ do issue for the borough of Sudbury.

Mr. T. Duncombe said there was a general understanding that no new writs should be issued for boroughs, in the same position as Sudbury, without notice having been given of the intention to move them. He hoped therefore the hon. gentleman would not now persist in his motion for the new writ.

Colonel Rushbrooke consented to follow the course suggested by the hon. member for Finsbury, and gave notice that he would move for the new writ on this day week.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Sir T. Fremantle gave notice, on behalf of the Judge Advocate, that he would, on Thursday, the 9th of February, move for leave to bring in a bill relative to the administration of ecclesiastical justice in England and Wales.

Sir T. Fremantle gave notice, on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he would, on the 13th of February, move for leave to bring in a bill relative to frauds in Exchequer bills.

Sir T. Fremantle gave notice, on behalf of the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, that he would, on the 14th of February, move a vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the Chinese war.

Sir Thomas Fremantle gave notice, on behalf of the right honourable baronet the First Lord of the Treasury, that he would, on the 16th of February, move a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, and to the officers and men employed in the military operations to the west of the Indus.

Mr. Wallace gave notice that he would, on the 7th of February, move for a select committee to inquire into the state of the late distress in Paisley; also for a return of the money collected under the Queen's letter, and the mode in which it was disposed.

Mr. Wallace gave notice that he would, on the 14th of February, call the attention of the house to the general distress of the country.

Mr. French gave notice that he would, on the 7th of February, move for leave to bring in a bill for the extension of medical charities in Ireland.

Mr. S. O'Brien gave notice that he would, on Thursday, the 16th of February, move for a select committee to inquire into the mode in which the poor-laws had been carried into operation in Ireland.

Mr. Williams gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move for a return of all persons who received public money to the amount of 1000*l.* a-year, between the 5th of January, 1842, and 5th of January, 1843. The honourable gentleman also gave notice that he would, on the same day, move for an account of the recommendation of the commissioners appointed in 1831, to inquire into the mode of receiving public money, and of keeping the public accounts.

Captain Polhill gave notice that he would move for a copy of the correspondence which had taken place between the Secretary of State and the magistrates of Dover, respecting the treatment of Mr. Fitzjames.

Mr. Mackinnon gave notice that he would, on the 14th of February, bring in a bill for the improvement of towns.

Sir Valentine Blake gave notice that he would, on the 16th of February, move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the administering of oaths. The hon. gentleman also gave notice that he would call the attention of the house to the mode in which the business of Parliament was conducted, and would move to have it transacted in a manner more consistent with the convenience of members than the present mode of conducting it.

Lord Ashley gave notice that he would, on the 16th of February, move that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to take into her serious consideration the best means of diffusing a moral and religious education among the working classes.

Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice that he would, on Thursday, move for a select committee to inquire into the administration of justice by magistrates during the late disturbances in the manufacturing districts. The hon. member also gave notice that he would, on the same day, move for an inquiry into the mode in which Lord Abinger discharged his duties as a judge during the special commission.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he would, on the 16th February, move for a committee to inquire into the policy which led to the war in Affghanistan.

Mr. Ewart gave notice that he would, on Thursday, the 16th, move for an address to the Crown respecting education.

Dr. Bowring gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move for a copy of the charter granted to the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. The hon. member also gave notice that he would renew a motion which he had made on two occasions for the correspondence respecting quarantine.

Mr. Hume gave notice, that, unless her Majesty's ministers stated their intention of affording the information, he would move for a return of the several articles and imports the duty on which had fallen off more than £10 in the year, ending the 5th January,

1843, as compared with the receipt for similar articles in 1842, distinguishing those articles on which the duty was altered last session; and that he would also move for a similar return in reference to articles of excise.

Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he should, on Thursday, the 9th of February, move for a return of the wheat imported into Canada, and from thence re-imported into this country, for a certain period.

THE ADDRESS.

The mover and seconder of the address having entered the house and taken their seats,

The Speaker proceeded to read the speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners on Thursday, at the conclusion of which,

Lord Courtenay then rose and said: Mr. Speaker, in rising to propose to this house the adoption of an humble address in answer to the most gracious speech of her Majesty just read, I feel that I am not preferring any unreasonable request when I entreat for myself that kind and indulgent hearing which, under similar circumstances, this house has been accustomed to bestow. (Hear.) Whilst the magnitude and variety of the topics adverted to in her Majesty's speech are such as to place under no ordinary difficulties the mover of the address—(Hear, hear),—I yet feel, Sir, with unqualified confidence that these are topics upon which there can be but a unanimous concurrence. (Hear.) I feel, Sir, that in the announcements which her Majesty's speech makes there are many to which we all will be prompt and anxious to manifest our concurrence. (Hear, hear.) I feel that we all hear with equal satisfaction that announcement with which, for many years past, the speeches from the throne to Parliament have commenced: I mean, Sir, the gratifying announcement that the Sovereign of this country continues to receive firm assurances of friendly regard from all foreign powers. (Hear, hear, hear.) These, Sir, are assurances from which I trust we may augur a long continuance of that peace with which it has pleased Providence so long to bless the nations of Europe. But there is one announcement to which I feel particular pleasure in calling upon this house to respond: I mean that part of the speech in which her Majesty informs us that a treaty has been concluded upon a satisfactory basis with the United States of America. (Hear, hear.) I am sure, Sir, that, however great are the evils of war, every one in this house will agree with me that they are not merely to be measured by the loss of blood and the waste of treasure, but that there is a still greater evil in the disruption of those ties which ought to bind the families of mankind together. (Hear.) Those evils would be tenfold, if such should happen between us and that kindred community which has sprung up under our auspices. (Hear.) We are bound to that community by the kindred of blood, by the similarity of laws, and the identity of our language and our religion. (Hear, hear.) It is, therefore, Sir, with unhesitating confidence I call upon the house to express its satisfaction upon the adjustment of those differences which had for some time existed. (Hear, hear.) Let me turn now, Sir, to another announcement which her Majesty has graciously made respecting the triumphant close of the war in Affghanistan—a war which was carried on under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty—in a country of a peculiar character, and amidst foes of unknown numbers, of untried courage, of strange discipline, and unparalleled ferocity. That extraordinary war has now been brought to a triumphant close by the constancy and valour of our troops, to which, I trust, we shall be the first to offer the just meed of applause. (Hear, hear, hear.) It were idle—it were unnecessary—now to dwell upon the reverses of a former campaign. But, Sir, I cannot speak upon this subject without inviting the house to call to recollection the many instances of individual valour and power of endurance which were manifested by our troops, both European and native—instances which make us feel the greater satisfaction that that courage was not exhibited in vain, and that that suffering was not unattended with good results; for it leads us to reflect with increased satisfaction that British honour has been vindicated, and that the superiority of British arms has been established on the scenes of former reverses. We may turn with feelings of perhaps a less mixed character to another topic suggested by her Majesty's speech: I mean our relations with China, and I am sure that, with equal satisfaction, we shall learn that a treaty has been concluded with China, resulting from the superiority of our naval and military forces, and founded upon terms which her Majesty has proposed. We may, I trust, look forward to this as the commencement of a permanent and salutary intercourse between this country and that mighty and extensive land. There is not a gentleman that I am now addressing who does not feel that if ever there was a time when the prospect of new markets for our manufactures was essential, this is now that period. (Cheers from the Opposition.) Sir, we are informed by her Majesty's speech of a fact, alas! of which the experience of most hon. gentlemen whom I now address has made them aware—that considerable bodies, masses of our manufacturing population, have been suffering for some time under a state of distress occasioned by the depression of the markets of some departments of our manufacturing industry. Sir, we must learn with great regret, as evidence of that fact, the inability of a large portion of our manufacturing population to purchase those articles of comfort, or even of necessity, which under more prosperous circumstances they had been accustomed to; but this inability is one of the causes to which we are to trace the diminution in the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue which is announced to us in her Majesty's speech. That that diminution may be, and is, justly attributable also to other causes—to causes which may be, and it is hoped will be, temporary in their nature, and which cannot but have been present to the minds of those who originated and carried the great financial changes of last year—I mean to the reduction in the duties upon imports—is no doubt a matter which it is satisfactory and gratifying to believe. But, Sir, at the same time, the fact remains—a fact which is brought before us in this the very first stage of our proceedings—that large bodies of our manufacturing population are in a state of distress and depression. Sir, it is with no language of cold and ordinary condolence and pity that I now take this opportunity of saying what has been so often said upon that subject. We cannot but sympathise deeply with the way in which, I will say not only the manufacturing, but the agricultural portion of this community have often borne distress and privations, submitting to them with a fortitude and resignation deserving of a better fate. Such a circumstance renders their distresses still more entitled to the calm consideration of an English and Christian legislature. This state of things of an Of the remedies for this state of things this is neither the fitting time, nor am I a person qualified to speak; but, Sir, this much I may be permitted to say, that while I look forward with hope to the result which will follow from the continued operation of the commercial and financial changes of last year, and to the prevalence, the gradual prevalence, in foreign countries of sounder principles of international policy—(Hear, hear)—while I look forward to those considerations, I must be permitted also to say that any remedy for the national distress which legislation can supply is to be found, not in any crude and hasty measures, not in attempts to exalt and magnify the importance of our interests above others.—("Hear, hear," from the Opposition benches, re-echoed by the members on the Ministerial side) it is not to be found, I say, in endeavours to magnify any one in trust above others, but in a calm and dispassionate consideration of all the intcrests of the community—(Cheers from both sides of the house)—while we weigh justly and duly the importance of each in the social scale of our country, attaching and assigning to each its due share among the elements of our national greatness; and while we take into account all the compound evils of this great community, arising not only from circumstances of such peculiar circumstances, and to such peculiar bands as may result from a complicated and artificial state of society. It is for the Ministers, in the conduct of her Majesty's Ministers, the operation of such principles of legislation that, however unwilling I was to obtrude myself upon the notice of the house, I think it my duty, in acceding to the proposal made to me, not to shrink from the public expression, as the representative of a large and important constituency, of the general confidence which I entertain in her Majesty's present advisers. In the great financial measures of last year the country recognised a great scheme, not to be judged of in its individual parts, or in its temporary operation, but to be looked at upon the whole and in a spirit of candour. (Hear, hear.) I believe that if her Majesty's Ministers continue to act with a similar union of boldness, prudence, and caution; if, in the measures which may hereafter be propounded, an anxiety for the general welfare be exhibited in junction with a due regard to the various interests of the country; if they show themselves ready and anxious to maintain peace at the risk of everything but national honour; to promote economy at the hazard of everything except the efficiency of the public service; introduce change where change may be improvement, but to repudiate and reject it where it is nothing but innovation; I believe, Sir, if her Majesty's Ministers continue to act upon these principles, they will also continue to receive, as in my judgment they will continue to deserve, the confidence of a large portion of the country. (Cheers.) Sir, it is with these views and these feelings that I have come forward on this occasion to propose the address in answer to her Majesty's gracious speech; and I have only before I proceed to read the address which I shall submit, to express my grateful acknowledgments to the house for the kind forbearance which they have manifested. (Cheers.) The noble lord then moved the address, which was, as usual, an echo of her Majesty's speech.

Mr. W. P. S. Milnes said: In rising to second the address, which has just been so ably proposed by the noble lord, in answer to her Majesty's most gracious speech, I trust I shall be allowed that indulgence which I know this house is ever ready to extend to a young member making his first address. It is with no ordinary feelings of embarrassment that I undertake the task for which I have found it necessary to ask the favourable consideration of the house, and I trust that, in the few remarks which it will be incumbent on me to make, I shall make use of no expression calculated to disturb that spirit of harmony and unanimity which it is so desirable should prevail on the present occasion. (Hear.) I shall endeavour, Sir, to confine my remarks to as short a space as will be consistent with the importance of the topics on which it will be necessary for me to dilate. It is with feelings of peculiar pride and satisfaction that I advert to the glorious termination of the campaign in Affghanistan. I believe that on few occasions in the history of that country have victories so important to the security and stability of our Indian empire been achieved. I conceive that it is a matter of congratulation that her Majesty's army should have so nobly triumphed over every difficulty, and should have so gloriously recovered the laurels which previous events had torn from their brows; that, notwithstanding the severity of the climate, and the almost insurmountable nature of the mountain passes, they had, by the skilful guidance of their commanders, rescued the prisoners from captivity, and exemplified the maxim—that England leaves no insult unavenged, that her faith is inviolable when once pledged, that her punishment of the guilty is instant and certain, and that, while she strikes terror into the hearts of her enemies, she is at all times ready, even in the midst of success, to listen to the dictates of humanity and reason. The next topic to which I shall advert is the successful issue of our operations in China, which is not only a subject of importance to England, but to the whole world. I think this, coupled with the brilliant success of our arms in India, will be the distinguishing feature of her Majesty's reign, as this nation may be the means of opening a country which has been hitherto unknown to Europe, and of introducing into it the inestimable blessings of the Christian religion. (Hear, hear.) As a young member, I will not discuss the line of policy pursued by the late Administration, but I trust I am not too bold in expressing my approval of the energy which the present Administration has shown in bringing the war in China to a triumphant close. They displayed an exertion of force adequate to the dignity and importance of the undertaking which sustained the glory of the British arms. I can scarcely calculate the advantage to be derived from the ratification of the treaty of commerce with China, or form any opinion of the amount of trade likely to be carried on with that country; but, Sir, if the relations which we hear of that country be true—if the population be so numerous as it is supposed, and if the prejudices of Asia permit a more enlightened system of policy with Europe—I do not think any treaty could be of more importance, or more calculated to benefit trade and commerce. (Hear.) I congratulate the house that the long-pending boundary question between this country and America has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the talents of the noble lord to whom the conducting of that question had been confided. I cannot but think that the maintenance of peace between the two countries is of much more importance than a portion of disputed territory. That question, which had been contested for fifty years, is now finally settled, and I believe it is for the interests of civilization that a dangerous and expensive war has been avoided. (Hear.) I think this house will concur with me in regretting the disturbances which took place last autumn in the manufacturing districts. I rejoice that these disturbances have been suppressed by the energy of the civil authority without any great display of military force, or without the assistance of a fresh law. I regret that these disturbances have arisen; but, notwithstanding the pressure in trade, I think the spirit of insurrection is to be attributed to the means and to the topics made use of by demagogues to excite their passions. (Cheers.) I trust that the news from the East and the new treaty with Russia will contribute to relieve our commerce, and that the measures which have been adopted last session will promote commerce, and at the same time help to equalize the expenditure and revenue of the country. It will require more decisive measures to restore public credit, and to develop the resources of the country. The deficiency in the revenue has continued, which, I believe, is to be attributed to the deficient harvest of 1841. (Hear, hear.) But, I trust, the amount of revenue from the property and income tax may counterbalance this deficiency, and that next year the revenue will so far revive that this tax may be done away with. (Hear.) Notwithstanding the efforts that have been used, panic after panic succeeded among the agriculturists. They had been called on to bear unusual burdens, but, if they contribute to relieve other branches of industry, I believe they will be borne cheerfully. (Hear, hear.) I think the house has heard with pleasure of her Majesty's visit to Scotland. (Hear, hear.) The characteristic hospitality of Scotland and their abundant loyalty marked throughout the progress of her Majesty. (Cheers.) The recollection of her Majesty's late visit will be cherished in the hearts of her Scottish subjects, and will create an effect that will long survive. I have endeavoured, in a few words, to bring forward the topics introduced in the speech from the throne, and I hope the house will unanimously agree to the address, which, if adopted without any dissent, will prove the more gratifying to her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, I beg to thank the house for the kindness it has extended to me. (Loud cheers.)

The address was then read by the Speaker. The question having been put,

Mr. C. Wood said he had no doubt that the noble lord in no degree miscalculated the feelings of that house when he gave expression to the satisfaction which every one must feel at the announcement contained in her Majesty's speech of the termination of those hostilities in which this country had been engaged in two quarters, and of the improved prospect of peace, arising from the termination of differences with the United States. With respect to the termination of hostilities with China, he apprehended that no feeling but one of satisfaction could prevail. However confidently we might rely upon the skill and valour of our troops, no one could contemplate without anxiety the continuance of hostilities at such a distance from this country with a population so large, in a country of which we knew so little; still less could any one contemplate, without feelings of the greatest regret, the indiscriminate slaughter of a brave though barbarous people. (Hear, hear.) It had been the result of that war—a result which seldom attended such operations—that every object for which it was undertaken had been effected. Reparation had been made for the insult and heavy hardships heaped upon British residents; compensation had been made to our merchants for the losses which they had sustained, indemnity had been obtained for the expenses of the war, and he thought the noble lord was justified in anticipating that a treaty might be made for our commerce with China of the most beneficial nature to this country; but, China herself, to what calamities would she be subject, from the effects of intolerance, of ambition, and of religion. (Loud cheers.) With respect to the satisfaction which the noble lord had expressed at the triumphant issue of the operations in Affghanistan, he (Mr. Wood) apprehended there would be no difference of opinion in that house. (Hear.) There could be no difference of opinion as to the advance upon Cabul, and the vindication of the honour of our troops. (Hear, hear). But the house was not called upon on this occasion to express any opinion whatever as to the general policy upon which these operations were conducted; because already two notices of motion had been given, by the hon. member for Bath, and the Right Hon. the First Lord of the Treasury, which would afford opportunity enough to discuss that question. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that, before these motions came on, her Majesty's Ministers would be able to lay before the house the information necessary to form a correct judgment of those operations. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the information which Ministers already possessed would enable them to contradict the reports which had been circulated, of excesses committed by our troops—excesses revolting to every man of common humanity—excesses said to have been committed by our troops upon the unarmed inhabitants of cities of which we had for some time been in peaceable possession. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that Ministers would be able to inform the house that we had not left in the countries beyond the Indus a justly exasperated population. With respect to the treaty with the United States of America, that was a subject upon which the house would look to the Government for explanation, which he was sure the Government would be most anxious to give. (Hear, hear.) He, for one, was ready to admit that, in adjusting our differences with that country, no importance should be attached to a few square miles of disputed territory, more or less. I confess it appears to me, upon the authority of a document, of the authenticity of which there can be no doubt, that all these questions are not so satisfactorily settled as we might at first have been led to believe. The subject upon which I now wish to have an explanation from her Majesty's Government refers to the question of what is commonly called the right of visit. I apprehend that, of all the questions likely to agitate the public mind in the United States, there is not one more calculated to lead to angry feeling than that of the right of visit, and, as there has been some confusion between what is called the right of visit and the right of search, I shall take the liberty of stating my view of each as distinctly as I can. I apprehend that the right of visit claimed by this country to be the right of our cruisers to ascertain whether a merchant vessel is justly entitled to the protection of the flag which she may happen to have hoisted on the vessel, being at the time in such a condition as to render her liable to suspicion—first, that she is not entitled to the protection of that flag; and next, that, if she be not entitled to that protection, that is, either under the law of nations, or by the right of treaties, subject to the suspicion and control of other powers. That was the claim put forward by Lord Aberdeen in his communication with the Envoy of the United States, and supported by arguments which I am sure it is unnecessary to repeat in a British House of Commons. (Hear.) It is enough to say that if this right is not to be exercised any vessel may sail unquestioned and unintercepted through the squadron of cruisers we possess, full of slaves. (Hear, hear.) It is enough to say that the most atrocious buccaneer or pirate might sail unquestioned through the fleets of all the maritime powers in the world if the right in question were denied. But this right is not only denied by the United States, but it is also stated in the documents to which I have referred that it has been given up by this country. He was aware that the instructions to be given to our cruisers were under the directions of Dr. Lushington and Captain Denman—men whose names were a security for the able and effectual discharge of the duty they had undertaken; but he (Mr. C. Wood) hoped that in the new instructions the spirit of the old instructions would be adhered to. He was sure the answer of the Government upon the point would be satisfactory to that house. (Hear.) He could not, however, help saying, that the present state of the question suggested a doubt as to the final settlement of our differences with the United States. But, speaking generally, with regard to our foreign affairs, he was sure the house would receive with satisfaction the statements contained in the speech from the throne, and would join in its congratulations. He confessed, however, that he derived but little satisfaction from the expressions in the speech relative to our internal policy. (Hear, hear.) The house would, no doubt, participate with her Majesty in the sympathy which she expressed for the sufferings of her people. But surely those sufferings were of a nature to call for something more than sympathy. (Hear, hear.) He did expect to find in her Majesty's speech—he did not say the precise nature of the remedies which the Government was about to propose—but he did expect to find in it some indications at least of the measures they intended to bring forward for the purpose of removing that depression of our trade, which had now lasted too long. (Hear.) And when he remembered the censure of which the late Government was the object for introducing great measures which they had not announced in the speech from the throne, he could not help thinking that no such measures were now in contemplation. The hon. gentleman who seconded the address had told them of some symptoms of reviving trade; but no one could be so sanguine as to believe that any great improvement had of late taken place in the condition of our people. (Hear,

year.) In order to restore the vigour of commerce, they had been promised that measures should be brought forward that would considerably alleviate the distress. (Hear, hear.) No one could doubt what those measures ought to be, namely, measures that would increase the demand for labour, stimulate trade, and improve the condition of the people. At the conclusion of the speech from the throne at the end of last session, such measures were promised; and he must confess that it was with feelings of the greatest disappointment that he found in her Majesty's speech at the opening of the present session no indication that that promise was to be followed up. With many articles of manufacturing industry and consumption the Government had notattempted to deal; he had hoped to see something done with respect to sugar and corn, but the speech was entirely silent on that point. He knew not that in any article affecting the consumption of food the price had been reduced by the Legislature of last session. (Hear,) Fortunately for the population of this country, the price of wheat was low during the last autumn, but he confessed he did not see how that could any way result from the measure of the right hon. gentleman. He thought the panic and alarm which had existed amongst the agriculturists were the most unfounded panic and alarm, as far at least as the measures of the right honourable gentleman were concerned, that could possibly prevail. For three months after the bill of the right honourable gentleman for regulating the price of wheat passed into a law the price was only three shillings lower, on the average, than when the old law was in operation. It was true that, under the operation of the sliding scale, it all came in at the time of the harvest; but he did not believe that one grain more or one grain less came in in consequence of the change. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) It came in at a different time; it came in paying a different rate of duty; but, so far as the produce and the consumer were concerned, he believed the new law was altogether a dead letter. Whatever might be the principle upon which future corn-laws should be based be it protection, be it revenue, or be it a duty for registration only—it must be acceded by all that it was desirable to get rid of the uncertainty which now existed (Hear.) He believed that the reduction in the price of agricultural produce was to be attributed entirely to the want of demand. (Hear, hear.) Allusion was made in the speech of her Majesty to the deficiency in the revenue. He believed that they were then to a considerable extent suffering the penalty of rejecting, in 1841, the measures which were then proposed by the late Government. (Laughter from the Ministerial benches.) That those measures were sound in principle he believed no member of her Majesty's Government would deny, after the deductions which they made last year, whatever might be the opinion of their supporters. It was impossible to deny those measures were calculated to create a demand for our manufactures abroad, and thereby to improve the condition of our manufacturing population. They were told at the time when these measures were proposed, that all that was necessary was a change of Government; as though, when hon. gentlemen opposite were placed in office, money would be sure to flow into the treasury. He apprehended that the result was far from bearing out such an opinion; that at that time the deficiency was greater than it had ever been. (Hear, hear.) Up to the 10th of October the estimated deficiency was two millions and a half. Had it been diminished in the last quarter? (Hear, hear.) He thought not; he thought he might say that the deficiency, up to the 5th of January, was not less than three millions and a half. He sincerely hoped that the receipts from the income-tax would be as great as had been expected by the right hon. gentleman himself, but they must double his own estimate in order to meet the deficiency. He believed the falling off in ordinary sources of income extended to everything except the Post-office. (Hear, hear.) The greatest deficiency was in the Excise, which was not touched by the measure of the right honourable gentleman, and which had usually been considered as the best test of the prosperity of the nation. If they were ever to be relieved from the burden of the income-tax, it could only be by the improvement of the ordinary sources of revenue. He could not but hope that the Government would bring forward some measures for improving the state of commerce. Even the speech of the noble lord encouraged such a hope, for he had expressed a hope that the Government would persevere, not rashly, but steadily and firmly, in the course which they had pursued during the last session. He trusted that, even before that debate was concluded, the right hon. gentleman would not leave them without some assurance that such was his intention. Such an assurance would only be in accordance with the recorded opinions of the right hon. gentleman himself, and of the Government of which he was the head; and he might depend upon it that, whatever the opposition which he might meet with from gentlemen who sat behind him, he would, at least, have the continued support of that (the Opposition) side of the house, in carrying out those measures which were best calculated to improve the condition of the manufacturing population. The condition of the people was one of which the oldest man could scarcely remember a parallel. The depression was similar to that which prevailed when Mr. Huskisson, in 1825, brought forward his measures for the relaxation of the then commercial tariff. Under that relaxation trade revived. He believed that from the application of similar remedies to the whole of our imports, and especially to the great articles of consumption, they might look with confidence to a large increase of revenue, and an improvement in the moral and social condition of the whole population. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Peel said he was happy to infer, from the general tone and tenour of the speech of the honourable gentleman, and the approbation with which that speech was received from those who generally concurred with him in opinion, that there was every prospect that they would be able to present to her Majesty an unanimous address in answer to her speech. He would not have heard the declaration of the honourable gentleman, with reference to the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government, with great satisfaction, because it appeared to him to imply cautious and almost unqualified approbation of the policy which her Majesty's Government had pursued with respect to foreign affairs. (hear, hear.) The only reservation which the honourable gentleman had made was with respect to the convention pursued to the westward of the Indus, conceiving, as he did, that, as there was a notice on the books of the house with respect to that particular subject, there would be a more fitting opportunity afforded of expressing his opinion. The hon. gentleman referred particularly to the treaty which this country had concluded with the United States. The hon. gentleman said, with respect to the differences referred to in the speech from the throne namely, those between the State of Maine and the United States—that a few miles more or less of territory was of little importance, compared with the adjustment of differences between two mighty countries, which had continued for half a century, and which were now amicably settled. He rejoiced to hear from the hon. gentleman his frank admissions in respect to the policy pursued towards the United States, as far as the question of boundary was concerned. Considering the uncertainty which prevailed as to the letter of the treaty, the ignorance of the geography of the country which prevailed at the time—considering also how impossible it was to execute the treaty, the division made giving one-half to the United States and the other half to this country, their military stations being preserved, the adjustment of the questions upon the whole being more favourable than that which was given to them on a former period, he felt confident he would be able to express satisfactorily to the house that they had acted consistently with sound feelings—consistently with the interests of the country in ratifying that convention. (Cheers.) He knew there were parties who tried to obstruct the amicable settlement of the question: there were those who blamed Mr. Webster as well as Lord Ashburton, because he had acceded from the pretensions put forward by the United States, because he saw there was no other mode of bringing that question to an amicable settlement. (Hear, hear.) He was taunted with selling his country. Here it was the Ashburton capitulation, there it was the Webster capitulation; but, God be thanked, there were sufficient moderate and good men who knew that a relinquishment of extreme pretensions on each side might be compatible with the authority of each, and that the question of dispute was nothing compared with the establishment of an amicable union between two great people of kindred origin and kindred language, and whose interests were as deeply interwoven as their origin. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It was a painful duty to him to refer to the message of the President of the United States, but he sincerely and honestly believed that it was necessary that a good understanding between the United States and this country should prevail on the subject of the right of visit. (Hear, hear.) That message did not give a good account of the nature of the negotiation which had taken place upon the subject. (Hear, hear, hear.) The right of search was a belligerent right, or, if it existed in a time of peace, it was a right given and conceded by one country to another. The right of visit was different from the right of search. The right of visit was merely a power to enable us to ascertain if a vessel, bearing the American flag, was a *bonâ fide* American vessel. If they knew that a *bonâ fide* American vessel, fitted up with American money, and commanded by an American, had on board a cargo of human beings, intended to be sold as slaves, they were bound to allow such a vessel to pass. But then this country had a right to know that such a vessel was really what she was represented to be. The principle upon which the right of visit was contended for was admirably laid down by his noble friend (Lord Aberdeen), in his despatch dated the 20th of December, 1841, the object of which was to declare that the object of the right of visit was to ascertain if the vessel with American colours was what she represented herself to be. Now, he (Sir Robert Peel) could not see, considering how America was surrounded, how her revenue or her commerce could be safe unless the right of visit were maintained. (Hear, hear.) But when he recollected that in the seas in the neighbourhood of the American coast the Government of the United States did expect vessels to submit to the right of visit, he was really astonished to see the objection urged against the right of visit claimed by this country. Such being the state of the case upon this question, it was his duty to declare, in the face of the public, his regret at that part of the President's message relating to the right of search. (Hear, hear.) The principle of this right of search not the belligerent right, but that conventional right, the object of which was to prevent the traffic in slaves—was proposed in 1824 by Mr. Rush, on the part of America, and acceded to by Mr. Huskisson. (Hear, hear.) It was now, however, his duty to declare, in the face of the House of Commons, that the Government of this country had made no concession to America, but had declared their determination to abide by the principles laid down in Lord Aberdeen's despatch, and by those principles they were determined to adhere. (Hear.) Since the President's message had appeared, the Government of this country had taken means to communicate with the Government of America on the subject, and he trusted that the result of that communication would lead to a settlement of the differences which existed respecting it. (Hear.) He did not recollect any other question in respect to the foreign policy of the country that had been touched upon by the hon. gentleman. The hon. gentleman commented upon the state of the revenue. He was ready to admit that the revenue was in anything but a satisfactory state, and, if a balance-sheet were called for, it would support the statement of the hon. gentleman on this subject in the fullest manner. But then there could be nothing more unfair than to estimate the future state of the revenue from its present appearance. He last year admitted the deficiency in the revenue, but he proposed to improve it by raising funds through a new channel. (Hear.) He proposed to remit portions of the import duties, and, out of eleven hundred articles, he did, in fact, remit the duties on 700. The reduction of these duties commenced, in some instances, in July last, and in others in October, and the taxes imposed to meet these deficiencies had not yet been collected. It was not fair, therefore, to take the present state of the revenue as a proof that hereafter it would present the same appearance. He candidly admitted that the decrease in the excise was a proof that there had been a diminution of the powers of consumption of the people. There undoubtedly was reduction in the excise, particularly in the article spirits; but that must not be deemed symptomatic of distress—much of it, he believed, was occasioned by improved habits of temperance in this country as well as in Ireland. He, however, did not seek to be too sanguine in his conclusion. There had been occasioned difficulties also by the pouring in of corn. There had been parties who anticipated an unfavourable harvest. He begged the farmers not to hold back on that account: though right in his prediction, he was not successful in his advice. The farmers did hold back. There was a favourable harvest, and hence followed an increased flowing into the markets of corn. There were great and unfavourable speculations; and he feared there always must be, when they remembered the uncertainty of seasons in this country. He, however, was not, but those who had predicted unfavourable harvests were answerable for those consequences. (Hear, hear.) He thought the reduction in the revenue under the head of the item malt was not altogether attributable to the existing distress. The return of the quantity of malt was 9,010,000 bushels. The reduction in the amount of the spirit duty was not to be taken as evidence of the distress of the country, for they might build upon it that temperance was progressing here as well as in Ireland. But the great reduction in the excise under the head of malt was partly to be attributed to the unfavourable harvest in 1841. He was not contending against the existence of distress, the prevalence of which he had already admitted, but he wished to caution the House of Commons against drawing too disheartening an inference, or taking too gloomy a view of our prospects. (Hear, hear.) At any rate, hon. gentleman opposite could not deny this, that there had been a great reduction in prices. (Hear, hear.) They said that the corn-law had nothing to do with this; that it had not checked speculation; and that, in fact, whatever benefits were enjoyed were attributable to the ample produce of the harvest. Why, he remembered that the language of hon. gentlemen opposite, in June and July, was, that the harvest would be unfavourable. They declared that they had the very best information that the harvest in 1842 would be no better than the one which preceded it. He, however, had ventured to express a different opinion, and had cautioned the holders of corn against trusting to these doctrines. They did hold back their corn, and they had to blame not him but hon. gentlemen opposite for the consequence. There must be at all times uncertainty in speculating in an article the production of which was dependent upon the season; and hon. gentlemen were fairly chargeable with the evil consequences which followed from their expressed opinions, if corn poured in at that period at which, from the uncertainty of the harvest, it was always likely to do. But certainly those parties who did keep their corn back had done so contrary to his admonition. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the excise, he would show in the article of malt the quantity which had paid duty in the last quarter of 1842 as compared with the similar quarter in 1841. In the quarter ending October, 1841, the quantity of malt from barley, the produce of the crop of that year, was 876,000 bushels. In the October quarter, 1842, the number of bushels was 804,000. For the quarter ending January, 1841, the number was 8,951,000; and for that ending January, 1843, the number was 10,561,000; showing an excess in the last quarter of 1,331,000. Now that was evidence that the consumption had increased, and gave grounds for believing that the deficiency in the excise was in a great measure to be attributed to the former unproductive harvest. The hon. gentleman had asked him what further measures he was prepared to carry out that session in reference to the commerce of the country. He (Sir R. Peel) had stated last year the general principles upon which he was prepared and determined to act—that he was ready to give as free a scope as possible to the commercial energies of the country. (Hear, hear.) Such was the principle upon which he had declared himself prepared to act, but, when he had laid that principle down, he had said that the many complicated interests at stake should be borne in mind when, in a country like this, they proposed to make large alterations in the laws which affected those interests. They had made extensive changes in the code which, at a former period, had regulated the commerce of this country. If he had been disposed to make further alterations he would have at once proposed them. He had not led the hon. gentleman to expect that he would go on year after year making changes. It would be better, as regarded the interests of commerce, to make all the changes in one year than to proceed upon a system of secret reservation with respect to further alterations. Whatever alterations took place were in accordance with those principles in the truth of which he still believed, and from none of which was he disposed to recede. (Cheers.) He had stated last year that protection had hitherto been the rule in the commercial system of this country, and said then, as he did now, that that rule, and the interests created under it, should not be lost sight of, but, in acting on those benevolent principles which influenced them, they should, in reference to the interests in question, produce results far from satisfactory. It was therefore not his intention to propose at present further extensive changes in the commercial code of this country. But wherever he did make any alteration it would be in accordance with the principle he had laid down. He, however, as he already stated, had not led the hon. gentleman to expect any further alterations this session. (Hear, hear.) He would not then enter upon a vindication of the Corn-bill. An opportunity would no doubt be hereafter afforded him of doing so by some hon. gentleman opposed to his views on that question. Experience, however, had shown him that in no one of the views he had entertained on that subject had he been mistaken. With respect to the averages it was said that the introduction of the new towns would have the effect of lowering the price by five shillings; and, consequently, raising the duty. Now, it had had no such effect. The fact was, the law had not had a sufficient trial to warrant its abrogation. The objections raised by the hon. gentleman to-night did not at all apply. When he (Sir R. Peel) introduced the income-tax he had foretold that there would be such a reduction in the price of the necessaries of life as would recompense those assessed under the income-tax to the amount of their contributions under it, and his predictions had been verified. ("No, no," from the Opposition.) The result had been such as to enable parties to equalize their remuneration for labour by the reduction in the cost of the necessaries of life. (No, no.) Well, there would be other opportunities of discussing that matter. He should now merely say that having been called on by the hon. gentleman opposite to state his intentions with respect to further commercial alterations, he thought it right to affirm that her Majesty's Government had not in contemplation any such alterations. (Loud cheers.)

Lord John Russell said, that the speech from the throne had been wisely framed to avoid any difference of opinion, or the expression of dissent, by a vote on the first night of the session. He expressed his concurrence in one topic of the address, namely, that which referred to the success of our arms in China, and the satisfactory conclusion of a treaty with the Emperor. He agreed with the hon. gentleman who seconded the address as to the energy and promptitude with which the plan of operations had been followed up by her Majesty's ministers. If there had been any insinuation against the policy or arrangements of their predecessors, he would have been prepared to vindicate that policy and those arrangements which her Majesty's ministers had adopted; but, as no such insinuation had been made, he was left on that topic nothing more to say than that he was willing to bear testimony to the promptitude and decision with which that war was drawn to an honourable conclusion. (Hear, hear.) There was one other topic, with reference to which the right hon. gentleman opposite had given notice of a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India and the army engaged in the operations to the west of the Indus. These operations undoubtedly did refer as to the military talent of General Pollock, General Nott, and General Sale. But when the right hon. gentleman moved those thanks to the Governor-General and the army, there were two topics which would have to be discussed. One was whether or not our victorious troops had stained the glory of their triumph by the spirit of revenge and retaliation. (Hear, hear.) That house would regret that they should have tarnished the brilliancy of their victories by the slaughter of inoffensive men, women, and children—by, in fact, the violation of that principle of humanity which had governed all nations in all ages. (Cheers.) The second topic related to the part which, it was rumoured, the Governor-General had taken previous to the commencement of the second series of operations in Affghanistan. The rumour was that the Governor-General had directed the retreat of the army from beyond the Indus. The rumour on that point was somewhat vague. It was not clearly understood whether or not the second advance was ordered by the Governor-General, or whether he had left it to the generals in command of the army to decide upon it. That, however, would have to be clearly understood. He presumed, therefore, information would be given by the right hon. gentleman as to the Governor-General's connection with the assembling and operations of our troops in Affghanistan; and, if that information proved satisfactory, he (Lord John Russell) would not refuse him the thanks to which he was entitled. (Hear, hear.) But even on that first day of the session he (Lord John Russell) could not help alluding to two remarkable proclamations issued by the Governor-General. The first of these contained a violent attack on the intentions and the policy of the Governor-General's predecessor. (Hear.) The noble lord who moved, and the hon. gentleman who seconded, the address spoke of introducing Christianity into China. Much as I desire to witness the introduction of Christianity into

China, I cannot approve of an attempt to do so inconsistent with the respect due to the feelings of that people—of any attempt savouring of violence. Sir, I need not say anything with respect to the original expedition to Affghanistan. Whenever it shall be discussed, I shall not fear to enter into the discussion, or shrink from any responsibility which may belong to me from the proceedings of Lord Auckland. The right hon. gentleman has answered my hon. friend with regard to another transaction, the treaty made by Lord Ashburton. I think the right hon. gentleman has somewhat exaggerated the statement of satisfaction which fell from my right hon. friend. With respect to the necessity of maintaining peace between the two countries, I am sure that there will be no difference of opinion in this house and this country. (Hear, hear.) Of Lord Ashburton's talents, of his long experience and knowledge of the disputes between this country and America, no one can doubt. But it so happened that in the year 1838, Lord Ashburton, after giving notice two days previously in the other house of Parliament, gave a very elaborate opinion with respect not only to the colonies in general, but with respect to Canada in particular. He stated that his opinion was that no wise man could expect that Canada could belong to this country more than twenty years, and that for his part, if there was any wish on the part of the Canadians for a separation from this country, he would be perfectly ready to forward that separation. Now, sir, I happen entirely to differ with that opinion. I do not believe that to be the opinion of the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, nor do I think it is the opinion of the Prime Minister. But, sir, there is another view in which this subject may be regarded, and it is a point of view which gave the people of this country so much satisfaction on hearing the conclusion of the agreement. The boundary question was not greatly studied in this country: very few people knew exactly the boundary claimed by either party, or the reasons upon which it was claimed, or the advantages likely to be derived from it by the country; but the people of this country trusted that it would cement the friendship and perpetuate peace between England and the United States. Now, in that point of view it was most desirable that, with respect to the very question on which you could have an understanding or agreement, there should be a plain and definite agreement. But has that been the case? What is the case now? You have the President of the United States making to Congress, to the people of America, and to the people of all Europe, the announcement that there is an agreement and a treaty with England which bears a certain interpretation. You have the right hon. baronet the Prime Minister of this country declaring that it bears no such interpretation. Why, sir, can we say every question is completely settled, that there is a complete understanding on all questions so long as this is the case? I think with respect to this question, as with respect to some others, that rather too much hurry was evinced to say "we have concluded a treaty with America—everything is settled," when in fact the understanding on one side is different from that entertained by the other, and there is no stability whatever with regard to the treaty. Sir, with respect to this treaty, which has been entered into by the Minister of the Crown, and which has been ratified by them, I think the House of Commons might safely abstain from giving any formal opinion on the subject. I do not think, if the honour of this country is not compromised; if the interests of the country are not placed in any imminent jeopardy, that the House of Commons is required to express any opinion on the treaty entered into by the authority of the Crown. Sir, the remainder of the speech then refers to the domestic state of the country. The subject has been fully entered into by my hon. friend near me, and as it will be discussed on several other occasions, I need not more particularly allude to it. I cannot believe, from the declarations that have been made in the recess—very strange declarations I must say—I say, I cannot believe that it is intended to maintain the corn-laws; and I observe there has been a sort of feeling that the corn-laws could not be defended in conjunction with the principles of the tariff. Important as I think the principles are on which the tariff is founded, I do not think any of the articles of the tariff are equal in point of importance to the article of corn—certainly not equal to the articles of corn and sugar taken together. (Cheers.) Sir, in allusion to the revenue, the speech from the Crown declares that when the duties laid on last year shall come into operation, the revenue will be found sufficient to provide for the expenditure. I am glad to hear upon such an authority a declaration of that nature; but I must say that the reasons which induced me last year to give my vote in every stage against the reading of the bill for the imposition of an income and property tax have been strengthened by the experience which we have had. (Hear, hear.) I beg pardon of the house for trespassing so long on its attention. (Hear, hear)—but there is one part of the speech from the throne to which I wish to allude, and it is, perhaps, the only one with respect to which I was not satisfied -I allude to that part which relates to the disturbances in the manufacturing districts. There is no doubt that there were considerable disturbances—that there were violations of the public peace; but I think that the disturbances which took place arose from the circumstance that the working people thought they were not sufficiently paid, and that the conduct of the working people in those districts were worthy of very much commendation. (Hear, hear.) If the evil was traced to laws which affected our interchange of goods with other countries, he hoped they would soon be altered. (Hear.) He hoped the character of the British people would be maintained, and that we should still be a happy and flourishing nation. (Hear.)

Sir CHARLES NAPIER rose to address the house, but the noise occasioned by members leaving prevented his observations being heard in the gallery.

Mr. WALLACE said he was altogether dissatisfied with the speech which had been read to them in the name of the Sovereign. He did not believe it was her Majesty's, but that of her advisers. (Hear, hear.) The distress—the alarming distress of the country—was treated with indifference. The people were distressed, but they acted with loyalty to the throne. It expressed no commiseration, held out no hope; and he was confident it would bring the present Government into greater disrepute than any ministry had ever before experienced. (Hear.)

Lord STANLEY said he confessed that when he recollected the compliments which the noble lord paid them on that side of the house, at the commencement of his speech, on the manner in which the topics in the speech from the throne had been selected and handled, and when he heard the noble lord proceed to address the house in the way which he did, he could not help thinking that it would have been a more fair and a more manly course (especially after the speech of his right hon. friend) for the noble lord to have abstained from introducing topics which he must have an ample opportunity of discussing on a more fitting occasion; and when it was not the intention of the noble lord to propose an amendment with regard either to the Governor-General of India, or the Government of which his right hon. friend was the head, he should have abstained from discussing the policy of the late or present Government in the general manner which he did. The motion of which his right hon. friend had given notice had not so wide a scope as the noble lord appeared to imagine. The object of it was only to thank the Indian army for the skill, and valour, and energy displayed by them in carrying to a successful termination a war which, when they came into office, bore, to say the least of it, a most unpromising aspect. (Cheers from the Ministerial side.) He would at once admit, that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government by that motion to claim for the Government—to claim for the Governor-General the merit of having mainly contributed to that great success; and the noble lord opposite would have an opportunity of denying his noble friend's claim. The house would have an opportunity of looking at these papers, which the noble lord, who expressed a desire for them, should have in the amplest detail; and after a careful perusal of those documents, and looking at the time the present Governor-General arrived in India, and the triumphant termination of the war, when the whole of the case was put before them, and that they were in a position to judge of the merits, and not on the mere partial consideration of an expression which the noble lord appeared to think was in doubtful taste, then he would not fear even the verdict of the noble lord himself, and most certainly he had no dread as to the verdict which the house and the country would return in reference to the amount of thanks to which the Indian Government was entitled. The noble lord told them that, when they withdrew from Affghanistan, they should not have left the whole country in a state of anarchy behind them; that they should have established some system or elected some sovereign to reign in security amidst the discordant elements by which he must have felt himself surrounded. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) This was the policy of the noble lord in the case of Shah Soojah, who was to reign, as it was stated, not by the power of Great Britain, but in the affections and loyalty of the people. (Cheers and laughter.) This was the circumstance which had led to all the tumult, bloodshed, and anarchy in that disturbed country, which had been fostered and encouraged by the invasion of the late Government, and which had induced the present Governor-General to withdraw within the natural limits of India. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had alluded to certain reports about excesses having been committed in India, and the soldiery having aggravated the horrors of war. Now he (Lord Stanley) could not say how far this was the case. It was, perhaps, true that the passions of the soldiers had been excited by the scenes with which they were surrounded, and the recollections of the horrors to which they were exposed, and that in this state of excitement they had committed some excesses. (Hear, hear.) He would not then enter into a discussion of the question concerning the gates of the temple which his noble friend had restored to India; but he felt bound to state that in the act of bringing back to India the memento of a former conquest, nothing could be farther from his mind than a wish to invest the proceedings with anything like a violation of religious scruples. The noble lord had also referred to the Ashburton treaty, and said that although a very good settlement had taken place, yet he thought a better might have been effected. (Hear, hear.) But if this were such an easy task, why, he would ask, had not the noble lord done so ten years ago? (Ministerial cheers.) What had the noble lord—the member for the city of London, and the other noble lord the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs, been about, that up to the period of quitting office they had never attempted to bring the matter to a favourable issue? (Hear, hear, hear.) He would not on that occasion follow the noble lord into a discussion of the position in which the question of the corn-laws now stood; but yet he could not refrain from making an observation with regard to it. First of all he stated, that the corn-law was not to be defended by her Majesty's Government during the present session, and next, he informed them that the question was to be put on such a footing as would secure it from agitation. The noble lord had also referred to the subject of the income-tax, and had stated, that, great as had been his objections to this measure last year, his subsequent experience more than realized his worst anticipations. The house would observe, that the noble lord had not considered it convenient to enter on the question of the deficiency in the revenue (which, after all, was the only reason that had induced her Majesty's Government to recommend the imposition of this tax), but had confined himself to mere attacks against the workings of the measure, which was perhaps more objectionable than any other mode of direct taxation, and instead of giving any positive authority for the statements he had made, he could only say that "he was told this by so and so, and had heard that from such and such a one," without giving the slightest authority on which the house could rely. (Oh, oh, and hear, hear.) These, he believed, were all the topics to which the noble lord had adverted; and he regretted exceedingly that he had been compelled to follow him at such length on an occasion when the discussion could not be brought to any serviceable issue—for it was now generally understood that they were about to come to a unanimous vote on the question of the address. He thanked the house for the attentive manner in which it had listened to his observations, and he hoped that their decision should be perfectly unanimous. (Cheer.)

Lord PALMERSTON thought it rather an unreasonable expectation on the part of a Minister of the Crown, that a speech, embracing so many topics of great and powerful interest, should not only be received with an unanimous vote, but also escape observation and remark. (Hear, hear.) He thought the noble lord should have refrained from expressing any dissatisfaction with the difference of opinion that had been elicited in the course of the discussion. It was quite impossible that in the course of one short night they could go into a full discussion and consideration of the various topics embraced in the speech from the throne; but, as the noble lord had expressed an anxiety for such an occurrence, he (Lord Palmerston) thought it highly probable that an opportunity would occur before long, when the noble lord might be fully gratified. ("Hear," from the Opposition.) He should not, therefore, find it necessary to follow the noble lord on the present occasion into the particular details of the Ashburton treaty, or of the other subject which he had mooted. He (Lord Palmerston) meant no disrespect to Lord Ashburton. He had the greatest respect for that noble lord's talents and high character; but, from circumstances connected with Lord Ashburton's family, his lordship was not the best fitted to carry out those negotiations. Entertaining the opinions which the noble lord did on colonial questions, and connected as he was with the country with which he was adversely to maintain the interests of this country, he was not the person that ought to have been selected for an appointment imposing on him duties which he was not likely to perform with credit to himself or advantage to his country. With respect to China, he cordially concurred in the congratulations which the address proposed to convey on the happy termination of hostilities with that country. (Hear, hear.) As to India, every man must rejoice that the operations and talents directed to the honour of the British arms had been triumphant. He doubted whether thanks were to be given to Lord Ellenborough for his successes in India. With regard to other topics, such as our relations with foreign states, he (Lord P.) certainly adverted with great satisfaction. He particularly alluded to the relations between this Government and Russia continuing to be on so amicable a footing, and to the confidence existing between the two Governments. He also looked with satisfaction on the interference of these two great powers to put a stop to the unfortunate dispute between Turkey and Persia. With regard to Syria, he must say that the peace of Europe stood in very little danger of being interrupted, when the chief question which occupied the attention of the great powers was whether the Maronites or Druses should be ruled by independent chiefs, or by indirect authority from Turkey or Russia. Last year they were told that they had left Syria in a state of anarchy—that, instead of having tranquillized that country, they only left things worse than they found them. But where is [illegible] in July, 1841, the state of affairs in Syria [illegible] to look the powers of Europe in the face, now that [illegible] Ameer of the Druses of Lebanon [illegible] regulating the internal government of that country. With regard to domestic affairs, he had hoped that in the speech from the throne clear indications would have been given of what the intentions of the Government were with regard to certain matters which excited so deep an interest in the country: he meant the trading interests generally, but particularly the trade in corn. Before sitting down he wished to know if the cruisers engaged against the slavers by the British Government were to be reduced in number by one half, as had been recently asserted in the French Chambers by Monsieur Guizot.

Sir R. PEEL regretted that the rules of the house prevented his being able to defend his noble friend, the Governor-General of India, as the subject, having been introduced in an early part of the evening, was considered as dropped, and he could not bring it on anew without a violation of the rules of the house. With respect to the questions of the noble lord, there was some mistake in the statement to which they referred.

Sir R. H. INGLIS then addressed the house, denouncing the proclamation of the Governor-General. He believed that no Mussulman governor would ever have shown so much respect for idolatry as the Governor-General had done, nor so little regard to his own true faith. (Hear, hear.) Lord Ellenborough was the last person from whom he should have expected such a proclamation to issue, as, from a previous order to the clergy of India, he appeared to have a due sense of the importance of his religious obligations.

Mr. VILLIERS would not enter into the discussion of any question of foreign policy, but he could not avoid remarking upon the utter disregard of the sufferings of the people manifested by the framers of the speech, and by those who had addressed the house in support of the Government. He could not but imagine, from the way in which the subject had been treated, but that the right hon. baronet did not really believe in the existence of the distress. He could hardly believe that such ignorance of the real state of the country could have been displayed. The right hon. baronet, in his speeches, had treated the sufferings of the people as temporary, and had given the house to understand that no remedies were contemplated. The right hon. baronet had last year admitted the truth of free-trade principles, and this year he had declared that he would not carry them out. The people considered the restrictions on commerce as the cause of their distress; and he was convinced that a total abolition of the laws regulating the importation of food would remedy it, and yet they were told that that remedy could not be resorted to them. The people would not be content with mere expression of barren sympathy for their sufferings: they demanded that something should be done to alleviate them. The honours conferred on his hon. friend the member for Stockport, by almost all the boroughs in the kingdom, showed the progress this question was making. The hon. member for Stockport was identified with the question of free trade, and he had received honours in Scotland which had been refused in many instances to men of high rank and great influence. The right hon. baronet had referred to the state of the savings' banks: the fallacy of that argument had been exposed over again, and yet the right hon. baronet continued to repeat it. The proprietary classes were protected, but the labour of the working classes was not protected. They heard, on the authority of a learned doctor of Oxford, that there were ten millions of human beings in England who did not taste wheat bread, but subsisted on oats, and rejoiced in potatoes; and yet, with such a state of things existing, they were told that the law was well. The real question was, were the people underfed or were they not, and to that question the country expected an answer from her Majesty's Government.

Lord HOWICK agreed with the hon. member for Wolverhampton in deploring that no allusion had been made to any measures to be proposed by the Government for the relief of the existing distress. He considered the state of the country required the immediate attention of Parliament, and he had determined to give notice of a motion on the subject. We ought to look our difficulties fully and fairly in the face, in order to endeavour to devise some means to overcome them. He should wish the house to come to some specific vote on the question, as he was convinced that some specific plan for its relief ought to be adopted, and that it ought not to be left merely to the operation of time. Another hon. member had, however, given notice of a motion on the same subject, and, if the question were not fully gone into on the discussion of that motion, he (Lord Howick) would call the attention of the house more specifically to the subject. (Cheers.) With regard to our foreign policy generally, he begged to express his entire concurrence in all that had fallen from his friend the member for Halifax. With reference to Indian affairs, he thought that his noble friend opposite had found fault, without sufficient reason, with the course taken by his noble friend the member for London, in animadverting on the conduct of the Governor-General during the course of the present debate. In his opinion it would be much more unfair both to the Governor-General, and the Government, to have waited until the vote of thanks should have been proposed to demand those explanations, which he hoped would be given, and thus deteriorate from that vote, the value of which was so much enhanced by unanimity. There were many parts of the conduct of the Governor-General of India which required the fullest explanation, and he must have that explanation before he could concur in any vote of thanks. (Hear.) He considered the noble lord opposite had hardly dealt fairly by his noble friend in animadverting upon what had fallen from him relative to the Governor-General's proclamation on evacuating Affghanistan. His noble friend had justly animadverted upon the tone of exultation and delight in which the Governor-General in that proclamation had alluded to the anarchy existing in Affghanistan. It seemed almost as if he were desirous of having it inferred that his measures had been framed with a view to produce anarchy in the country. (Hear.) Before he could concur in any vote of thanks, he should like to have some explanations as to the excesses alleged to have been perpetrated by the troops. The noble lord had admitted and lamented these excesses committed by some of the troops and the camp followers; but he (Lord Howick) would like to know if they had not been excited to the commission of these excesses by their superiors? Had no example been set by those high in authority? He should wish to know who it was that had ordered the destruction of the Bazaar of Cabul? He trusted that some satisfactory explanation would be given of the course pursued by those in authority on the occasion to which he had alluded. (Cheers.)

Mr. HUME expressed his extreme gratification at the conclusion of the treaty with America, and, although he had disapproved of the appointment of Lord Ashburton in the first in-

stance, yet he must now retract his opinion, for the noble lord had, in the conducting these negotiations, exhibited great temper, judgment, and conciliation, and he had been met by Mr. Webster in a kindred spirit. We were in a better condition to settle the Oregon boundary question in consequence of having settled the other boundary question, owing to the labours of Lord Ashburton. He regretted that no hopes were held out of the completion of a treaty of commerce between England and America, as he was convinced the increased commercial intercourse would be for the advantage of both countries. (Cheers.) He was rejoiced at the satisfactory termination of our differences with China; but he charged the Government to exercise the greatest circumspection in the appointment of our consular agents in that country. With regard to the termination of the war in Affghanistan, although he approved of the policy of evacuating that country, yet he could not but regret the conduct of the troops in that country. They had left a character in that country which nothing could efface. He should like to know who it was that had ordered the destruction of the Bazaar of Cabul. That was one of the most wanton acts of barbarity that had ever been perpetrated. The Goths had never been guilty of such a wanton act of spoliation and barbarity. (Cheers.) The right hon. baronet had proposed no measures for the relief of the distress of the country. The country was suffering from the pressure of taxation which it was unable to bear. (Hear, hear.) If the corn-laws were to be abolished, there would be immediately a revival of commercial prosperity. What was the case at the present moment? The Bank of England had 12,000,000*l.* of bullion which it was unable to get rid of. The circumstance and the cause were unparalleled in the history of this country. The cause was, that our merchants could not send any article of manufacture abroad, because they were obliged to say, send us no coffee, sugar, or wine, or other articles, but send us hard cash. (Hear.) He had heard the right hon. baronet opposite say that the policy of her Majesty's Government was to give employment to the people. But what had he done? He now told them there was to be from him no relief; there was to be no alteration in the corn-law. He (Mr. Hume) was not one of those who thought that by an alteration in the law corn would be cheaper. The alteration would only put us on an equal footing with other countries. Was he not warranted in calling on the right hon. baronet to consider the injustice to which he was a party? Indeed, he (Mr. Hume) had been foolish enough to expect that the right hon. baronet would effect for the country all that it desired, although he had been told by those around him that he was depending on a reed. Yet, recollecting the principles which he heard the right hon. baronet last year avow as First Minister of the Crown, he felt strong confidence that he would not now stultify himself. If he were not able to carry out his avowed principles he ought to resign. He (Mr. Hume) would be glad to see the man on the opposite side of the house who could take the right hon. baronet's place. The right hon. baronet was bound to act on his principles. The people were dying of want, and the distress under which they were suffering was produced by the corn-law. He appealed to the right hon. baronet to apply his principles to that law. The country gentlemen owed it to themselves to look for further changes. What relief, under the present state of things, could they expect from low rents and low prices? Not only would rents continue low from the improbability of prices rising, but the charges the land had to meet would continue in some instances the same, and in others to increase. The poor-rates would increase—the clergy would have to be provided for—the income-tax would have to be met, and the mortgages would have to be paid. He (Mr. Hume) deprecated the finality doctrine of the right hon. baronet; and, if the country were satisfied with it, it was more resigned to its condition than he thought it likely to be. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ferrand said he was of opinion that, if protection were afforded for other interests, it should be also extended to those of the labourer; but protection could not be afforded to the labourer unless machinery were taxed. The right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government was cheered on last year by honourable gentlemen opposite when introducing those measures which they were all told were to benefit the community. Had those measures conferred the promised benefit? Those hon. gentlemen who had cheered them on now came forward with some degree of ingratitude to announce their failure. Did the country express itself satisfied with the opinions of those gentlemen opposite? Had they tried the north of England? They had indeed shut their doors against the masses, and the majority of their audiences were composed of women, who were excited by the poetic outflowing of the hon. member for Bolton. Those who differed from the managers of those meetings were hundled out of the windows. In London there were two or three humble men who, at those meetings of the Corn-law League, wished to show that the corn-laws were not injurious to them, but that their sufferings were chargeable to the robbery and injustice of their masters. How were they treated? (Laughter.) Yes, hon. gentlemen might laugh. Would they meet him in any town in the north of England? When hon. gentlemen on the opposite side of the house gave notice of their intention to bring on the question of the corn-laws, he would be ready to meet them, and he would state some facts that would cover the League with confusion, and show them up to the country in their true colours.

Mr. Ewart said he did not know what the hon. gentleman meant by his threat. Did he mean to call for a renewal of those laws which had been passed by Mr. Pitt, in 1799, and which were aimed at, and intended to put down, the Corresponding Society? He did not think the Government would join in the censures bestowed upon the manufacturers. The hon. gentleman admitted the misery of the people, but he denied the cause of it. He owned he was disappointed at the omissions in the speech from the throne. He regretted to find there was no opening to be made to admit cheap food. Had the right hon. baronet given any hopes in respect to an improvement in the condition of the country? None. He did not think there was any great chance that the negotiations for a treaty with the Brazils would be successful, and the opening which had been made with China could only be advantageous in the event of the duty on tea being reduced from 2s. 1d. to 1s., and by allowing the sugar of China to come into this country duty free.

Mr. Gibson would take leave to say a few words in reply to the observations of the hon. gentleman who had a short time previously addressed the house, the hon. member for Knaresborough, and he could assure the hon. gentleman that whatever he might think to the contrary, his speeches had tended very much to promote the cause the Anti-Corn-law League had at heart. If the hon gentleman thought that the sense of the country was against the repeal of the corn-laws, why did he not convene public meetings and convince the people of the fallacy of the arguments of the advocates of total repeal. He maintained that the corn-laws could be no longer supported. The right hon. baronet might discuss alterations in the sliding scale or a fixed duty, but the people would be satisfied with nothing short of a total and entire repeal. He trusted that the hint thrown out by the right hon. baronet in the course of his speech would be fully carried out, and that the next change would be a total and radical one, a bold and comprehensive one, that would settle the question for ever. (Cheers.) He trusted the right hon. baronet would carry out these principles ere long, and he felt satisfied that it would ultimately tend to the benefit of the agricultural interest.

Mr. Ferrand begged to ask whether the hon. gentleman had read the evidence given before the payment of wages committee? That would show that his statements had been fully borne out.

Mr. Gibson explained.

Mr. Brotherton bore testimony to the continued depression of the manufacturing industry of the country. The distress was increasing, and could no longer be denied, and it was time for Parliament to devise some remedy for it. He cared not from what side of the house propositions of that nature would come, but whenever they were brought forward, or by whatever party, they should receive his most zealous and cordial support.

Mr. G. Banks regretted to say that the state of the population of the county with which he was connected (Dorset) was extremely wretched; he trusted that it would be found that there was some exaggeration in the statements that had been made in the course of the present debate. He had no wish whatever to array the power or the might of the landed interest against that of the manufacturers—if he had used such language it was in no invidious sense, because he was firmly convinced that the interests of the one party were bound up in those of the other, and that the country would best prosper under their combined influence. He believed the proceedings of that self-constituted and most unconstitutional body, the Anti-Corn-law League, had done more than anything else to produce the present distress.

Mr. Sergeant Murphy said that it had not been his intention to address the house; but, as the hon. member for Dorsetshire had made accusations against the hon. and learned member for Cork, he could not refrain from saying that it might be better taste if the hon. member had withheld his statements and charges until the hon. and learned member was in his place to answer them. Much had been said of the distress and patience of the people of England, and much credit had been attributed to them on that account; but nothing was mentioned in the speech from the throne of the distress and patience of the people of Ireland, who had required not even the exertion of the constitutional resources of the authorities to enforce tranquillity and order among them. The noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies had said that there was at present an anomalous state of things in Canada. He for his own part rejoiced at it. He rejoiced that those men who had heretofore been proscribed had been exalted to power and official station in Canada. But had such a course been pursued in Ireland? It had not. All the official appointments in that country were made from the ranks of those who had always been the bitterest enemies of the popular cause. In common with all other persons he rejoiced in the successes which had been obtained in India, but he could not agree with the noble lord, who stated that all the acts of the Governor-General were conducive to the highest honour of this country.

Dr. Bowring defended the speech made by the hon. and learned member for Cork at Liverpool, and thought it a most instructive one. With respect to the Affghan war the (Dr. Bowring) was of opinion that that war, both in its origin and progress, reflected no honour on the people of this country. A subject of deeper interest, however, was the distress which existed through the population of this country. He entreated the attention of the right hon. baronet to one fact, sufficiently illustrative of the misery which prevailed in this country. He found that in Bolton, for the year 1842, the number of individuals who received relief from the society for the protection of the poor was 15,290. The average income of those applicants who had been refused relief by the society was 1s. 9½d. per week, and the average income of those to whom relief had been granted amounted but to 9½d. per week.

Mr. Mark Philips was surprised that so many people in this country had formed such sanguine expectations as to the prosperity and the advantages to be derived from the opening of the trade with China. He thought those hopes most delusive. He believed that we should be unable to force the trade in tea between this country and China, unless in the first place we reduced the taxes on sugar.

Captain Pechell said that the debate ought not be allowed to close until the right hon. baronet gave a more explicit declaration as to the orders given with respect to the disposal of the cruisers on the coast of Africa; whether or not they should be exclusively confined to that coast.

Sir R. Peel said that he should answer the gallant captain on a future occasion. With respect to a matter of so much importance, he did not wish to make any statements merely from memory, and without preparation.

The address was then agreed to; and a committee was appointed to draw up the resolutions.

The house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Friday.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Sir R. Inglis presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury against the union of the bishopries of St. Asaph and Bangor; also a petition, with a similar prayer, from the Church of England Lay Association.

Mr. Hawes presented a petition on the subject of emigration.

Sir G. Clerk moved the usual sessional orders, which were severally read from the chair, and agreed to without discussion.

POOR-LAWS.—IRELAND.

Mr. H. Grattan, seeing the noble lord, the Secretary for Ireland, in his place, wished to put to him a question of some importance to the people of Ireland. It regarded the poor-laws. He wished to know whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure this session, whereby the mode of assessment of poor-rates in Ireland would be changed. At present they were charged, as the noble lord was aware, upon the occasion.

Lord Eliot said it was not the intention of the Government this time to propose any alteration in the fundamental provisions of the poor-law. However, with respect to some of its minor provisions, inquiries were now being made as to the necessary changes; and when Lord Lincoln's Government were in possession of the requisite information, they should be prepared to state what alterations they would make.

Sir G. Clerk gave notice that, on Thursday, the 9th February, he would move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the shipwrecks of British vessels, and the means of preserving the lives and property of the persons shipwrecked.

THE ADDRESS.

Lord Courtenay brought up the report of the committee on the address, in answer to her Majesty's speech, which was read a first time, and, upon the motion that it be read a second time,

Mr. Walter rose. He said that it was not without great reluctance that he rose to address the house on the present occasion, the more so because he feared that some portion of his remarks would not be received favourably on that (the Ministerial) side of the house, and the other would not be received with much satisfaction by the Opposition. However unsatisfactory the foreign relations of this country were, painful experience showed that they were but a poor antidote for the distresses at home. Those might have arisen from various causes; but perhaps the chief of them originated with a question which had been agitated for the last half century. On that subject they were now as far from unanimity, and perhaps from tranquillity as they were fifty years ago! It therefore became the imperative duty of every good and patriotic man to assist in putting an end to the anxiety that prevailed, and give tranquillity and repose to the various interests of the nation. The topic to which he alluded was the corn-law. It had been his lot to represent both an agricultural and a manufacturing constituency, and the opinions which he first formed, after all the reading and consideration he was able to bestow on so important a subject, he still retained. That opinion was favourable to a fixed duty on corn, and opposed to every principle of a variable scale. (Hear.) The trade of their own and foreign countries might finally adapt themselves to a fixed duty, while a variable scale would for ever agitate the country, and render the supply of corn uncertain. (Hear, hear.) The measure which the right honourable gentleman at the head of the Government introduced last session on the subject received its greatest tribute of approbation from the circumstance that it approached nearer to a fixed duty than any of those laws which preceded it. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman adhered to that law, and, though he might not see the advantage of an immediate change, yet he (Mr. Walter) thought that they might look forward to the prospect of some change next session. (Cheers.) They had been told by those who were in the secret of the poor-law commission of the great sufferings of the mass of the people, and of the great discontent which must prevail if something more were not done for their relief. They had also heard of the benefits to be derived from introducing education into the workhouses. He would not comment on the regulations; the best comment was to be found in the sufferings and deep-rooted discontent of the great mass of the people. The honourable gentleman then proceeded to advert to the other topics contained in her Majesty's speech, and concluded by declaring his adherence to the principle of a fixed duty on corn.

Mr. Ward said, considering the hon. gentleman who had just sat down was at present the member for Nottingham, considering that he had represented a great agricultural interest, considering that he had declared he had never concealed his sentiments, and looking also to the quarter of the house from which he spoke, he (Mr. Ward) thought his speech ought not to be passed without notice. On his part he begged to express his sense of the intimation the country owed the hon. gentleman, who had made what, under present circumstances, was a most important declaration. It showed there existed a tendency to vary the question—it showed there was a sense of the necessity of a change that even among those gentlemen sitting behind the right hon. baronet some might be found (and he hoped every month would increase their number) who were inclined, discarding all party feelings, to state their conviction of the matter, which conviction was evidently this—that things could not rest where they were; that there was a feeling that even amongst those most deeply interested, and most directly concerned in agriculture, a great change had taken place on this subject. Among this class of men there was a sincere desire to see things placed on a footing which would afford some promise of stability. Confining his attention to home questions, he heard last night the speech which her Majesty had been counselled to deliver with the deepest sense of pain and disappointment. He had expected, not that the right hon. baronet would take his stand on the changes of last session, but that professing, as the right hon. baronet did, his conviction that the principles on which those changes were founded were sound—were consistent with reason, and approved by experience—he did hope that, after having seen the misfortunes which operated from the sliding scale, the hon. member would have given some indication of his own views as to what amount of fixed duty he thought ought to be adopted. If there was a low duty there might be a point on which parties would agree, which he most sincerely desired, but as to leaving the question as it at present stood was utterly out of the question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Liddell said that the authorities adduced by the hon. member for Nottingham against the present system of corn-laws did not support his doctrines. He (Mr. Liddell) denied that the present laws occasioned greater insecurity to the farmers than a fixed duty. Such a duty would not last six months. They would not have half the security which they had under the present law, which he was glad the right hon. baronet defended.

Mr. Ewart congratulated the house and the country on the division, of which there were symptoms, on the other side of the house. Nothing could be more satisfactory to the country than to know that there was a division in the ranks of the opponents of free trade. (Hear.)

The address in answer to her Majesty's speech was then agreed to.

It reply to a question from Mr. Villiers, as to what last night fell from the right hon. baronet,

Sir Robert Peel said he had no objection whatever to answer the hon. gentleman's question. In the first place he was asked whether it was intended proposing any alteration in the present corn-laws during the ensuing session, and his answer was, that he did not think that any alteration should be then brought forward. He had also stated his impression that a fixed duty would not give that protection to the agricultural interest which it received from the present sliding scale, and therefore he would repeat that he had heard nothing to induce him to interfere with the present system. He felt that no better arrangement could be introduced, or one that was more likely to give general satisfaction to the agricultural body. (Hear, hear.) He was certainly not of opinion that a fixed duty would give to the landed property that increased value which some gentlemen supposed. But he would never himself be found to do the maintenance of the present law as to exclude himself from the advantages of experience, if it should be seen that under other circumstances alteration might become necessary. The bill of last session had not yet, however, had a fair trial, and until it had, he would resist any attempt to alter it. (Cheers.)

Lord Howick gave notice of his intention to bring forward on Monday week a motion for a committee of the whole house to take into consideration that part of her Majesty's speech which had reference to the falling off of the revenue.

The address was then agreed to and ordered to be presented to her majesty.

Several official documents were then moved for by various members, and ordered to be furnished.

Mr. Ellice moved to have presented to the house a copy of the instructions given to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the Scotch poor-law system. The hon. member complained of the appointments, which he said should have included one or two dissenting clergymen.

Sir Robert Peel vindicated the Commission, which he said was the best that could have been appointed under the circumstances.

After a few unimportant observations from several hon. members, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hume moved for a return of the quantity of sycee silver imported from China.—Ordered.

The house then adjourned.

London: Printed by Robert Palmer (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by William Little, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—Saturday, February 4, 1843.—Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 40.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND. WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

The present number of our journal contains the speech of the Sovereign, and an account of the opening of Parliament, and both subjects will be found treated with comment in their proper department; but upon this page we prefer taking a wider field of reflection than is opened to us by these topics in the abstract; and looking forward to the programme of what should be acted in the theatre of legislation, we bend our glance upon the works of the future session rather than upon the immediate incidents by which it is ushered into life.

It will not be denied that a vast and almost overwhelming responsibility will rest upon both Government and Parliament during the next three months—a responsibility which the nation expects them to take with courage, endure with firmness and energy, and acquit with statesmanship and success. The internal condition of Great Britain is calamitous and oppressive; and now that the Income-tax has fastened its fangs upon the country, more classes than the suffering lower, require to be relieved, while even the principles of national safety and honour demand that, in the domestic career of the community, a downward progress should be promptly and vigorously stayed. We cannot continue listlessly to endure either state-imposts or glaring social evils of a destructive and tyrannizing order; we cannot contemplate, with silent inertion, large masses of wealth at a loss for employment, and still larger masses of enduring people at a loss for bread; we cannot watch the bitter advances of poverty from class to class, the fierce and rapid strides of population, proportioned to the very destitution and penury in which it is born; we cannot learn that in the face of extraordinary means of raising money for the public purse—means which the struggling middle orders groan under while they endure—public revenue still becomes deficient, and that with an increase in the inhabitancy there is a decrease in the consumption of human food; we cannot be sorrowfully but plainly cognizant of these dreadful anomalies in the condition of society without a deep and solemn conviction that the nation is now thrown for hope and comfort upon its legislators, and that the time is indeed come when the crime of indifference must no longer darken the doors of Parliament, but when the evils which the country is suffering, in the deepest recesses of its spirit, cry loud and emphatically for laws to relieve and to redress.

Never was there a moment, although surrounded with difficulty, more propitious for the initiative of the "good work" than that which is presented in the commencement of the present session; never was there a moment either, when the noble-mindedness of patriotism ought more generously to break forth among all classes of legislators, and, spurning the base and binding trammels of hollow and designing party, make the restoration of national happiness and welfare the true "labour of love." Let truthfulness and sincerity be thrown into their exertions for the good of the people, and now is the time for success. The great secret will be, not to waste this time—not to make the squabbles between opposition and minister the staple but contemptible business of the drama they have to enact—not to pit Russell against Peel, and Peel against Russell, as birds in a cockfight, of which the reward of the winner is only the loudest crow—not, in a word, to degrade the lofty purposes of senatorial duty into a wretched exhibition of wrangle and dispute.

During the pending debates in her Chamber into what a dilemma of discredit and dishonour is France plunging herself by a resort to this petty and dishonest course? How upon a question of foreign policy is she meshing herself between the alternative of the miserable defeat of a Government or a dangerous though ignoble war. Let England apply the warning to her domestic legislation, and not allow the same bad spirit to work within her own bosom the wretched influences of *clique-ism* which are distracting the heart of France. Let every man who would make his voice subservient to the purer dictates of wisdom, devote himself to the condition of his country in an honest spirit, and without reservation or delay. There are now no longer the reasons which before arrested the arm of patriotism with some strong and imperative contingencies of the moment. In the former session Parliament had two wars upon its hands. Those wars are happily at an end—though perhaps with less honour to our policy than to our arms.

The Affghan lurks hopeless and shelterless among his desolate mountains, and the devouring pride and sullen ostentation of the Chinese Empire has quailed with unwilling submission beneath the edge of the "barbarian" sword. Our arms are well at rest. The opportunity therefore for vigorous domestic legislation is the more emphatically confirmed and enforced, and now the question naturally arises—into what channels should it direct its cleansing and refreshing streams. The whole condition of the country wants revival—some boon of relief must be afforded to the poor—some healthy stimulus imparted to the rich. The excess of population, one of the palpable afflictions of the times, must be dealt with by worthy schemes of colonization and emigration, or such better alternatives as wisdom may devise. The Poor-laws *must* undergo a searching and complete revision; they have been the bane of this country for several past years; they have tended, we are persuaded, no less to diminish the revenues of the state than to increase the sufferings of the people; they have been fraught with cruelty, and yet have not answered any just end of policy, nor won the goodwill of any class of the great community. Sir James Graham and the political economists of his order must not be permitted to triumph in the misery which they entail upon the land.

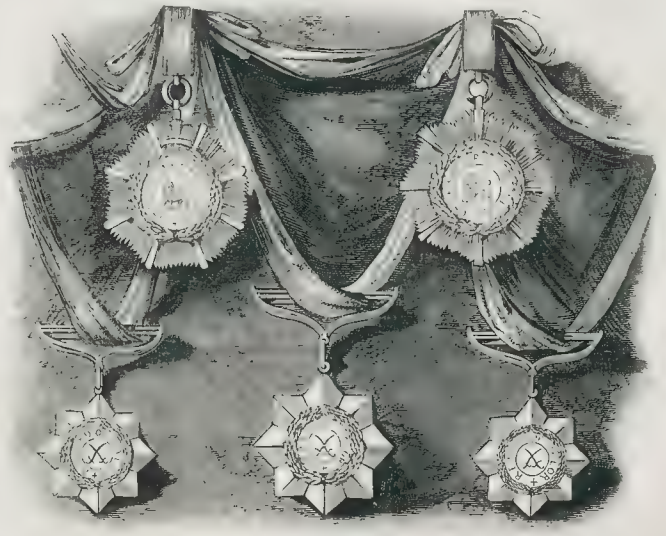
Upon the subject of Corn-laws we hold silence here. There has been so wide-spread, fierce, and exhausting an agitation of the people upon this head, that we shall allow it by its own voice to produce its own results; and, whatever those results may be, before they have legislatorial sanction they shall receive honest and unreserved opinions at our hands.

A very great and important boon will be bestowed upon the community by procuring the simplification of all the forms and means of obtaining justice, by giving to the poor equal facilities with the rich for getting at what is the poor man's as well as the rich man's right; and it should also be remembered that every enactment that tends to promote the ends of Christianity, that is made in a humane spirit to weaken any oppression or relieve any class, will be welcomed by the whole people as a pure and sacred blessing, and as one of those bright springs of civilization which are not dependent upon expediency, but have their source in the goodness of the human heart.

The question of revenue is one with which the Government will find it most difficult to deal, but that *cannot* be shirked. The country is already beginning to look for a remission of the Income-tax, and yet the Exchequer does not rise with the emergencies of the empire. The double difficulty of replenishing the purse and relieving the people is involved in this question, and we pray Heaven to enable our legislators to bestow upon it a wise and good, and therefore a happy, solution.

The condition of Ireland is neither the last nor least of the considerations upon which Parliament should be engaged; and we shall be honestly and heartily grateful for any generous ameliorations effected for that distracted land. Commend us to some laws that shall hush down the strife of party, and make humane provision for the poor.

We are here warned to conclude, but not without a request to our readers that no misconstruction may pass upon the spirit of the foregoing remarks. They are made, be it remembered, not to support a Government, or cheer on an Opposition. We will afford honest countenance to all the public acts of Sir Robert Peel which seem fairly to grapple with the difficulties of the time, and give promise of change for the better; we will oppose him wherever we discern prejudice instead of policy; but we will never do so in a carping or a spiteful tone. We wish to see the business of the nation carried on with conferential gravity and dignity, but never with the acrimony of party debate. We are sure that this is what all good men desire; it is the bane of independence, and makes the glory of patriotism a byword and a jest. We hope, therefore, to see it honourably dismissed from the discussion of the measures of the coming session; and solemnly and fervently do we pray that, whatever those measures may be, they may pour hope, relief, and happiness into the bosom of old England, and tend to bless the peace, strengthen the power, and confirm the prosperity of our common country.



MILITARY DECORATIONS OF THE NATIVE TROOPS OF INDIA.

The daily journals have been teeming with peculiar illustrations of the good or bad policy of the Governor General of India in reference to the Affghan war. One of the least uncavilled at of his measures, however, has been the establishment of a sort of order of merit to reward and emulate the spirit of the native troops who generally so well conducted themselves during our recent triumphs. A series of medals have been cast to be presented to them as awards of honour; and as appropriate fruits of our victories in the Eastern world, we have much pleasure in exhibiting fac-similes to our readers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of the past week have been chiefly occupied with the debate on the address in the French Chamber of Deputies, which commenced with an extraordinary but not altogether unexpected incident —that of M. de Lamartine announcing his intention of abandoning the Conservative party for ever, and throwing himself into the arms of the Opposition. What effect the secession of this gentleman may have upon the Government remains to be seen. His speeches have been listened to with pleasure, as admirable instances of the powers of a poetic imagination, but nobody has ever attached importance to him as a practical man of business. The Opposition journals hail his accession with delight, for they hope, now that he has abandoned his old friends, he will seek to make himself agree able to his new ones, by plunging with them into all the wild doctrines which they profess, and drawing largely upon his powers of eloquence in favour of the clamour against the ministry and against kingship.

The debate on Monday was adjourned at six o'clock, and on Tuesday M. David's amendment was of course the first thing proceeded with, but it was ultimately withdrawn by M. David, in favour of a new paragraph, suggested by M. Dumon in the name of the commission by whom the address was drawn up in the first instance. M. Berryer moved the omission of a portion of this new paragraph, and a division took place, but the numbers had not been ascertained when the courier left Paris. Of course nothing had taken place in respect of the right of search. On the paragraph relating to the right of search notice had been given of no fewer than three amendments. The first of these was, as we are given to understand, considered the *cheval de bataille* of the Opposition; and probably upon this the strength of parties would be tried.

The crack speech of Saturday (the second day of the debate) was that of M. Agenor de Gasparin. It embraced almost everything that could be said in favour of the maintenance of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. He eloquently described the infamous nature of the slave trade, and showed that France would be wanting to her own dignity, to the love of freedom, which she boasted having given birth to in Europe, if she allowed any other nation to take a more prominent part than herself in the suppression of the abominable traffic.

The speech of M. Gasparin produced a great effect. He was congratulated on every side when he left the tribune, and M. de Tocqueville, who replied to him, failed in his attempt to destroy the influence of his speech. As the *Journal des Débats* very properly says, M. de Gasparin spoke like a statesman, and M. de Tocqueville like a partisan.

A meeting took place of electors of the third arrondissement of Paris, on Saturday, for the purpose of examining the three candidates, Messrs Lafitte, Lander, Decan, and Segantil, for the vacant place of deputy.

On Monday, the general discussion having closed, the paragraphs were debated *seriatim*. The first two were accepted without opposition. The next two were also adopted with little opposition. In the fifth paragraph, on the subject of Syria, M. David moved an amendment inviting the cabinet to vindicate the rights and privileges which were granted by the Porte to France in the reign of Francis I., and to resume the protection of the Christian population of Syria, which she had possessed from time immemorial. M. Guizot was left to reply on the departure of the post.

The Paris journals of Monday publish a despatch from General Bugeaud, dated Algiers, Jan. 19, announcing the sudden and certainly unexpected appearance of Abd-el-Kader on the right bank of the Chelif, at the head of a force (according to General Bugeaud) of 1000 cavalry and some hundreds of the tribes whom he had compelled to join him; but, according to the *Patrie*, of a host of Arabs who threw off their subjection to the French as soon as Abd-el-Kader had shown himself.

The amendment having been discussed at great length, the President put it to the vote; but the house being twice divided into two nearly equal halves, the result was declared doubtful by the *scrutateurs*. The secret ballot was then demanded on all sides, and the operation commenced and proceeded amidst the greatest tumult. When it was concluded the President proclaimed the result. The number of voters was 409. In favour of the amendment, 206; against it, 203; majority against Ministers, 3. The discussion afterwards opened on the paragraph relative to the right of search.

SPAIN.—From the Madrid papers of the 24th ult. we find that a rumour prevailed in that city of the probable appointment of Comte Lara, formerly Envoy to one of the South American republics, to the office of Minister of Finance. It was generally thought that the pending disagreement between the courts of France and Spain would be satisfactorily arranged. Frequent Cabinet Councils continued to be held on the subject of the approaching elections. The illness of M. Calatrava had prevented him for some days from transacting business, but he had quite recovered at the date of the accounts now before us.

Private letters from the Hague, of the 28th ult., state that the Ministers had been engaged for three days consecutively in furnishing to the Secret Committee of the States-General official explanations of the different bearings of the treaty with Belgium, concluded on the 5th of last November. It was expected that the treaty would be approved by a large majority in the States, notwithstanding the petition to which we have recently referred as having been signed by some commercial houses at Amsterdam against the ratification.

THE LEVANT.—We have received accounts from Constantinople to the 7th, Alexandria the 6th, and Smyrna the 9th ult. The supplement of the *Malta Times* of the 18th ult. gives the following summary of the news from Constantinople, Smyrna, Syria, &c.:—"Great tranquillity reigns at Constantinople with regard to diplomatic matters. The state of Syria alone occupies the minds of the ambassadors, but, as might be expected, all is very secret at the present. Affairs in Syria are comparatively satisfactory. Emir Lieutenant, Jan. 6.—It is the prevailing opinion in Syria that the Governors for the Maronites and Druses have both been chosen, but hitherto the individuals on whom that office has been conferred are not publicly known. We learn that Shekib-el-Arsan, the late Emir Lieutenant among the Druses, has been to Damascus, and surrendered himself up to the Pacha of that city. The Governor-General of Syria, Assad Pacha, having heard of this affair, sent to the Pacha of Damascus to have him given up into his hands, that he might convey him to Constantinople, that the Grand Signior might do with him according to what he merits. The reports say that he is on his way to the capital. The day before yesterday we were all taken by surprise with the announcement of the death of Ahmet Fethi ex-Capitan Pacha. There are two rumours afloat here about the cause of his death; the one is, that he died of a fit of apoplexy; and the other, that he was poisoned. We suppose that, as it is a Turk who has died, most men are naturally inclined to circulate the latter, and the more so, as he has been signally in the way of a certain party. Now that he is no more, Mehemet Ali will have no more to intercede on his behalf with the Sultan, nor to pay him a thousand pounds a year for being an eye-sore to him. There are complaints about the manner in which the packets are conducted between this place and Beyrout. Lately there have been heavy complaints laid by the passengers; who, it is said, have been robbed of divers things they had, because the crew had not sufficient provisions aboard. The captain of the Thaki has been sentenced to pay 100 dollars, it is said, for what the passengers have suffered during the last trip. If all these things be true, is it not high time for the British government to look into the affair, and to rectify what is wrong? On the 23rd ult. arrived at Suez the ship Clown, Captain Morris, from Calcutta, in 72 days. The cargo consists of tin, Bengal rice, pepper, nutmegs, cassia, saffower, tamarinds, tea, and a little indigo and cubebs. We are informed that it is likely that she will return with a cargo of wheat. The Egyptian government offered for sale a few days ago some lots of cotton, but wanted 10 dollars, subject to the export duty and other charges. Every merchant when they found out what they must give, left the place, being determined not to be caught in the trap again, which had sufficiently taught them what was for their interests in times gone by."

AMERICA.—UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship Ashburton, Captain Hutteston, which sailed from New York on the 11th, and the packet-ship Stephen Whitney, Captain Thompson, which sailed on the 14th ult., both arrived at Liverpool on Sunday; the former after a passage of eighteen, and the latter after an extraordinary one of only fifteen days. The papers brought by these conveyances extend from the 3rd to the 14th ult.

The new year's holidays had interrupted the proceedings of Congress. The bill making provision for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon territory had passed to an engrossment in the senate. "The subject," says the Washington correspondent of the *Daily Express*, "is a monomania with Mr. Linn, of Mobile, who reported the bill from a select committee, and he is quite mad enough already to prosecute his bill *vi et armis*, and regardless of all attempts at negociation. His full and honest faith is, that the country needs a war to awaken its downcast energies; and though with feelings awakened to the calamities of a war, the welfare of the country, he thinks, would be better maintained by its prosecution than by its concession. It is understood here that the Oregon question is the subject of negociation at London."

The *Times* of Tuesday, in reference to this subject, very naively suggests that until such time as this question is amicably adjusted, it would be as well to keep the China fleet in sailing order.

The last debate on the bill took place on the 12th ult., when Mr. Benton delivered a long and warlike speech in favour of the appropriation and settlement of the territory.

On the 11th ult. the President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, in answer to the resolution (adopted at the instance of Mr. Benton) calling upon him to state whether the quintuple treaty for the suppression of the slave trade has been communicated to the Government of the United States in any form; if so, by whom, and for what purpose, &c.; and also to show the origin of the American squadron articles.

The President, in reply, says—"These inquiries were particularly unexpected by me at the present time. As I had been so fortunate as to find my own views of the expediency of ratifying the late treaty with England confirmed by a vote of somewhat more than four fifths of the Senate present, I have hitherto flattered myself that the motives which influenced my conduct had been fully appreciated by those who advised and approved it; and that if a necessity should ever arise for any special explanation or defence in regard to those motives, it could scarcely be in the Assembly itself."

On the 9th ult. the Exchequer system came before the House of Representatives. It came up in the shape of a motion from Mr. Fillmore, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to print a report from the majority of the committee adverse to the Exchequer system recommended by the President, and which said that the bill "ought not to be adopted." A long debate followed. The impression was, that the bill would be rejected. On the 10th ult. Mr. Botts brought forward a series of resolutions impeaching the President for unconstitutional conduct. Several divisions took place, and the affair was finally disposed of by a vote of 127 to 83. After the division, Mr. Botts said he would bring the articles of impeachment for ever.

The message of Governor Porter to the Legislature of Pennsylvania had been published. It clearly sets forth the financial condition of that important state, which is described as "one of the largest, wealthiest, and most populous states of the Union." The resources of the state, the Governor maintains, are fully adequate to meet all the demands against it, the principal as well as the interest of its enormous debt. Governor Porter recommends taxes and honesty, and scorns all idea of repudiation.

The court of inquiry into the mutiny on board the United States brig Somers was still sitting. All the officers of the vessel have been examined on the subject, the court was engaged in the examination of the seamen. The inquiry excited the liveliest attention.

A shocking affair has occurred in Columbus, Georgia. Colonel Hepburn and General M'Dougal had quarrelled. Hepburn sent M'Dougal a note, intended for a challenge, and then went personally to the office of the latter. On opening the door, M'Dougal, "General, I have come!" when he received a pistol-ball in his left side, just below the heart, and died instantly.

Commercial and money matters were without any material change. The rate of exchange on London at sixty days' sight was 10½. Freights had risen in all the ports, there not having been a sufficient number of vessels to ship the produce for the European market.

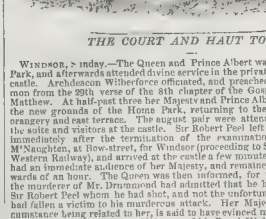
We have accounts from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Duke of Cornwall, from Halifax, after a short passage of fifteen days. The elections had terminated; the members returned were for the most part opposed to the legislative measures of the late administration. At Fredericton the military had been called out to suppress election riots. The electors of Newfoundland had returned an immense majority of Liberals. Nothing otherwise important had occurred. Halifax was lighted with gas for the first time on the 11th January.

CANADA.—The accounts from Canada report an improvement in the health of Sir C. Bagot, and his ultimate recovery was expected. The Provincial Government having left the choice of the capital to the Provincial Government itself, the latter had fixed on Montreal. Mr. Papineau was expected to return to the United States in the spring.

The news from Mexico was late and important. General Gusarry, of the department of San Louis, had, by a military movement, which had been in preparation some time, declared the dissolution of Congress, and announced the overthrow of a new one by Santa Anna, to frame a constitution for the republic. General Canalizo had made the same declaration for his department. The news of these events reached the city of Mexico by express. General Tornel, the Minister of War, on receiving it, immediately made the events known to Congress. That body, it is stated, at once took a decided stand, declaring that they would not listen to threats from any military command, and would continue to sit until driven from the hall by force of arms. The movements of the Generals had caused a great sensation in the capital.

Commodore Jones, with the United States frigate Potomac and the corvette Cyane, had, in consequence of a report which had reached him that war had been declared by the United States against Mexico, occupied Monterey, in Lower California. He gave up the town in two days, after having been assured of the falsity of the report. The Commodore had then sailed for his station.

Campeachy continued to hold out against the Mexican land and sea forces. Skirmishes, which did not lead to important results on either side, were of frequent occurrence. The Mexican ranks are said to have been thinned by the ravages of the yellow fever.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Monday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Home Park, and afterwards attended divine service in the private chapel within the castle. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated, and preached an excellent sermon from the 29th verse of the 8th chapter of the Gospel according to St Matthew. At half-past three her Majesty and Prince Albert walked through the new grounds in the Home Park, returning to the castle through the orangery and east terrace. The august pair were attended by the whole of the suite and visitors at the castle. Sir Robert Peel left town, on Saturday, immediately after the termination of the examination of the assassin M'Naghten, at Bow-street, for Windsor (proceeding to Slough by the Great Western Railway), and arrived at the castle a few minutes before three. He had an immediate audience of her Majesty, and remained at the castle upwards of an hour. The Queen was then informed, for the first time, that the murderer of Mr. Drummond had admitted that he had imagined it was Sir Robert Peel whom he had shot, and not the unfortunate gentleman who had fallen a victim to his murderous attack. Her Majesty, upon this circumstance being related to her, is said to have evinced much emotion.

WINDSOR, Monday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards went out shooting in the royal preserves in the Great Park. The royal party had excellent sport. Sir Henry Wheatley arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out in the pleasure-grounds. Earl and Countess Delaware and the Ladies Elizabeth and Mary West, and Sir H. Wheatley took their departure. Archdeacon Wilberforce also left. Lord and Lady Cremorne, and Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt joined the royal dinner party.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting in the royal preserves in the neighbourhood of Cumberland Lodge, and had excellent sport. At a quarter of an o'clock her Majesty held a Privy Council. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Stanley, Sir H. Hardinge, the Earl Delawarr, and the Hon. W. Bathurst, took their departure from Windsor Castle for Slough, and left that station soon after four o'clock for the Paddington Terminus, the train conveying the party in twenty-three minutes.

The Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earls of Haddington and Jersey, Lord Stanley, Sir H. Hardinge, and the Right Hon. W. Gladstone went from town to attend the Council by a special train on the Great Western Railway.

After the Council the same Ministers and Officers of State, together with the Earl Delawarr and the Hon. W. Bathurst, took their departure from Windsor Castle for Slough, and left that station soon after four o'clock for the Paddington Terminus, the train conveying the party in twenty-three minutes.

State Parliamentary dinners were given on Wednesday evening by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, at their respective residences; by the former to a numerous party of peers, and by the latter to a large party of members of the House of Commons. At both banquets the guests appeared in court dress, the members of Orders of Knighthood wearing their respective ensigns. His grace and the right hon. baronet read the royal speech to their visitors during the evening. At the Duke of Wellington's were present—The Lord Chancellor; Dukes of Cleveland, Beaufort, Buckingham, and Buccleuch; Marquises of Bute, Salisbury, Exeter, and Abercorn; Earls of Liverpool, Delawarr, Devon, Eglinton, Powis, Cardigan, Clare, Wicklow, Bathurst, Shaftesbury, Verulam, Talbot, Rodeo, Hoseliyn, Clanwilliam, Wilton, Harrowby, Haddington, Brownlow, and Ripon; Viscounts Sydney, Strangford, and Beresford; Lords Abinger, De Ros, Redesdale, Maryborough, Forester, Wharncliffe, Heytesbury, Ashburton, &c. The invites to Sir R. Peel's dinner included—The Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Courtenay and Mr. P. W. S. Miles; Earl Jermyn; Lords Eliot, Ernest Bruce, Howard of Samond, and Stanley; Right Honourables G. Dawson Damer, J. Nicholl, Sir Edward Knatchbull, W. E. Gladstone, H. Goulburn, Sir Henry Hardinge, H. Lowry Corry, and Sir James Graham; Hon. Sidney Herbert, Hon. Captain A. Dejcombe, the Attorney General, the Solicitor-General, Sir Frederick Trench, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Sir George Clerk, Colonel Peel, Captain Bodero, Mr. Greene, Captain Meynell, Mr. G. W. Hope, Mr. A. Pringle, and Mr. Bingham Baring.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn is going on favourably, but it is not expected that he will be able to resume his parliamentary duties during the approaching session; and, in the opinion of his medical attendants, some weeks will elapse before he can transact his official duties at the Admiralty.

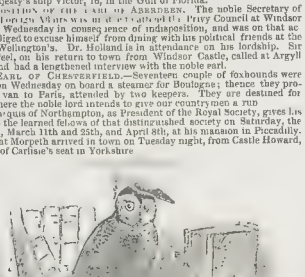
Admiral Sir Robert and Lady Otway have been plunged into deep affliction by the supposed loss of their son, Commander Charles Cooke Otway, of her Majesty's ship Victor, 16, in the Gulf of Florida.

INDISPOSITION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The noble Secretary of the Foreign Office was in attendance at the Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Wednesday in consequence of indisposition, and was on that account obliged to excuse himself from dining with his political friends at the Duke of Wellington's. Dr. Holland is in attendance on his lordship. Sir Robert Peel, on his return to town from Windsor Castle, called at Argyll House, and had a lengthened interview with the noble earl.

THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.—Seventeen couple of foxhounds were shipped on Wednesday on board a steamer for Boulogne; thence they proceed in a van to Paris, attended by two keepers. They are destined for Rome, where the noble lord intends to enjoy our countrymen a run.

The Marquis of Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, gives his annual to the learned fellows of that distinguished society on Saturday, the 18th inst., March 18th and 25th, and April 8th, at his mansion in Piccadilly.

Viscount Morpeth arrived in town on Tuesday night, from Castle Howard, the Earl of Carlisle's seat in Yorkshire.



THE UNIVERSITIES.

CAMBRIDGE.—REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY.—The election to the above distinguished office took place on Wednesday, when Dr. Gilliart was chosen by just the requisite number of votes, viz.—The Provost of King's, the Master of St. John's, the Master of Christ's, and Mr. John Brown. For Dr. Worsiwoith are understood to have voted—The President of Queen's, and Mr. G. A. Browne, and for Dr. Mill—The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Whewell.

An exhibition has just been founded in St. John's College, which will tend to the encouragement of classical learning amongst the junior members of the university. It is termed "The St. John Post Latin Exhibition," value £50 per annum, and open to freshmen. The examinations of candidates are to take place annually, one in Michaelmas term. The first examination for an exhibition on this foundation is to take place in November next.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LEEDS.—SHOCKING CASE OF MURDER AND MUTILATION.—It is with the greatest possible reluctance we feel ourselves compelled to give insertion to the following disgusting and horrifying details of a deed of blood, which has just occurred at Leeds, and which fully equals in atrocity and hellish instigation the abominable cruelties perpetrated by Gouldand Greenacre. On Sunday last, the headless and limbless body of a human being was found floating in the Knostrop Cut of the Aire and Calder Navigation, within about 50 yards of the lock on that cut known by the name of the Red Dick Lock, and within a few yards of the Thorpe Willows Coal Baths, belonging to the Thorpe-hall Colliery, the property of Messrs. Fenton and Leather. The body had been seen on the previous day by some men who were loading a vessel with coals at the staith, but they took it to be the remains of a dog or a pig, or some other animal, and let it remain without touching it or at all examining it. On Sunday it was floating with its back upwards, and then at once it was seen to be the trunk of a human being. It was got to shore by a policeman and two young men, who were walking on the bank of the cut or canal, who first really saw that it was a large portion of the body of either a man or a woman. On being got to shore it was found that the body was dreadfully scorched and burnt; that the head with the neck had been cut off, the right arm cut and separated by the shoulder joint, and that the left arm had been partially cut and severed. Both the legs had also been either cut, burnt or sawed off, and the body itself cut across just below the ribs, taking away the lower portion of the abdomen. Indeed, the whole of the body, except from the shoulders to the lower ribs, had been removed. The front part of the trunk or the upper portion, was burnt in a most shocking manner, both the breasts being completely burnt off, so that there was only a piece of shrivelled matter on each side where the breasts had been. The front of the abdomen had also been burnt away, and the heart, the lungs, and the other viscera had been entirely removed. From the horrible appearance of the back of the body medical men have judged it to be that of a female. How, or by what means the individual has come to her death, what her name is, where she comes from, or how long the body had been in the water before it was got out, are as yet mysteries. There is little doubt but a most foul and barbarous murder has been committed, but there is no report of any female having been missing from Leeds or the neighbourhood, and no opinion can be formed on the subject, but that a woman, apparently between 20 and 30 years of age, has been deprived of life, and the perpetrator or perpetrators of the atrocious deed have severed the limbs and the head off, and destroyed them, probably by fire, and tried also to burn the body, but not having succeeded in the latter part of the infernal crime the body has been thrown into the place where it was discovered. Search has been made in the canal for the other portions of the body, but nothing has been discovered. The place where the body was found is about a mile from the centre of Leeds, and is within the borough.

MANCHESTER.—EXTENSIVE FIRE.—On Saturday night last an alarming fire broke out in the extensive pile of buildings situate in Norfolk-street, close to the Post-office. The building was erected in 1836, a portion of which is in Brown-street, Norfolk-street, and Essex-street. It is in the form of the letter L, was six stories high, and occupied as warehouses by Messrs. Clayton and Gladstone, commission-agents; Messrs. Ackard and Co., general merchants; John Hayhurst, merchant; Andrew Hall, manufacturer and spinner; and Lowe and Law, yarn dealers. The warehouses, at the time of the conflagration, were crowded to the ceiling with calicos, yarns, counterpanes, damasks, &c. The fire originated on the second floor, in Messrs. Clayton and Gladstone's warehouse. In a short time after the alarm was given Mr. Rose was in attendance with five engines and a strong body of firemen. The most of the Manchester borough police were also soon on the spot, and rendered efficient service in removing books and property, as well as keeping off the crowds which were attracted towards the scene of destruction. By eleven o'clock the flames had

so far progressed as to leave little hopes of preserving the building, which, about one o'clock, was one mass of lurid blaze. The flames having reached the upper part of the building, where the goods were of a more inflammatory nature raged with great fury, and about half-past eleven the whole roof was on fire, and shortly fell in with a tremendous crash, carrying with it two of the upper floors. The damage done cannot be estimated at less than £250,000, including the building. The whole of the losses, we understand, will be covered by insurances. We are happy to state that no lives have been sacrificed, although much danger is apprehended from the falling in of the walls.

SHEFFIELD.—The following statement of the affairs of Messrs. Parker and Co., of Sheffield, has been laid before the creditors. Previous to their bankruptcy, the assets in available securities and good debts were estimated at 70 to 80 per cent, but under existing circumstances it is impossible to form a correct estimate as to the probable dividend. The total amount of their debts is £620,244, including £150,958 due to the partners. The principal assets are, in current accounts, £424,052; bills and cash, £39,431; estate of Mr. Brown, £36,836; the doubtful debts amount to £165,192. The private estate of Mr. Parker is valued at £120,000 to £130,000, chargeable with a debt due by the bank of £37,000, being part of the above £150,958, and a settlement of £22,000; the remainder is available to the estate. Two items, forming part of the bad debts, are £6,289 due by a former partner, and £29,790 by his son. However, the prospects on the whole are rather more satisfactory than was anticipated on the stoppage of the Bank.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF G. A. MUSKETT, ESQ.—On Tuesday morning George Alfred Muskett, Esq., the banker, of St. Alban's, and formerly member for that borough, fell down in a fit of apoplexy and immediately expired. Mr. Muskett had just arrived in town from Rickmansworth. We understand that the deceased gentleman leaves two amiable daughters to lament the catastrophe, which occurred at the residence of his brother, Major Muskett.

The Rev. Mr. Bailey, the particulars of whose case have already fully appeared in this paper, was on Wednesday last put on his trial at the Central Criminal Court, for feloniously forging on the 9th of September, 1841, at the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, a certain promissory note for the payment of £2875, with intent to defraud Robert Smith, since deceased; in a second count the offence was alleged to have been committed with intent to defraud Mr. James Smith; other counts charged the prisoner with uttering and putting off the note in question. The trial lasted until 10 o'clock at night, when the jury returned a verdict of *guilty* of uttering only. Mr. Jones then applied to have the sentence postponed till next morning, in order to give Mr. Clarkson an opportunity to move in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the evidence of uttering was insufficient. Mr. Humfrey opposed the application, and Mr. Justice Williams said, if there were any ground for such an application the learned counsel might make it hereafter. The learned Judge then proceeded to pass sentence, and said it was his unwelcome duty—unwelcome he could with great truth say, to pass the sentence of the law upon a man in such an elevated station in life, and, from what he had heard, of great talents, and one capable of conducting himself with propriety a man whose example, either one way or the other, we looked to and followed by those in an inferior station: to pass sentence upon a man, after the verdict which had been pronounced by the jury, and which to his mind was perfectly satisfactory, was most painful. He (the learned judge) would not insult his feelings by any unnecessary remarks, for the situation in which he stood must be to him most poignant and degrading. It was, however, his duty to show that all mankind in such a situation must be alike equal, an I subject to the same punishment, but, in proportion as there was knowledge, the greater was the enormity of the offence in the prisoner committing crime. It only remained for him to pass the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner, which was that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life. The prisoner, who had conducted himself with the greatest composure throughout the trial, was totally unmoved when he heard the sentence, but bowed respectfully to the Court, and was removed from the bar.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, an alarming fire was discovered by the policeman on duty to be raging in the parlours of the house, No. 5, Somerset street, Manchester-square, in the occupation of Madame Serinett Le Miner, a French lady of fortune. An alarm was immediately raised, and the inmates having effected their escape the fire was fortunately confined to the rooms before mentioned; the loss, however was considerable, as the whole of the furniture, paintings, &c., therein were entirely consumed. The property was insured.—On same night at ten o'clock, another fire broke out on the premises in the occupancy of Messrs. Thompson, machine-rulers and vellum-account-book-manufacturers, situate at 122, Old-street, St. Luke's. A plentiful supply of water was obtained from the different fire-plugs belonging to the New River Company, from which the engines were worked; and after one hour's unremitting exertions on the part of the firemen, the fire was confined to the premises in which it originated.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

An Irish landlord has just issued an edict to his tenantry against improvident marriages, in which he threatens with expulsion all persons on his estate who allow their children to marry before a certain age.——The wonderful feats of arnicalal light by which such extraordinary effects are now every night produced at the Royal Adelaide Gallery was first discovered by the celebrated Tom Steele, who delights in styling himself O'Connell's *head* pacificator. (Is it owing to this gentleman's influence that nothing is heard now-a-days of the O'Connell *tail?*)——The *Morning Chronicle*, in reference to the intriguing policy of Russia in the East, declares that that power is merely repeating her old game of fomenting troubles and seditions, in order that sooner or later she may be called in to settle them.——An important decision has just been given by the Master of the Rolls in the case of the Attorney-General and the Grocers' Company of London, by which it is decreed that out of a certain amount of property left in the hands of trustees, to endow a school and hospital, no payments beyond those originally fixed by the founder's will are to be made, although the property has since increased immensely in value. In reference to this decision the correspondent of a morning paper shrewdly observes, "that, however excellent turtle, and venison, and green water frolics may be in their way, education, based on religious instruction, is influenced by a different standard, to say nothing of the maintenance of the aged and indigent in their destitute."——By the accidental omission of a 0 in our statement of the amount of expense for labour saved to the company by the explosion on the South Eastern Railway at Dover the sum was stated at £1000 instead of £10,000.——The present condition of the Southampton Docks appears to be the source of much dissatisfaction to the shareholders, who held a public meeting at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Monday last, for the purpose of protesting against the proceedings of the directors. No definite course, however, was adopted on the occasion.——The operation of the income-tax continues to be attended by the most disagreeable results throughout the metropolitan districts. In the east end particularly the commissioners find they have not got a sinecure, as the appellants are for the most part Jews, who are not disposed to submit to the surcharge with anything like amiability of temper.——By a recent decision of the Court of Session the claims of the Rev. Alexander Fraser to the Lovat estates and title have been set aside, and those of Lord Lovat irrevocably confirmed.——At the meridian of Monday the glass stood at 74 in the sun, and 56 in the shade. Greenwich Park bears all the appearance of the close approach of spring. The grass is as green and the trees are nearly as forward in budding as they were in the middle of last April. The flowers, &c., in the gardens round Lee and Lewisham have an appearance of forwardness truly surprising.——The latest humbug invented—and the one which appears now most in vogue—is the forgery of ancient coins, which has been carried to a most incredible extent throughout the country. Some of these ingenious forgeries, it is stated, have on more than one occasion furnished lengthened disquisitions for that peculiar section of the British Association to which the examination of these matters is assigned. *A-propos*, we observe that the Earl of Rosse has intimated that the next general meeting of this association will be held at Cork, in the month of August, when it is expected that the geological section will finally determine the moisture and dryness, volatility, fixity, corrosiveness, and corruptibility of the Blarney stone. Mr. O'Connell and the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan are said to have contributed two learned papers on the subject.——William Connell, who stands charged with attempting to kill by shooting at Mrs. Magnus, the barwoman of the Auction Mart Tavern, has been again remanded, in order to enable the prosecutrix to give evidence.——The *Shrewsbury News* contains a very sensible account of the death of a poor working man named Pugh, at Welshpool, whose clothes took fire whilst in a state of inebriety, by which he was burned to death in a shocking and revolting manner.——An investigation is at present on foot relative to the purloining of a valuable portion of Earl Fitzwilliam's jewels (some of which were heirlooms in the family) from Milton House. Suspicion attaches, it appears, to some of his lordship's domestics, and one of them, a female, is at present in custody in the Peterborough House of Correction.——The Government *Police Gazette* of Monday night contains no fewer than ten notices of burglary and housebreaking occurring in the provinces within the past week. In each case the property taken was valuable.——It is positively announced that Mr. David Pollock has received the appointment of Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, vacant by the decease of his lamented Mr. Bowen.——In the Court of Chancery, on Tuesday last, Mr. Cobbett, son of the late eminent writer and political economist, applied to discharge an order pronounced by the Lord Chancellor in December last, refusing, with costs, an application for his discharge, he being a prisoner in the Queen's Bench for contempt in not putting in his answer, and also in consequence of not paying certain costs he had been ordered to discharge. The Lord Chancellor again refused the prayer of the petitioner, who left the court in the custody of the tipstaff.——In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, an application was made for a criminal information against a Liverpool attorney, named Laine, for writing a threatening letter tending to lead to a breach of the peace; but the court indignantly refused it, declining at once to interfere in what Lord Denman emphatically characterized as low and paltry squabbles.——On Tuesday last a woman named Prentice underwent a private examination before the magistrates, on a charge of being found in the stores of Windsor Castle with a felonious intent. It appeared that the prisoner entered the premises in question (in which he had no business) by means of a skeleton key. He was fully committed for trial.——At the meeting of commissioners of sewers, on Tuesday, Sir Peter Laurie gave notice of a motion, "That in the opinion of this court the wood pavement in the Poultry is dangerous and inconvenient to the public, and ought to be taken up and replaced by granite pavement."——We are glad to intimate that trade has somewhat improved in Paisley during the last week. A considerable number of webs have been given out, but there are still many thousands dependent on the relief committee.——Mr. Ainsworth, the member for Bolton, has been called on by his constituents to resign his seat in consequence of his refusing to explain his reasons for changing his opinion on the corn-law question.——An Irish barrister of considerable notoriety was forcibly ejected from the Lady-Lieutenant's drawing-room at Dublin Castle, by the inspector of police last week, on the ground, it is stated, that he had failed to obtain a verdict against a distinguished relation in an action for defamation.——The Australian Agricultural Company, it appears by their annual report, have been going on prosperously during the past year, but have found it necessary, notwithstanding, to suspend the dividend.——The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery have got leave to wear the Cross of the Spanish Order of Isabella the Second, bestowed on them by the Queen of Spain in their service on the north coast in the year 1837.——The *Limerick Chronicle* says, the several poor-law unions in Ireland are indebted to the National Bank £70,000.——On Tuesday morning last the house of Mr. Marshall, silversmith, of Man-street, Hackney, was broken open and robbed of a large quantity of valuable jewellery.——Such is the congenial state of the weather and fitness of the land, that on Tuesday, the 24th inst., Mr. George Ackerman, a tenant of the Marquis of Londonderry, at Seaham Hall Farm, commenced sowing beans in the open fields: this is a rare occurrence, as it has not happened since the year 1819.——We perceive by the report of the half yearly meeting, which was unusually noisy and turbulent one, of the London and Greenwich Railway Company, that the differences between that and the other companies (Brighton, South-Eastern, and Croydon) have not been as yet adjusted. It only half the attention were bestowed to the improved accommodation of the public, as is apparently the case with the animosities of rivalry, it would be much better for all parties.——The crime of sheep-stealing, it appears, is greatly on the increase in the metropolitan counties.——The "pairing off" system, which is one of the most objectionable in many points of view that could be tolerated, has already commenced for the season, as appears by the following announcements:—"Mr. O'Brien, M.P. for Clare, has paired off with Mr. Kirk, M.P. for Carrickfergus, until the 15th of March; and Mr. Philip Howard, M.P. for Carlisle, has paired off with Mr. Hope Johnstone, M.P. for Dumfriesshire, until the 6th of March."——It is rumoured that the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, Sir R. Peel's brother-in-law, is about to be appointed Chairman of the Board of Customs.——A dreadful accident occurred to a distinguished member of the Puckeridge hunt (Mr. Hobson) whilst out with the hounds on Saturday last, by which he sustained such extensive injury of the spine, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.——William Mepham, who was convicted at the West Kent Quarter sessions in 1841, and sentenced to 15 years' transportation for an aggravated assault, has been recommended to her Majesty by the Secretary of State for a free pardon: since Mepham's departure, a man named Wells has confessed himself the real delinquent.——We regret to hear that Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge is labouring under severe indisposition at Paris, arising from an attack of paralysis.——The Bishop of Chichester is nearly recovered from the indisposition which has confined his lordship to the palace for some weeks.

Lord Seaton is said to have been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in succession to Sir Howard Douglas.

On Wednesday the mortal remains of Richard Gregory, Esq., one of the magistrates for the county of Middlesex, but better known as the potato-salesman in Spitalfields market, were consigned to their last resting place in the family vault of Christ Church, Spitalfields, burial ground, in the presence of several thousand persons. In the course of a few years he became the first in the trade, and realised an ample fortune.

GUIZOT AND THE LONDON PRESS.—Most of the opposition journals (says *Galignani*), alluding to the articles in the London papers on M. Guizot and his colleagues, approving of the conduct which they have observed on the right of search question, seem to consider the mere fact of their being praised by the English as sufficient to condemn them in the opinion of the French nation. Some of our contemporaries do not hesitate to assert that there is a confederacy between the editors of the London press and M. Guizot against national feeling in France. If a Paris letter appear in a London paper, the correspondent is said to be in the pay of the French Ministry; and if M. Guizot happen to take in the Chamber the same view of the obligations of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 as a London editor had done at almost the same period, M. Guizot is charged with having sent beforehand to the English papers the speech which he intended to deliver in Parliament.

THE QUORN HOUNDS.—These hounds continue to afford brilliant sport, and to attract all the *élite* of the *beau monde* to Leicestershire. Never could it boast a greater assemblage of *distinguée chasseurs* than at the present moment; *voilà, par exemple*, the meet at Kilby Wharf on Monday, the 23rd ult., included Lords Cardigan, Wilton, Gardner, Maidstone, Beresford, Macdonald, Curzon, the Marquis of Hastings, Count Batthyany, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir W. M. Stanley, Sir W. W. Dixie, and an immense "field" besides of celebrated *hands*. There never is a disappointment with these hounds—they always do something good and promise something better.

The *Journal de l'Arrondissement du Havre* relates that M. Lesueur, the naturalist, some time ago, had discovered part of the fossil bones of an enormous antediluvian animal, supposed to be those of the ichthyosaurus. Conceiving that the rest of the bones lay imbedded at no great distance, and might be exposed by the effects of the late storms, he went out on Wednesday week, with his nephew, M. Berryer, to explore the coast. They came upon a bed of oyster-shells, laid bare by the shingle being washed away. Here they found a complete chain of vertebræ held united by petrifaction, together with large portions of the ribs, and an enormous skull, 2 feet 10 inches in length, and 8½ inches in width, very strongly resembling the ichthyosaurus. On the day before they had discovered, at a short distance from the same spot, twelve of the vertebræ of the tail of an animal of the like proportions. It required the strength of four men to carry these remains to St. Adresse, where they are for the present deposited.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert did not take their accustomed walking exercise in consequence of the wet state of the weather. His Royal Highness Prince Albert took his equestrian exercise in the Riding School, attended by Colonel Wylde.

THE LORDS' ADDRESS.—The Lords' Address to her Majesty, in answer to her most gracious speech on the opening of Parliament, will be laid before her Majesty by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and an answer returned by the Queen on Monday next, which will be communicated to the House of Lords by the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of the Household. When the Sovereign is not in town, and does not open the sessions in person, it is not usual for either house to go in procession to present the Address in answer to the Royal Speech.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has intimated his intention of standing sponsor in person to the infant son and heir of Lord John Russell.

FIRE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—Thursday afternoon the soot of a flue connected with the kitchen chimney of the Foreign Office became ignited, the intense heat from which had caused an iron hot cupboard, or closet, in which refreshments for the clerks are warmed, to be nearly red-hot, by which means the girders of the ground-floor had been set on fire. The firemen, assisted by a body of workmen under the direction of the government clerk of the works, immediately set to work in ripping up the flooring, by which means they succeeded, in about two hours, in allaying all cause for any further alarm, although, as a precautionary measure, some of the firemen were directed to remain at the Foreign Office during the night. Earl Lincoln, and several other noblemen and gentlemen connected with the government offices, were present shortly after the fire was discovered, and remained until it was extinguished.

MORE SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The subjoined intelligence relating to the total loss of several vessels, attended, we regret to add, with lamentable sacrifice of human life, was in the course of Wednesday and Thursday posted upon the books at Lloyd's:—"Wreck of the Douro of Liverpool.—All hands lost.—This vessel, registered as 400 tons burthen, with a valuable cargo on board, was totally lost, with all her crew, on the night of Thursday last, the 26th of January, upon the rocks at the westward of the Scilly islands. At an early hour on the following morning the illfated vessel was discovered by some fishermen, with her masts gone, and thrown on the rocks upon her broadside, with the sea making a complete breach over her. They immediately bore down to the spot, but there was no one on board to give them the slightest information, every soul belonging to her had perished. On the same day four bodies were washed up on the beach, which have been proved to be belonging to the vessel. One of them is supposed to be her unfortunate commander, Mr. Gowland, and the others his seamen. They have since been decently interred at St. Mary's. The rock upon which the vessel struck is called the Crebistahan, and it stands about a mile from the beach. The vessel is reported to be fully insured."

DESTRUCTION OF A VESSEL BY FIRE.—Accounts were received on Thursday of the total loss by fire of the French brig the Tris Angelique, Captain Henry, loaded with a general cargo, while on her passage from Rouen for Marseilles. Her destruction occurred on the night of the 6th of November last, and arose through a barrel of vitriol being left on the forecastle, which flowed into the hold and set fire to the cargo. For hours the flames raged with fearful violence, baffling all attempts made by the crew to subdue it, who at length were compelled to take to the boats and leave the vessel. During the night the glare from the flames attracted the attention of those in charge of the English ship the Countess of London, who instantly altered the course of the ship, and bore down to her assistance. Fortunately, they soon came up with the crew of the unfortunate vessel, whom they took on board and kindly treated. The brig burnt fu-riously until one o'clock the next morning, the 7th, when she dis appeared in 40 fathoms water. It is unknown whether the owners are insured to the amount of her loss.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL AND SINKING OF A VESSEL.—Early on Monday morning last a collision took place in the Channel, near the Needles, which very nearly was attended with dreadful loss of life. The Papenburgh galliot, Napoleon, while under full sail, the wind blowing a strong gale from the westward, in making through the Channel, was run into by a vessel unknown, coming from the opposite direction. Such was the violent force with which the vessel struck that the master and crew had scarcely time to push into their boats before the ship went down in deep water. They were afterwards picked up by the American barque, Henry Shelton, and landed safely at Dartmouth.

At Yarmouth, on Friday week, a brig called the Ann, in making the river, struck on the Barnard Sands and sunk. All hands, we regret to say, perished with her.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By recent American papers, it appears that a correspondence has taken place between certain agents of the Hawaian or Sandwich Islands, and the Secretary of State, which has been communicated to Congress by the President. The message states that the condition of these islands has excited a good deal of interest, from the progress of the inhabitants in civilization, and their becoming more and more competent to maintain regular and orderly civil government. "They lie in the Pacific, much nearer to this continent (America) than to Europe, and have become an important place for the refitment and provisioning of American and European vessels." Owing to their locality, and to the course of winds which prevail in this quarter of the world, the Sandwich Islands are the stopping-place for almost all the vessels passing from continent to continent, across the Pacific Ocean. They are especially resorted to by a great number of American whaling and other vessels; and the property owned by citizens of the United States, to be found in these islands, is very considerable. The message then glances at the feeble state of the government of the Sandwich Islands, its just and pacific disposition, and its anxiety in the march of civilization and improvement. Hence, the American government proposes to respect this rising community, and strictly and conscientiously to regard their rights; lest any other power should take possession of the islands, colonize them, and subvert the native government. Meanwhile, the message declares that the United States seek no peculiar advantages or control over the Hawaian government, but fully recognizes its independence, and proposes to appoint a Consul resident in the islands. On this account, we present our readers with the annexed *resumé* of this interesting cluster, the civilization of which has been already so materially advanced by British influence.

These islands, it is well known, were discovered some 65 years since by Captain Cook, who named them in honour of Earl Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty. About eight years afterwards they were visited by La Perouse, and merchantmen have followed from time to time the same track, so that a frequent and rather confidential intercourse has been established between foreigners and the islanders, from the discovery of their sea-girt homes by Europeans.

The Sandwich Islands lie between the parallels of 18 deg. 24 min. and 22 deg. 15 min. north, extending in longitude from 154 deg. 56 min. to 160 deg. 23 min. west. Their number is usually limited to

ten; and the names by which, according to the latest orthography, they are known among the natives, are Hawaii (Owhyhee), Oahu, Mani, Tmai, Morokai, Ranai, Morokini, Nihau, Taura, and Tahurawe. They are distant about 2800 miles from Mexico on the east, 5000 from the shores of China on the west, 2700 from the Society Islands on the south, and 1500 from the Marquesas.

Owhyhee, the most southern and largest of the whole, is about 97 miles long, 78 broad, and was supposed, when first discovered by the English, to contain 85,000 inhabitants. Woahoo is 46 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, with a population of about 20,000. Towee, situated 75 miles north-west from the latter, is somewhat smaller in dimensions, and is supposed to possess only 10,000 residents. Mowee is 48 miles long and 30 broad, with 20,000 inhabitants. The others are of less importance.

Cook found the four principal islands of the Sandwich group governed by as many independent kings, who frequently made war on each other; but about the year 1782 Tamehameha, a chief of inferior rank, rose against his lawful prince, and, by his superior talents, acquired possession of the whole cluster; the king was slain, and the victor married his captive daughter. Before 1792, when Vancouver touched here, several of the chiefs, availing themselves of the opportunity offered to them by English and American ships, had made voyages to distant parts, and many had resided for a short time in the United States. Thus the people had become sensible of the advantages of a mercantile navy and of fire-arms, and Europeans had furnished them with muskets and ammunition, and taught them the use of artillery and fortification. Many of the chiefs had already built houses of stone, adopted, in part, the European dress, and engrafted English terms on their own scanty vocabulary. Vancouver left them a breed of cattle and sheep, so that the country is now well stocked with both, and can supply ships. Fruits and esculent plants had also been introduced. Tamehameha, however, thought it prudent to place himself under the protection of the English, as he already suspected the Americans and Russians to be desirous of forming settlements on the islands, although he opened intercourse with traders of every class. Sandal-wood, of great value, was found in the mountains; in return for which the natives were at first satisfied with pieces of iron, nails, and coarse cloth; but they soon required axes, guns, muskets, powder and shot; Chinese, American, and British manufactures; and schooners and brigs, measuring several hundred tons. Meanwhile, George the Third assured Tamehameha of his friendship, and presented him with a ship built at Port Jackson. In the true spirit of a reformer Tamehameha soon alienated his mind from all reliance on the ancient gods of Owhyhee, and showed an earnest desire to know the principles of faith professed by more civilized nations; but it was not until the reign of his successor, Tamehameha II., that, through some American missionaries, the idols of Owhyhee were destroyed, or, like the specimen now to be seen in the court-yard of the British Museum, regarded as curiosities.

NATIVE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.]

The visit of Tamehameha and his consort to England in 1824 was made with the idea that a personal interview with the English monarch might still more effectually secure his protection, and even aid him in his plan for advancing his people in learning and true religion. But the poor island King and Queen died of measles without conferring with George IV.; but their official attendants were graciously received at Windsor, and our Sovereign promised protection to their government against all foreign designs. It will be remembered that the remains of Tamehameha and his Queen were conveyed to the Sandwich Islands in the Blonde frigate, and Lord Byron, the commander, observes, "perhaps the perfect faith reposed in the English by the people of the islands is the strongest proof that ever could be given by a whole nation of simple-mindedness and freedom from guile. There was not a moment's irritation—not a moment's suspicion that unfair means had been used to shorten their days; and we were received as brothers who would sympathise with their grief, and as friends who would be glad to heal their wounds." It may here be mentioned that so far from Tamehameha and his Queen being addicted to gluttony and drunkenness, as was reported during their stay in London, they ate little or no butchers' meat, but lived chiefly on poultry, fruit, and vegetables, and their favourite beverage was some cider presented to them by Mr. Canning. The charge for their table at Osborne's Hotel averaged but 17s. a head per day.

When Captain Beechey visited Woahoo he found a town of wooden houses, laid out in streets and squares, with such economical announcements as, "An ordinary at 1 o'clock," "Billiards," "The Britannia," "The Jolly Tar," &c. There were two hotels, with billiard-rooms; wines and other luxuries were to be had; the chiefs' houses were furnished with tables and chairs; and one of the ministers presented the King with a service of plate, and had in use another service of beautifully cut glass, of London manufacture. The King was attended by a guard and sentinels at his palace; the ramparts mounted forty guns, and troops paraded the ramparts, and 5000 stand of arms were in the island. The harbour was crowded with foreign vessels, and the Government had received consuls from Great Britain and America; and where only the naked savage was lately seen, the clothing of a cultivated people was now worn.

An occurrence during Lord Byron's visit now becomes interesting, in connexion with the projected American protection already noticed. When Lord Byron was asked if King George had any objection to the American missionaries in the islands, he replied certainly not, so long as they did not meddle with the laws or commerce of the country; and one of the leading missionaries disclaimed all intention

BYRON'S BAY, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

of interfering in political or commercial concerns. The American preachers have, however, been suspected of some jealousy in regard to the Russians and English. Kotzebue, Byron, and Beechey doubtless considered them more active than enough in matters not strictly comprehended in their spiritual duties. The progress in religion was not so great as could be wished, although in Honorora almost every person might be seen hastening to school with a slate in his hand, hoping soon to be able to transcribe some part of the Scriptures; but the education being made compulsory soon defeated its object.

In 1827, however, Tamehameha III. and his chief passed penal statutes against murder, adultery, theft, gambling, drunkenness, and profanation of the Sabbath. In 1829 domestic comforts had been so multiplied, that in the royal residence there were carpets, crimson draperies, handsome pier tables, and large mirrors, glass chandeliers, lustres, and bronze candelabra. Tamehameha had grown up a fine stout lad, as graceful, well bred, and gentlemanly as any lad of his age in the most polished circles of Europe. Nor was this improvement confined to the court, for Mr. Stewart the missionary, in 1830, describes the sitting-room of a lady convert to the gospel comparatively as well furnished as the palace, the principal article being an elegant writing-table, with papers and books in the language of the country. The king is described as wearing his rich Windsor uniform, and his sister a superb dress, on the opening of a large meeting-house, built by order of Government; and, up to the present day, the progress of our missionaries has been a course of fair encouragement.

The Sandwich Islanders are tall and robust. Compared with the Otaheitans, they are of a dark brown complexion, and the females do not display the same softened graces. But they are distinguished above all other inhabitants of the South Sea by their industry and skill. They have improved almost every spot susceptible of cultivation: in manufactures, canoe-building, and fishery they alike excel. Their general conduct is open, honourable, and friendly; yet they are easily kindled to fierce resentment, especially by any wrong against their chiefs, such as led to the death of Cook.

The natural aspect of these islands is grand and awful. The mountains of Monna Roa and Mouna Koa rise comparatively to an alpine height, and are perpetually capped with snow: both are volcanic, and Reli, on the flank of Monna Roa, is the most terrific and varied volcano in the world: it is 1000 feet deep and six miles in circuit, and in 1840 it threw up lava 50 or 60 feet high: the light was seen 100 miles off, and "Vesuvius is a fool to it!"

Reverting to the local position of the Sandwich Isles, it, doubtless, renders them highly important to all the great trading communities of either hemisphere. "On the north are the Russian settlements, along the coast of their Asiatic territories; towards the north-west are the dominions of Japan; due west are the Marian Islands, the Philippines, and Canton; and on the east are California and Mexico. The establishment of the independent States of South America has of late greatly increased their value as an emporium for the commerce of that remote section of the globe, as they lie in the very track pursued by vessels passing thence to China or Calcutta. They are visited, too, by those who trade in furs in the countries bordering on Nootka Sound, as well as by the whalers, who, having found the sperm whale on the coast of Japan, annually frequent the Northern Pacific."—(*Polynesia*, by Dr. Russell, just published.) By thus glancing at the position of the Sandwich group, the reader may "guess" the motive of the American Government in its protective anxiety for the independence of the islanders.

THE MARQUESAS ISLANDERS.

These new subjects, or allies, of Louis Philippe are graphically sketched by a correspondent of the *Times*, who says, as we before quoted, "Having lately smoked a cigar with his naked Majesty King Yutete, who is a fat, good-natured savage, lolling all day under a shady

tree in Resolution Bay, and having visited the entire group of islands, I can assure you and your French readers, that as to soil, harbours, situation, and appropriateness for either occupation or emigration, the Marquesas are the most worthless cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean; and, so far from whalers and other ships being able to procure supplies of hogs, fruit, and vegetables, the scanty inhabitants can hardly maintain themselves.

Contrary, however, to the expectations of this recent visitor to the Marquesas, the French King intends "to throw away money on the settlement;" as a recent number of the *Journal des Débats* publishes the following extract from a despatch addressed by the Minister of Marine to the Maritime Prefect of Brest:—"The intention of his Majesty is, that the garrison of the Marquesas Islands should be provisionally composed of a battalion of Marine Artillery, a company of Artillery, and a detachment of the sixth company of Sappers and Miners. There are already stationed in those islands two companies of the 3rd Regiment, a detachment of 21 Artillerymen, and a detachment of the first company of Sappers and Miners. I recommend you particularly to take precautions that all the men to be embarked on this expedition should be carefully examined by the chief surgeons of their regiments, in order that it be ascertained that they enjoy good health, that they have been vaccinated, and that their mouths be sound. You will replace those who are unfit for service. Each man, on being embarked, is to be provided with a hammock, mattress, bolster, and woollen blanket. You will likewise supply the troops with a sufficient number of cooking apparatus, as well as implements of husbandry. You will take care that a supply of clothing sufficient for 18 months be embarked with the expedition. It will be likewise necessary to embark 100 iron bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, sheets, and blankets, for the use of the sick in the colony." As the Marquesas are to be the scene of the last French colonization farce, we give from the best authority sketches of the natives—fine muscular fellows, but miserably ignorant. The group displays their gods, with two figures holding out, as peace offerings to their Gallican friends, the staple produce of their country—pigs and *yats*. Long may Louis Philippe live to reign over his new subjects!

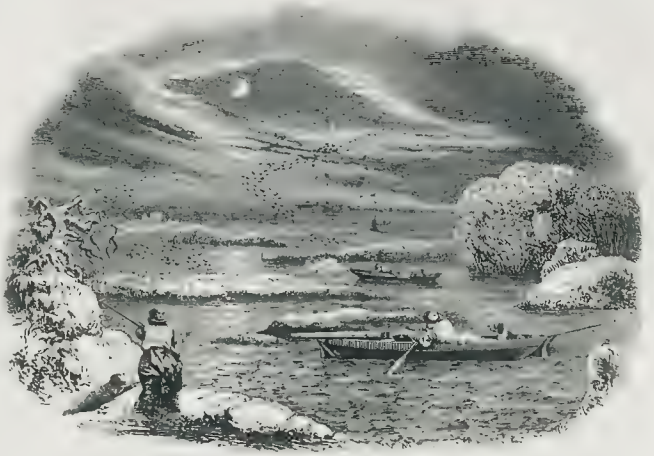
THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS—No. XXVI.

NEW CHURCH, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER.

Amid the dirt and bustle of the Broadway, Westminster, surrounded by poverty in all its shapes, and enclosed by sheds, hovels, and gin-palaces, another new church is uprearing its head. It occupies the site of an old chapel, founded in the time of Charles I., and will as much surpass its predecessor in size and architectural display as the neighbourhood now exceeds its olden amount of houses and population.

The style selected is Gothic, of the later period of early English. The tower is placed at the north side of the west end of the church—the object in thus locating it being to avoid that stiff formality so disagreeably prominent in many of our modern churches, and to prevent the comparison which, had it been placed, as usual, exactly at the west end, would have forced itself upon the mind, of disproportion between the size and height of the tower and spire and the body of the church. The exterior of the building is stone, and the arches and mouldings of the interior will be of the same material. The fourteen columns which support the roof and divide the nave from the side aisles are of iron. The dimensions of the interior are 94 feet long by 50 feet in width, without including the small chancel at the east end, which is separated from the body of the building by a moulded arch and clustered columns, and is approached by an ascent of several steps. *There will be no pews*, and the galleries will be appropriated exclusively to the use of the children of the national and parish schools. The first stone was laid the 30th of May, 1842; the amount of contract, with incidental expenses and architect's commission, is £6116 13s. 4d., the architect's estimate being £7893 4s. 11d. The total church accommodation is for 1500 persons, of which number 1200 are to be free seats. The building was arranged to be completed in December of the present year; but, although the roof is just being completed over the body of the church, the tower is little more than commenced. The united height of the tower and spire will be two hundred feet—which is fifty feet higher than the spire of St. George's, Woburn-square; the latter being at present the loftiest of the modern Gothic buildings in London. The towers of Westminster Abbey are but 225 feet high, and the new church will therefore vie with the old abbey as a conspicuous object in the view of this part of the city. But height is not the only recommendation of the design; for, as our view will show, the outline is bold yet graceful, and its composition does credit to Mr. Poynter, the architect, from whose designs it is now in course of erection.

SPORTS OF ENGLAND.—No. III.



WILD DUCK SHOOTING.

The different methods of taking the wild duck afford capital sport and never-ending adventure. "Common wild fowl shooting with a shoulder duck gun," observes Captain Lacy in the "Modern Shooter," "has long been in vogue, and has often been the theme of ancient sporting authors; but, until Colonel Hawker's work appeared, wild fowl shooting on salt-water had scarcely been touched upon; still less had any one of 'gentle blood' ventured to commit his valuable case to 'the vasty deep,' in case so fragile as that yclept a shooting punt. [The merit, therefore, of having invented this new pleasure, or, at least, of having added it to the stock of sporting recreations, attaches exclusively to the gallant colonel. As a practical performer he is most successful, and is, perhaps, the very best wild fowl shot round the British coast. Hail, Hawker! Mac Adam of duck shooters, hail!" The colonel's well known book contains the modes of hut shooting, &c., and some particulars relating to decoys.

The Yankees have what they call their "ducking," *i.e.* when they form a party to go shoot ducks on Duck Island, in Chesapeake Bay. These are the celebrated canvass-back duck of the American gourmand, and the estimation in which they are held may be gathered from the fact that, in Baltimore market, the price of a single duck is one shilling, whilst the common wild ducks are but threepence a couple. The former has been acclimated in Britain, and why the breed has not been more extensively encouraged is somewhat surprising, as they are sizeable and handsome birds, and, as a table luxury, most delicious.

The usual weight of the mallard or drake is about 2½ lbs., and that of the duck somewhat less; but the foreigners are generally larger than the home-breds. Captain Lacy has shot wild ducks in the Tees Bay above six pounds and a half the pair; but, if much beyond this weight, their purity of breed may be suspected. Wild ducks, excepting a few homebreds, whose full-grown ones are fine eating in August, do not appear in the Tees Bay until November, or, at all events, in any number worth mentioning. The mallards are very poor in condition after the middle of February, not so the ducks. The captain adds: "a common trick played upon the London cockneys is to serve them out with a couple of shell ducks in lieu of wild ducks. The heads and white legs of the former having been cut off, and the birds plucked, as they are just about the size of the latter, and always look plump, they sell better, and it is thus that wild ducks are libelled for eating so 'fishy!'" The captain enthusiastically sings:—

"*If tame-ducks* were wanting,
And *wild-ducks* were flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone!"

PHEASANT SHOOTING.

On Wednesday last, the 1st of February, pheasant and partridge shooting ended; although in most parts of the country where the game is attended to but few birds have been brought down of late, as the remarkable mildness of the present season has led the birds to pair very early this year. The country bears all the marks of spring. "The tit-mouse seeks its food through the straw thatch—the fieldfares, skylarks, and redwings are busy on the same errand over wet meadows—the sparrows and yellow-hammers and chaffinches, still beautiful, though mute, glean from the straw and chaff in the farm-yard—while the ringdove comes for her meal to the ivy-berries. The red-breast comes to the window to amuse with his familiarity, or, as the gardener turns over the loosened soil, seeks fearlessly within a few inches of the spade the insects upon which it feeds." Our illustration will serve to keep in remembrance the sports of the past winter, until the 1st of October, with its leafless trees and almanack memento—right pleasant to sportsman's eye—"Pheasant shooting begins"—affords the time for again testing hand, eye, and gun.

Before the present *battue* system became general, the pheasant was considered a prize far more worthy of the sportsman than the bird is now regarded. In a wild state, the pheasant, difficult to get at, gave great sport, and when brought down was prized accordingly. It is now, however, more like shooting from a trap—a matter rather of skill and *profit* than of sport. Indeed, many "lords of the manor," in these game-selling days, send their pheasants to market as regularly as they do their sheep. In a state of nature pheasants frequent woods where the grass is long and tangled, and within easy distance of water. Corn is a favourite food, as those who sow it know, but when this is absent, wild berries and acorns supply its place. The hen lays about twelve eggs, and the young follow her like chickens as soon as they are out of

the shell, searching for ants' eggs and other food. If scared, they seek the woods, and only issue thence mornings and evenings.

In partridge-shooting, as, indeed, in all other, the relative proportions of the charge are of great importance.

Mr. Greener says, "Suppose you begin with two drachms of powder, and vary the charge one eighth of a drachm, each shot, up to three and a half drachms, or as may be required, according to the length and bore of the gun, and, for precision, taking three shots with each charge at a sufficient number of sheets of paper, which-ever you find strongest with the least quantity of powder, that is the best charge, as, very likely, the two next additions of powder will shoot equally strong, and yet not stronger, because more of it remains unburnt: therefore, the least quantity that shoots equally strong is the proper charge, which, having once ascertained, never change for any person's plan. All guns, according to their bore and length, will shoot a certain weight, and a certain size of shot best. A great deal of shot in a small bore lies too far up the barrel, and creates an unnecessary friction, and the shot, by the compression at the moment of explosion, becomes all shapes—a circumstance which materially affects its flight.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. C."—*Not suitable.*
"C. S."—*The imperfection is undeniable, but these things will occasionally occur in the "best regulated" paper.*
"A. B."—*To show that we are also on our guard, we know nothing whatever of the bubble company alluded to.*
"H. J."—*Barnstaple, knows nothing of our extraordinary resources.*
"M. F. R."—*Milnthorpe.—Under the circumstance stated, we cannot recommend Sydney.*
"Herbertus."—*Not at present.*
"G. H. W."—*Kilkenny.—We have already devoted sufficient space to the subject.*
Can our Newonbarry Correspondent furnish us with the drawing? if so, her wishes shall be complied with.
Several Cornish correspondents request us to correct an error in our last with regard to the wreck of the "Lily," which really occurred on the Casuiton Sands, and not on the coast of Cornwall. They are anxious that the obloquy which the affray between the wreckers and the coast guard was calculated to produce should be removed from that interesting portion of her Majesty's dominions.
"Oscar," Manchester.—*The whole of the numbers will be shortly reprinted, when he can get what he requires by applying to Mr. Barton, Manchester.*
"M. W. D."—*Teignmouth, Devon, should try his hand on a better subject.*
"A. B. C.," "Civis," and "Sex," City.—*The critiques are judicious, and being well meant, have our thanks.*
"Enquirer," Stamford.—*The case comes within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity.*
We cannot undertake to return rejected contributions.
We shall be happy to receive the promised articles from our Wood End, Scarborough, correspondent.
"E. H."—*The translation from the German is a little too free. Try again.*
"A. T."—*The complaint shall be enquired into.*
The Rev. Mr. Wilson must judge for himself.
"C. E. S."—*Yes, they all do.*
"* * *," Bolton.—*We sacrificed our inclinations, as well as our space, in yielding to the usage in such cases.*
"Scotus."—*The subject matter of the suggestions has been already descanted on.*
"Z. Y. C."—*A saddler.*
"Philidora" *shall be gratified in our next.*
"A constant Subscriber to your paper."—*Another three months' subscription will entitle him. The other question next week.*
"X. Y. Z."—*In our next number.*
"C. C., St. Alban's.—*We cannot undertake to return rejected contributions.*
"A. B. C.," and "An old Admirer and constant Subscriber"—*The letters referred to the writers of the articles.*

Part VIII. shall be ready next week.
Vol. I. A few hundred copies more will be ready in a few days.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1843.

Parliament was opened on Thursday by commission, the Lord Chancellor reading Her Majesty's speech, for which, together with all the proceedings up to the time of our going to press, we refer to the supplement accompanying this day's paper, which we have the pleasure to present with kind goodwill to our readers.

The speech itself is of course the immediate topic of discussion, and upon this we have some commentaries to make. It is, in a great measure, like all orations from the throne—whether delivered royally or by proxy—of that vague, indefinite, and diplomatic cast, which precludes the utterance of anything of tangible form and pressure, although it leaves "ample room and verge enough" for deductions, for or against the government, according to the party logic of the time. We shall endeavour to seize upon its topics in a more enlarged spirit, and to state our anticipations of its meaning with the independence and frankness of confirmed neutrality.

The first two paragraphs are of considerable moment:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all Princes and States assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the Treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty *trusts* that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed."

The first of these passages indicates in a moral sense the uncertainty of human calculations; the second implies something like a conviction of misplaced confidence, even in the fair-promising results of the Ashburton treaty. In the face of the friendly aspect of affairs presented by our foreign relations the same day brings us the intimation that the Prime Minister of France is defeated in the Chamber upon the initiative step in the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833—a step which, if successfully followed by the opposition, would be the leading provocative to an European war; while, on the other hand, the remarkable speech of Mr. Linn to the American Congress, and the manner in which it was received by the republican parliament, evinced the very presence of the spirit of war within the heart and focus of American legislation.

The result of our hostilities with China is touched upon in a becoming manner, and with no too vaunteful assurance; and we are pleased to find that the improvement of commerce is held out as our best inducement for congratulation upon the termination of a successful, though not too brilliant war.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect that, by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people."

It is possible that further commercial advantages will arise to us from the treaty with Russia alluded to in the speech:—

"Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this Treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor."

One circumstance very important to the cause of humanity, and altogether of a Christian and civilizing tendency, is thus quietly confirmed:—

"In concert with her allies, her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country."

The victories in Affghanistan are treated with temperate discretion. The speech refers chiefly to the success of the military operations, without insinuating any approval of the civil government, in so far as the administration of Lord Ellenborough is concerned, and it conveys a joyful sympathy for the liberated British prisoners in whose fate her Majesty is (we doubt not, in this instance, with some *personal* truth) represented as having felt a virtuous, an anxious, and, we are happy to believe, a characteristic, interest. The speech also settles the question of the non-occupation by our armies of the countries westward of the Indus.

In the address to the Commons the gratifying intelligence is conveyed (an "Io triumphe" for Joseph Hume) of a reduction of the naval and military forces—and people expect to find taxes, and soldiers, and sailors wholesomely decreasing together in times of peace. Let Government see that it do not breathe "the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope."

The recent diminution of revenue is rather the subject of explanation than of disclosure. It implies that the Income-tax is only partially collected, and that the reduction of import duties has materially affected the Exchequer.

There is another more important cause of deficiency, however, which we are glad to perceive is not unnoticed in the speech:—

"Her Majesty fears that it must be, in part, attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented."

We cannot positively fathom the meaning of this paragraph, but we gather from it a glimpse of hope that some very earnest consideration of the general poverty of the lower orders is honestly under the consideration of the executive. Such an admission of a dreadful evil would hardly be so frankly made if some remedy were not also contemplated. But the admission is still too qualified. It is not only in the manufacturing districts that depression exists—the distress has extended to the poor of all classes. The causes of the distress are not hinted at; and, as we expected, neither to poor-laws which are, nor to corn-laws which may or may not be among them, is the slightest allusion made.

Her Majesty makes a grateful return for the kindness which she received during her recent tour in Scotland, which we had the pleasure so abundantly to illustrate:—

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to Her Majesty which were manifested on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland."

By way of pleasantry, we may remark that it is agreeable to find that the Edinburgh Baillies, who, at the time of the Queen's arrival, were snoring in their beds the *refrain* of

Up in the morning's no for me,
Up in the morning early,

have not been specially included in the royal avowal of her Majesty's satisfaction.

A subject of less congratulation is discovered in the riots which distracted the country a few months past. The Government regrets and reprobates them, but relies upon the strength and efficacy of the law to put down all such outbursts of popular tumult.

We anticipate something from the following announcement:—

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you, that measures connected with the improvement of the Law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration."

The improvement of the law is a desideratum which we have strongly hinted at in our article of "Prospects of the Session." It is a topic, the agitation of which cannot be too earnestly regarded and encouraged by the people.

The speech concludes with the following aspiration, in which we join with heartfelt cordiality

"Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

Such is an epitome, with comment, on the royal speech. It has little in it to praise or blame. It gives small insight into the designs of Government; but in this respect only resembles all the royal specimens of eloquence which administrations of all colours have made it an almost invariable rule to put forth. It is, in fact, an official "nothingness," and, upon the principle of *ex nihilo nihil fit*, let nobody attempt to make anything out of it. A few reasonable indications lead to a few reasonable deductions, and that is all. People usually rush to a royal speech with curiosity, and turn from it with disappointment: we do not think either feeling worthy to be indulged. It is to the business of the session that thinking men will look. A speech is, after all, no ministerial manifesto, except when some decided political *coup de théâtre* can be brilliantly put forth. Then, of course, the *bruit* and the bustle are duly made and paraded before the dust is effectually kicked up. Now-a-days, such a speech would be the *rara avis in terris* of political history.

One circumstance we may mention in reference to a commission having been proxy for the presence of the Queen. It is known that the situation of her Majesty is again delicate, and an unwillingness to expose her health to the risk of excitement and fatigue at the present juncture was the sole cause of her absence from that scene, around which her presence has more than once shed the exhilaration of loyalty and joy.

The events which have happened since our last in the French capital have been, and are, of the utmost importance, as likely to influence the destinies not only of the nation in which they have transpired, but of Great Britain also, and even of Europe at large. It has been said by Frenchmen that they would regard any re-accession to office here by Lord Palmerston as tantamount to a declaration of war. Should Thiers succeed Guizot at the Tuileries, there are many Englishmen who would apply the same proposition to the advent to power of the new French minister. We leave the question, however, in the hands of our intelligent correspondent, whose views upon foreign questions have been, since his expression of them in our journal, most materially confirmed, and whose letter in our present number assumes all the importance of a leading article.

PARIS, 30th Jan.

THE important information I transmitted to you in my last week's communication as to the rickety state of the Soult-Guizot Cabinet is fully confirmed. I remark that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is the only English journal which has taken an accurate view of the position of the ministry. The common mistake in England is to reason on France and Frenchmen with only British *notions*, and hence it is that all the London morning journals have been so singularly in error as to what is passing here, and which you will permit us to add we regard as essentially a *crisis* affecting the existence of the most pacific and well disposed ministry that has existed since the July days of 1830. Permit us now to trace the course of events since my letter in your number of the 28th. After the effect produced by the speech of the Duc de Broglie, and the vote of the Chamber of Peers, the courage of the ministry was reanimated, and M. Guizot essayed through M. Dumon, the reporter of the Commission, to withdraw or modify the strong paragraph drawn up by M. Dupin. M. Dumon failed to procure the withdrawal of the passage in question, but he was so far fortunate as to induce the Commission to modify the second sentence—that is, the Chamber in the project of address was made to express its approbation of the strict execution of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. Unfortunately the third sentence of this paragraph was allowed to stand thus:—"But struck with the inconveniences which experience has pointed out, in regard to the good intelligence necessary to the accomplishment of the common object, we look forward with much anxiety to the moment when our commerce shall be replaced under the exclusive superintendence of our own flag." A Cabinet council, at which the King presided, was held to consider the course to be pursued in regard to this paragraph. M. Guizot was for opposing it altogether, and in the event of defeat, for the ministry to resign. The King was of a different opinion. His Majesty contended that the passage was sufficiently vague to afford a loophole for the ministry *not* to attempt to enter on negociations with England respecting the treaties of 1831 and 1833. After a long discussion it was agreed that M. Guizot, when his turn came to speak on this paragraph, should blame the manifestation contained therein, but at the same time should accept it. The opposition having ascertained that the ministry was resolved to accept the paragraph of the commission, had meetings. In the Thier's *coterie* it was resolved that neither the chief nor his friends should speak on the paragraph, thus imitating the reserve of Count Molé in the other Chamber; so that neither M. Thiers nor Count Molé, the premiers expectant, could be pledged by any declarations of their own, for both these statesmen know full well the responsibility of engaging in a discussion with the British Cabinet touching the repeal of treaties that have been in execution for many years. Some of the members of the Left or Odillon Barrot party, however, resolved on their amendments, making the Commission's paragraph still stronger and more significant. The leaders of the opposition, however, collectively resolved if possible to upset the Central by a side-wind, and I have every reason to believe that the sixth paragraph of the project of address relative to the approval of the conduct of the French Government respecting the affairs of Syria will be the grand *cheval de bataille* of the opposition collectively. I know that M. Berryer proposes to speak on this question; his line of argument will be that France has only followed in the wake of England on this branch of the Eastern question, and that France has not assumed her rightful attitude as defender of the Christian population. There will be a warm debate, and, as I think, a division, the result of which I trust to be enabled to send to you by to-morrow's post.

NEWSPAPER

PARIS, CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,
TUESDAY, FIVE P.M.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.—I write in great haste from the Chamber itself to save post, and if the London morning papers do not send expresses you will have *this result* exclusively. Briefly the French Cabinet has been beaten in a division on an amendment proposed by M. Berryer, the *royalist* deputy. The secret scrutiny or ballot took place on the following question :—The amended paragraph of the commission was an approval of the ministry in respect to its Eastern policy. M. Berryer's counter amendment was a condemnation of the Central, although indirectly expressed, according to the parliamentary custom here. The numbers stood thus :—

For M. Berryer's amendment on the Syrian paragraph	206
For the Ministry	203
Majority against the Cabinet	3

There were 409 deputies who voted, and the absolute majority over the moiety of the voters was 205, so that the Cabinet was defeated by one absolute opposition majority and one relative majority.

This defeat, I regret to state, may be regarded as conclusive of the fate of the ministry, for, although it may not go out on this division, the strength of parties has been tested, and it is evident that the ministry is in a minority. The Dufaure-Passy, Lamartine, and Thiers parties were in the majority. The Right of Search paragraph is now on, but there is immense agitation and nobody will be listened to till to-morrow, and it is now believed that a stronger paragraph than even that of the Commission will be carried against the Cabinet, and then it must *inevitably resign* to make way for another ministry. Count Molé has the principal chance, but the return of Thiers is by no means an improbable event. If so it would be curious, for he went out on the Eastern question in October, 1840.

We have this week redeemed our promise of presenting to our readers a supplement gratis upon the occasion of the opening of Parliament. We, however, take credit for the production of a much more attractive paper than our readers were led to expect, not only by illustrating, in the body of the journal, all the circumstances of the session-commencement, but by employing a large corps of reporters at our own expense, to enable us to publish a faithful and spirited report of the complete debates.

The possibility of an annual royal visit to Scotland, which was rumoured a few weeks ago, may now, we have happened to learn from a well-informed source, be considered as a probability. Lord Glenlyon went to offer Blair Athole to the Queen and Prince Albert as a shooting place and deer park ; and although the royal reply had not transpired, yet as it is known that her Majesty had previously ordered inquiries to be made for an extensive shooting range, it is considered probable that the offer may be accepted. In that event we may confidently look for an annual visit of the royal party to the Highlands.—*Fife Herald.*

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.—It may not be generally known that in the hall of this college there exists to the present day above the modern plaster ceiling the original carved oak roof. This roof, it is supposed, is quite entire, with the exception of the ends of the pendants, which have been removed to make way for the flat ceiling inserted immediately beneath them. Surely there can be no sufficient reason why the trifling sum required to remove the present unsightly plaster ceiling should be withheld, and the original timber roof be brought to light, and thus this building be restored to its primitive state, and be rendered one of the finest rooms in the university.

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

The opening of a new session of Parliament affords us an occasion of presenting to our readers, among other illustrations, one of great and pre-eminent interest, in which the object we propose is to place before the public a sketch of that curious machinery by which the proceedings of their legislators, in all their wonderful extent and multiplicity, are made known to the immense circle of political readers which is spread throughout the almost boundless dominions of the British empire.

Several well-known members of the daily press are here represented by the artist in the act of discharging their onerous and responsible public duties in the gallery of the House of Commons. The whole scene presents a deeply interesting revelation of one of the most singular portions of the economy of the vast community of which we are members. We shall not abuse the goodnature of our friends by intruding on their privacy, averse as we know them all to be to be held up to the public gaze ; we have much to say, and many good things to tell of them all, but we think we shall best consult the dictates of good taste by maintaining silence as to their personal history and qualifications. There is one, however, whom our readers will perceive towards the right of the sketch, to whom we cannot forbear adverting for a moment, inasmuch as he is a very dear and valued friend of ours. There he sits, with his broad laughing face running over with frolicsome humour, stooping over the front of the desk—

> Of Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear
> The weight of urgent'est

debates. All who are familiar with the press will recognise in him a true specimen of the Malesian, with all the fertile wit and genuine unaffected humour of his country, and one to whom our own readers have been indebted for many pleasant hours.

The parliamentary reporters of London form a very important and influential body, to whom any man may be proud to belong. They have many privileges, which are objects of ambition to the uninitiated in the mysteries of public affairs. Having access to the Houses of Lords and Commons at all hours during which they are open for the transaction of public business, they are in fact looked upon as a kind of order of hierophants of state affairs, whose duty it is to explain the intricacies and obscurities of politics to the unlearned world. Attempts have often been made to describe their community, but the task has generally fallen into tasteless and uninformed hands. Having, however, better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the subject than most who have chosen to write upon it, we shall throw together in this article a few of the more striking particulars of their history, for some of which the reader will seek in vain in any other source hitherto open to the public. What should be told and what should not has been published without distinction, and that inaccurately. *Dicenda tacenda locuti.*

Of the early reporters, it will be sufficient merely to mention Sir Simon D'Ewes, long a member of the parliaments of Elizabeth and James, who has transmitted to us in his journal whatever is known to us of the oratory of those distant times ; and Burton, member of parliament in the era of Cromwell, whose Cromwellian diary is the only record that gives us much light as to the eloquence of the Praise-God-Barebones-Parliament, who ruled the roast in the times of the great Protector. Sir Simon and old Burton would probably have been rather to seek, if they had found themselves in the gallery in our own day, and been charged with the duty of reporting a finished oration of Palmerston or Peel ; yet they were hearty and conscientious labourers in their duty to the best of their abilities, and merit the eternal gratitude of posterity for what they have preserved. They probably dabbled in stenography, or, as the phrase then was, brachygraphy ; but of course, as will always be the case with anything that is regarded as a curious accomplishment, instead of the serious study or business of life, any comparison of their proficiency in this art with that of a member of the profession would only provoke a smile. Sir Simon has, however, given us some curious specimens of the harangues of Mr. Secretary Cecil and other statesmen of the Machiavellian school of Queen Elizabeth. Strange, quaint, and almost ludicrous effusions, they seem to our modern eyes ; yet they have a smack of the rare old days, and much of right English feeling. They go straight to the point, without roundabout palaver ; they have nothing of shuffle, subterfuge, or conventional humbug. There is one in particular so richly characteristic, that we cannot for the life of us deny our readers the pleasure of perusing it, and, if they will, of smiling at it, especially as, singularly enough, it has a direct and positive bearing on the measure of our present Premier, Sir R. Peel, and the great question of free-trade which now engrosses the attention of the world. It is a speech against monopolies made in the year 1601, in which the secretary announced the gracious pleasure of her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, that the patents of monopoly, which made provisions and other commodities dear to her people, should be revoked. Our readers will not fail to observe, that the increased activity of the public mind, and the craving for political information, already produced by the transpiring of parliamentary transactions, had even then attracted the attention of the astute minister.

Mr. Secretary Cecil stood up and said, "There needs no supply of the memory of the Speaker ; but, because it pleases him to desire some that he about him to aid his dignity, and because the rest of my fellows do shut, I will take upon me to declare something which I both heard and since know. I was yesterday with three or four of my fellow-councillors, and the message was the same that hath been told you ; and the cause hath not succeeded from any particular course thought upon, but from private informations of some particular persons. I have been very inquisitive of them, and of the cause why more severity was now used than afore ; which, *I am afraid, cometh by being acquainted with some course of proceedings in this house.** There are no patents now of force which shall not presently be revoked ; for what patent soever is granted, there shall be left to the overthrow of that patent a liberty agreeable to the law. I take it, there is no patent whereof the execution hath not been oppressive. Would that they had never been granted ! I hope there shall never be more, (All the House said, Amen). I dare assure you from henceforth there shall be no more granted. They shall all be revoked. But to whom do they repair with these letters ? To some outhouse, to some desolate widow, to some simple cottage, a poor ignorant people, who, rather than they would be troubled, and undo themselves by coming up hither, will give anything in reason for these caterpillars' satisfaction. The notice of this is now public, and you will perhaps judge this to be a tale to serve the time ! but I would have all men to know thus much, that it is no jesting with a court of Parliament, neither dares any man (for my own part I dare not) so mock and abuse all the states of this kingdom, in a matter of this consequence and importance. I say, therefore, there shall be a proclamation general throughout the realm, to notify Her Majesty's resolution in this behalf. And because you may eat your meat more savoury than you have done, every man shall have salt as good and cheap as he can buy it, or make it freely, without danger of that patent, which shall be presently revoked. The same benefit shall those have of which they could not call it shall be. Those that desire to go sprucely in their ruffs, may, at less charge than accustomed, obtain their wish ; the patent for starch, which hath so much been prosecuted, shall at length be repealed. But not to make any further performance of the matter, I end, and gravely and truly delivered speech of the Speaker, I must crave your favours a little longer to make an apology for myself. I have held the favour of this house as dear as my life, and I have been told that I deserved to be taxed zealously of the House. I protest my zeal to have the business go forward in a right and hopeful course, and my fear to displease Her Majesty by a harsh and rash proceeding made me so much to lay aside my discretion, that I said, it might rather be termed a school than a council, or to that effect. But by this speech, if any think I call him school-boy, he mocks wrongs me and mistakes me."—*Parliamentary History*, vol. i. p. 934.

A happy memory to Mr. Secretary Cecil, say we ! and may all present ministers follow so good an example. And so long live our gracious Queen and all her true and real councillors.

Sir Simon D'Ewes and Burton belonged to the class of amateur reporters, of whom Sir Henry Cavendish, M.P. for Lostwithiel, was afterwards the most distinguished member. This gentleman sat in Parliament during the early part of the reign of George III. and at a time when reporters were excluded from the house, and his taste and industry led him to take notes of the debates of those days at short hand. The results of his labours long remained concealed, but having now, by a happy accident, been discovered, they are at the present moment in course of publication in London. They extend over the period from 1768 to 1774, comprising the whole duration of that which has hitherto been known as the unreported Parliament. This was an epoch fertile in orators, as well as in great occurrences. Burke and George Grenville were then the ornaments of the House of Commons ; Charles Fox had just entered upon his career of rising to eminence. The debates on the prosecution of Wilkes and the riots of 1768, on the American policy of Great Britain and on the Government of Canada, are full of the most lively interest, and have been well preserved in many portions by Sir Henry. He was at first only able to give short reports, but he improved by practice, and gradually became what we should now call a very efficient man, although what has yet been published by no means establishes his claim to be called first-rate. Sir Henry afterwards went to Ireland, in the government of which country he filled various important offices. We would fain add the great name of Daniel Defoe to this list, although we are obliged to confess that his claims are much more slender and less distinct. However, in his "History of the Union of England and Scotland," he has given several of the speeches in the Scottish Parliament during the fierce debates on the union, with a minute account of the proceedings on that grand measure. He himself tells us that he attended the house for the purpose, being then in Edinburgh. The celebrated speech of Lord Belhaven, which he has given in the work, was obtained from the orator himself, but those of Seton, Fletcher of Saltoun, and other famous Scottish patriots, we may be allowed to believe were reported by Defoe himself.

Accounts of the more interesting debates during the reign of Anne and the early part of George I. were published from time to time, and may be found in various compilations of that period. But the first persons who embraced reporting as a regular profession were Gordon, Guthrie, and Dr. Johnson. The former were men who attained a respectable position in the literature of their day—Johnson is a man who will never be forgotten, and of whom the parliamentary reporters may well be proud. His career, indeed, furnishes a great, important, and spirit-stirring lesson, which should never be forgotten by aspirants after honourable fame, while struggling with the innumerable difficulties which in London beset the entrance to every profession. To this great man may be applied the lines which were framed of one very different—but who had still some strong points of resemblance to him—Robert Burns :—

> A kind, true heart, a spirit high,
> That could not fear, and would not bow,
> Were written in his manly eye,
> And on his manly brow.

* Our readers probably know that to make public anything that passes in the House of Commons was, and indeed still is, a high contempt and breach of privilege, although the rule is not acted upon.

Gordon and Guthrie both belonged to a people whom Johnson professed to dislike (though it was more pretence than reality)—the Scots ; and we have often thought that, among other causes which may be assigned, his hatred might in part be traceable to some collision or cause of difference having taken place between him and these men, of which no record remains. Gordon is best known by his translation of Tacitus and his political discourses, but his writings were multitudinous. He obtained, probably through Sir R. Walpole, a lucrative place in the excise, a thing which never happens now a days to any one in the same profession), and died in 1750. Guthrie's "Histories of England and Scotland," and his "General History of the World," were creditable performances for their day : they now rest in peace and quietness. He was a man of eccentric habits, of considerable talent, and of vast industry. In 1745 he obtained a pension, which he held to his death in 1770. An amusing anecdote is told of him somewhere, that during the recess of Parliament he used to retire from London to a hut in the wild recesses of the Highlands, to live with himself, and fly for a time from human society, whence, on the opening of the session, he would again return, and reappear among the crowd of London. Gordon was the earliest, but we believe the exact period over which his labours extended is unknown. Newspapers were then of small importance, and made no attempt at regular reports : a month or two would often elapse before a great debate was ready, and then it appeared in one of the magazines. What a contrast this to the present time, when, by the wonderful influence of capital, talent, and numbers combined, the most protracted debate in both Houses appears within six hours, written in a correct and even elegant style, and extending often to the comely proportions of nearly thirty columns of the morning papers. Guthrie composed the debates for "The Gentleman's Magazine" from 1736 to 1740 ; and Johnson from the latter year to 1743. The services of the former were then transferred to "The London Magazine." The parliamentary speeches, as given in that publication, bear considerable internal evidence of general fidelity : they are somewhat too vague, indeed, to be minutely accurate, but it is out of the question to suppose, as has sometimes been done, that they could have been fabrications of the literator. The style of the different speeches is distinctly marked, and we have met with many corroborative proofs of their authenticity in the "Memoirs of Horace Walpole," "Hardwicke's Parliamentary Journal," and other publications and records of the period. Some of Sir R. Walpole's speeches are also strikingly accordant with the manuscript notes of that statesman, published after his death by Archdeacon Coxe. This is the case with the version of his celebrated speech in defence of his policy and personal character, delivered on the 13th of February, 1741, in reply to the furious attack of Sandys, Pulteney, and the other orators of opposition, which eventually forced him to retire from office. Whether Guthrie and his assistants obtained any notes from Walpole it is of course now impossible to say. The occasion was perhaps the greatest that had then ever occurred in the parliamentary history of the country, and was productive of a debate of unexampled length and vehemence. The galleries were crowded by ten o'clock. The debate began about half-past one (for the house then met early in the day) and lasted till seven o'clock next morning. Walpole made a brilliant and, on the whole, a sound and just defence. His great opponent, Pulteney, was so delighted with it, that a few nights afterwards he could not refrain from crossing the house to the treasury bench, where, sitting down by Walpole, he expressed his admiration of the effort he had made. Walpole modestly declined the compliment, and mentioned the speech of Sir W. Young, the secretary-at-war, as being much better. "It was fine," Pulteney replied, "but not of that weight with what you said." This little anecdote is in the highest degree interesting, as one among a thousand proofs which we could give if space permitted, that statesmen are not the cold and heartless beings which men of inferior minds are fond of representing them to be.

The credit of Johnson's debates is more doubtful, as they bear in every page marks of his own peculiarities of style too plain to be mistaken. He was too indolent to attend the gallery regularly, yet there are coincidences of thought, and even expression, between them and other records of the debates of those days, which show that they are far from being without value as reports. It is known that at a dinner where he was present with Francis, Foote, Wedderburn (afterwards Lord Loughborough), and others, he claimed the magnificent burst of eloquence, familiar to every one, as Mr. Pitt's reply to Horace Walpole, as entirely his own composition, declaring that he had written it as a gerat in Exeter-street. This is so far corroborated by other evidence, that Mr. Speaker Onslow (we think it is) states that nothing of the kind took place on the occasion on which Johnson introduces it. The matter, however, is somewhat doubtful. If it did not occur then, it may have occurred on another evening incidentally. At all events, if we choose to assent to this claim, we must admit that Johnson was a party to a fraud on the public of that day, not exactly consonant with his general integrity, nor with the elevated precepts of morality he so often inculcated. Whatever may be, we can well afford to forgive him twenty such impositions for one speech such as he has put into the mouth of the immortal Chatham. Coming to a later day, the most celebrated reporters were Woodfall and Perry, who flourished towards the close of last century. Although the debates of this period are very unequally written, these and other men have yet preserved to us many invaluable specimens of the eloquence of Fox and Pitt, with their great compeers, Sheridan and Burke. We know that men nearly connected with Mr. Fox have represented his speeches, as given in the Parliamentary history to be unworthies in point of genuineness ; but, after careful examination, we are fully satisfied that this hypothesis is untenable. His speeches on the coalition, on the Irish Commercial Resolutions, on the French Treaty of 1784, on the Westminster Election, on the Russian Armament, and others, may be cited as excellent specimens of his style. He never composed more than one or two speeches, and these Lord Brougham (not a bad judge of such matters) has pitched upon as the very worst. Lord Erskine, in a letter printed at the beginning of the collection of Fox's speeches, speaks of them as giving nothing but the *caput mortuum* of his style. It may appear presumptuous to differ from so great a man ; still we must be allowed to think otherwise. To state our reasons would be many of the speeches appear every way worthy even of Mr. Fox, perhaps the greatest of modern orators ; and, allowing for all the varieties produced by difference of occasion, by the various temper and mood of the orator himself, as well as by the various reporters into whose hands he fell, there is still such a pervading likeness as can only be accounted for on the principle of a general, though not perfect, fidelity in the reports. Of Mr. Pitt's speeches, that on the coalition, in the peroration, at least, seems to be as perfectly reported as it could possibly be, even at the present day. His invective against the French Convention, on the declaration of war in 1793, is also well given, and must have produced a great effect in stirring up the passions of the public at that tremendous crisis.

Perry was a man of prodigious memory, to which he is said to have trusted much in his reports. He is still well remembered, and many anecdotes are told of him. Contemporary with him, and later, were many reporters, who afterwards attained to the highest distinctions in other walks. Among others, Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Campbell, and Lord Eldon may be mentioned. There were some men, too, whose memory yet survives, whose eccentricities did not, perhaps, reflect much honour on the profession. Among these was Peter Finnerty, a friend of Hazlitt, of whom a hundred odd stories are current—most of them little to his credit. Peter was a clever fellow, and, we believe, well enough informed, but we fear he was a sad scapegrace. It was he who, being in the gallery during a pause in the business of the house, called for "a song from Mr. Speaker," and when the messenger inquired for the offender, pointed out an innocent Quaker sitting next him, who, to his utter consternation, was forthwith removed in custody. These and such like stories make many unthinking persons laugh, but suggest other emotions to the judicious. They are not best liked by the highest class of the profession of which we have been speaking. Another freak of Mr. Finnerty's occupied the serious attention of the House, for more than one evening, in 1819. The proceedings, which are eminently absurd, may be seen in "Hansard's Debates." They ended in Mr. Finnerty's being publicly reprimanded and admonished by the Speaker.

On looking back to the views and expressions of the various speakers, in reference to the public press, on the occasion to which we

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

have just referred, and comparing them with those exhibited in 1833, on the discussion of Mr. O'Connell's complaint against the *Times*, for a breach of privilege, it is impossible not to congratulate the profession on the great advancement which it had made during the interval in respectability as well as in importance — an advancement that has steadily continued, with a progressively increasing acceleration of movement, up to the time at which we write. In 1833 the highest testimony was born by Sir R. Peel, our present eminent Premier, to the abilities of the parliamentary reporters, their fidelity, zeal, and industry in the discharge of their arduous duties. He then stated a fact which, if all circumstances be considered, will be found very remarkable; that he had never, during the ten years for which he held the seals of the Home Department, received a single application for any place under government, as a reward for newspaper or other reports, from any member of the profession. A more honourable proof of the disinterested impartiality by which they are actuated, and which we have ourselves means of knowing to be their universal sentiment, could not be desired. On the occasion we have mentioned, members of all parties concurred in Sir R. Peel's general laudation.

We must now draw to a close this article, which is extending to rather inconvenient length. We will add that the profession is now adorned by men not inferior in natural talent or acquired attainments to any of their predecessors, although its increased labours and difficulties, in modern days, prevent them for the most part from devoting that attention to other pursuits which would give their reputation greater publicity. It would be invidious to enter into particulars, and odious to draw comparisons. All the morning newspapers are reported by men who are fully competent to discharge the duties expected from them, which necessarily vary to a certain extent, and within certain limits according to the general character of each journal, but without any reference whatever, in this department, to the party politics of the paper. The profession is one which tasks both the physical and mental powers of men to an extent of which the general public have little or no conception. It is one too, we lament to have to add, of which the rewards are but slender in proportion to the toils; and not least dispiriting is the reflection that those who follow it, die like the heroes of Ossian, "without their fame," not indeed unwept nor unhonoured, but certainly unsung. No part of the economy of society is unimportant; and a class of men whose duty it is to record and preserve to posterity the eloquence of their times, which otherwise would for ever perish, ought to be held in especial honour and regard as performing functions of high consequence to the state. The parliamentary reporters of London form by far the most ancient body of the kind; in France nothing of the sort existed till 1790, when Dumont, the friend of Mirabeau and Bentham, with other contemporary literary men, reported the debates of the revolutionary legislatures in the journals of the day. The French reporters have now attained unquestioned proficiency, but, on a fair general comparison, must be held inferior in all respects to our own. Certainly they have as yet produced no great men. Of the American press, we will only say that the New York journals alone have some good reporters. The Washington papers, which give the proceedings of Congress, are written and reported in a manner that would disgrace second-rate provincial newspapers in England. They are in fact, for a country like the United States, utterly contemptible. The reason is understood to be that the remuneration is altogether inadequate for well educated men.

In addition to the above sketch of the position of a reporter, and the value of his occupation to the community, it may be interesting to give a few details of the mode in which those formidable columns of close print are produced, which appear every morning during the session so regularly that, like the rising of the sun, or any natural and constantly occurring phenomenon, it ceases to surprise, though the process is in reality a diurnal wonder. Only the most perfect division of labour could effect it, and by the large capital employed on each of the morning journals, this is carried to perfection. Each of the morning papers, and one of the evening journals, retains a corps of reporters in its exclusive service; the corps vary in number from twelve to twenty each, and from the time the House meets till the adjournment, one reporter from each paper is in attendance taking notes of the proceedings. A system of rotation is established, by which the gentleman "on duty" is relieved at the end of every half hour or three-quarters of an hour by a colleague who takes his place, and continues the same process. The hour at which every reporter is to "go on," to relieve his predecessor, is fixed at the beginning of each week, and for that week remains the same for each night of it. A list of all the gentlemen, with their hours of duty, is drawn up, printed, and forwarded to the address of each individual by the Monday morning's post; all are thus fully informed of when they will be required. This list is liable to derangement from accidental causes, illness, &c., but is adhered to if possible. Those who have their half-hour in the early part of the evening will frequently, in a long debate, fall in for a second turn; and on a very "heavy night," even for a third. But as this happens equally to all the corps, in the long run it is not felt as an inconvenience, except there should be a succession of very long and important debates in one week, when the labour falls excessively severe on the early men. On a pretty full corps, however, a third turn in one night does not happen to one individual *very* often. Each reporter, when his time is up, by the clock on the left in our sketch (in which the minutes and half minutes are counted more accurately, we will undertake to say, than on any other clock in London), he "vacates his seat" in favour of his successor or "relief," and hurries away with his notes to the office of the paper to which he is attached, where he transcribes them as rapidly as possible, and the quicker he can do it the better for his own reputation. A constant succession of reporters is thus kept up, and the "copy" as furnished to the printers by each of them, forms that cemented whole which reads so coherently in the columns of the paper of the next day, though produced by the labour of so many different persons. When the general correctness and fidelity of those reports are considered, the rapidity with which they are written is astonishing. The first part of a speech is frequently in type before the speaker has reached the middle of his address, and the middle may arrive in the Strand or Fleet-street, or Printing-house-square, long before the honourable gentleman is "resuming his seat amid cheers from all parts of the House." The opening of the different lines of railways, and the practice of despatching the morning mails by them, have had considerable effect on the manner in which the speeches delivered late in the night are reported. As all the papers must be ready for the mails at an early hour, it is not usual to give the close of the proceedings fully unless on occasions of extraordinary interest. The House of Lords does not often prolong its sittings beyond six or seven o'clock, but the contingency of a protracted discussion is provided for by a list for the Lords as well as Commons. In addition to the regular reporters, each of the principal morning papers employs a gentleman whose duty it is to remain throughout the proceedings, writing a brief summary of the arguments of each speaker, from which a general idea of the debate can be caught at a glance by those who cannot spare the time necessary to peruse the elaborate report of it. This duty, performed night after night by the same individual, for so many successive hours during which he must at least listen with attention to what is going on, is even more irksome than that of the reporter, who has some change and relaxation, if it be only in walking between his office and the House. A messenger of the House is attached to the reporters' gallery, to preserve order and enforce the regulations of the Sergeant-at-Arms. No book or newspaper is allowed to be read in the gallery, the only publications permitted being parliamentary publications, the notices of motion, or the orders of the day, with which every member of the House is supplied, and a copy of which is placed in the seat of every journal, to be referred to by the reporters in succession. None but the known and accredited gentlemen from each paper are admitted to the reporters' gallery, while, on the other hand, no visitor in the strangers' gallery is allowed to take notes, if he is perceived by the attendants.

INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXIX.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

We have this week taken for our series of sketches the portraits of three individuals, whose position at the present moment renders them objects of particular interest, though that interest is of different kinds. The first is Sir R. Peel, the Prime Minister of England; the second, the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, Lord J. Russell; and the third, the Speaker of that assembly, Mr. Shaw Lefevre.

It would be impossible, within the limits of this article, to give a detailed notice of the life and career of the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel; that career comprises a political life of more than twenty years, during which have occurred the most momentous changes. In all the discussions which those changes have produced Sir R. Peel has borne a distinguished part, either as the advocate of improvements or as the opponent of alteration. It has also been his fate, compelled by the force of circumstances, to appear at different times in both these capacities on the same question. We mention not this invidiously, it was an inevitable necessity, which to have longer resisted would have produced a most frightful convulsion; and in yielding to the pressure of circumstances, Sir R. Peel acted on the truest Conservative principle. The same spirit which guided him at that important crisis has influenced all his conduct whether he has been in office or out. A disposition has lately been manifested, to hold up Sir R. Peel as an advocate of changes, and to impute to him an inconsistency for being so, while he professes the principles of Conservatism. There is an apparent inconsistency, perhaps, but it is greatly lessened on examination. If he is inconsistent at all, it is with regard to particular measures; but he has never been so to his own principles of action, which are the same now as when he first took office, now nearly a quarter of a century ago. They appear to us clear and comprehensible enough; his policy is to resist changes as long as they are not evidently necessary from the state of public opinion; but that when the delaying them would be destructive of political and social order, to effect them in the safest way possible. The statesman who acts on this principle will be found placed in a different position with regard to any single measure at different periods; but the change will be found to be in the position the measure itself has assumed. If we take the Reform Bill as an instance, Sir R. Peel opposed much of its principle, and nearly all its details; but when his opposition was overruled, and it became the law of the land, he "accepted it," that is, he yielded to what was unavoidable. Should that same Reform Bill be attacked now, there is no doubt that Sir R. Peel would defend it, and endeavour to preserve it in its present form; but we should hardly call him, therefore, the advocate of what he had before so strenuously opposed. He uses the new system as he did the old one, as a defence, behind which he retires, in order to oppose the progress of the innovating spirit—an opposition to which is the soul and animating principle of all Conservatism. He would never originate an original line of policy, or take the initiative in proposing any great measure; but he will always be ready to clear away old obstructions when he sees the current of public opinion running decidedly into new channels. In short, he reverses Goldsmith's description of Burke, who was

Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient.

In the policy of Sir R. Peel, the expedient has hitherto appeared to be the chief consideration; and taken in its highest sense, what is expedient and what is right will often be found identified.

Over the chief events of the past life of the prime minister we must pass very cursorily. He is by birth one of the people, as the fact of his father having amassed his splendid fortune by his energy and skill as a cotton manufacturer is generally known. He was born in 1788, was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and entered Parliament early in life, with every advantage on his side with the exception of aristocratical descent. His great wealth, however, in some

degree compensated for this, as it freed him from the least tinge of that fatal suspicion to any one entering the House of Commons, the suspicion of being a political adventurer. In his first session he displayed great ability; even his maiden speech stamped him as one likely to rise to consideration in the world of politics. It was spoken as mover of the address. He successively filled the offices of Under Secretary for the Home Department, and Chief Secretary for Ireland; and, in 1822, succeeded Lord Sidmouth as Home Secretary, which office he held till 1827, when he resigned and remained out of power till the formation of the Duke of Wellington's administration. He then resumed his position as Secretary of State, and continued in it till the accession of Earl Grey to office in 1830. The four years that followed saw him the leader of the Conservative opposition, when he took his place at the head of an organised band, and hating no jot of heart or hope, he gradually gathered a force strong enough to justify him in taking office as the head of a Conservative administration from December, 1834, till April, 1835.

The movement, however, was premature; the pear was not yet ripe; the Whigs had not yet broken down the influence they had acquired in the fierce struggle which succeeded the introduction of the Reform Bill. In 1841, the fulness of time was come, and Sir R. Peel, the Fabius of politics, whose tactics of delay had for

PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

some time excited the impatience of his party, again seized the reins of Government; and this time it was for a much longer tenure of power. He was made First Lord of the Treasury in September, 1841.

The talents of Sir R. Peel have had more influence in raising him to his present exalted position than his wealth or connections. His genius is not of the same high order as that of a Burke, a Fox, a Sheridan, or that of his own rival, the brilliant and ambitious Canning; but his deficiency as compared with these great men is rather that of the imaginative faculty than any inferiority of comprehension or clearness of judgment. Of fancy or humour his speeches present no trace, but they abound with proofs of an active intellect, cultivated with the utmost care, of untiring application, and memory stored with facts, joined with a ready command of them when required. As an orator he ranks among the highest in an arena where he has formidable competitors; his diction, though occasionally redundant, is always clear, and his language seems to be always at the command of his thoughts; he never hesitates, he very rarely hurries, in his address. He has another great advantage in the perfect knowledge he possesses of his audience; their modes of thought, their tempers, their prejudices; with all these he is perfectly acquainted, and plays on them with all the skill of a performer who is thoroughly master of his instrument. When speaking warmly he frequently turns his back on the speaker and the opposition and addresses himself to the members on the back ministerial benches, a practice which has been censured as something wanting in courtesy—but the habit seems inveterate. He is intimately acquainted with the forms and practice of the House, and he is very rarely "out of order." A memorable exception, however, occurred on the evening that Shiel made his powerful speech against the Income-tax last session. In the excitement that followed the glowing peroration, the adjournment of the House was moved unperceived by Sir Robert, who, on rising to reply, was met by loud cries of "Order!" it being incompetent to a member to speak on the main question after an adjournment has been moved. Whether it was the excitement of the scene, or vexation at being caught tripping on such a point, we know not, but the Premier lost his self-possession, and was for some time unable to proceed. He got out of the difficulty adroitly enough, however, by claiming to speak upon the question of adjournment. A collection of his speeches would contain elaborate orations on every question that has agitated the public mind for the last twenty years. Questions of party interest occupy, of course, a considerable space in these addresses, but many subjects are unconnected with party disputes, such as his reforms of the criminal code, in which he continued the work commenced by Romilly, and his settlement of the currency by the bill of 1819. His measures with regard to the Corn-laws, and his commercial policy in general, though they are now more or less tinged with party feelings by those who are called on to dismiss them, will hereafter rest on their own merits. On their success or failure much of Sir R. Peel's future reputation depends. Whatever may be thought of his policy, there could be but one opinion as to the speech in which he developed it in March last; that speech and his address on introducing the corn-bill were most masterly. The nature of the topics did not admit of much ornament, but as specimens of a clear arrangement of details, admirable classification of facts, and the skill with which every inference that could be drawn from such an immense mass of materials was made to bear in one direction, these two speeches are admitted to have been unequalled.

Sir Robert Peel is an advocate of education; his addresses to the students of Glasgow University and the Mechanics' Institute at Tamworth are among the best of his orations. He also supports the principle of national education in Ireland. He has been a liberal and enlightened patron of the fine arts. In person Sir Robert is above the middle height, and inclined to stoutness; his face is full, but colourless, the toils of leadership having long since banished the roses from his cheek. Time has also thinned his flowing hair: his forehead is decidedly good, and his eyes are of a light blue. The excessive fatigue he has undergone since his last accession to office has apparently told upon him. At the close of last session he had a worn and jaded appearance, which told of many an anxious vigil, and brought to our mind the lines of one of our old dramatists, descriptive of the life of a statesman:—

'Tis toil beyond the care
Of any artisan—beyond the toil
Of him who sweats in war; pale cheek, sunk eyes,
A head with watchings dizzy, and a hair
Made white in youth; such the rewards that wait
On those whose labour is to tend a state.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As a companion to the sketches of the two illustrious chiefs of the contending parties in the state, none can be more appropriate than the portrait of the Speaker of the House of Commons (the chamber of the people) the first commoner of the realm—the guardian of order and decorum in the arena where the fierce and exciting battles of politics are to be fought. The office is one of high dignity, but it also entails great responsibility on its possessor, while its duties are heavy and laborious. Except the judges of the land there is no one office in the state which tasks the energies of the individual man so much. It also requires extreme tact and delicacy in the manner of discharging its duties. The Speaker must have no preference or partialities, personal or political; must be equally attentive to the veriest proser of the assembly, as to the most brilliant and spirit-stirring declaimer; must show the same politeness to the unknown member who "greatly daring" ventures to put a question to "the Right Hon. gentleman," as to the Premier himself when he replies. He must preserve his temper, and be calm and collected when all around him is storm and excitement, and—last and hardest trial of all—must remain awake throughout the drowsiest harangue, when the majority of those who ought to be listeners are sleeping sweetly oblivious of the infliction, stretched on the back benches, or the seats in the galleries, in attitudes which if not exactly such as a Titian would have loved to paint, a Cruikshank might be delighted to copy—their legs crossed like the effigies of Knights Templars on a monument, and with their hats under their heads doing duty as an impromptu pillow. We have witnessed such a scene many times and oft, and the wakefulness of the Speaker under such trying circumstances has filled us with astonishment at what it is within the power of human nature to endure, and left us at a loss whether to ascribe it to a strong sense of duty, or the beneficial influence of green tea. Seriously, the continual attention of the Speaker to what is passing, is absolutely necessary, for he may at any moment be called on to decide a point of order or form, for which he must be always prepared. He is the sole judge in all disputed points of this nature, and his decision is final. A ready obedience is invariably paid to that decision, but in case of contumacy he is, as the depository of the privileges and dignity of the House, invested with ample powers of punishing. The necessity of resorting to such extremities, however, is exceedingly rare, especially when the Speaker possesses the respect and esteem of all parties, which is eminently the case with Mr. Shaw Lefevre.

The present speaker is the son of the late Shaw Lefevre, Esq., formerly member for Reading; he sits in the House as member for North Hampshire, which he has represented from the year 1831. On the retirement of Mr. Abercromby from the chair of the House in 1839, Mr. Shaw Lefevre was proposed by the ministerial party, and was elected by a majority of eighteen over Mr. Goulburn, who was the Conservative candidate for the office. His thorough knowledge of the forms of procedure of the House, his gentlemanly learning and strict impartiality, secured him the confidence and respect of all parties, and in the new parliament of 1841 he was re-elected without opposition. His personal appearance is well calculated to confirm the respect acquired by his talents. He is tall and well formed; his features are prominent, and his courage and demeanour are precisely what would be expected in the first gentleman in the land. He walks up the House to the chair with an air of conscious dignity, that is notwithstanding easy and natural to him; it is seen to reside in the man, and not to be put on with the office or its robes.

LORD J. RUSSELL, M.P.

Lord John Russell, connected by birth with the aristocracy of the land, has pursued the opposite course to his present rival in politics, and thrown himself into the front rank of those who have advocated the cause of Reform. Thus the associations that it might have been supposed would have made him side with the privileged orders of the state have, in his case, been inoperative. But Liberal principles appear to be hereditary in the House of Bedford; the traditions of their line are brightest where they speak of some "scion of their noble stock," who has gained a place in history by his opposition to the pretensions of arbitrary power. The blood of the Lord William Russell, shed upon the scaffold by Charles the Second, by turns indifferent and vindictive, seems to have consecrated all his successors to the cause of freedom. Nor have they disregarded the example.

Lord John Russell is the third and youngest son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, and was born in 1792. Like most of the younger connexions of our noble houses he sought the distinction of a seat in Parliament, at a comparatively early period of life. Here for a long period he was the advocate of all the liberal measures which afterwards, either in his exertions in the opposition or his support when in power, became the law of the land. The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the abolition of the Catholic disabilities were in a great degree owing to his unceasing endeavours; and this was at a time when such opinions operated as a certain bar to royal favour or official employment. He introduced the Reform Bill immediately after the Catholic Emancipation, and from two such blows the Tory ministry could not recover. It staggered and fell, and Lord J. Russell found himself included in the new arrangements for carrying on the Government of the country. He was Paymaster of the Forces from 1830 till 1834; in April 1835 he was named Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he held till 1839. Some new arrangements in the Cabinet were then made, and he took the office of Secretary for the Colonies. He remained Colonial Secretary till September, 1841, when the Conservative Ministry came into power. He has represented Tavistock, Huntingdonshire, Stroud, Devon, and Bandon Bridge, but at present he sits as one of the members for the city of London, for which he was returned in the last election. Since he has been out of office he has not taken a very prominent part in politics; he possibly feels that the strength of the opposition is not yet sufficiently consolidated to make an effectual stand against the Conservative Ministry. He gave up attending the House when the last session had little more than half expired, and left all the toils and the honours of the leadership of the opposition, for the remainder of the sitting to Lord Palmerston. Lord J. Russell is an effective speaker, but his matter is often superior to his manner. His voice is not naturally strong, but continued practice in addressing large assemblies has enabled him to use it with distinctness. He is often terse and epigrammatic, and

PORTRAIT OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

his sarcastic retorts are, generally, exceedingly happy; he is also very successful in his application of an extensive reading in classic, foreign, and English literature. He has a slight hesitation in his manner of speaking, but his sentences are always perfect and grammatical in their construction; they often read better than they appear to be when heard. He has some peculiarities of pronunciation which are not pleasant to the ear: thus, we have never been able to reconcile ourselves to his saying *obleege* for *oblige*. These, however, are minor points. Indeed, this absence of fear has been alleged against him as a fault. The Rev. Sydney Smith says, "He would with as little hesitation take the command of the Channel fleet as assume the leadership of the House of Commons." He certainly has two great requisites in the head af a party, moral courage and self reliance.

In person the noble lord is rather diminutive, both in height and breadth. His features are sharp, and not handsome, but they express a great deal of intelligence. He has suffered from ill health, and his family has been visited with much affliction. There is something careworn in his countenance; and, successful as he has been in public life, surrounded as he is by wealth and honours, he has not the appearance of a happy man.

CHESS.

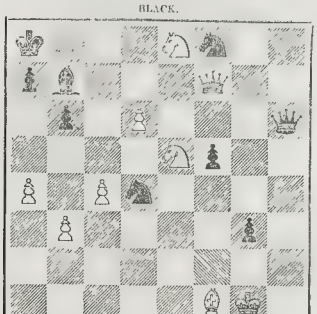
Solution to problem No. 13.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Q to K 7th ch	K takes Q
Kt to K Kt 6th ch	K to Q sq
Kt to K B 7th ch	K to Q B sq
Kt to K 7th checkmate.	

PROBLEM, No. 14.

White to move, and mate in seven moves.

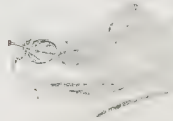
BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

* By an unavoidable accident we are deprived of the opportunity of giving the portrait of the Speaker in the present number. It shall appear in our next.



LITERATURE.

BATTLES OF THE BRITISH NAVY, by JOSEPH ALLEN, of Greenwich Hospital. A. H. Baily and Co. 2 vols. 12mo.

The naval history of this country is a favourite subject with most Englishmen, and he is unworthy of the name who does not take a deep and heartfelt interest in the theme. We can never too often repeat that it is to her glorious navy that England owes her greatness. During the middle ages, while her naval strength was inconsiderable, England was but a second-rate power, her insular position rendering the sea her only means of attaining the highest rank. Edward III.'s reign is indeed graced by the splendid maritime victory of Sluys, but this was rather decided by the men-at-arms and land forces embarked than by naval skill and science. Navigation and commerce were fostered by the wise policy of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, and with the growth of maritime power the increase of her general strength and importance kept steady pace, until at length Great Britain, by a slow and toilsome ascent, fighting her way in every age against hosts of jealous rivals and angry adversaries, attained that proud height of supremacy at which she now stands. To the navy we owe our vast colonial dominions, in every quarter of the globe and every climate, from the Arctic circle to the Torrid zone, comprising regions of boundless extent and incalculable resources, from the continent of Australia to the rocky islet of Ascension, where "breaks the long wave that at the pole began." To the navy we owe, also, the most splendid series of military triumphs which history relates, achieved over every nation of Europe, the grateful recollection of which is indelibly impressed on the heart of every lover of his country. If, in future ages, the most valuable portions of the globe shall be covered with nations of English descent, speaking "the tongue that Shakspeare and that Milton spoke," as the inscrutable will of Providence would seem to have determined, to the navy the honour will be due. By means of that service we have been enabled to establish our foreign dominion, and to defend it against all attacks.

There are several histories of the navy, all of which possess many excellences. James's and Brenton's are the most important of modern days. The former is really a wonderful book, from the extent of its details, and the ability and minute accuracy with which they are treated. It, however, embraces only the period of the last war, from 1793 to 1815, or, with the continuation, to 1827. The annals of the navy, during the early periods, and even down to the breaking out of the revolutionary war, are in many respects incomplete and obscure. They are, however, sufficiently well known to impart to the relation authenticity, and the interest which depends on historical truth. Southey's "Lives of the British Admirals" is an excellent work, full of curious information; but that admirable writer was not able to complete the task he had begun. The works we have mentioned, and many others of older date we might name, are unfit, from their great length, or other causes, for a very large class of readers. Mr. Allen's book will supply the wants of those who have not leisure for more bulky volumes. It is a spirited, judicious, and succinct account of the navy from the earliest times, well adapted to become the manual of general readers. The author has selected the most remarkable exploits of our seamen—whether great battles or single-ship actions—distinguished by remarkable bravery and skill, for particular elucidation. This plan is to be commended, since it saves the reader from the fatigue and tedium he has to undergo, in wading through such a mass of uninteresting matter, invariably composed in great part of repetition, as he must encounter in very extensive compilations. We have in the present work abundance of materials, well-chosen, and sufficient to gratify any ordinary curiosity. A feature which gives it much additional interest is the series of admirable portraits of great naval commanders which it contains. These are beautifully engraved from the most approved originals, and are all of them full of expression, character, and force. We may point out those of Howard, of Effingham, and Sir Francis Drake, the conquerors of the Armada; Blake, Monk, Duke of Albemarle, Kempenfelt, Nelson, and Codrington, as especially fine and interesting. There are also many diagrams of the various engagements. We subjoin several extracts, as specimens of the style and nature of the contents.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND ENGLISH, UNDER MONK, IN 1666.

On the 25th of July the fleets met off the North Foreland. The action was commenced by the white squadron, under Sir Thomas Allen, who at noon engaged Evertzen's squadron; and shortly afterwards the red squadron also engaged De Ruyter, and the fight continued three hours with varied success. Evertzen's squadron was put to flight by Sir Thomas Allen, Everzen, with his vice and rear-admirals, De Vries and Coenders, being killed. Vice-Admiral Banequert's ship was taken, but was afterwards burnt, as was also the Snerk, of 50 guns. The red squadron, under Prince Rupert and the duke, was also successful. the Gueiderland, of 56 guns, De Ruyter's second astern, was disabled, and his squadron was so hardly pressed, that, being deserted by most of his ships, he had to come to close quarters with, and board his squadron to leeward. Tromp's squadron was attacked with equal vigour by Sir Jeremiah Smith and the blue squadron, and so fiercely were the combatants, that both edged off the wind, and separated from the main body of the fleets. Tromp's rear-admiral, Hontuyn, was killed, and his vice-admiral's ship reduced almost to a wreck, having lost upwards of 100 men, killed and wounded. On the part of the English, the Resolution was burnt by a Dutch fire ship. The whole of the Dutch were defeated, and pursued into the Wedings, none lamenting the necessity more than De Ruyter: 20 of their ships are reported to have been sunk or burnt, and 4000 men killed and drowned in this action.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FRENCH FLEET AT LA HOGUE, IN 1692.

At noon on the 23rd, the combined fleet had assembled off La Hogue, and at 3h. P.M., Admiral Russel made the signal for all boats, manned and armed, to proceed to the destruction of the ships in harbour. Vice-Admiral the Honourable George Rooke was appointed to the command of the expedition, and he accordingly shifted his flag into the Eagle, 70, which ship drew little water. The boats, under cover of the guns of the frigates of the squadron, and accompanied by fire-ships, proceeded as the night closed in to the attack; but it was soon found that there was not water sufficient for any but the smallest frigates, for the ships had been all laid aground, and many were high and dry on the sands. The boats, however, proceeded, and notwithstanding a severe fire from the forts and shipping, they boarded six of the ships with very little loss. These were shortly in flames, but the remainder being high up on the shore, and protected by a large body of troops, could not at that time be attempted. On the following morning the boats returned to the attack, and those they had left on the preceding night; in all 16 large and of the line, and many transports. This important service was performed with an almost inconsiderable loss on the part of the English, amounting to no more than ten men killed; and its effect was that of seating William III. much more firmly on his throne, the destruction of that fleet having completely dissipated the hopes and prospects of James. The success was mainly due to the able dispositions of Vice-Admiral Rooke, who afterwards gave many more convincing proofs of his great abilities.

CAPTURE OF THE HERMIONE.

On the 21st of May, the British 28-gun frigate Active, Captain Herbert Sawyer, and 18-gun sloop Favourite, Philemon Pownal, cruizing off Cadiz, in the hope of intercepting a rich ship expected from Lima, discovered and gave chase to the Spanish register ship Hermione. Having arrived up with her Captain Sawyer hailed the frigate, and informing them of the war, requested the Spanish captain to strike. This the captain, being unprovided for a defence, after a short time submitted to, and possession was taken of the most valuable prize which had been taken throughout the war. The net proceeds of the Hermione's cargo amounted to £519,703 18s. 6d., which was thus divided:—

	£ s. d.
To the admiral and commodore	64,963 4 9
ACTIVE'S SHARE.	
To the captain	65,053 13 9
3 Commissioned officers, at £13,004 14 1 each	39,014 2 3
8 Warrant do. 4,336 3 2 „	34,689 5 4
20 Petty do. 1,806 1 8 „	36,120 17 8
158 Seamen, &c.	485 5 42 „ 76,132 13 0
FAVOURITE'S SHARE	
Captain	64,872 13 9
2 Commissioned officers, at £12,974 10 9 each	25,949 1 6
7 Warrant do. 4,324 16 11 „	30,273 2 5
16 Petty do. 1,802 0 4 „	28,132 6 3
110 Seamen, &c.	494 2 5 „ 53,253 14 4

The treasure from the Hermione was landed at Portsmouth, and conveyed to London in twenty waggons, decorated with British colours over Spanish, and under escort of a party of sailors. They made a grand procession, and entered London on the 12th of August, the day on which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now Majesty King George IV.) was born, and materially contributed to increase the joy incident on that occasion.

RESULTS OF THE SPANISH WAR OF 1762

No nation ever paid more dearly for ten months' war than did Spain. She lost during this short period the Havannah, with a great part of the island of Cuba, and a large squadron of ships of war; the Philippine Islands, with a great many valuable vessels; the Manilla galleon, and the Hermione. This nation had, on the conclusion of the war, neither fleets, cruizers, nor privateers, sufficient to give any great annoyance to the British commerce; and almost any terms might at that time have been extorted from her. France, also, was reduced to a very low ebb; without a fleet which could question British supremacy, she was compelled to trust only for her offensive operations to frigates and privateers. These, for a time, inflicted much injury upon British traders, but at the end of the war the coasts were nearly freed from their depredations; and the merchants who fitted them out were pretty well tired of such unprofitable speculations.

BATTLE OF ABOUKIR, 1798.

To attempt to eulogise Nelson's conduct, or that of his fleet on this memorable occasion is, we know, a vain thing; but the subject must not be dismissed without comment. Without one exception, the victory in Aboukir Bay is the grandest on record. Whether we take into consideration the determination, the alacrity, or the vigour displayed, or the result, the battle stands unrivalled, and will, probably ever remain so. Not a blemish or the slightest insinuation to the prejudice of one ship is, or has ever been mooted; and this was probably caused by the clearness of the admiral's plans. Each captain knew perfectly well beforehand the wish of the admiral, and gallantly strove to further it. Seamanship and gunnery, unprecedented, attended such an union, and such will ever be the effect of unanimity and skill. The gallant crews of the British, by constant exercising, had attained to such a degree of excellence in point of gunnery as will perhaps never be surpassed.

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR, 1805.

On the morning of the 23rd Captain Cosmao Kerguelen sailed from Cadiz with a squadron of five sail of the line and five frigates, which latter retook the Santa Ana and Neptuno, and carried them into port. On the 24th the Indomptable, on board which were the survivors of the Bucentaure's crew, making with her own above 1000 men, was wrecked off the town of Rota, and not more than 100 were saved. The San Francisco d'Assis, another of the squadron of Commodore Kerguelen, cut her cables and went on shore near Fort Santa Catalina, where her crew were saved. The Rayo, also of this squadron, not being able to enter Cadiz Bay, anchored off San Lucar, where she soon rolled away her wounded masts, and on this day was captured by the Donegal, 74, Captain Boldero; but two days afterwards the ship parted company and went on shore, and of the 107 men and officers put on board of her by the Donegal, 25 were drowned. The Monarca also drove on shore after the greater part of her crew had been removed by the boats of the Leviathan. The Santissima Trinidad was scuttled and sunk by the Neptune and Prince. The Argle drifted into Cadiz Bay, and was wrecked on the bar of Port Santa Maria on the night of the 24th. The few remaining prizes were at length anchored about six leagues to the westward of Cape San Lucar; and on the 26th the body of the British fleet also brought up a little to the southward of them. The Royal Sovereign lost her fore, main, and mizen masts, and the Mars with main and mizen masts only. On the 29th the Intrepide was burnt by the Britannia, and the San Augustin by the Leviathan and Prince. The argonaut and Swiftsure anchored and sunk by the Ajax. The Berwick was wrecked off San Lucar, 200 of her crew perished with her, the remainder being saved, after much gallant exertion, by the Donegal's boats. The ships Mont Blanc and San Ildefonso, Bahama, and Swiftsure, anchored on the night of the action, and rode out the gale in safety, affording a strong argument in reference to the benefit which might have resulted had the dying injunction of Lord Nelson been attended to. The San Juan Nepomuceno was saved by the exertions of the Phœbe and Donegal.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF CHARNWOOD FOREST. By T. R. POTTER. With an Appendix on the Geology, Botany, and Ornithology of the District. 1 vol. 4to. Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster Row.

This is a magnificent volume, printed and got up with all the luxury of typography, and illustrated with splendid lithographed plates. It is devoted to the description of Charnwood, Leicestershire, and the celebration of its historical fame and topographical beauties. Replete with antiquarian and curious information, we commend it to the favour of all who wish to become acquainted with a remarkable portion of their native land, hitherto very imperfectly known. With old Drayton, we say—

> O Charnwood! be thou called the choicest of thy kind:
> The like, in any place, what flood hath kept to find?
> No tract in all this isle—the proudest let it be
> Can show a sylvan nymph in beauty like to thee

LES GLORIEUSES; OU, DEUX FETES ET DEUX VICTOIRES PAR LE CHEVALIER CHATELAIN. London, Hearne and J. Thomas; Paris, Perrin.

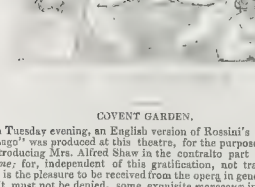
This little pamphlet consists of three odes, in the French language, on recent events. British successes at Nankin and Cabul, the Polish Ball at Guildhall, and the Lord Mayor's Day are the themes which the author has chosen for his muse. Like most of the lyric poets of France, his tone is often too narrative and diffuse; but there are some fine vigorous bursts of eloquence. The versification is carefully modelled after J. B. Rousseau, Voltaire, and other French classics. It is occasionally a little rough, but this is entirely attributable to the peculiar inharmonious nature of the French tongue, which is less adapted for most kinds of poetry than any other European language, even that of Holland not excepted. In one passage the chevalier has imitated and surpassed Boileau, who says, in his ode on the taking of Namur by Louis XIV., on the cannon's mouth

> "Vomit le fer et la flamme au loin."

The chevalier's lines are finer—

> "Dont l'effroyable aspect, dans un fougeux transport,
> Vomit la victoire—et la mort."

The latter passage gives us another idea beyond that of the mere material of which the balls are composed. Like a good Frenchman and admirer of Boileau, the chevalier will probably consider this exceedingly high praise. We, however, do not entertain a very exalted idea of the merits of that poet. There is one quality, very rare among Frenchmen, which ought to secure a favourable reception for his literary efforts in this country, and that is his kindly feeling towards England, and the manly spirit in which he shows that he can appreciate her numberless claims to greatness. Nevertheless, we regret to perceive, from an amusing correspondence between the Lord Mayor and the chevalier, prefixed to his poem, on the 9th of November, that he has been but scurvily used by that worshipful functionary, to whom he sent



COVENT GARDEN.

On Tuesday evening, an English version of Rossini's "La Donna del Lago" was produced at this theatre, for the purpose, no doubt, of introducing Mrs. Alfred Shaw in the contralto part of *Malcome Greme;* for, independent of this gratification, not transcendantly great is the pleasure to be received from the opera in general. There are, it must not be denied, some exquisite *morceaux* in it; but, on the other hand, the style of its music is neither orthodox nor consistent always with its subject, a vice which the *gran' maestro* himself has introduced, and which too often disfigures with its impertinent monstrosities the most sublime and beautiful of his conceptions. The great feature of the performance was the first *scena* by Mrs. Shaw, which, in a word, was the perfection of vocal enunciation. To subdivide this general opinion, would be only to give a catalogue of all the various requisites to form a perfect singer; and then again we should be forced synthetically to aggregate them, and present them in an *ensemble* to the fair representative of *Malcolm.* Miss Rainforth, in the part of *Ellen,* sang most charmingly; it is quite delightful to chronicle this amiable young lady's rapid improvement. We have not a doubt of her being very shortly at the head of the department which she cultivates so assiduously, and beg to assure her that such industry never fails to lead to fame and fortune. The other parts of the opera were more respectably than brilliantly filled, and some of the choruses, particularly the Hunters', performed with accuracy and *couleur.* The opera cannot fail to prove for some time highly attractive; but we anxiously look forward to the production of something that will prove worthy of calling forth Mrs. Shaw's powers to a still greater extent than we have been delighted with, knowing, as we do, that her performance will do ample justice to the noblest conceptions of the minstrel or poet.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

MADAME ALBERTAZZI.—This accomplished vocalist intends visiting us in the course of the season. It is reported she will confine herself solely to the concert-room, and not appear at her Majesty's Theatre, unless the lessee be fortunate enough to induce our fair countrywoman to alter her determination.

RUBINI.—The "prince of tenors" has been reaping a most golden harvest at Berlin, the prices of admission being tripled on the nights of his performance. There is a hope that he will change his intention of retirement from public life, and be heard once more in the Haymarket.

BRAHAM.—Our veteran, or rather evergreen, vocalist arrived with his family last week at Liverpool from America. His son has had immense success in a tour through the States, and, if we may credit report, bids fair to revive the Italian admission of *Non c' è Fenore come Braham.*

THE PURCELL CLUB.—This delightful society held their annual meeting on Monday last at the Crown and Anchor; Professor Taylor, the founder, in the chair. The English musicians of the present day cannot be too deeply grateful to that gentleman, who, while he is mainly instrumental in making them acquainted with the greatest productions of the Continent, never forgets the national glory of his own country, and the undoubted claims to the highest rank in musical fame which many of his compatriots exhibited, and "highest above the rest" Henry Purcell. Though not to know something of the soul-soothing productions of this great man would argue oneself unknown, yet in truth how very little, after all, is the musical world of the present day acquainted with them beyond hearsay, or that traditional fame which has been bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and which proves to us the humiliating fact that we have degenerated in our musical taste, and have substituted noodles for sense, and unmeaning or opposite phrases for those sandnand graces which, according to the fanciful Plato, wander through the spheres till they are happily "married to immortal verse." Our modern musicians, the greater part, might be adapted to fifty different characters of sentiments, and hence fail to make that lasting impression which the worthies of by-gone days produced by their rigid and interpreting adherence to their text. Such is the music of the great Purcell—such music will never be obsolete; for it is founded on truth, not caprice or fashion of a day; and although it may occasionally sleep its century or two in general oblivion, yet when wakened from its trance by the devotion of an intelligent and enthusastic pilgrim like Professor Taylor, it wake is into new life and beauty, and shows how superiorly they could "raise the song and strike the harp" of old. Many compositions were performed on Monday which had not had utterance for a century and a half, but which plunged every one in the pleasant surprise of hearing the most pure and graceful melody breathing through the most learned counterpoint that perhaps was ever written by any master. Amongst these was the Coronation Anthem composed for James II., the Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, and another anthem, all of which were beautifully executed by a host of distinguished professionals, who, perhaps, never in their life-time before had enjoyed such a vocal treat as was set before them by the good taste and well directed enthusiasm of the worthy founder of the feast—Professor Taylor. The frequent meetings of this society would do more good towards the resuscitation of the greatest vocal school that ever existed, than all the adaptations and importations which we could lay our hands upon stealing, or in the words of Johnson, "naturalising useless foreigners to the injury of ourselv.-

M. BALFE.—It seems odd to prefix the abbrev ation of *Monsieur* to an Irishman's name, but so it is, and accordingly we announce that the *Maladie-Francais* gave his second private concert a few nights since at Paris. The selections on the occasion were nearly the same as those of the first *soirée,* as were the singers also, with the addition of the Prince de Belgiojoso, a tenor, who is styled the Rubini of amateurs. As on the previous night, several delicious *morceaux* (the compositions of the host) called forth the highest commendations, and Madame Viardot Garcia, as before, electrified a most numerous audience.

M. BENEDICT.—The *libretto* of the new opera by this able composer, which was originally written by Linley, then altered by Charley, has, we learn, been finally *pieuché* for representation, and will be speedily put in rehearsal at Covent Garden.

ANCIENT CONCERTS. The Queen's Concerts of Ancient Music have been fixed to take place as follow -March 15 and 29, April 26, May 3, 10, 17, 24, and 31.

PHILHARMONIC. —The Concerts of the Society for the season will take place in the following order -March 20, April 3 and 17, May 8 and 22, June 5 and 19, and July .

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.—General Brown, Colonel of 41 t. Major Generals: P. Drummond, C.B., Dir. Gen. of R Art.; Sir Charles Dyon, K. L. Co. Serv. Colonel: Bolton, late of R Mar. Lieut.-Colonels Johnstone, C.B., 26 F.; Stokes, on passage from China; B. Bance, R. Mar. Major: Dornberg, h p Brunsw. Inf. Captains: T. W. Smith, Rf. Br.; Smyth, late of R. Eng.; Beaiby, h p R. Art.; Hincks, ditto; Grace, h p R. Mar.; Leehmere, h p 3 Prov. Bn. of Mil.; Lord W. F. Montague, Unatt.; J. N. Ingram, Unatt.; F. Von der Decken, h p 1 Huss. Ger. Leg.; W. Pape, h p 1 Line Ger. Leg.; Lieutenants: Scott, 19 F.; Kett, late of R. Art.; Thweng, h p R. Art. Driv.; Semple, late of R. Irish Art.; J. Fleming, late of R. Vet. Bn.; R. Hann, late of 5 ditto; R. Malhallen, h p 3 Dr. Gds.; J. Armstrong, h p Dr.; H. F. Finch, h p 9 Dr.; J. B. Watton, h p Wag.; H. W. Lovett, h p 4 F.; G. Compton, h p 57 F.; Du Chastelet, h p 61 F.; W. Glass, h p 71 F.; J. V. Reed, h p 77 F.; J. Kelly, h p 85 F.; Pemberton, h p 91 F.; Alex. Wells, h p 3 Ceylon Rifles; Robinson, h p Cape Rif.; Nugent, h p Dr. Ger. Leg.; Hatter, h p Nor. Vet Bn.; Scott, late of Lt. Dr.; and Cornets: De Winton, 2nd Life Gds.; Hunt-Jones, 85 F.; Stephens, St. Hel. Reg.; drowned in the Amazon steamer; Bowdler, Wheeler, h p R Mar.; Murkrith, h p 26 F.; J. Lewis, h p 4 Dr. Dn. Quartermasters: J. Minikin, late of 73 F.; Brookman, h p 11th Dr.; J. Dunn, h p 23 F.; Flinn, h p R. Art. Driv. Commissariat Department: Assist. Com. Gen. J. Lane. Medical Department: Insp. Gen. of Hos. J. Franck, M.D. h p; Dep. do. J. Thomas, h p; Surg. Morgan, 91 F.; Surg. Arthur Hamilton, h p 45 F.; Surg. Chas. Hamilton, h p 54 F.; Apothecary Wightman, h p; Assist. Surg. Dr. Coghlan, 19 F.; Assist. Surg. Dr. Deane, 26 F.; Assist. Surg. Dr. Camilieri, Rl. Malta Fenc.; Assist. Surg. Frost, h p Staff. Chaplains' Department: Rev. W. Kirby, h p 100 F.; Rev. H. Gumess, h p Dublin Reg.; Rev. J. Craycroft, h p. Veterinary Surgeon Obien, h p Brunsw. Huss.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants: W. Stil, agent to the Pestonjee Bomanjee Transport; Rev W. D. Arundu, in consequence of ill-health. Captains: C. P. Belamy to the Queen; John Garner to the Spitefol; F. H. May (acting) to the Frolic, vice Pascoe (sick); A. B. M'Leen to the St. Vincent, vice Yule. Chaplain and Naval Instructor: Rev. W. A. Bevan to the Endymion. Assistant Surgeon: John Jack to the Thunderer. Second Masters: John Imrie to the Megæra; John Richards to the Samarang. Midshipmen: J. S. Mann to the Excellent; J. T. Dickens to the St. Vincent. Volunteer, 1st Class: C. C. Vyvyan and T. Underwood to the St. Vincent. Warrants —Boatswains: W. Cable, to be Master Rigger at Plymouth Dockyard, vice Prettyman, deceased; William Andrews to the Caledonia. Marine Cadets: Messrs. J. Crocket, W. S. Davis, C. J. Ellis, E. C. Domville, E. H. Budd, Charles Blake, and H. N. Gell, have joined the Excellent at Portsmouth.

The Master-General of the Ordnance desires it to be notified, for general orders, that, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the Royal Artillery, when serving with the troops recently employed under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, upon the coast and in the rivers of China, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the Royal Artillery to bear upon their appointments the word "China," and the device of the dragon, in commemoration of their distinguished services.

After a continuous tour of home duty, the long duration of which is unprecedented in the military annals of this country, the 7th Dragoon Guards have at length been placed under orders for foreign service. They are to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope so soon as the requisite arrangements for their conveyance thither can be completed. It has also been determined to send the 1st battalion of the 60th Regiment to the same station

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE ARUNDEL YACHT ON THE SUSSEX COAST.—To the melancholy list of wrecks consequent on the late boisterous weather, another calamity, occurring on our own coast, is now added, in the total loss of the Arundel, bound for Hong Kong and Macao, which took the ground on Winchelsea-reach, about half-past one o'clock, a.m., on Saturday, and soon after became a perfect wreck. A narrative of the circumstances has been given in a private letter from the commander, Captain Richardson, from which we give the following extracts:—The Arundel left Gravesend on Thursday week for the Downs, under the care of Mr. Davidson, senior pilot to her Majesty, who conducted the squadron on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Scotland. She arrived safe in the Downs, and anchored during the same night. On the next morning the signal was made, weighed and chanae. against a strong westerly wind. All seems to have gone on well up to midnight on Friday week, at which time she was off Dungeness. In beating up the Sussex coast, it appears that Mr. Davidson, presuming the ship's well-known excellent sailing qualities, must have run too near the shore, as a quarter past one on the following morning the soundings were taken at the rate of ten not appear to have attracted any particular attention. About half-past the next cast the vessel was discovered to be in shallow water. The pilot instantly put the helm down, but before the track of the vessel could be influenced by it she struck heavily, and soon after became firmly imbedded in the sand. The sea was running very high at this time, and blue lights were burnt, and other signals fired, to attract attention and show their distressed situation to any of the coast-guard who might happen to be on shore. The ship made no water, but thumped heavily for two hours. At three o'clock, a.m., Lieutenant Ralph came off to their assistance, with a boat's crew, on the life boat, from Rye. Captain Richardson at once determined on committing to his care the passengers, Mr. Vince Paris and Mr. Cairns, together with Mr. Guildford Richardson and Mr. Emsworth, who were mere's accompanying Captain Richardson. After a quarter of an hour's have left the ship with the pilot. There being no longer any hope of saving her, the boats were ordered to be lowered, and so marked was the attention and discipline of the crew, that within five minutes after the order was given they were in the water. Captain Richardson then ordered all hands to embark, and having satisfied himself that no person remained on board, got into the boat. Within five minutes after the crew had pulled over the deck of the ill-fated Arundel. The escape of the crew, under the circumstances, seems to have been miraculous. They were more than three hours in reaching the shore, although the distance scarcely exceeds a mile and a half. They were, however, fortunately, at length successful, and on their arrival found Lieutenant Ralph awaiting them on the beach. The indefatigable zeal of this gentleman, in his endeavours to save the ship, is spoken of in the highest terms by Captain Richardson. The Arundel was, we know, as one of the finest vessels belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and was built by the late Duke of Norfolk, from the timber on his own estate. At the sale of the late duke's property, she was purchased by Captain Richardson, who intended her for the local trade in China, her peculiar build and extraordinary sailing qualities adapting her for that service especially. She was laden with general merchandise, partly on the owner's account and partly on private merchants. She carried out only two passengers, Mr. Cairns and Mr. Vince Paris

TOTAL LOSS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S WAR-STEAMER ARIADNE.—By a private letter, received on Monday, as regret to announce the total loss of the splendid war steamer Ariadne, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, attended with melancholy consequences, which occurred at about eleven o'clock at night, on the 23rd of June last, near the entrance of Chusan harbour. The Ariadne was an iron built steamer, about 400 tons burthen, with two powerful engines. She was constructed upon a new principle, for the purpose of navigating the Chinese rivers. The draught of water was very considerable, and about 50 feet from one paddle-box to the other. She carried two swivelled guns of large calibre on deck, and the other before the mast. The British fleet in China, during the late war, rendered the most valuable service from the Ariadne and four other small steamers belonging to the navy of the Hon East India Company. The rock upon which she struck was not before known, and was within a very short distance of the position taken up by the Algerine. It is sharp and ragged, and has not more than three or four feet cover at the time she struck. The bottom of the steamer was completely perforated, and the compartment in which the engines instantly filled with water Prompt assistance was directly rendered by the squadron, and all the cargo and her bottom, which, in some measure, stopped the leak. She was afterwards taken in tow by the Algerine, and conveyed to Chusan, and placed upon a dock. From several letters which have reached this country, it appears that the steamer afterwards set off the bank upon which she had been hauled on necessity, and the water rapidly flowed into her hold and different compartments. The boats were s.. instantly launched, and they succeeded in saving the officers and all on board, excepting three Chinese. These poor fellows went down with the vessel, and perished. Extract of a letter, dated "H. M. S. Cornwallis, October 24.—The Ariadne is, I regret to say, irretrievably lost. The attempts made to raise her have proved unsuccessful. She went down with 9 fathoms water." Upon inquiries at the East India House, we ascertained that the above was perfectly correct Despatches had been received from Sir William Parker confirmatory of the fact. It was supposed that the vessel was insured for the value of the steamer; she was not insured. The officers are reported to have been since conveyed to Bombay, to undergo examination before a court-martial.

LOSS OF A GREEK BRIG BY RAME HEAD, NEAR DEVONPORT. The Greek brig Taxarcos, Carlo Vafiopulo master, was wrecked on the Rame Head, near Mount Edgcumbe, on Friday night week, under the following truly strange and provoking circumstances:—She was from the Danube, and had a cargo of bones, with which she was bound to Hull. She put in at Falmouth, and took a pilot on board to navigate her on the coast. He having occasion to go below, gave directions for the vessel to be steered south-east. Her course, however, was steered by mistake to the north-east, and it was a fair wind, and hazy at the time, and the brig having her studding-sails set, she sailed over a considerable distance in a very short time, and was almost high and dry on the rocks on the south-east side of the headland before any one on board knew of their locality. The crew and pilot, finding danger approaching, saved themselves, only one man sustaining serious injury. The vessel is fast breaking up, and very little will be saved from her. A box, containing money and some valuable articles, was picked up on Sunday on the opposite side of the coast off the Yealm. It is supposed to be the property of the captain of the unfortunate Taxarcos

A letter has been addressed to the Chamber of Commerce of Havre, from the head of the marine department of that town, containing the statement of a person named Careon, the master of the fishing-smack, the Mercenne, of Honfleur, relative to the foundering of two vessels on the 13th inst.—one a three-master of about 600 tons, and the other a brig, both appearing to be English. Cardon states that this occurred off Beachy Head. He tried to assist the brig, but the weather was so exceedingly rough that he could not succeed in his intentions as rapidly as he wished. He picked up a cotton jacket, probably belonging to one of the men, and as the vessel went down he could perceive a sort of sun, and the letters WOU.. painted on a yellow ground.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SONNET

I often follow in the wake of Time
To mark the shipwrecks of his stormy wing
He cares not if a joy have reach'd its prime,
Or if it be but in its infant spring!
One only seems his ever-anxious toil,
And that's to be buoyant for
To everything of beauty—aye, to spoil
Wnate'er in this poor man's estate may grow
Like desert-flow'rs to cheer him 'mid the waste!
And then I ask of cruel Time to know
What kind of joy or pleasure can he taste
In laying e'en earth's fairest children now?
To which Time answers, with a ghastly glare,
"I love to strew the grave with sweets most rare!"—W

PHILOSOPHY OF HEAT.

"Well, my little fellow," said a certain professor to a sucking philosopher, whose mamma had been teasing the learned knight to test the astonishing abilities of her boy, "what are the properties of heat?" "The chief property of heat is, that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them." "Very good, indeed: can you give me a familiar example?" "Yes, sir: in summer, when it is hot, the day is long; while in winter, when it is cold, it becomes very short." The earned knight stopped his examination, and was lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have escaped his observation.

INCOME TAX

The following is the return to the Income Tax Commissioner, by a village surgeon, residing in the county of Devon:—

I'm sorry to make so sad a confession
Of the profits that emanate from my profession;
But the fact is, that most of the villages round
With surgeons, quack doctors, and druggists abound;
So much so that I am unable to clear
The sum of a hundred and fifty per year.
It would give me much pleasure could I return double,
And save myself all this additional trouble;
But opponents and bad debts beyond all redemption
Compel me to fill out this claim of exemption;
And what makes the matter so very much worse,
I've a wife and three children, and no private purse
So from these sample facts the collector must see
He can gather no tax upon income from me

VERY NECESSARY AT THESE TIMES

When a man is always talking of his solicitor and suits of law, I suspect him of being a fool or a knave. When a tradesman writes up his name in small letters, adding 'from Flint's, or as Flint's, &c., to appear as if the shop belonged to Flint, &c., suspect him of having very little capital and connexion. When a man talks largely of the bargains he has made, the goods he has shipped, or the extent of his trade, suspect him to be in the high road to bankruptcy.

THE CONTRAST!

Look on *this* picture and on *this*

1743.	1843
Man to the plough,	Man, tally-ho,
Wife to the cow,	Miss, Piano,
Girl to the yarn,	Wife, silk and satin,
Boy to the barn,	Boy, Greek and Latin,
And your coats will be netted!	And you'll all be gratified!

What may be expected in the course of another century!

A PROFLIGATE.

The *Morning Post,* publishes at Cincinnati, relates the following anecdote of a young gentleman of that city, who had expended a large fortune, money, lands, negroes, everything, in a course of intemperance and profligacy. He had just paid a last year's grog bill of 800 dollars. One day he was walking in the street very scarcely, when, seeing a physician on the opposite side, he called out to him, saying he wanted him to come over "Doctor," said he, "I wish you'd just take a look down my throat." "I don't discover anything, Sir," said the doctor, after looking very carefully. "You don't," said he, "why that's strange, will you be kind enough, sir, to give another look?" "Really, Sir," said the doctor, after a second look, "I can discover nothing." "Well," said he, "doctor, there is a farm, 10,000 dollars, and 20 negroes gone down there!"

A CONSCIENTIOUS DISSENTER.

An amusing scene occurred at the late sessions at Durham. A witness was called into the box, and was told that he must take the oath in the usual form, as it was thought, to be sworn. But when told, as usual, to kiss the book, he demurred, on the ground of "conscientious" objections, when the following colloquy occurred: Clerk: Are you a Quaker?—Witness: No; I am a Baptist. Clerk: You must kiss the book, sir.—Witness: This book tells me I am to swear not at all. Clerk: You must kiss the book, or you will not be allowed to give evidence. These words seemed like music to the "conscientious" Dissenter, his scruples immediately vanished, and he hastily rammed the book to his lips, amidst roars of laughter from the whole court.

SECRET, OR INVISIBLE WRITING.

Procure some very thin stance, with which write with a quill pen (which should be used for nothing else) any thing that fancy may dictate. After it is dry perfectly; examine the paper upon which you have written, and not one letter can be distinguished by the naked eye, however acute the power of vision may be; but, to ascertain it with a microscope, and be the instrument ever so delicate you will not discover the slightest trace of writing, nor will it appear by heating. Procure a little iodine, which is an elementary body, dissolve it in water, and, with a camel's hair pencil, or any other convenient article, dipped in the solution, slightly run the paper on the side which has been written upon; the writing will instantly appear as distinctly visible as if written with the finest ink that ever was invented.

OH! SHALL WE NE'ER SING, LOVE, TOGETHER AGAIN

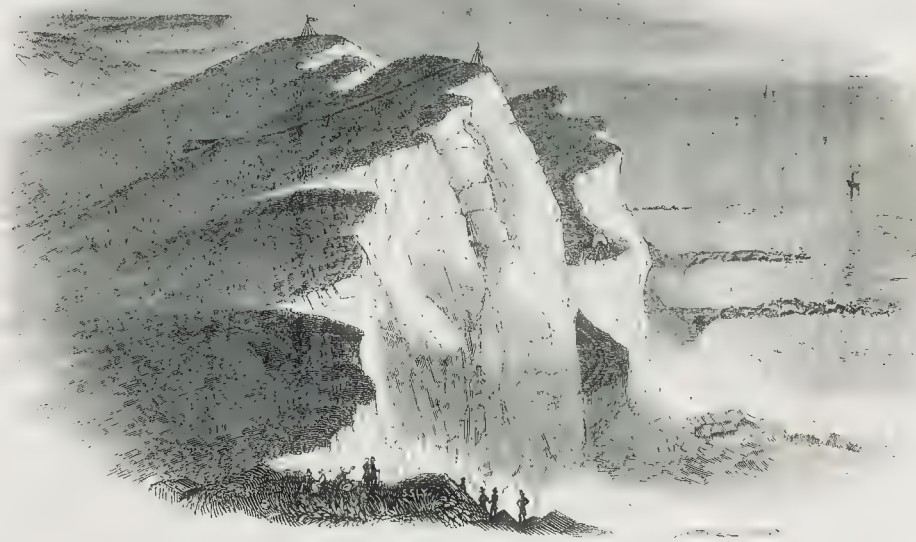
For music—by Mrs. Edward Thomas.

Dost remember the song, in affection's young day,
We sang, while the violets flung perfume around;
As screen'd from the fervour of noon's ardent ray,
We spent the fleet hours in autumn's deep profound.
Life then was a vision, we knew nought of pain,
Oh! shall we ne'er sing, love, together again?

Since that time—Oh, what changes! the world cuvies me,
And it thinks with each treasure of fortune I'm blest;
But I'm beggar'd in joy, since I sang, love, with thee,
Of the treasures of *hope* that then earner'd my breast
Vast for youth's musings, so easy, so vain;
Yet, shall we ne'er sing, love, together again?

SUNDAY TRADING.

We are indebted to the *Liverpool Chronicle* for the following *morceau,* illustrative of the present inefficient state of the law regarding Sunday trading:—On Monday last, a diminutive and sickly-looking boy, of about twelve years old, who gave the name of Peter Priggins, was brought up before Mr. Rushton, charged by policeman 42 with attempting, on the previous night, to pick a gentleman's pocket at the Post office. The policeman stated that he observed several boys mingling amongst the gentlemen who were receiving their letters, and that he at last detected the prisoner inserting his hand into a gentleman's pocket. The boy, however, finding himself observed, endeavoured to escape, but was pursued and captured by witness The worthy magistrate, after commenting in his usual impressive manner upon the heinousness of the offence, and more especially on the additional guilt incurred by its having been committed on the Lord's day, was about to pass sentence, when he was interrupted by a somewhat singular looking individual who stood up, and addressing himself to the bench, stated that the prisoner was "the boy of a respectable tradesman, and, besides, was in the employ of Mr. Robson, a tailor, in Bold-street." "Why, then, the policeman was following his lawful calling on the Lord's day (here he referred to a newspaper which he held in his hand), and if he hadn't no business to be following his ordinary calling, he had no business to be takin' the boy, and consequently he takin' was illegal. Here's the hand (and he held forth the newspaper and read the quotation from the act, 'that no tradesman, artificer, workman, labourer, or other person whatsoever, shall or do exercise any worldly labour, business, or work of their ordinary calling on the Lord's day,' and then he continued) now, everybody knows that a peeler ain't a tradesman, or a labourer, or anything so respectable, but it is clear that he is a '*other person whatsoever.*' As to what is said about '*juden generus,*' I don't know what that means; but a peeler can't be a '*judens generus,*' coz he is a peeler."—Mr. Rushton said that the point was raised with considerable ability by the applicant, and he felt great difficulty in knowing how to deal with the case He thought that if the policeman were excluded from Lord Testerden's meaning of '*judens generis,*" the taking was illegal, and he felt disposed, in this instance, to give the boy the benefit of the doubt, and he would do so the more readily if the applicant would promise to look after the morals of the boy in the future. He should like to know who was the applicant's occupation. Applicant: "Occupation? I belongs to the profession."—Mr. Dowling observed to Mr. Rushton that the applicant was well known to the police as a notorious and successful burglar, but that he had hitherto escaped conviction. Here the applicant looked Mr. Dowling steadily in the face, and then brought the end of his thumb in contact with the point of his nose.—Mr. Rushton hoped that he would not make any disrespectful signals in that court.—The applicant replied that "he didn't mean nothing, but he knowed the hacts of Parliament too well to get convicted."—Mr. Rushton (to the boy): "What, are you brought up as a professed thief?"—Boy: "To be sure I is."—Mr. Rushton: "Then I fine you 5s. for carrying on your ordinary occupation on the Lord's day."



ROUND DOWN CLIFF (THE SHAKSPERE IN THE DISTANCE), VIEWED FROM THE DIRECTORS' PAVILION.

GREAT BLAST ON THE LONDON AND DOVER RAILWAY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROUND DOWN CLIFF BY GUNPOWDER.

"Archimedes, the primitive engineer, is said to have boasted he could lift the world if he were provided with a lever long enough, and a fulcrum adequate to the mighty occasion. The greatness of his genius is seen in the boldness of the conception. This, however, was a "vain imagination;" and such was the character of most of the splendid chimeras of antique philosophy. But, guided by the spirit of our immortal Bacon, it has become the exclusive attribute of the modern engineer, to plan only that which his experience tells him to be practicable, and to bound his brightest fancies by the principles of working science. Hence, his movements, however far they may be in advance of customary labours, cease to bear the character of experiments. It is in this way we have lived to witness "a mountain cast into the sea," with as little apparent effort as the "twinking of an eye"—with the proverbial precision of an eclipse, and, at the same time, with a gentleness which, in its calm sublimity, is only comparable to "the outgoings of the morning." The glory of this miracle—its conception, its arrangement, its triumph—belongs to the celebrated engineer, William Cubitt; and the memorable locality in which it was performed is the proudest of those proud cliffs, whose "high and bending heads look fearfully" in those narrow seas, of which we hold the perpetual sovereignty.

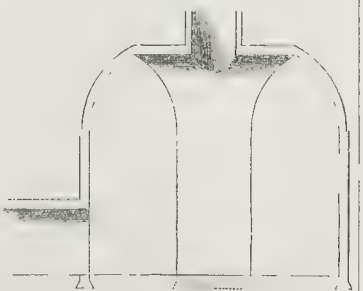
The occasion which calls us to make these remarks is the destruction of the Round Down Cliff, Dover, on Thursday, 26th January, by gunpowder. We were present, and were so charmed by the scientific victories of the day, that for the gratification of our "million" readers, we unhesitatingly went to the expense of having a series of drawings made for their exact, as well as pictorial, illustration. These we shall now proceed to exhibit and describe.

The announcement that an explosion of 18,500 lbs. of gunpowder was to be made in the Round Down Cliff drew to that romantic spot a congress of our most eminent scientific men, a vast assemblage of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, besides a numerous sprinkling of continental travellers "*en route*," and *curious* Frenchmen from the adjacent coasts. The lower orders of Dover, terrified by the broadside "CAUTION:" bills with which the town was posted, watched the anticipated destruction of their windows at home, or, with their children, took up their positions at respectful distances on the distant hills. Many ladies were present, and an enthusiastic curiosity led them to the "very brim" of those dizzy cliffs, from which, even on a summer's day, they would have shrunk with terror. We are not quite sure that, as the moment of explosion approached, and the hearts of the valiant waxed faint, numbers of the gentlemen who, in the courage of early dawn, had betted "not a bonnet would be present," were alone kept from running away by their brave example.

Round Down, rising 375 feet above the level of the sea, is the central and highest point of the celebrated range of chalk cliffs which run from Folkstone to Dover. On the west, towards Folkstone, the line is terminated by Abbot's Cliff, and on the east, adjoining Dover, by the well known Shakspere's Cliff. These hills are separated from the main heights by a shallow valley, through which winds the bye-road to Folkstone. Ascending from the vale they slope upwards by gentle curves to their escarpment, which presents a majestic front to the ocean of about five miles in extent, and an average height of 350 feet. This front is nearly perpendicular; but varied here and there by bold projections, which divide the beach at their feet into corresponding spaces. One of these protruding rocks—the head and front of the Round Down Cliff—it was the business of the day to remove; but to understand the reasons which prompted this noble undertaking, we must make our readers acquainted with the works now in progress for continuing the south-east railway from Folkstone to Dover.

At Folkstone, between Cheriton Downs, and East Wear Bay, the valley is to be traversed by a viaduct of great height and length. This is to be succeeded by a tunnel, called from a martello tower near it, the Tower Tunnel, one third of a mile in length. Then follows, in a line parallel with the base of the main-land hills, as they approach the sea, a deep cutting though the chalk and superincumbent strata, two miles in length, called, after a neighbouring eminence, Warren's Cutting. Then comes the Abbot's Cliff Tunnel, one mile and a quarter in length, and now half finished, although only commenced on the 16th of August last. From the Abbot's Cliff Tunnel the railroad will be under the cliffs, close to the sea, and protected from it by a strong wall of solid masonry two miles long, and with a parapet of such a height as will not preclude passengers from the splendid marine view which lies under them. This sea-wall will support the railway to the point at which it enters the Shakspere Tunnel. But it was found, that its direct course was stopped by the projection of the Round Down Cliff, and that this must in some way or other be removed. To tunnel it was impracticable; to dig it down would have cost £10,000, and an expenditure of twelve months' time. It was resolved by a single blast to take it out of the way—the resolution has been successfully effected, and its ruins are at present spread smoothly on "the unnumbered idle pebbles" of the shore, to form, by a fortunate accident, the platform of a grand Channel Pier for the Company.

Our readers will now be able to picture clearly to themselves the scene of action, and the general character of the difficulties to be overcome. We shall proceed to narrate the events of the day in the order of their occurrence, together with such technical details as may be necessary. The scientific visitors, the directors, the reporter of the *Times*, and our artist, Mr. Stephen Sly, accompanied by Mr. William Cubitt, the engineer, and Mr. John Whitehead, secretary of the company, and their friends, assembled at breakfast at the Ship Inn, and proceeded shortly after ten o'clock to view the Shakspere Tunnel, in which a blue light was fired to make the unique peculiarities of its situation and arrangements visible. This noble *soutterraine* is rather more than three-quarters of a mile in length, divided throughout, in the manner of the Thames Tunnel, by a pier 10 feet thick, each tunnel 12 feet wide and 30 feet high. This duplication of structure, together with the parabolic form of its arches, adds immensely to its strength. They are ventilated by seven shafts, which pass upwards to the surface of the cliff, their average height being 190 feet, the highest 207 feet, and by eight galleries, which run from the southern tunnel to the sea, the longest



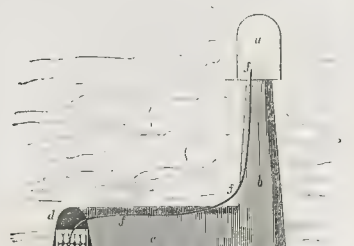
CROSS SECTION OF THE SHAKSPERE TUNNEL.

Scale, 15 feet to an inch.

about 600 feet in length. Through these galleries the chalk was conveyed during the progress of excavation. The whole of the south tunnel is faced with brick, and most of the northern, except where, from the extreme hardness of the chalk, it was considered unnecessary. Our engraving of the Shakspere Cliff exhibits the line of towers on the top of the ventilating shafts, and the section of the tunnel, with the relative proportions of its parts. The company in their progress through the tunnel were greatly delighted by the magical effects produced by the reflected lights thrown from an efflorescence of nitrate of lime, whose crystals everywhere bedecked the walls.

On emerging from the tunnel, the huge rampart formed by the projecting cliff of the Round Down was seen at about two hundred feet in advance, bestriding the beach, and opposing an impassable obstacle to the passage of the railway in that direction. The company were then conducted to its base, and the arrangements for its destruction by the dreaded blast explained. These we shall now describe. A small arched drift-way, or tunnel, 300 feet in length, running from east to west, was pierced through the bottom of the cliff; from this, at nearly equal distances, three well-like shafts were sunk, and from these again proceeded three horizontal galleries. At the end of each gallery a chamber was prepared, with a box for the gunpowder. The centre box contained 75 barrels, and the eastern and western 55 each, making in the whole the unparalleled charge of 185 barrels, or 18,500 lbs. The gunpowder was placed in upright bags, the mouths open, and powder sprinkled very thickly between them. Two bursting charges were placed in each box, by which ignition in two places in each charge was produced at the same instant, and the simultaneous action of the whole charge very much facilitated. These charges were placed 70 feet from each other, the centre one (the point of greatest resistance) 90 feet, and the lateral ones 70 feet from the face of the cliff. The apparently dangerous work of packing the powder and inserting the firing-wires in the bursting-charges was completed in three hours, on Tuesday afternoon, by Mr. Hodges, the assistant engineer, and Corporal Rae, of her Majesty's Sappers and Miners. The chambers and contents were then carefully examined and approved by General Pasley and Lieutenant Hutchinson, and the galleries and shaft closed up with tightly rammed chalk and sand. The chalk to be scattered by this latent power was calculated at about 500,000 tons; but the quantity actually removed has proved to be upwards of 1,000,000 tons.

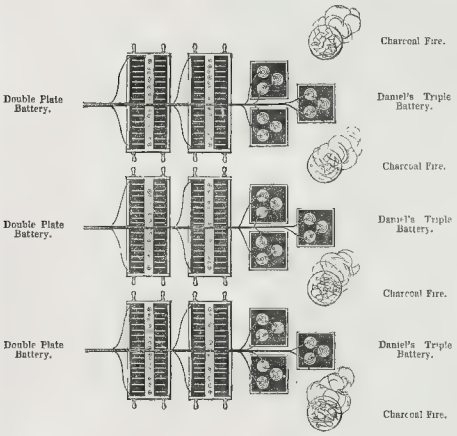
a. Section of Round Down Cliff. *b*. Drift-way, and chamber where the powder was placed. *c*. battery house. *d*. Line of required face. *e*. Face formed by the blast.—Scale, 200 feet to an inch.



a. Drift-way. *b*. Shaft. *c*. Gallery. *d*. Powder chamber. *e*. Box of powder bags. *f, f, f*. Wire from batteries.—Scale, 10 feet to an inch.

SHAKSPERE'S CLIFF.
In the foreground the summit of the Round Down; in the distance the South Foreland.

ROUND DOWN CLIFF, FROM THE BEACH.
Showing the powder tunnel and firing lines.



PLAN OF THE BATTERIES.

SUMMIT OF THE ROUND DOWN CLIFF.
Showing the battery house, caution flags, line of Company's property, and the pavilion.

The directors and their visitors, having had these points fully explained, together with some very interesting narratives of various preliminary experiments, took a last circuit round the base of the cliff, and proceeded by a zigzag stair, cut in an adjoining cliff, to the downs at top, and thence to the battery, to inspect the apparatus for generating and conducting the galvanic "fire" to the charges. On the slope of the cliff a wooden shed was constructed, in which was placed a triple set of immense compound batteries, each one consisting of three sets of Daniel's batteries of six cylinders each, and two plate batteries, of twenty plates each. From each of these batteries a wire was conducted over the cliff to a powder chamber, where it terminated in a bifurcated point of platina which the galvanic fluid, as it passed over them, heated to an intense white heat, to ignite the powder. These wires were composed and formed of stout copper wires placed round a rope, to which they were firmly attached by a coil of spun yarn, and the whole again wound round and covered by well-tarred yarn. These wires were about 2200 feet in length. Five large charcoal fires, to dissipate damp, completed the arrangements. By this time a multitude of distinguished visitors, including the officers of the Dover garrison, had reached the downs, and, joining the directors and their scientific friends, were shown to a commodious pavilion, built for their reception on the edge of the cliff, at about a quarter of a mile from the point of explosion. Among the number we noticed Sir John Herschell, Professors Sedgwick, Barlow, and Gregory, Professor Airy, the astronomer royal, Rev. Dr. Cope, Principal of Addiscombe, General Pasley, Colonel Rice Jones, Mr. Rice, M.P., Lady Herschell and her son, Mrs. Airy, and, we believe, several fair members of the Radnor, Filmer, and Knatchbull families. Curiosity was now at its height; admiration—in which, if Burke on the Sublime be true, *fear* is an essential ingredient—thrilled in every nerve; speculations of the wildest, funniest, and most fearful character, struggled with each other for common audience. "What," said Professor Sedgwick, "what, if there should be a concealed fissure, a blunted chasm in the cliff beneath us? A smart vibration *might* throw it open!" "What then?" cried a ghastly querist. "We shall be swallowed up," groaned one. "Swallowed *down!*" sighed another. But still still the fascination of the cliff and its eighteen thousand pounds of gunpowder was irresistible; and, though many fidgetted to be gone, no one budged an inch. At this time three steamers, gaily dressed with flags, passed the fated field, fired a few popgun salutes, and prudently retired to an anchorage a mile off. Half an hour of funereal suspense succeeded, when a prodigious

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROUND DOWN CLIFF.

movement was excited by the discharge of half a dozen thumping blasts on the face of Abbot's cliff. The multitude bowed their heads like corn before the breeze; every one looked, and looked, and smiled—but there was "no speculation in their eyes." What on earth had happened? and, worse still, what was about to happen? Eighteen thousand pounds of gunpowder was the visible thought stamped upon every countenance. The cause, however, of the alarm was soon discovered, and, as the smoke rolled past, the workmen were thanked for their politeness.

To prevent, as far as human precaution could prevent, the possibility of accident, a certain portion of the summit of Round Down Cliff was marked out by striped red and white flags, and the police and the privates of the Artillery (of whom a company was present) were empowered to let no person intrude within the line so marked out. The following bill was also conspicuously placarded in all parts of Dover, and in the roads and streets leading to the cliff:—

BLAST AT THE ROUND DOWN CLIFF.—CAUTION.

Persons are particularly cautioned and requested to keep on the outside of the ground marked off by the range of flags; a nearer approach to the blast being considered dangerous. The cliff under which the powder is placed will be distinguished by a red flag, which will be taken down five minutes before the blast takes place.

January 26, 1843. JOHN WRIGHT, Resident Engineer.

At nine o'clock this morning a red flag was hoisted directly over the spot selected for the explosion. The wires were then tested by the galvanometer, the batteries charged, and every arrangement completed for firing them.

It was arranged that the explosion should take place at two o'clock, and, in order that the public might be prepared for it, the following account of the signals to be used was very generally circulated on the ground:—

SIGNALS. January 26, 1843

1st. Fifteen minutes before firing, all the signal flags will be hoisted—2nd. Five minutes before firing, one gun will be fired, and all the flags will be hauled down.—3rd. One minute before firing, two guns will be fired, and all the flags, except that on the point which is to be blasted, will be hoisted again.

Two o'clock came, and all persons were ordered to leave the battery-house, except Lieut. Hutchinson, who undertook to fire the centre battery; Mr. John Wright, the resident engineer, and Mr. Hodges, the assistant engineer, who respectively took the western and eastern batteries. The general interest now became painfully intense—a dead silence prevailed.

"The choughs and crows that wing the midway air" were heard to chatter with a horrid distinctness. At ten minutes past two Mr. Cubitt ordered the signal-flag at the directors' pavilion to be hoisted, and that was followed by the hoisting of all the rest. The air was still, the sea was calm, the murmuring surges gently laved the cliff's huge foot. Was this fair scene to be the prelude to disaster? A quarter of an hour passed in waking dreams—a year-long minute succeeded, when a shell with a lighted fuse was thrown over the cliff, from which it bounded to the beach, and burst with an astounding report, followed by echoes from the hills, which had the effect of sharp fusilades of musketry. All the flags were then hauled down. Four minutes more passed away; two guns were fired, and all the flags except that on the point to be blasted were again hoisted. The "one minute before firing" was reached: it passed in exquisite courage-screwing tumult. "Now! now!" shouted the eager multitude, and at precisely 26 minutes past two o'clock a dull, muffled, booming sound was heard, accompanied for a moment by a heavy jolting movement of the earth which caused the knees to smite. The mines were fired! In an instant the bottom of the cliff appeared to dissolve, and to form by its melting elements a hurried sea-borne stream. The superincumbent mass, to the extent of 500 feet, was then observed to separate from the mainland, and as the dissolution of its base was accomplished, to sink without subsidence, to the beach. In two minutes its descent and dispersion were accomplished. The huge volleys of ejected chalk, as they swelled the lava-like stream, seemed to roll inwards upon themselves, crushing their integral blocks, and then to return to the surface in smaller and coalescing forms. The mass seemed to ferment—to be splitting—expanding, fleeing, under the influence of an unseen but uncontrollable power. There was no roaring explosion, no bursting out of fire, and what is very remarkable, not a single wreath of smoke, for a mighty agent had done its work under an amount of pressure which almost matched its energies: the pent-up fires were held in their intensity till all smoke was consumed, and when their "dogs of war" were actually let loose they were even then compelled to "do their spiriting gently." A million tons of weight and a million tons of cohesion held the reins. When the turf at the top of the cliff had risen nearly to the level of the beach, the stream of *debris* had extended a distance of 1200 feet and covered a surface of more than fifteen acres! The moment the headlong course of the chalk had ceased and the fruition of every one's hopes accomplished, a simultaneous cry was raised of "Three cheers for the engineer!" William Cubitt was then honoured with as hearty a huzza as ever burst from the lips of a grateful people. An epoch in our history had passed; a precedent had been established whose effects on future time no one could forebode; it had been demonstrated that the most powerful, the most mysterious, agency in nature was under computable regulations and the easiest control. The people felt this, and in their generosity called for "one cheer more." These congratulations penetrated the gloom of the battery-house and dissipated the fears of the operators, for we have it on their own authority, "so slight was the noise or the shock that the impression on their minds was the fire had failed until the cheers of the spectators undeceived them, their situation preventing them from witnessing the result."

S. S.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BAIL COURT.

LAST DAY OF TERM.

THE BARON DE BODE *v.* THE QUEEN

The Attorney General applied to the court upon the part of the Crown, for a rule calling upon the Baron de Bode to show cause why the present case, which stands for trial at the sittings after the present term, should be stood over to a period to be fixed by the court, upon showing cause against the rule. The case is an issue from the Court of Chancery upon the subject of the Baron de Bode's claim for compensation, the forfeit which have been made upon an affidavit of the assistant-solicitor to the Treasury, who deposed that he had been, up to a very recent period, employed in the investigation of documents, and that, in consequence of the necessary extent of his inquiries, it would be impossible to be sufficiently prepared upon the part of her Majesty, if the trial were to come on at the time for which it was at present appointed. It would be necessary for the decision of the case to take into consideration questions of French and of German law in reference to the treaties by which the Baron de Bode had become an alien subject in respect to which the controversy had arisen. Questions of great importance and difficulty respecting the construction of treaties between this country and France would also arise at the trial, as well as questions connected with the particular municipal law of France, in reference to which it would be necessary to produce upon the trial some eminent members of the bar in that country—The application was granted.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—WEDNESDAY.

(*Before* Mr. Commissioner Evans)

WILLIAMS AND MOTTRAM'S BANKRUPTCY.

This bankruptcy, which has been so often before the public, was finally disposed of on Wednesday. The bankrupt Mottram applied for his certificate, supported by Mr. Wright as his counsel. The certificate was opposed by Mr. E. James, on the part of the assignees. The case seemed to excite considerable interest, the court being very much crowded throughout the proceedings.—His honour, on coming to this case, said that it was one in which the person applying for a certificate had, in conjunction with his partner (Williams), embraced a large quantity of goods immediately before the issuing of the fiat. He afterwards presented himself before that court, and on his oath twice denied the fact. He was, however, ultimately compelled, by the admissions of his partner, to acknowledge the truth. That was a material feature in the case about to be discussed. Mr. E. James then proceeded to detail the facts of the case. There were a few salient points in the case to which he would call the attention of the court. The estate had paid a dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound. There was no private estate of Mottram, because he had paid his private creditors with the sums received from the joint estate. The bankrupts commenced business in January, 1840, with a capital lodged at Smith, Payne, and Smiths, of £21,000, the most part of which was, however, borrowed money and accomodation bills. From that period they continued in business down to their bankruptcy in 1841. The firm was insolvent in the November which followed the commencement of business.—His honour said it was within his own recollection that such was the fact. Williams made the only reparation he could make in giving up his share of the money taken, but Mottram retained his part of the bankrupt (Mottram), evidently labouring under considerable excitement, then proceeded to address the court. He said he had been twenty-five years known and respected in the City, and during that time capital to the amount of £20,000,000 had passed through his hands without the least imputation of his integrity. He had unfortunately been inveigled by two men, whose connexion had placed him in his present pitiable condition. He hoped that no distinction would be drawn in his case and that of Mr. Williams, who had received his certificate. He could assure the court that he had not intentionally wronged any one, and he challenged the world to prove the contrary. Williams had given up £7,000 out of the £75,000, but Mr. Williams had only one child to support, while he (Mottram) had thirteen. He could not leave them to starve, feeling as he did, that, both by the laws of God and his country, he was bound to provide for them. The bankrupt concluded a long address by repeating his prayer for merciful consideration, and apologising for the excitement he had exhibited.—His honour, after some discussion, proceeded to deliver his judgment. He said he could not look on the case with any leniency, because the bankrupt must have known that, in taking the money of his creditors, he was pursuing a course which could not be regarded by that court. There were certain circumstances in the case which went against the bankrupt; among the rest, his having lived in a style completely beyond his means. Under all the circumstances, he could do no other than adjourn the certificate for three years.—The bankrupt, on hearing this judgment delivered, turned to the learned commissioner, and with great vehemence said—I defy you to prove what you have asserted; but you will soon appear before a court where honesty of heart will not pass. I am an honest man, and my heart tells me so, and I feel it, and therefore scorn the reproach attempted to be cast upon me. By the termination of this adjournment I shall perhaps appear before another commissioner, when you shall have gone to your last account. I am an injured man, with a wife and thirteen children to support.—The proceedings here terminated.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The 100th session since the establishment of the court, and the 4th during the present mayoralty, commenced on Monday last before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, and other civic functionaries. The grand jury having been sworn in, the Recorder proceeded to deliver his charge. He said, upon a perusal of the calendar, and a careful consideration of the facts contained in the depositions which had been transmitted to him in reference to the persons charged therein, it did not occur to him as being necessary that he should address any particular observations to them upon the nature of the offences charged, with one exception. The ordinary charges were founded on matters of fact upon which they could come to their own conclusions without any instruction from him. There was, however, one cause of no light importance—namely, a charge of murder committed in the public streets of London in the open day; and as it was committed under circumstances which did not, on the face of the account they gave of it, appear to the person charged with that crime, it might be expected that he should address to them a few observations upon the law affecting a charge of murder. He would preface those observations by saying that in order to set up should be real or alleged insanity, it would not be their province, in determining the question whether they ought or ought not to return a true bill against the party charged, to enter into the question of the plea of insanity. He prefaced his observations with these remarks, because it was highly necessary to the ends of justice that the party accused should be put upon his trial. The case might involve the question, whether, at the time of committing the offence, the prisoner was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, by reason of idiotcy or lunacy. But the point to which their attention would have to be addressed was, whether the offence charged had been committed, apart and distinct from any consideration as to whether the act was committed by a person under the influence of insanity or not. He was speaking now from the authority of one of the learned judges in a very important case—namely, that of the Queen against the will of John Hodges, who was charged with the murder of her own child. The grand jury in that case went into court and stated that they had thrown out the bill after hearing evidence to show that the party charged was insane at the time of committing the offence. Mr. Baron Alderson, on hearing this, said, "There, gentlemen, is the warning you ought not to try that question. If the offence charged amounted to murder, it was your duty to find a bill; otherwise you afford no security to the public by the confinement of insane persons." Thus, let it be borne in mind, was no hard ship to the party accused, because, under the provisions of the 39th and 40th of George the Third, if when the party was arraigned, or at the time of trial, it appeared to the satisfaction of the jury that the court might direct the jury to try the question of his insanity, and if he were found insane, then to order him to be kept in custody during her Majesty's pleasure. By the same provisions provision was likewise made for both the individual and the public. The question of insanity they would see, therefore, was not one to be disposed of by the grand jury, but by another tribunal, for which reason he (the learned judge) would not call their attention to the nature of the offence charged as defined by law. Lord Coke defined murder to be "where a person of sound memory, and of discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought, so that that person die of his wound within a year and a day after the same. Murder cannot be committed by an idiot, by a lunatic, or by an infant (to be age so to be testify) incapable of the act of mutting such a crime." And with regard to infancy, Lord Hale stated that 14 age to be under seven years. Although it was laid down that insane persons could not be held to be guilty of crime, the same protection was not shown on

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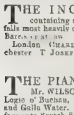

THE PIANIST, for FEBRUARY, No. 26, says the "Cavonade" has had before its readers this month the most popular music in "The Lady of the Lake." There is a rich gem from the fascinating talent exercises in conducting the work. The editor at once seizes upon all the finest points of an opera as a lapidary would a casket of diamonds, and presents its most perfect gems in all the freshness and beauty of a new composition. Thus we have, in the "Pianist" for February the most attractive pieces, not only in "The Lady of the Lake," as played at Covent-garden Theatre, but also those in "La Gazza Ladra," performed at Drury-lane. This is the characteristic power which has made the "Pianists" what it is—the most popular and most amusingly useful for musical families in England.

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The whole of the first edition of No. 26 was sold on Tuesday last (publication day). A second edition is now ready.

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ALFRED LABLACHE, Queen-street, Fleet-street, London.

THE TARIFF!

THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS gives a Return Weekly of the [illegible] Corn, [illegible] Seeds, [illegible] Cattle, [illegible] Meat, [illegible] Wool, [illegible] Hops, [illegible] Potatoes, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Bacon, [illegible] Tallow, [illegible] Oil, [illegible] Coals, [illegible] Timber, [illegible] Iron, [illegible] Wine, [illegible] Spirits, [illegible] Sugar, [illegible] Coffee, [illegible] Tea, [illegible] Rice, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] Cotton, [illegible] Wool, [illegible] Flax, [illegible] Hemp, [illegible] Hides, [illegible] Leather, [illegible] Seeds, [illegible] Drugs, [illegible] Dyes, [illegible] Metals, [illegible] Woods, [illegible] Oils, [illegible] Fruits, [illegible] Nuts, [illegible] Spices, [illegible] Gums, [illegible] Resins, [illegible] Waxes, [illegible] Fibres, [illegible] Textiles, [illegible] Manufactures, [illegible] Machinery, [illegible] Tools, [illegible] Instruments, [illegible] Apparatus, [illegible] Chemicals, [illegible] Medicines, [illegible] Perfumes, [illegible] Cosmetics, [illegible] Soaps, [illegible] Candles, [illegible] Lights, [illegible] Fuels, [illegible] Gases, [illegible] Liquids, [illegible] Solids, [illegible] Powders, [illegible] Crystals, [illegible] Salts, [illegible] Acids, [illegible] Alkalis, [illegible] Earths, [illegible] Minerals, [illegible] Ores, [illegible] Gems, [illegible] Jewels, [illegible] Precious Stones, [illegible] Pearls, [illegible] Coral, [illegible] Amber, [illegible] Ivory, [illegible] Bone, [illegible] Horn, [illegible] Hoof, [illegible] Feathers, [illegible] Down, [illegible] Fur, [illegible] Skin, [illegible] Hide, [illegible] Leather, [illegible] Parchment, [illegible] Vellum, [illegible] Paper, [illegible] Pasteboard, [illegible] Cardboard, [illegible] Millboard, [illegible] Strawboard, [illegible] Woodboard, [illegible] Metalboard, [illegible] Glassboard, [illegible] Stoneboard, [illegible] Earthboard, [illegible] Clayboard, [illegible] Chinaboard, [illegible] Porcelainboard, [illegible] Enamelboard, [illegible] Glazeboard, [illegible] Varnishboard, [illegible] Lacquerboard, [illegible] Japanboard, [illegible] Papier-mâchéboard, [illegible] Papier-mâché, [illegible] Papier-mâché articles on Agriculture, [illegible] Horticulture, [illegible] Arboriculture, [illegible] Floriculture, [illegible] Pomology, [illegible] Viticulture, [illegible] Sericulture, [illegible] Apiculture, [illegible] Aviculture, [illegible] Piscatology, [illegible] Natural History, [illegible] Geology, [illegible] Mineralogy, [illegible] Metallurgy, [illegible] Engineering, [illegible] Architecture, [illegible] Building, [illegible] Construction, [illegible] Carpentry, [illegible] Joinery, [illegible] Cabinet-making, [illegible] Upholstery, [illegible] Decoration, [illegible] Painting, [illegible] Gilding, [illegible] Staining, [illegible] Graining, [illegible] Marbling, [illegible] Varnishing, [illegible] Lacquering, [illegible] Japanning

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 29th January, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—One of the greatest changes which the present year has produced is the revival of the fashion of necklaces, the wearing of which is now becoming extremely general. We have lately remarked many of these very beautiful articles on the persons of our most exalted fashionables; which, whether regarded in the light of richness or elegance, deserved mention, more especially those composed of emeralds and fine pearls. With these are worn elastic bracelets, which embrace the arm at any part, and which have the further convenience of never becoming unfastened or being lost by reason of the failure of snaps, as they adapt themselves to the size of the arm on whatever point they may be placed. At the Ambassadress of Austria's ball, which took place on Monday last, we remarked some very beautiful dresses, and, amongst others, one which, for its extreme beauty, deserves especial mention. It was a robe with triple and quadruple bouffants (a description of puffing) of tulle, interspersed with narrow ribbons issuing from rosettes; the corsages are pointed, descending upon the hips, with very short draperies, and sleeves trimmed with pipses (plaits) of tulle; the whole forming a remarkably pretty toilette. The lightness and the freshness of these trimmings, when applied to heavy stuffs, imparts to them some portion of their own airy appearance. There was another robe at the same party, if possible, still prettier than the above. It was a simple robe of tulle, with two rosettes upon the front of the skirt, and fixed upon it by bouquets of flowers. But the great triumph of the evening was a robe of rose-coloured taffety covering a petticoat of moiré of the same colour, open in front, attached to the point of the corsage, and draped at the sides; the petticoat was covered with two large volants (a sort of deep flounce) of point lace, which, in fact, gave it the appearance of a robe of lace. The corsage, which was brought to a point, descended upon the hips; the upper part of it was surmounted by a turn-back collar of two rows of lace; the one lying flat upon the border of the robe, and the other gathered around it. In many of the toilettes at the Opera and the Italians I have remarked that beads are much worn in head-dresses. Coiffures, forming a sort of light sprinkling of pearls, or of black or blue stones, and, with necklaces of large pearls, are very fashionable. The berthes, also, are trimmed with beads, fringes, and ribbons, &c.; and the gloves, worn with bracelets richly ornamented, have also a grand effect. Some of our ultra fashionables have lately patronized what are called Algerian slippers, which are certainly not a little remarkable for their rich, as well as their very uncommon appearance. They are made of stuffs, embroidered with gold and pearls, and are fastened with a gold lace terminated with a tassel. Sometimes they have round the slipper a slight turning back of the lining of a similar stuff, trimmed with gold or silk fringe. Adieu, mon ami.

HENRIETTE DE B.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. E. DRUMMOND.

The mortal remains of the above lamented gentleman were on Tuesday last consigned to their last resting-place, in the churchyard of Charlton, near Woolwich, Kent.

In accordance with the expressed desire of the deceased's relatives, the funeral was conducted in the most private manner, and the mourners consisted solely of members of the Drummond family.

The mournful cavalcade left Grosvenor-street at the early hour of eight o'clock on its way to Charlton. The procession moved onwards in the following order:—

Mutes.
Page, bearing the plume of feathers.
The hearse,
Drawn by four horses, containing the body of the deceased, and supported by eight hearse pages as bearers.
Mourning coach,
Drawn by four horses, containing the following members of the deceased's family:
Col. Berkeley Drummond, Rev. Arthur Drummond,
Mr. Charles Drummond, Mr. C. Drummond, jun.
The private carriage of the deceased.

The route taken was over Vauxhall-bridge, by Kennington and Camberwell to New Cross, thence to Deptford, and over Blackheath to Charlton, at which place the procession arrived about ten minutes past eleven. On reaching the churchyard, the body of the deceased gentleman was met by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Boscawen, vicar of Wotton, near Dorking, Surrey, who commenced reading the service for the burial of the dead. The church was fully attended by the most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, all of whom appeared to be much affected by the scene. The coffin having been placed in the centre aisle, the mourners took their seats, and the ceremony proceeded. At the conclusion of the service, the mournful cavalcade moved towards the vault prepared for the reception of the body at the eastern extremity of the churchyard. The scene at this moment was of the most painful character. The melancholy circumstances under which the deceased met his death had an evident effect on those assembled, and the greatest sympathy was manifested by all present. The three brothers of the deceased were very much affected, and, when the coffin was lowered into the vault, the feelings of Colonel Drummond were completely overcome. The prayers being ended, the brothers took their last look on the coffin containing the remains of their deceased relative, and soon after left the spot under feelings of the deepest emotion.

The coffin was covered with black furniture, and surmounted by a brass plate bearing the following inscription —

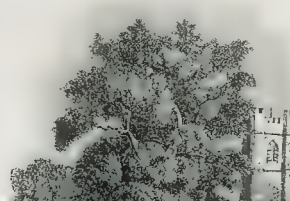
"Edward Drummond, Esq.,
Died January 23, 1843,
Ætatis sum, 50."

The great respect entertained for the deceased induced a large number of his friends to request permission to pay the last tribute of his remains by attending the funeral, which was prevented solely on account of the numerous applications made. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, and Duchess of Gloucester, and Princess Sophia, and the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel, were among the many distinguished individuals who were desirous to testify their esteem on this melancholy occasion; but, in accordance with the wishes of the members of the deceased gentleman's family, their attendance was gratefully declined.

The vault in which the deceased is interred is a very ancient one, having been erected more than 200 years since. It had fallen into decay, and was advertised some time since. No person coming forward to own it, the vicar, Mr. Drummond, has appropriated it to his own use, and the deceased is the first member of his family whose body has been deposited therein.

The whole of the arrangements of the funeral were under the direction of Mr. Newson, of Grosvenor-mews, New Bond-street, and reflect much credit upon that gentleman.

It is a most curious coincidence that here lie the remains of Spencer Percival, who was shot by Bellingham. Thus two parties connected with the government, and slain by assassins, lie togeth er in Charlton Church.



CHARLTON CHURCH.

Charlton Church is a picturesque object; its square tower being surrounded by trees—their foliage relieving the weather-stained turrets of the old building. To the geologist Charlton is well known and oft frequented. Its extensive pits afford, in addition to a knowledge of the surrounding strata, a variety of fossils most prized by those who best know them. Charlton Wood is also prized by botanists, as affording several rare plants. The scenery around is varied and romantic.

There, with pendent boughs,
The thick shrubs cling, and straggling oaks protrude
Their pollard trunks, with ivy close enwreath'd;
While slender saplins o'er the stony brow
Bend their grey stems, and quiver in the breeze.

Near the church is a building erected in princely style by Sir Adam Newton, and with which is connected a curious story. It is said that it contained a chimney-piece so exquisitely polished that Lord Doune saw reflected in it a robbery committed at Shooter's Hill, and that he was able, in consequence, to despatch his servants so promptly as to secure the delinquent.

PORTRAIT OF DANIEL M'NAUGHTEN.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our report on this day se'nnight, the receipts of English wheat up to our markets, coastwise and by land carriage and sample, have been tolerably good, but not to say extensive, while the general quality of the samples, arising from the prevailing humid atmosphere, has proved rather inferior. On each market day the demand for all descriptions has proved very inactive, and the quotations have suffered an abatement of 1s per quarter. In foreign wheat so little has been doing that the rates have been nominally unaltered. Good sound barley has supported its value, but other sorts have been purchased on easier terms. Malt has mostly gone off as it has come to hand, yet the currencies have been with difficulty supported. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have been dull, but without any further abatement in prices.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 3770, barley, 2910, oats, 7860, and malt, 3730 quarters; flour, 1730 sacks; Irish: oats, 6140 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 53s; ditto white, 54s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 22s to 26s; malting do., 28s to 31s; Chevalier, 33s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s to 24s; potato do., 22s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s, white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 56s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 30s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 30s to 26s; peas, 32s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had a few transactions in clover seed; but in other kinds next to nothing has been passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s; hemp, seed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s. to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 8d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 2s 0d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 37s 10d; peas, 30s 4d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 11d; Barley, 26s 9d; Oats, 17s 1d; Rye, 29s 1d; Beans, 28s 0d; Peas, 30s 3d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 10s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 1s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 10s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—We have had but few parcels offering privately since our last. The demand continues tolerably firm, and good common Congou cannot be had under 1s 3d to 1s 4d cash. No public sales have been yet declared.

Sugar.—This market has again ruled inactive. The finest descriptions of sugar, however, have realised full prices; but the middling and inferior kinds have fallen 1s per cwt.

Coffee.—Although the value of this article remains very low, dealers are operating with much caution; hence a very small amount of business has been done this week.

Cocoa.—West India is in fair demand, at full rates, with a full average supply on offer.

Pepper.—160 packets white have produced at auction 3½d for very ordinary, and 6½d for fair quality.

Jute.—300 bales have gone off publicly, at £16 to £16 2s 6d per ton.

Saltpetre.—This article is rather declining. 827 bags Calcutta have sold at 26s to 28s 6d for 11lbs refraction; 26s to 26s 6d for 7½ ditto; and 27s for 12lbs refraction.

Cochineal.—We have very little inquiry for cochineal. 110 bags Mexican have changed hands at 4s to 4s 9d for good fair blacks; and 3s 8d to 3s 11d per lb for good fair and good silvers. Using a decline of 2d.

Spelter.—Sales are reported on the spot at £23 per ton.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, with little doing. The latest quotation is 45s 3d on the spot, 44s 6d to 45s for forward delivery.

Potatoes.—On account of the prevailing fine weather, the demand for potatoes still rules heavy, and the present rates are from 30s to 60s per ton.

Hops.—The best yearlings, both in pockets and bags, are selling at full prices; but otherwise the demand is in a sluggish state.

Coals.—Adair's, 18s 6d; Chester Main, 16s; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s; West Wylam, 16s; Hotspur, 17s; W. E. Lambton, 19s 6d; Stewart's, 19s 9d; Adelaide, 19s 3d per ton. Ships arrived, 80.

Smithfield.—We have had but moderate supplies of fat stock on offer here this week, yet the demand has ruled excessively heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency. Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; veal, 4s to 5s; and pork, 3s 10d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The arrivals of slaughtered meat up to these markets, from Scotland and various parts of England, have amounted this week to nearly 4000 carcases, which have produced a very heavy general inquiry, at the following quotations:—Beef, from 2s 10d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s to 3s 8d; veal, 4s to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The information received from the manufacturing districts since our last publication has been more satisfactory than for some time past. In Coventry and its neighbourhood the silk trade is undergoing a visible improvement although the consumption is considerably interfered with by French silk goods, to a considerable extent supplied by smugglers). The inquiries now in progress into the Custom-house relaxed manner of collecting the protective duties on the importation of foreign manufactures will, it is expected generally by the silk trade, end in the entire suppression of the illegal introduction of French silk goods in particular into this country, and then our silk weavers at home, by increasing the manufactures within the sweats of the great body of consumers to pay for them. From these causes there can be no doubt but a very favourable respecting the greatest but slow reaction in the silk and shawl trades to which we have latterly had the satisfaction to allude. The transactions of the week at Leeds, Rochdale, Gloucester, and other places wherein woollen goods are manufactured, have been again rather considerable for the season of the year, and the raw materials is gradually rising in value.

In the cotton trade the operations at the present time of the year seldom attract much of the public attention, but, after the late violent fluctuations in the great department of our manufacturing industry, it is a pleasing task again to have the opportunity of repeating that, in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places concerned in this branch of our commerce, the labourers continue to be productively employed.

In Mincing-lane and Mark-lane the demand for colonial and Indian produce has continued dull, and sugars of all descriptions are again lower. The brokers generally are disposed to make their sales for cash, and cannot be done to any great extent on the present state of the trade. Of teas, some private sales have been effected during the week, at what are called full prices. The larger public sale, however, is advertised for the middle of this month, the result of which will probably go far to tone to the market, and, if the prices ruled higher than they latterly have been. In the drug market, and more particularly in the article of Turkey opium, the dealers seem to be in command of the late Indian sales, now hourly expected, before they venture to extend their operations, and in prices, consequently, little or rather no alteration can now be noted. Business generally is becoming more legitimate than it latterly has been; it is now settling down into moderate transactions for consumption.

In the corn trade the demand is exceedingly dull, and it is difficult to obtain even the prices of the previous week.

The greatest difficulty in the City at the present moment is the profitable and safe employment of money. There is no difference at present in the prices of Consols for money and those for the time settlement, and the fluctuations in them throughout the week have been confined to quarters about ¼ per cent., 94¼ to 94¾ being a high price to pay for an annual income of 3 per cent, but such is the present contraction in the actual value of money. In mining and railroad shares considerable activity still continues to be exhibited, but no further improvement in their prices has occurred during this week. On the Foreign Stock Exchange very little enterprise is discernible on any foreign bond transactions, and nothing worthy of attention in the late value of them can be noted, with the exception of Mexican bonds, which have declined nearly 1 per cent. The half monthly time account on the exchange was arranged in the beginning of this week, without any defaulters having been declared.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 173
3 per Cent Red., 95⅞
3 per Cent Cons., 94¾
3½ per Cent Red., 102
New 3½ per Cent. 101¼
New 5 per Cent.
Long Annuities to expire
Jan. 1860, 12 13-16
Oct. 1859,
Jan. 1860,

India Stock 267 pm
Ditto Bonds 61 pm
Ditto Old Annuities,
Ditto New Annuities,
Ex. Bills, 1000l., 63 pm
Ditto 500l., 63 pm
Ditto Small, 65 pm
Bank Stock for Account,
India Stock for Opg.,
Consols for Opg., 94¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p),
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p).
Great Western Railway (62 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 67½
Ditto Fifth (12 p), 17½
London and Brighton (50 p). 87½

London and Blackwall (— p), 5
London and Birmingham (100p),210½
Ditto Thirds (33 p),
Ditto New Shares (2 p), 3¾
London and South Western (£41 6s. 10d. p), 63½

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY. T. SMITH, a grazier, Sprotbrough Hill, ship builder.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED. J. BUCKTHOUGHT, East Looe, Cornwall, carrier. JANE JONES, Cameron, woollen draper.

BANKRUPTS.—J. FENTON, Little Peter-street, Westminster, grocer. W. WOODS, sen., and W. WOODS, jun., Newgate-street, City, general furnishermen. R. AMES, Margate, linen draper. W. H. TURNER and T. T. TURNER, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton spinners. J. BRADWELL, York, ironmonger. J. RIDSDALE, Leeds, and merchant. J. JONES, Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant. D. ROBERTSON, Liverpool, merchant. R. EYMER, Manchester, house painter and plasterer. T. CARTWRIGHT, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, banker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. JANET and MARY LANG, Edinburgh, britters of furnished lodgings. T. LISK, Lerwick, collector of customs. J. SMITH and SON, Glasgow, merchants. T. CRUICKSHANK, Aberdeen, tankeeper. J. WEIR, Bracsend, Auchinleck, farmer. ARTHUR and MATHESON, Glasgow, clothiers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 7. MEMORANDUM.—In commemoration of the distinguished services of the gallantry display by the Royal Welch Fusiliers, Major troops which have been recently employed on the coasts and in the rivers of China, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the undermentioned Corps, viz.—the (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, 6th the Cameronian) Regiment of Foot, 49th (the Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot, 55th (the Westmoreland) Regiment of Foot, and 98th Regiment of Foot, to bear on their colours and appointments the word "China," and the device of "the Dragon."

BANKRUPTCIES FURTHER ENLARGED. KENNINGTON, Kent, needlemaker. W. MARSHALL Worthing, Butcher. A. NORTON, Edward's-street, Portman square, upholsterer. G. HERRIDGE, Wardour-street, Soho, carver and gilder. W. MAYS, Brighton, North Hampton-shire, Bellhanger. A. ROBINSON, Bethnal-green, Essex, milkwright. S. PRESLAND and H. J. OSBALDISTON, Castle-court, Lawrence Lane, warehousemen. J. POWELL, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, carrier. A. CRAIGG, Kendal, Westmoreland, innkeeper. H. LANE, Derby, innkeeper. R. WHISTON, Chas, Shropshire, shoemaker. T. KNOWLES, Bolton-le-Moors, and E. WOOD, Dudley, Worcestershire, ironmasters. C. THOMPSON, Manchester, solicitor. W. MOSS, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen draper. T. HOBBS, Newport Grange, Yorkshire, brick-maker. C. PICKLAY, Sheffield, merchant. H. PARKER, Oldham, grocer. J. BREWIN, and J. RODGERS, Sheffield, brokers. G. T. CARWELL, Bingham, grain dealer. E. OLLERENSHAW, Manchester, hat manufacturer. R. T. CARTWRIGHT, Louth, Lincolnshire, woollen draper.

BIRTHS

At Malta, the Lady Selina Henry, daughter of the late Marquis of Hastings, of a daughter.

At Coton House, Warwick, the Lady Jane Johnstone Beaclea, of a daughter.—At Ballarna, Fife, N.B., the Lady Georgiana Balfour, of a daughter.

At Louth, the Rev. A. Paton, of Louth, to Ellen, daughter of the late Rev. E. Tuscott Cooper, of Hougham, near Grantham.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 27th ult., aged 85, Stanley Hencox, Esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel 7th Dragoon Guards.—At Chichester, Henry, youngest son of W. Tichenor, Esq., Mayor of the city, aged 22.—Mr. Walter Watkins, of Kington, Hereford, in his 81st year.—At Chester-place, Regent's-park, Henry Nelson Coleridge, Esq., barrister at law.—At Taunton, E. J. Bunter, Esq., late of the Admiralty.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, February 4, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 41.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

There are few subjects of more importance to this country, or indeed to any of the countries of Europe, than those which are involved in the substance and purpose of commercial treaties, and the publication of one or two of these diplomatic documents during the present week naturally inclines us to bring them under the reflective consideration of our readers. They are, as it were, official papers confirming some of the best communications of the speech from the throne.

The entire question of the value and sacredness of treaties is more than ever opened up to the contemplation of moral philosophy in the present startling position of events in France, upon which all thinking men, all men alive to the confidence and honesty of religious obligation and diplomatic faith, are truly and tremblingly sensitive; less on account of the interests involved, mighty and gigantic as they are, than for the sake of a great principle in which the benefit of all mankind is comprehended—in which brotherhood, fidelity, and all the bonds of faith between the vast family of the entire human race are inevitably and unquestionably merged. A fairly-conducted and honourably-confirmed treaty may almost be regarded as an oath sworn solemnly by nations before the world. It is generally ushered into form in a name which the contracting parties would account it blasphemous to take in vain. It is prefaced with some religious aspiration—some appeal to a witness from heaven—some anxious trust for fulfilment in a watching power from above. There is a national perjury in the abrogation of an unexpired treaty in time of peace. It was but a few days past that Guizot, the far-sighted and fine-minded prime minister of France, had upon a question of Christian philanthropy to propound this important truth to his impetuous and unscrupulous opposition. "There are two ways of abrogating treaties—one is by the mutual consent of the contracting parties; the other is *by the sword!*" This was incontrovertible, and all other abrogations must be at the expense of honourable feeling, religious responsibility, and national truth. It is lamentable to find a want of this conviction in the headstrong war-party of France; it is still more dreadful that the unprincipled doctrines which that party urges should tend directly to obstruct civilization, and uphold the horrors of slavery—to keep forged fetters for the human race, and to overthrow and bow down all those lofty aspirations after pure and genuine freedom, upon which your French patriots of all times have founded the justice of their revolutions, and their plea of sacred redemption from the blood they dared to shed. This degrading inconsistency is to be mourned by all moral men; but on the other hand, it is glorious to behold the virtuous Guizot standing with energetic dignity in the midst of the storm, and in spite of all the fiery elements of party discord—keeping the state vessel bound steadily for the harbour of peace. He may fall and be abandoned by his crew, but such a pilot will be a mark for the veneration of all future time—good, just, courageous, and full of honour, he is gathering the greenest and the brightest laurels that have ever struck their roots downwards among the enduring foundations of the Temple of Fame.

This our humble testimony to the merits of a wise and great minister, who is adding around his shoulders the worthy mantle of the respect and gratitude of Europe, has been evoked from us by the question of "Treaties," and their value as bonds of faith between nations. For it will be observed with gratification, that just as restless and revolutionary France seems ready to incur the crime and odium of despising these signs and compacts of solemn engagements between countries, other powers emphatically express their sense of the inviolability of such obligations by involving in them—by a mutual interchange of concessions—the very dearest and most urgent interests of the inhabitants of the countries for whom they engage.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between her Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias must give universal satisfaction. It could not have been published at a more *à-propos* moment. It strengthens England—it rebukes France—it marks the diplomatic opinion of Russia upon an important point in the balance of affairs in Europe, and it prophesies commercial advantages to this country (which we are not so ungenerous as to wish or believe otherwise than mutual) of the very highest moment in the present crisis of mercantile depression. The treaty, as we have read it, seems invaluable for the perfect spirit of liberality in which it is framed, and for the business-like and honourable confidence which it implies to exist between the two powers. The reliance is really that of private friends, and displays a fair bargain, without any of the finesse of jealous diplomacy. The treaty is described by a contemporary as being what all treaties ought to be—a specimen of the best sort of reciprocity, likely not only to prove advantageous to the commerce of the two nations, but to confer generally even higher and more important benefits. Thus we have Russia preserving the balance of power, and weighing in the scale against Gaul—although we must not forget that Sir Robert Peel has indicated a disposition on the part of the Guizot Government (if the abandoned treaty-despising party do not drive it from power) to develope and confirm the commercial treaty so long projected and desired between England and France. Should it be effected, may it never experience the vicissitudes of the slave treaties of 1831 and 1833.

The second publication to which we alluded has respect to China—but it is not the treaty itself—only comprising a series of imperial edicts issued by the Brother of the Sun and Moon to his Celestial subjects, and evincing very peculiar constructions of the negotiations to which we have driven him at the point of the sword. The edicts confirm in their spirit all the advantages about to accrue to English commerce from the opening of the Chinese ports, and this as a business matter is all we want. Even the insincere Chinese Emperor is better than Monsieur Thiers and the spurious honour of *La jeune France*. But in another respect the Imperial edicts are gems. If laughter maketh fat, they should be publicly interpreted as a sort of pabulum for the consumptive. No man could starve under them. They are the purest specimens of the absurd, the humorous, and agreeable we ever perused. They are not fit for a newspaper; a comic annual or almanack is their legitimate sphere. The phrases "Respect this!" "Pay an implicit and awe-struck obedience!" drop like manna into the gaping mouths of the bewildered subjects of the Emperor. They are told how long peace had made them *forget* the arts of war, so that the "barbarians" were enabled to make them *remember* their coming; but now they are to train themselves against the recurrence of any such dilemma; all is, by command of the Emperor, to go on happily till they are so trained; that is, the treaty is to be solemnly complied with until they delude themselves into a belief that they are able to break it. And, in the meanwhile, with regard to the droll official document itself, there is a direction to "Hurry on this edict at *more than* a rate of 600 le a day," and to order some great functionary to "inform himself of its contents," with the final injunction of "Respect this!"

May we venture to echo his Imperial Majesty, with a request to our readers that, of all articles upon the subject of commercial treaties, they will "respect this."

WELLS CATHEDRAL.

RESTORATION OF WELLS CATHEDRAL.

The beautiful Cathedral of Wells, in Somersetshire, is about to be "restored," under the superintendence of Mr. Cockerell, the architect, whom the Dean and Chapter have selected for that purpose. It is hoped that no change beyond that of "restoration" will be made in this venerable edifice, which is one of the finest specimens of religious architecture in England. It was founded A.D. 924, by Wolfelmus, the second bishop of Wells; has been raised, improved, and adorned by succeeding prelates. It is in the form of a cross, and in various styles; but the western front, built in the 13th century, by Bishop Jocelyn, is one of the most splendid examples existing of the light and highly-ornamented Gothic; it is flanked by two small towers, as shown in the engraving from Mr. Britton's unique history of the cathedral. The length of the edifice, from east to west, is 380 feet, and its breadth 130. Between the transepts rises a large quadrangular tower, 160 feet high, the base of which rests upon four broad arches, and contains five bells. The length of the nave is 190 feet, and it is separated from the two side aisles by clustered columns, supporting pointed arches. The length of the choir is 108 feet, and behind it is the chapel of the Virgin, which is much admired. There are several other ornamented chapels in the aisles; in one of which is the celebrated clock, the work of Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury. It has an astronomical dial, around which are mounted figures of knights at tournaments, which are whirled round with amazing rapidity. The cloisters were built in the 15th century; and the chapter-house is

an exceedingly elegant octagonal structure, 52 feet each way, the roof being supported by a clustered column, gracefully rising from the centre.

Wells Cathedral is rich in ancient tombs and modern monuments; and among the latter is one of Chantrey's finest works. The exterior of the west front presents one of the earliest and most interesting monuments of sculpture we possess: apostles, kings, queens, popes, bishops, and cardinals are placed in niches and under canopies supported by slender columns of polished marble; and one whole line of this front displays a grotesque view of the Resurrection: in short, its alto-relievos, as works of art, are not to be surpassed by any contemporary productions in Europe. It was finished two years after the birth of Cimabue, the restorer of painting in Italy, and in the time of Nicolo Pisano, the Italian restorer of sculpture; and, according to Flaxman, "it is the first specimen of such magnificent and varied sculpture united in a series of sacred history that is to be found in western Europe;" and we trust that so superb a specimen of antique skill will be reverentially preserved in the projected "restorations."

We have ascertained on the spot that the subscription for the restoration of the *interior* of the cathedral originated with the Dean of Wells and Archdeacon Beyney, one of the canons of that church, the latter having given £1000, and the former £500 for that purpose. *Most* of the members of the cathedral, and *many* of the influential proprietors in the county of Somerset have contributed various sums to the fund. We trust that this work will prosper under the able hands into which it is entrusted; and that those who have benefited by their *family ties* with this cathedral will come forward to the completion of the noble design. It is just to add that the Dean and Chapter have restored many important parts of the *exterior* of their church during several years, and have followed altogether the plan and pattern of the original work.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

SPAIN.—Letters and journals from Madrid have reached us; but, beyond the fact that the editors of the *Pabellon Espanol*, *Heraldo*, and the *Postdata*, prosecuted for libel by the Government, had been acquitted on the preceding day, they contain no political news.

Madrid papers of the 31st ult have come to hand. *El Sol* of that date contains the following passage:—"The contest between the French and Spanish Governments is drawing to a crisis. We learn from a source we may trust, that the French *Charge d'Affaires* has verbally notified his *ultimatum* to the Spanish Government. He is stated to have added that if, within the rigorous delay of eight days, the reparations demanded by France regarding the consul at Barcelona were not yielded, he would demand his passports, and a complete interruption of the relations between the two countries would be the consequence. The day before yesterday a courier left the French embassy who, no doubt, is the bearer of this news."

The *Heraldo* states an address, signed by various eminent persons and large landowners of Spain, to have been communicated to the Regent, the object of which was to obtain a compensation for such of the inhabitants of Barcelona as have suffered from the bombardment. The address also protested in strong language against the contribution, of forty per cent, inflicted on property in the same city. According to the same print, Urquidi, aide-de-camp to the Carlist General Urbistondo, had just been condemned to death at Burgos

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11. Despatches have been received at the Porte from its envoy at Bucharest, Sa'het Effendi, giving details of the election of the new Prince of Wallachia. The choice has fallen on George Bibesco, brother to Sir Bey.

The Russian embassy does not appear hitherto to make head against the Porte in the servian affair. The Sultan insists that, having kept within the prescribed terms of treaties, no Cabinet, however authorised it may be to protect, can with propriety interfere in a matter of his internal administration. Russia may, in the exercise of what she considers her rights, persist in her opposition to the present order of things in Servia, but she will never be satisfied, because she has thereby seen wrested from her hand an instrument by whose means she evidently sought to reconstitute Bulgaria, but who would trust her forbearance, should she be able, by subtlety, again to regain her lost power in Servia? Should she succeed, it will not be for the purpose of protecting the rights of almost independent provinces, quite free, and who are menaced only by Russia herself, who would use them solely for her own purposes.

On the 13th her Majesty's steamer Stromboli was to receive on board the Ottoman ambassador, Nourri Effendi; Colonel Daniese, the Russian commissioner; and Captain Williams, of the Artillery, British commissioner, who is to be accompanied by Mr. Rassam, a talented young interpreter, hitherto in the Ottoman service, and now, for the time being, a British dragoman. She will then convey them to Trebisonde, whence they proceed to Erzeroum, there to meet the Persian ambassador, who will, it is hoped, enter with him into discussion on the subject of the dispute between Turkey and the Persian, which, it is hoped, they will speedily bring to a suitable and satisfactory conclusion.

There was very stormy weather, and several maritime losses have occurred. Fortunately there were few ships in the Black Sea at this season, or they would have been more severely tried. Few have come ashore near the Dardanelles, and of 87 passengers and a crew of 12 not one was saved. Other serious disasters of the same nature had occurred in different directions.

JAN. 17.—To-day the Ministers of the Porte are engaged at the Sultan's palace, on what business I cannot learn in time for the present opportunity. The new prince of Wallachia must have been duly confirmed by this time, or will be.

The Austrian commercial steamer from Beyrout, due several days ago, is missing, and we have no public intelligence from that quarter. English, French, and Austrian government steamers are continually on the move between that place and Smyrna, as if something extraordinary were going forward in that direction. Whatever it may be, we shall soon learn the broad facts.

EGYPT. ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 23.—The Pacha returned to Cairo from his excursion to the upper country, on the 13th instant; he now proposes to go again to the Delta to inspect the various works at present in progress there, and, by his presence, to encourage the agricultural operations of the quarter. Preparations are being made for the construction of a double lock at Atfe, the point at which the Mahmoudieh canal joins the Nile, the object of which is to allow a free navigation between Cairo and Alexandria, without subjecting boats to the necessity of unloading at Atfe, whence they largoon are at present transhipped by another boat to Alexandria.

It is rumoured that the Pacha is preparing a military expedition to Darfour, that Hassan Pacha is about to leave Cairo with two regiments, to join a force of some 8000 men already in the upper country. Whether or not there be any truth in this I cannot say, neither can I ascertain what the proposed object of the expedition may be.

The Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Tuyr, whose arrival I mentioned in my last, goes to England by the Oriental steamer, and from thence he returns to Belgium on leave of absence; his stay in Egypt has been shorter than he intended.

Commander Malcolm returned by the Oriental on the 19th inst., with the ratification of the Chinese treaty, and proceeded on the same day to join the Indian steamer at Suez.

Hall and Co. have brought out from England a small iron tug-steamer for the canal, to be used instead of horses for towing the passage boats betwixt this and Atfe. She made her first trip on the 19th with the passengers of the Oriental, when she performed the passage in eleven hours.

SYRIA.—Letters from Beyrout of the 8th ult. announce a dispute already between the two Druse and Christian Lieutenant-Governors of the Lebanon, as to the comparative extent of their powers. One of these gentlemen, Ahmed Reslan, had been dismissed from his post and sent to prison by Assad Pacha. Unfortunately, however, the Pacha could find no one willing to replace him.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from Semlin state that the Russian Government had been deceived by Prince Milosch and his ministers, and that it had resolved that the existing Government should be maintained. Prince Alexander had been formally recognised by the French Government—a course which would, it was believed, be followed by the other European powers.

WEST INDIES, &c. The West India steamer, Solway, arrived at Falmouth on Monday, at midnight, from St. Thomas's, Jan. 10; Bermuda, 19; Fayal, 30; our freight about 60,000 dollars, and 276 bags of cochineal. The City of Glasgow, steamer, sailed hence on Dec. 7th, and the Solway on the 17th; the latter arrived at Madeira, 24th, and found the City of Glasgow had left on the day preceding; the Solway arrived at St. Thomas's on the 7th Jan., and left on the 10th, without any account being received of the City of Glasgow. At St. Thomas's was the United States' corvette Marianne, on a cruise.

The admiral sailed from Bermuda on the 19th of January, for the West Indies, to hold a court-martial on Captain Elliot; the Warspite, Pique, Hornet, Pickle, and the Simoon transport remaining.

The Christmas holydays in Jamaica passed off quietly, except a slight fracas. An attempt had been made to fire the town of Savannah-la-Mer, but had failed.

Lord Elgin has prorogued the House of Legislature of Jamaica to the 7th of February, then to be further prorogued until the [illegible]. His speech on [illegible] was received with some satisfaction to the improving state of the island, and gave strong assurances that the immigration fund should be most attentively employed for the good of the island. One of the most remarkable measures which received his sanction was the Capitation Tax, to be raised by the justices and vestries, for the repairs of the different roads. The accounts of the exports and imports of British manufactured goods, paying an *ad valorem* duty, have been laid before the House of Assembly.

The transport-ship Numa, which sailed from Bermuda on the 31st ult. for England, returned to port the following Saturday, having sprung a leak on the day after her departure; she had proceeded but 150 miles. Though the leak was not great, four inches per hour, yet it was deemed advisable to bear up. The Numa experienced a heavy gale of wind on the previous Tuesday night, from the north-west, and was compelled to scud.

Dates from the city of MEXICO are received to December 25th, and from Vera Cruz to the 27th inclusive. From these we have important news of another movement having taken place, doubtless under Santa Anna's direction. On December 18th, in order to prevent the new constitution being further discussed, the garrison of the city of Mexico, which might reckon against the Congress, and took possession of the building; the declamation was supported by all the authorities, and (of course) by the Government; the object in view was to dissolve the Congress, and that the Government should appoint a number of persons to form a constitution. No bloodshed took place on this occasion. Troops were placed along the avenues to the palace, to prevent the members meeting at the parliamentary house. The commission nominated included the Archbishop of MEXICO and other leading personages.

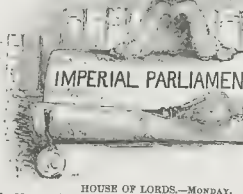
The Government had decreed the paper notes of credit to be suspended, and a new fund of 45 per cent. to be formed, from which the former were to be redeemed: of course the English bonds, 16 per cents, were not interfered with. A decree had also passed for an additional duty to be put on manufactured cotton goods. The British minister remonstrated against the imposition—making the average duty in all 50 per cent., and not succeeding, he demanded that the decree being the period for the commencement of its coming in force should be six months instead of three months from the date thereof.

We have learned from the American papers of the sortie of two United States vessels of war on the California coast; now it appears that the sum of 15,000 dollars and 500 suits of clothing for the soldiers are to be paid by Captain Jones.

Business was very dull in MEXICO; the rate of exchange 45d.

On the 30th October last the American naval squadron in the Pacific, consisting of the frigate United States, of 50 guns, and sloop corvette Cyane, of 24 guns, under the orders of Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, took forcible possession of Monterea, in Upper California, and after retaining it three days, again ceded it to the Mexicans, whose flag they hauled, and moreover agreed to pay 15,000 dollars, 500 suits of clothing, and a set of instruments for a military band, by way of satisfaction. Very detailed particulars of the circumstances were published in the *Siglo Diez-y-nueve* paper, published at the city of MEXICO, on the 20th December, so that there is no doubt of the occurrence: and a great feeling of animosity towards the United States had been evinced in the capital, and witnessed by a gentleman who has arrived in the States direct from that republic.

LATEST.—Passengers per royal mail steamer Solway:—R. Charlton, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at the Sandwich Islands. From Bermuda.—Captain and Mrs. South, 20th Regiment; Mr. Jones, Mr. Thomas Wright, wife, and three children. From Jamaica—Dr. Boyce, 6th Dragoons; Mr. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, and nurse. From Barbadoes—Lieut. Bingham, 1st West India Regiment; Ensign Cox, ditto. From Antigua—Mr. Duncan. From Demerara—Mr. Nagbton. From Mexico—Mr. Eggerton, Mr. Rey, and Mr. Dupont. From the Havannah—Mr. Mobili, and Mr. Concoriana.



HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Her MAJESTY'S answer to the address of the House of Peers was read to their lordships by the Lord Steward, and ordered to be printed.—Lord CAMPBELL gave notice of a motion for a copy of a memorial presented to Government on behalf of the General Assembly of the Scotch Church; also for a copy of the answer thereto. LORD BROUGHAM gave notice of a debate on the negotiations with America in 1783 and 1784, and on the state of the London corporations.—A conversation on the Poor-law in Ireland ensued, upon a motion of Lord CLANRICARDE for returns relative to the operation of the law. The noble marquis made several complaints of the law, the chief of which seemed to be, that the relief received by the poor was in no way commensurate with the burden inflicted on the rate-payer. He wished to ask the noble duke whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measure on the subject of Poor-laws in Ireland?—The DUKE of WELLINGTON said he had no objection to the production of those papers, excepting, perhaps, the length of time which would be required in order to make them out. The last return he did not object to, though, as it related to the employment of the constabulary and troops in putting down any resistance to the Poor-laws, it might be considered confidential. Her Majesty's Government had already taken measures to acquire information upon all the points on which it appeared that the last petitions were unsatisfactory or failed to produce the good effect expected from it. This information, it was hoped, would be obtained before long, when it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose a bill for the alteration of the law. (Hear, hear.) All he could say was, that no exertions would be spared to render the proposed measure as useful and as beneficial to the country as possible. (Hear, hear, hear.)—Lord CAMPBELL had on the table two bills relating to the law of debtor and creditor, and to that of arrest for debt; and the Lord Chancellor also stated, in reply to Lord Campbell, that, among some of the important objects the Government had in view, in improving the law, was the improvement of the administration of the law in the Ecclesiastical Courts; and a bill was prepared applicable to that extensive, important, and complicated subject, which would shortly be laid before the house. Another measure was one corresponding with that introduced last session, for the establishment of local courts with respect to claims of a small amount, and another object was connected with the law of bankruptcy, and the administration of that law.—Lord CAMPBELL said he felt great satisfaction at the statement of his noble and learned friend, and all that he was now desirous of doing was to intimate that the measures would be introduced in the house as quickly as possible, as the most serious inconvenience arose during the last session, in consequence of the late period at which several of the bills were introduced. With respect to the Bankruptcy Bill, he had hoped that commissioners to hold courts in different places in their districts would have been appointed.—The Lord Chancellor said, with respect to the Bankruptcy Bill, it was impossible that there could be sufficient time for full discussion, and went down to the other house, where it was fully discussed; so with respect to the bill for the establishment of county courts, that measure was also fully discussed. As to the question of bringing the whole subject under the consideration of a select committee upon stairs, he should not find himself called upon to enter into any discussion on the subject.—After a few words from Lord Brougham, the Lord Chancellor said that he should continue to give to the bill of his noble and learned friend the cordial support which he had given to it last session.—The bill was then read a first time.—On the motion of Lord Montcagle, certain returns connected with the Post-office were ordered.—Their lordships adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four o'clock.—Various petitions were presented, and notices of motions given.—Sir ROBERT PEEL refused to answer a question by Mr. Cobden as to the intentions of Government respecting the sugar duties, and stated that he should take the same course if questions were asked relating to other articles of the tariff.—The Premier afterwards stated, in answer to Lord Palmerston, that, after negotiating, Brazil had acquiesced in the interpretation put by the British Government on that term, for which the commercial treaty is to last, and that the treaty will, therefore, continue in force till November, 1844; that a convention is on foot for a new treaty; and, lastly, with respect to the question of the Sund dues between the country and Hanover, that no definite settlement had yet been come to.—Mr. LABOUCHERE, in having called a question as to the progress of commercial negotiations pending with France and Portugal, and desirous upon the urgency and inconvenience occasioned by the suspense and uncertainty on the subject, Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply, expressed a doubt whether it would not be better to break off the correspondence with Portugal altogether, rather than submit to the evils arising from delay. Within the last few days the Government had received a communication which led him to think that the time would soon arrive when it would be necessary to terminate the negotiations altogether, or make some new arrangements. But, with respect to France, he hoped that such an arrangement would be made as would, politically as well as commercially, be promotive of friendly and beneficial relations between the two countries.—In reply to Captain Pechell, Sir ROBERT PEEL gave explanations in reference to the arrangements for the suppression of the slave trade, the most important of which was that this country had entered into no engagement limiting the number of its cruisers, and that there must be some mistake in a report attributing any such statement to Mr. GLADSTONE.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER informed the house that the result of the inquiries made by the commissioners on customs frauds would soon be laid before the house.—Sir ROBERT PEEL then informed Mr. Roebuck that the papers relating to the Affghan war, to be laid before the house previous to the proposal for a vote of thanks to the army and the Governor-General, would be confined to such as might enable Parliament to form a judgment of the skill and valour of the troops and their leaders, and of the policy of the withdrawal from Affghanistan. Inquiries on the same subject were subsequently made by Lord John Russell, to which Sir R. PEEL replied that he should not invite discussion upon the policy itself, but he believed the information afforded by the papers would be as ample as necessarily to throw light upon the policy of the withdrawal of the troops, although it would not go so far back as the commencement of the war. Mr. ROEBUCK then rose, and remarked that there could be no doubt of the propriety of the vote of thanks for the conduct of the officers and troops, but, with respect to the Governor-General and his policy, there might be a difference of opinion, as the policy of that noble personage was connected with the proclamation which had been the subject of so much remark. He wished to know whether the vote of thanks would include that proclamation? He quite agreed, for his own part, with the Governor-General, so far as his information went, and would be prepared to support the vote of the principle of the proclamation in question, because a further conversation took place on this subject, in the course of which Sir R. PEEL explained that the vote of thanks would be wholly confined to the public operations. Mr. WALTER having been informed that the Post-office bill would not be introduced by Government within the next fortnight, gave notice of a motion on that topic for Monday week next.—The royal answer to the Commons' address was brought in and read.—Colonel REICHENBACH declined pressing his motion for the issue of a new writ for the borough of Sudbury; and a motion by Mr. TUFFNELL, that the Speaker do not issue his writ before the 28th of March was agreed to. The latter hon. member then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the disfranchisement of the borough.—The motion was met by Mr. BLACKSTONE with one for inquiry. But Sir ROBERT PEEL and Colonel WYNDHAM, as well as Mr. DUNCOMBE, having expressed their intention of supporting Mr. Tuffnell's bill, leave for its introduction was carried without a division.—Several resolutions relative to the Post-office business of the house were proposed by Mr. HAWES, and rejected on a division by 84 to 2[illegible]. Mr. HAWES and Mr. BROTHERTON's returns of offences against the [illegible] act, and those of Sir ROBERT INGLIS, for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Duties Commission, were agreed to, and the house adjourned at seven o'clock.

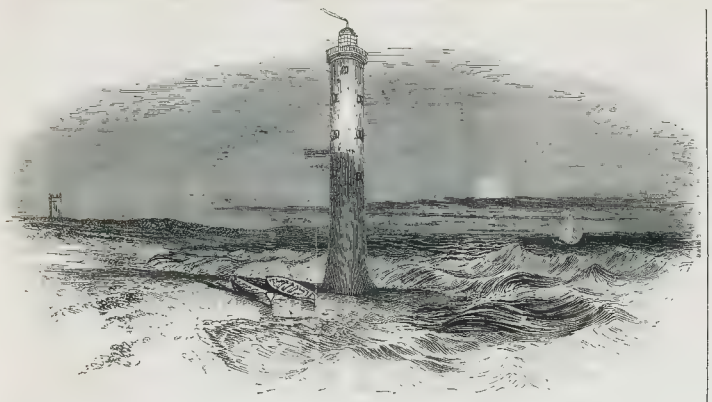
HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at five o'clock.—Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice that on the 27th of February he should move for a select committee to inquire into the operation and effect of the Corn-Law Bill of last session. He also gave notice that on Thursday he should call the attention of the noble duke relative to the intentions of the Government respecting the charter of the Bank of England, and the general system of banking in this country. The noble marquis moved for certain returns relative to the introduction of corn into Canada, which were ordered.—Lord ASHBURTON said it was important before the noble lord brought forward his motion, that all the information which could be obtained respecting the operation of the new measure should be laid on the table of the house.—The Earl of RIPON said he believed that all the necessary information on the subject would be on the table in abundant time for the discussion.—Certain papers relating to the Church of Scotland were ordered, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL.—Lord BROUGHAM, in a remarkably able and eloquent speech, called the attention of the house to the fact that in the year 1833 a proposition including far more stringent rights of "search" than those which are now in question between England and France, had emanated from the United States, and had been presented to England by the ambassadors of the leading European powers. A treaty, founded on this proposal, had been signed, and all the preliminaries completed. The only reason that prevented its final consummation was that it included American ports and places liable to search. The noble lord therefore contended that M. Dupin and others of the "popular" members of the French Chambers were altogether wrong in objecting, on the right of search, on the ground that America was opposed to the *principle* of the practice. The noble and learned lord observed that if he (Lord Brougham) were wrong in the statement which he made to their lordships, the president, at the very same moment, his honourable and learned friend was making his contrary statement in the French Parliament, of which he was a member, and a most distinguished ornament—if he could not prove the communication that sent out by the United States did not refuse to touch the question of the right of search under any form on account of its supposed inconsistency with the honour of the flag and the independence of the States not only of search, but they refuse to adopt the principle of the right of search under any form in which it might be presented, but that the Senate of the United States volunteered the question, and pressed without an universal remonstrance of the House of Representatives, then of the Senate, the Upper House—an unanimous resolution embodying the public opinion of America in the question—embodying the feeling of national independence and honour. The noble lord was the author of the flag of America as connected with the right of search, and that that all but unanimous resolution of the American Congress called on the President, and he (Lord Brougham) believed that the President had entertained some lingering prejudice respecting the flag and the right of search, but public opinion in America, as represented by the people's representatives, and by property generally, by both houses of Congress, had unanimously pressed on the President and overcame his scruples, and called upon him to press the resolution of Congress in the ministry of this country. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord Brougham) denied any one who spoke the words of Congress, or the state papers which had passed in the course of the negotiations, to gainsay or contradict, or in the most minute particular alter, or affect, the plain and unequivocal statement he made to the house. The proposition came over not in the form of a despatch merely, but of a despatch enclosing the draft of a treaty, and which draft had previously been agreed to by the Senate of the United States. (Hear.) Their lordships were well acquainted with the American constitution. The Executive did not represent the country, as it did here; for here the Executive represented the community, in making peace or war, and Parliament had only the power of ratifying by vote that which the Executive had done. But in the United States the senate, as well as the President, must ratify a treaty. The Executive was, as it were, in communication with the senate. It required two thirds of the Senate to render vand the ratification of a treaty. Well, that senate, exercising that power, sent over here the draft of a convention, which was laid before our then Secretary of State, a late right hon. friend of his (Lord Brougham's) now no more, and a gentleman, a most able negotiator, who was now employed in the service of his country, the present Sir Stratford Canning, then Mr. Stratford Canning. And that was that persons ignorant of the subject on the other side of the water had dared to say was proof, that the Senate of the United States had never consented to ratify any treaty which had been signed by their minister here, was never. He (Lord Brougham) would read from that convention a passage bearing upon the question:—"That the cruisers of each party may detain," &c.—[detail of the treaty]—"and a strong word of search, capture, and deliver over for trial vessels carrying the flag of the other party." Now that was the proposal of the Senate of America, which was adopted by the convention signed on the 29th of November, 1824; and then sent back to America for ratification. It was signed by the American plenipotentiary, Mr Rush, and on the part of Great Britain by Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Stratford Canning. When the treaty returned to the United States it was ratified, with no alteration. The bounds within which the right to be examined was to be exercised were, by the proposal of the senate itself adopted by the treaty, as follows:—"The West Indies, including the Spanish Main, Brazil, and America." The President of the United States, who had been an old stickler against the right of search, but whose opposition had been overcome by the unanimous voice of his countrymen, objected to America being included, on the ground that, as the slave-trade was no longer carried on in America, the Americans might as well claim the right to search vessels in the Thames and Medway as that the English cruisers should claim the right to search vessels in the James River, Baltimore, New York, &c. America was accordingly struck out of the treaty, and when it was brought back to this country to be accepted, our foreign minister unfortunately refused to accept it with the alteration, and the consequence was one proposed by the Americans themselves, and that they should have thought of the alteration before. But for that unfortunate refusal, for the last nineteen years we should have had an extensive and stringent treaty in force. To show those who still hankered after putting an end to the treaties of 1831 and 1833, no zealous were the Americans on the subject—so universal a crusade did they make in favour of the right of search against the slave-trade—and he was sure the cross was never more appropriately exhibited on any banners, or the Christian region ever more honoured, than by the exertions of the votaries in such a cause—nor the spirit of the gospel of "peace and good-will amongst men" more fully embodied in outward and visible signs than by such a crusade,—in short, he repeated, were the Americans on the subject, that they not only sent the draft of a treaty to England, but also to their ministers at Brussels, at St. Petersburg, at Vienna, at Berlin, at Denmark, at Lisbon, and even at Columbia. The draft was also sent to the minister plenipotentiary at Paris, and in the course of the negotiations which afterwards took place between the French and the British Governments on the subject, M. de Chateaubriand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the two countries had so nearly been at daggers drawn—there had so recently been victories which had led to the occupation of a portion of France by hostile forces, that there was a soreness of feeling both in the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies on the subject, and he, therefore, would not propose the right of search at that time, because it would be considered an additional concession (the very word now used in America), an additional concession of France to England—and therefore, he repeated, it was upon that ground he wished to postpone it for the present. The noble and learned lord, after the receiving the American despatches, and he would venture to express a hope that they should no longer hear our neighbours across the Channel sheiter themselves behind the example of America, and maintain that they could not ratify the treaty of 1841, which was only a sort of extension in point of space of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. But they would not carp at these treaties, or call upon us to alter or repeal

them on the ground that the United States of America were irreconcilably hostile to slavery in the right sense. He, was the patience, the pro- [illegible] considered as a motion for the previous question, unless the motion to which his motion referred were already in the possession of the house—to the motion of Lord Dudley, for the [illegible] second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.—Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The House of Commons met at four o'clock, and several [illegible] were presented, after which the [illegible] was brought up by Mr. Labouchere, [illegible] work out Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of [illegible] Mr. Labouchere said [illegible] Mr. Hume said [illegible] Sir R. Peel said [illegible] Mr. Hume said [illegible] Sir R. Peel said [illegible] Mr. Hume said [illegible] Sir R. Peel



DUNGENESS LIGHTHOUSE.

The importance of this lighthouse is obvious from its position at nearly the narrowest part of the English Channel, and its frequent mention in connexion with the recent shipwrecks on the French coast renders it an object of immediate interest.

By reference to the chart in our paper of last week it will be seen that the lighthouse of Dungeness (or Denge 'Ness) occupies the termination of a tongue of land towards the south-western extremity of the county of Kent, and upon which, at about two miles from the sea, is the decayed town of Lydd, a member of the cinque port of New Romney. From the neighbourhood of Folkestone the coast begins to get lower than hitherto, until it forms the extensive tract of Romney Marsh, the coast-line of which extends south-west to Dungeness, a point nineteen miles south-west of the South Foreland, and from thence westward six or seven miles to the border of the county of Sussex.

There appears to have been a lighthouse nearly at this point for a very considerable period; and the late Earl of Leicester (then Mr. Coke), in memorializing the Lords of the Treasury, in 1825, set forth that the lease of this lighthouse had been held by him and his ancestors, since the 31st year of the reign of Charles II. (by whom it was granted to Richard Tufton Earl of Thanet, whose daughter married Thomas Earl of Leicester), at a rent of £6. 13s. 4d. per annum, with power to collect a duty of one penny per ton on all vessels outward and homeward bound. The lighthouse was continued in the same situation from its first erection to the year 1790; and, probably, it was lit with a blazing fire upon the summit. At this period, in consequence of the continual decline of the sea, and the excessively thick fogs peculiar to that part of the country, the situation of the lighthouse became so ineligible as to render it necessary to erect a new one in another situation pointed out by the Trinity Board. The present lighthouse was accordingly erected at Mr. Coke's expense, under the superintendence of Mr. James Wyatt, partly on the model of the Eddystone Lighthouse. Its height is 110 feet; and the point is defended by a small fort and batteries.

In the year 1821 the building was extensively damaged by lightning, when, in addition to the necessary repairs, various improvements were made in the building.

In 1825 Mr. Coke memorialized the Treasury for a renewal of his lease, at its expiration in 1828, to which the Trinity Board objected on the ground of the recommendation of Parliament in 1822, to transfer this and other private lighthouses to the management of the board. The Lords of the Treasury accordingly refused Mr. Coke the renewal, but they relaxed in their decision in 1826, when they granted him a lease of 21 years, at a rent of £20, on condition that he reduced the toll to one halfpenny, divided the surplus dues equally with the Crown, and at the end of that lease in 1849 conveyed the land on which the lighthouse stands, and the buildings connected with it, to the Crown in fee.

This lighthouse was a source of great emolument to Mr. Coke; for, during five years of the old lease, he netted, on an average, £7,723 yearly; and, in four years of the renewed lease, his annual profits averaged £3,218. In 1832 the light dues produced £2,066 to the Crown, and the same sum to Mr. Coke; but the select committee of the House of Commons on lighthouses, in 1834, considered this result of grave importance, "as the granting an annuity of £2000 a year, payable by the trade of the country, is a most unnecessary grant, in addition to the enormous sums the family of the lessee have received from the shipping and trade of the country during the last 150 years."

The Dungeness is a fixed light, of Argand lamps, with parabolic reflectors—the method by which the majority of the coast of Great Britain is lighted, but which our neighbours have lately abandoned. The Dungeness establishment is not an expensive one, the great item of expense being the oil, which, in one year, costs £220, and £300 for salaries and allowances; but the commission for collecting the dues exceeds £700. An agent at Lydd provides the oil, &c., and attends to repairs, for which he receives £40 a year; and there is but one light-keeper, whose solitariness reminds one of the cure for misanthropy—"Go and keep a lighthouse for a fortnight." Men of average intellect can scarcely be found to become light-keepers: the celebrated Drummond (or lime) light was impracticable in lighthouses by the persons found to fill these situations; and, unfortunately for the cause of humanity, Lieutenant Drummond died, ere, by simplifying the apparatus, he put the finishing hand to his splendid discovery.

On the point of Dungeness is a spring of fresh water, which is covered by the sea every tide. The bay, though very open, is of great service in sheltering shipping when the wind sets violently from particular quarters.

The lighthouse at Dungeness, at the death of the Earl of Leicester, during the past year, descended to the present earl; but in January 1849, or within six years, the entire property will, according to the terms of the lease, fall to the crown and the management of the Trinity Board.

NEWPORT TOWN-HALL.

The accompanying description and engraving of the Newport Town-hall are both from an amateur 'correspondent:—Some time since we presented our readers with a sketch of the opening of the new dock at Newport, Monmouthshire. We now have the pleasure of introducing to them from another pencil the front elevation of the new hall lately erected in that rapidly-increasing and flourishing town. It is a fit accompaniment to the above-mentioned grand undertaking. This elegant and commodious Doric building was after the designs of J. H. Langdon, Esq., to whose good taste many of the recent improvements in the town must be attributed. The figure on the pediment is merely suggested by the artist as an appropriate and desirable embellishment. It occupies a central situation in the main street, and is a great ornament as well as a public benefit. In the grand feature of the building, the spacious hall, which, it is estimated, will contain 2000 persons, the great public meeting was held of the proprietors of coal and iron works of Monmouth and the shires adjacent, to consider the propriety of forming a railway to communicate with the iron and coal districts—a magnificent scheme, which (from the known spirit and enterprise of its projector) will most certainly be carried out to the incalculable advantage of the town and neighbourhood. The credit of the erection is due to the corporation, without whose energy and zeal for the public good *the* Newport which aspires to be the metropolis of Wales would still be without so desirable an edifice for the transaction of public business. It was opened on the 31st January with a ball and supper, which was attended by many of the leading families of the county, and the *élite* of the town and neighbourhood. The assembly on this occasion exceeded in brilliancy and beauty any of former times. Among the company so happily brought together by this event were Sir C. Morgan, Bart.; Charles Morgan, Esq., and lady; Sir C. Salusbury, Bart.; Octavius Morgan, Esq.; Colonel Miilman, Colonel Love, and the officers of the 73rd Regiment, the magnificent band of which was kindly allowed by Colonel Love to be present. We have to express a hope in conclusion, that we may "see it's like again" before long; that this, our Town-hall, may be the means of assisting other charitable institutions, to the additional enlightenment and well-being of the community.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXX.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Contemporaneously with the publication of the Overland Mail—which will be found in another part of our paper—we devote a column to a sketch of Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General of our Indian empire:—

The office of Governor-General of India is one of the greatest prizes that can fall to the share of any of those who are ambitious of political distinction. To what higher position among the possessors of earthly power can one, not "born in the purple" of royalty, attain? To have sway over an empire of almost boundless extent, to rule as subjects the hundred nations which compose the "dusky millions" of India—there is a grandeur in the ideas connected with the office, even though the power be but delegated, which makes the sitters on the petty feudal thrones of Europe who bear the title of princes look very insignificant in the comparison. Much as the increased intercourse of modern times, and the clearer knowledge of Indian affairs it has produced, has tended to destroy the illusions—once as strong as superstitious—of the wealth and splendour of the "exhaustless East," there is still something of that obscurity which is one of the sources of the sublime about Indian affairs. The European cannot comprehend much that the press brings before him from those distant regions, as regularly as the news from an English county. Merchants ruling the dominions of a Tippoo Sultan, and English subaltern officers, in the character of "residents," disposing things pretty much according to their own fancy in the very palaces of the successors of the Great Mogul; all we meet with wears an air of strangeness; many of our ideas are there reversed, most of them confounded. Human life nearly disregarded, and the life of animal nature almost worshipped; hospitals built for cows and monkeys by the same race who look unmoved on their fellow beings crushed beneath the car of Juggernaut. Everything there seems on a scale more vast than that which can be applied to the continent of Europe. Is the empire afflicted with a famine, it involves whole races in the calamity; do its jungles and morasses breed some new form of disease, it sweeps away millions, and traverses the earth, bearing death upon its wings. Its mountains and rivers make those of Europe sink into mere hills and streamlets. Its past history is at once mysterious and magnificent, its present condition anomalous, its future not altogether discouraging, though pregnant with much that a philanthropist may regard with fear. Such is the empire, such the people whose destinies and interests are to a considerable extent in the hands of Lord Ellenborough, the subject of our present sketch.

Lord Ellenborough is the son of one of those strong-minded men who "achieve greatness," making the law the ladder to political station; as in the present instance, it often happens that the next generation fall into the possession of political power without undergoing the labour of the former one; what the first win by force of talent, the second inherit by right of birth. His lordship is the second baron of the title, which was bestowed on his father, the celebrated judge, in 1802. The present possessor of the dignity is not unknown to the world as a politician, having actively exerted himself on behalf of the Conservative party during the chilly period of its exclusion from office. He has also sat in the House of Commons. Some circumstances of his private life have brought his name more prominently before the public than might be wished, but with this part of the subject we have nothing to do. His talents are above the average; but there seems a general impression that he is rather showy than sound, and a doubt may be permitted as to whether he would ever have worked his way up to his present sphere, had he not been "born so high." He has filled the office of President of the Board of Control; but the routine duty of such a post is scarcely a test of any one's powers as a statesman and a ruler. They will be put to a much severer trial in his present exalted and most responsible position. Up to the present time opinions are much divided as to his conduct: thus, the re-advance

of the troops into Affghanistan, after the dreadful disaster of last year, by which the release of the prisoners was obtained, and the honour of the British arms redeemed, and their subsequent evacuation of the country when these important results were secured, have been very generally approved. On the other hand, his celebrated proclamations, which are now exciting the attention of Parliament and the country, are strongly condemned by all parties, and scarcely defended by his own. In such things, the step between the sublime and the ridiculous is very short, and his lordship appears to have got to the wrong side of the boundary. The "gates of the temple of Somnauth," carried from Hindostan to beyond the Indus, some time anterior to our Norman Conquest, might well have been left to rot where they were placed by the successful invader. Among a people so utterly indifferent to the past, so devoid of any associations that make the past of interest, there is no feeling of pride to appeal to by bringing them back again to their ancient locality. The "insult of eight hundred years" is to them no insult at all; and small care have they whether it is avenged or not. Of infinitely more importance to them are the prospects of the next rice harvest. But far graver questions are involved in the transaction than could be affected by a mere violation of good taste. The triumph—if it be one—afforded by the restoration of the gates, conveyed across the plains of India with all the pomp, pride, and circumstance of war, must be a triumph to the Hindoo only to the adorers of Brahma. By as much as they are glorified, the numerous Mahometan population must be degraded and insulted. In the total indifference with which the whole affair will probably be regarded by both, there is hope of safety from evil consequences; but no statesman should ever risk the chance, however remote, of exasperating one race against another. There is also a large body at home, who look on the act as a serious compromise of Christian principle—and formal participation in, and countenance given to, an idolatrous and impure worship. The Duke of Wellington, in the course of the debate on the address, gave his decided approval to all the *military* movements of Lord Ellenborough (the orders for which were, in all probability, suggested by the duke himself), but he was silent as to the proclamations and the gates. This, and the attack of Sir R. H. Inglis in the House of Commons, are significant. The transaction is censured by the press both of England and India condemned, irrespective of politics—both by Churchmen and Dissenters. It only wanted a doubt to be thrown on the trophies themselves to complete the business, and this the last arrivals from India have furnished. The published letter of an Indian officer—smacking rather of military licence in its language—says, "Devil a bit of sandal-wood is there in their whole composition; they are decided deal, and terribly worm-eaten."

THE RIGHT HON. SHAW LEFEVRE,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We this week redeem our promise with regard to the omission of the portrait of the Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre, the Speaker of the House of Commons, from the last number of our journal, to the letter-press published in which we now refer our readers for the article which should properly accompany the present illustration.

THE WELSH RIOTERS.

Our readers are already aware of the existence of a band of midnight legislators, who infest Carmarthenshire and the contiguous districts of South Wales, under the somewhat mysterious appellation of Rebecca and her Daughters, the object of whose confederacy seems to be an unmitigable crusade against union workhouses and turnpike-gates. So far this formidable tribe have evinced no more selfish dispositions than making (as they call it) "good terms for the poor," for, although well equipped for the most predatory and marauding expeditions, they have as yet cautiously abstained from committing themselves by any burglarious enterprise. On each of these excursions the troop consists of a large number of men and boys, all of them well mounted, and most of them dressed in women's clothes, and nearly all armed with guns, pistols, pitchforks, hay-knives, reaping-hooks, crow-bars, or some other weapon, and are invariably headed by Rebecca, who is described as being a remarkably strong tall man, well disguised, and who appears to have unlimited authority over the lawless crew, who term themselves *her* children. It is confidently stated that this mysterious individual is no less a personage than a county magistrate; and a correspondent informs us that Rebecca is frequently replaced by another, and is not the same on the night of each outrage. It is not the least remarkable circumstance in this extraordinary movement, that when the troops appear in one part of the county, Rebecca invariably appears in another, perhaps fourteen or fifteen miles distant. The most extraordinary feature in this insurrectionary movement—for it is an insurrectionary movement, though at present, perhaps, not very formidable—is, that neither the civil force nor the military, nor the yeomanry, have been able, not only not to put it down, but even to succeed in apprehending a single offender. Thirty veteran pensioners went down from Carmarthen to St. Clear's on Tuesday week, and a troop of lancers are daily expected on the spot. Judging, however, from the past abortive attempts to suppress the lawless movement, people are not very sanguine in their expectations of a speedy restoration of the supremacy of the law. Indeed, the Captain Rock-like proceedings in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire seem, from all we can learn, to assume daily a more threatening complexion.

THE WELSH RIOTERS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The ordinary monthly express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the overland mail from India, was published at Paris on Friday se'nnight, and was received in London on Sunday; and we have since received letters and papers which bring intelligence up to the 3rd of January. The intelligence from China is of the following dates:—Macao, Nov. 19th; Hong Kong, Nov. 15th; Chusan, Oct. 31st.

The news thus received, though not of the exciting interest of some mails of last year, is satisfactory, as proving that the peace and tranquility so much desired in our eastern possessions have been thoroughly established.

The different corps of the army under the command of General Pollock had crossed the Sutlej, and, after their fatigues and their sufferings, their campaigns and their battles, the soldiers were about to enjoy their triumphs and their rewards.

On the 17th, the garrison of Jellalabad crossed the river, several of the ladies formerly prisoners having preceded them. At one end of the bridge over the Sutlej a pavilion had been erected, where Lord Ellenborough stationed himself, with his secretaries, while the troops passed. He politely raised his hat and bowed low to Lady Sale and some other ladies on elephants, who led the column. On General Sale crossing, the Commander-in-Chief rode up and shook him warmly by the hand, which pleased him much. The Europeans of her Majesty's 13th came gravely into camp, but the sepoys of the 35th, more keenly feeling the intense pleasure of returning, after so long an absence from friends and home, or less used to suppress emotion, could not conceal the joy they experienced. They were saluted as they passed along the lines. Altogether a more joyful scene could not have been presented. A flood in the river having threatened to carry away the bridge of boats, finery and all, General Pollock crossed on the 18th, a day sooner than was intended, and the rest of the force followed; so that all were encamped within our own territory by the 20th.

The batta promised, and the medals, were about to be distributed with a liberal hand, and general rejoicing appeared to be the order of the day. Various exaggerated reports had been circulated about a sort of plague resembling the smallpox having broken out in one of the corps, but the correct version shows that the malady was of a mild form, and committed no ravages. Several officers, however, had died on the march; amongst whom we regret to record the names of Lieut. R. F. Frere, of her Majesty's 13th; Capt. T. Pender, and Lieuts. K. Y. Sayers and Tritton, her Majesty's 31st; Capt. A. Webster, 43d Native Infantry; Capt. J. Hoppe, 16th Native Infantry; and Capt. White, her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons.

There were rumours about jealousies and bickerings stated to prevail among the generals, and it excited general regret that those who had fought so well together should disagree while returning from the scene of their exploits. The old jealousy between Generals Pollock and Nott appears to have revived; as General Nott tendered resignation of the command of his division, which, however, the Commander-in-Chief refused to accept. A quarrel also took place between Brigadier Wild and Colonel Moseley, and the latter gentleman was for some time under arrest. The matter, however, was eventually settled by General M'Caskill.

The absurd idea of erecting a triumphal arch for the passage of the army of Affghanistan had been abandoned, and Lord Ellenborough had determined on providing for the sepoys the more substantial gratification of £2000 worth of "sweetmeats."

The whole of the "Army of Reserve" had encamped in two lines, one fronting the north, the other the west; the right of the first line is very near the spot where Sir Henry Fane's head-quarters were in 1838, and stretches along east and west thus:—1st division of infantry, artillery, cavalry; on the left of the cavalry, with their left brought a little forward, are the sappers. In line with the interval between the 1st and 2nd brigade of cavalry running south, is the 2nd division of infantry; head-quarters are east of the left regiment of this division, and west-south-west of the town. The Governor-General is encamped south east of head-quarters, north of the race-course, and north-west of the cantonment.

We have no programme of the entertainments with which it is proposed to celebrate the return of the troops at Ferozepore; but all parties who write from the scene of the intended festivities speak with confidence of a long series of dinners, balls, *soirees*, and other amusements calculated to gladden the hearts and enliven the spirits of the guests. The only apprehension is, that the large expenditure of public money which Lord Ellenborough's merry-making will involve may be deemed by the home authorities as an unwarrantable piece of extravagance.

The "Army of Reserve," it is positively asserted, will be broken up on the 3rd of January. This report may have had its origin in the invariable desire to mystify which marks the proceedings of Lord Ellenborough; and if the interview between his lordship and the Maharajah be really to take place, there is some foundation for the belief that the "Army of Reserve" is, after all, intended for service in the Punjaub. The next mail will, no doubt, convey some decisive information on the subject.

It is reported that, on the conclusion of the festivities at Ferozepore, Lord Ellenborough will proceed to Delhi, and afterwards pay a visit to Agra. One account states that, on his progress to the former city, he will be accompanied by 8000 troops; another, that the whole "Army of Reserve" is to follow him thither.

A demand had been made upon the Ameers of Scinde for their assent to a treaty, by which Kurrache, Tatta, Sukkur, Bukkur, and Roree, with a strip of land of no great breadth all along the line of the Indus, so far as their territory extended—that is, for a distance of 500 miles; together with the free navigation of the river, should be entirely ceded in perpetuity. The town of Sukkur is a large one, on the bank opposite to Hyderabad, but 170 miles higher up. Bukkur is a fort on a strong rocky island in the middle of the stream, connecting Sukkur with Roree on the right bank, and so opening a free communication from our principal posts into the Talpoor territory. Shikarpore is meant to be made over to the Bahawulpore Rajah, on condition of his removing the whole of the toll levies from the river, in so far as it passes along his frontier. The Ameers appeared at first eager to make a determined resistance, but the presence of the British army under the command of Sir Charles Napier had diminished that eagerness. Major Outram, who was removed in November from the political agency at Hyderabad, had early in December received orders from the Governor-General to resume those functions, as his knowledge of the inhabitants and their rulers was likely to prove advantageous. He started from Bombay on board a

AMEER OF SCINDE.

steamer on the 16th of December, to proceed to join Sir Charles Napier, and to conclude the arrangements by which it was expected would be speedily effected to the satisfaction of the parties. Meer Loobdar, to whom Kurrachee belonged, agreed to do anything the Governor-General wished. He is to have an equivalent in territory given to him for Kurrachee. Meer Morad Alli was also friendly inclined, and offered his assistance to the British authorities. This is the Ameer with whom Sir Charles Napier had an interview, and ordered out all the troops at Sukkur to show off before him; the rapidity of the movements of the troops, and the independent firing kept up for some time, astonished him; he had never witnessed such a continued rolling fire of musketry in his life, and exclaimed, "Wonderful soldiers are these (some 5000) being able to keep it up so long. Notwithstanding the professions of the Ameers, however, and their expressions of servility to do all that the Governor-General required, they were collecting troops at Hyderabad in the beginning of December, and were to proceed with an escort to Peshawur, where he was to reside for some time, under the protection of the Sikh government. The intention of the Governor-General to observe neutrality on the subject of the Cabul government was avowed explicitly.

The victories in Affghanistan and Chun had produced the effect of quieting even the most disturbed parts of the Bundlecund district. It was asserted that some documents had been discovered which tended to implicate the deposed sovereign of Hindostan, or, as he is called, the descendant of the Great Mogul, in those disturbances. The existence of the government had, however, neutralized all attempts on his part, and on that of his abettors, to create confusion in India.

The great event of the month undoubtedly was the publication of the Governor-General's address to the princes of India, on the restoration of the gates of Somnauth. The gates, whose recovery appears from the proclamation to have been the principal object of the war, were taken, according to a dubious tradition, some forty years before the date of the Norman conquest, from the temple of Somnauth, in Guzerat, where, for 400 years, a mosque has existed, and where the population is now entirely Mahomedan. For 800 years they had been attached to the tomb of Mahmood of Ghuznee; it is by no means certain indeed that they ever were anywhere else; the state of our knowledge of the history of the region of Affghanistan will give some notion of the faith to be placed in the traditions in reference to Mahmood of Ghuznee—a contemporary king! These trophies are to be sent back to the place whence, it is said, they came; but that event is now complete. A temple must be built, and a portion of Hindoo worshippers collected in the heart of an entirely Mahomedan country before the gates can find a post of rest. About 15,000,000 of the best disposed British subjects in India are Mahomedans, who look upon the desecration of the tombs of their ancestors as the most intolerable injury that can be inflicted on them. Mahmood of Ghuznee, whose sepulchre has been despoiled, is regarded by them as the great light and pillar, the champion and the pride of the Mahomedan faith in India, and by all of them must Lord Ellenborough's gate proclamation be viewed as an indignity. It is regarded as an ominous event by no one: the Hindoos know nothing whatever of the tradition of the gates—it is referred to by none of their historians, and should we urge them to wipe off the insults of 800 years, we may put them in mind of others of more recent date, which they have to avenge. Lord Ellenborough, after the Ferozepore festivities are over, proceeds to Delhi, taking with him a body guard of 8000 men! The resolution at the close of the proclamation of the 20th of October, announcing the determination to set the Affghan prisoners, has been departed from in so far as Dost Mahomed and the other chiefs are not required to present themselves at the Governor-General's durbar at Ferozepore. His lordship had an interview with the ex-Ameer at Loodianah, who proceeds to Lahore, and thence through the Punjaub, accompanied by an escort of British troops, to the frontiers of his own territory. An incident has occurred at Bombay which has caused a very general sensation, from an extreme application of a questionable cause of an Indian act; the government appearing to have exercised a very great stretch of authority in, very naturally, withholding information was sent in to government, it is said anonymously, to the effect that very large sums of money had been forwarded by the Guicowar to a native merchant called Dhackjee Dadjee, as a bribe to the Governor-General, of which these things Sir James Carnac had formerly partaken. A search-warrant, subscribed by all the members of government, was immediately issued, by virtue of which the whole of the business books, private papers, and current correspondence of Dhackjee Dadjee were examined, and nothing found to give the slightest colour to the allegations against any of the parties. It is said, moreover, that the Guicowar has threatened to withdraw his ambassador

[illegible] away money whatever to the party inculpated, save what he owed him for merchandize received. The information appears to have been got up as a piece of spite against Dhackjee, in the case of his previously having been a favourite mode of manifesting native animosity. The steamer Hindostan, from England by the Cape, arrived at Madras on the 19th December, and sailed the day afterwards. She had probably reached Calcutta on the 26th December. She had been 59 days under steam, and made on an average 191 miles a day. She was detained in coming 97 days, having touched at Gibraltar, Cape de Verd, Ascension, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras. The Calcutta people seem grumbling at the idea of her heavy charges. Dr. Wilson, head of the Scottish mission, and long President of the Asiatic Society, left Bombay for England, taking Syria and Palestine on his way. His departure is deeply regretted: he has long taken a leading place amongst the Orientalists of Western India, and no one could have discharged the sacred duties of his mission with more untiring or unslackening zeal and perseverance.

BOMBAY

FESTIVITIES AT PAREL.—A splendid party of upwards of 500 persons assembled at Government House, Parel, on the evening of Thursday, to a ball and supper, given in honour of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on the occasion of bestowing on him by the Governor a medal conferred by the British Government. We have seldom seen the magnificent apartments at Parel so crowded. Amongst the most conspicuous guests of the evening were the Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore and suite, just arrived from England, and about to leave by the Carnac steamer for Calcutta; and General Ventura and staff, the magnificent dresses of the former of whom threw the other brilliant and varied uniforms and costumes of the party completely into the shade.

DINNER TO MAJOR OUTRAM.—On the evening of Tuesday, the 13th, a dinner was given in the British Hotel to Major James Outram. There were upwards of 100 gentlemen present, including the very cream and *élite* of the Bombay European population, the secretaries of Government, Sudder judges, the heads of the civil service, military and naval departments, with a great majority of the members of the mercantile community

THE FIGHT AT ISTALIFF.—A despatch from Major-General M'Caskill, omitted in his report of the operations against Istalif, has been published by order of the Governor-General for general information, by which it appears that the brunt of the action fell on the infantry corps and sappers of Brigadier Tailor's brigade, by which all of consequence was done. Sturdy right, of allowing him no respite or breathing time on that line, of aiding and completing the capture of the town, when its possession was hotly disputed from behind wall to wall, house to house, from court-yards, and winding streets built on steep declivities, is due to the regiment under Brigadier Stacy. His commendations were especially earned by Major G. Browne and her Majesty's 41st Regiment, for the share they took in these gallant efforts, and for the exemplary humanity displayed by the men towards the unfortunate families of the vanquished. That corps was seriously wounded and engaged on the 42nd Native Infantry under Major Clarkson, and the 43rd under Major Nash.

BUNDLECUND.—Colonel Watson had fallen in with a strong body of insurgents on the 8th, of whom he had made a severe example. Hugh Fraser, the principal assistant to the Sagor commissioner, who had been wounded in this affair, had since died of lock-jaw. On the 9th an express reached the camp at Maung from Jhansi Ooma, ordering back the troops under Colonel Blackall with all speed, in order that they might arrive at Sagor by the 14th. Colonel Watson was likewise ordered to march on, without delay, to Dumoor and Gollapoor, to watch and protect the valley of the Nerbudda. The reason assigned for these movements was, that upwards of 20,000 Bundelahs had assembled near Banda, and the Ghoand Shakoors were likewise on the eve of rising. Major Sleeman, who was surrounded on [illegible] side, had summoned troops from all quarters, and the 31st Bengal Native Infantry, a thousand strong, had left Sagor for the purpose of affording assistance. The Rajah of Hernpore had also made his appearance, and had fled to the Bhossal hills; but as these were strongly guarded on the opposite side by the Rohil lahs (or police), he had therefore little chance of escape. His wives and his suite, with all of consequence, were in

"R." is right.
"N. P. Jardine" can demand his liberty on his majority.
"Dick."—Your letter is worthy of the purpose.
"A Traveller."—The second-class carriages now generally in use on railroads are a disgrace to civilized society. We believe many deaths have occurred from the dreadful cold experienced by persons who could not afford to pay the high fare of the first-class.
"J. R."—Let him send the song, and we will accept or return it according to its merits.
"F. R. G.," Worcester.—We cannot promise compliance with our correspondent's hint.
"A Subscriber," Devizes.—The travelling ought to be quicker.
"M. W. D."—Thanks for his sketches.
"G. P."—Referred to our Chess correspondent.
"M. A. S."—We receive it from whoever likes to send it. We accept it according to its deserts.
"Verax."—Another engraving will shortly appear.
"A Subscriber from the first," Manchester.—See this day's paper.
"B. W. H." is referred to the Lady, Rutherford Hall, Leicester.
"Amicus."—We cannot entertain the subject.
"J. N."—The foundation-stone is not laid, but the building is getting on famously. For illustration, see a former number.
"Cork."—R. S. V. P., abbreviation for Respondez s'il vous plait; in other words, "Reply if you please—send an answer."
"E. P. H."—Will the correspondent continue to contribute?
"Enquirer."—The quotation should be, "When Greek joins Greek, then is the tug of war:" from the 4th Act of Nat. Lee's "Alexander the Great."
"E. W."—They have not come to hand.
"X. Y. Z."—The bill can be recovered.
"A Mechanic."—Apply at the office, and refer the publisher to this notice.
"J. Ingram."—We will try to comply with his request.
"Cesarmagus."—A Leading Waiter may be appointed at any age. The salary depends upon the post.
"N. D. C."—Apply to a news-agent.
"D. Vinci."—Very well.
The "Snowdrop," next week.
We cannot insert the rhyming version of her Majesty's speech.
"A Subscriber."—Forty papers and two supplements.
"W. S. Cox."—Want of space obliges us to postpone his sketches and articles.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843.

The session has opened, but its first week has been more like the few intervals of suspense which elapse between the false starts upon a race-course, than a regular plunge into the full heat of the contest. The members are not well on upon their journey, and little or nothing has been yet done, although much has been written upon that little or nothing. There was a good stiff debate upon the address, so far as declamation went, and the result was a sort of party indication of Ministerial strength, pretty nearly equalled by Ministerial difficulty. The Premier does not see why he should be positively expected to come forward with a "great measure," nor, on the other hand, that he would be very likely to be beaten if he did. No manifesto, therefore, is yet issued, and we are in a sort of semi-satisfactory state of abeyance. We glean, however, from discussions in the Commons, that Sir Robert Peel will not cede one iota of the principle of the right of search, and this is a firmness which, like that of M. Guizot, is honourable and vindicatory of our national character. Meanwhile France insults her President of Council with allusions to Waterloo, and an uproarious scene of recrimination, which Marshal Soult can well afford to despise—while Brougham, avowing himself in the House of Lords the holder of the olive branch between England and *that* country, manages to meet in a spirit of brotherhood the complimentary expressions of French Ministers towards *this*—without, however, getting any better thanks for his generosity than they got for theirs. The French press is rabid against us, and the Thiers party monomaniacal in its struggles to foment discord and abjure peace. The debates of an English Parliament do not, however, address themselves to foreign politics with the vociferative eloquence of a French tribune. We are more calm—wear the air of people in the act of digestion—and talk of affairs at home more earnestly and happily than of affairs abroad. We do not grapple with words of foreign wars by words of declamation, which are wasted if the wars come not—but, allowing the bully to take his course of swagger, only notice him seriously when we find that he begins to fight. We are not so stirred with "sensation" within our Commons' House, because one of the best and noblest of Ministers that ever adorned the councils of France is worried and snarled at by an opposition which builds its strength upon the abrogation of every principle of virtue and of truth. We are content to hear Sir Robert Peel say that he will not yield those principles, in the name of the Sovereign whose councils he upholds. Upon the right of search Guizot and Peel are *d'accord*.

More of interest than French debating has been able to command from us has been manifested with regard to the administration of Government in our own colonies. The proclamation of Lord Ellenborough has aroused the indignation of the high churchmen, and the punishment of Canadian rebellionists has given rise to a discussion upon affairs in British America, which opens a wide field for reflection to those interested in the prosperity of the fine country which that able officer Sir Charles Metcalfe is going out—we venture to hope under the most fair auspices—to govern.

In all the Parliamentary intelligence of the week, however, the feature which best pleases us—which we alike honour Mr. Tuffnell for proposing, and Mr. Thomas Duncombe and Sir Robert Peel for supporting—is the suspension of the writ for Sudbury, the implied promise of punishment upon the wholesale and corrupt bribery and perjury which took place in that and many other boroughs of the constituency at the last election. We are quite beyond all party in our abhorrence of such infamous prostitution of the sacred rights of citizenship; and we have frequently given strong expression to our opinions upon this theme. We sincerely hope that Sudbury, and all localities of similar corrupt influence, may be disfranchised without palliation, compunction, or regret.

While we are yet writing the House of Lords is beginning the discussion of the most momentous topic that has yet stirred the Legislature during the present session—the distress of the country. This we regard as the first real onslaught in the battle of business; and this we will watch, record, and comment upon, with most anxious interest in the fate of the question and the welfare of the enduring millions whom it is agitated to relieve.

The lovers of peace and order will rejoice that the French Cabinet has gained a respite by the passing of the address, and although the feeling displayed in the Chamber of Deputies is anything but promising as to the future, we feel relieved from a great weight of anxiety which the events of last week had excited in our minds. It is terrible, however, to be kept in dreadful suspense by these periodical fits of passion in the French Legislature; and that no security can be felt for the next twenty-four hours—what new topic of excitement may not be found by our resolute neighbours on the other side of the straits.

Our Paris correspondent, who is in a position to watch the movements of all parties, entertains the opinion that the French Cabinet will not be able to weather the session. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. We trust that the great judgment, consummate tact, and oratorical skill of the intrepid Minister of Foreign Affairs may yet avert the evils attendant on a change of administration. The great misfortune of France has been in the non-durability of her Ministers. She requires a strong and lasting Government to inspire confidence amongst the great European statesmen, and it would be fatal to her interests, now that Continental Cabinets are so well disposed towards her, if rash and unprincipled men were again to return to the helm of affairs.

We are happy to assure our readers that they may dismiss any apprehensions provoked by many exaggerated statements as to the nature and position of the dispute between France and Spain. The English Government has assumed a becoming attitude in the affair, and if a reconciliation be not effected by its honourable mediation, at least no fears need be felt that France will be permitted to indulge in any family designs by an active intervention in Spain. The interest of Louis Philippe will prevent any attempt to pass the Pyrenees, after England has declared, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further."

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Feb. 7, 1843.

Nothing is talked of but a probable rupture between France and Spain, and the greatest exaggerations exist as to the state of the affair. As I was the first to call attention to this dispute, I will briefly describe its nature and its exact position at the hour I write. After the Barcelona bombardment, the Political Agent of that town, Senor Gutierez, drew up a report, which was published in the *Madrid Gazette*. In this report the conduct of M. De Lesseps, the French Consul, was seriously impugned, as he was charged with having fomented the insurrection. The Spanish Cabinet, on the faith of the allegations in the report of their agent, transmitted instructions to Senor Hernandez, the Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* in Paris, to demand the recal of M. de Lesseps. The note was drawn up in such violent terms that Senor Hernandez submitted it to Lord Cowley, our Ambassador in Paris, who immediately advised the Spanish agent not to deliver it; a course the more prudent, as the French Government had already demanded formally satisfaction for the insults to their own agent by false accusations. There is not the slightest doubt that, if the two Cabinets had been left to themselves, a very serious collision would have occurred; but Lord Cowley undertook, with great tact, the difficult task of mediation, and sent instructions to Mr. Aston, our Envoy in Madrid, to employ every conciliatory means. Unfortunately, before Lord Cowley's despatches reached Madrid, the Duc de Glucksberg, acting on instructions from the French Foreign-office, had taken a very high and offensive tone, and the peril of the dispute was therefore prior to the fresh instructions sent by M. Guizot. On the 29th of January the latter sent in his *ultimatum* by a special courier to Madrid, with injunctions to the Duc de Glucksberg to afford every possible latitude to the Spanish Cabinet to decide, and to wait a fortnight, if necessary. Lord Cowley, by the same courier, also wrote to Mr. Aston to lend his aid to terminate amicably the affair. It is quite false that the French Cabinet has sent orders to the frontiers for an increase of the troops. It is also quite incorrect that the Cabinet has ordered M. de Glucksberg and M. de Lesseps to demand their passports. The only question at issue is, whether the Regent of Spain will withdraw the charges brought against M. de Lesseps; and as the English Cabinet is of opinion that the satisfaction ought to be given to France, there is every reason to believe that Espartero will yield, as he must get the worst of a rupture with the French Government. But even in the event of a withdrawal of diplomatic agents between France and Spain, it would be the extent of the mischief; for, great as are the dynastic intrigues of Louis Philippe, he knows full well that his crown would not be worth a year's purchase if he attempted to pass the Pyrenees.

This Spanish question has eclipsed the right of search agitation. The debates in the British Parliament you will be glad to learn have produced a very wholesome effect here. I have heard several Deputies express their regret that journalism and the Chambers had so exaggerated the effect of the slave suppression treaties.

You must not hastily draw the conclusion that the Cabinet has been consolidated by the vote on the address. It is still in a weak and precarious state, and I still think will not pass the session. On three capital questions—namely, Spain, Syria, and the right of search, the Ministry has been either signally defeated or has received a great moral check. In the paragraph referring to Spain there was an alteration successfully proposed by M. Odilon Barrot of great importance. The original passage of the commission echoing the King's speech stood thus:—"In your relations with the Spanish monarchy you have only to keep in view the protection of our *legitimate* interests, and the preservation of faithful friendship for Queen Isabella." Now this has been changed into "sincere affection for the constitutional Government of her Spanish Majesty;" thus annihilating the dynastic meaning in the speech from the Crown, which, by the way, was written by the King himself (I mean the Spanish paragraph), against M. Guizot's consent, thus forcing the minister to accept the amended version of M. Odilon Barrot. On the address itself there were two divisions—one on M. Berryer's amendment, giving 206 against 203, a majority against the Ministry; and one of 278 against 101 on the *ensemble* of the address, giving a majority for the Ministers of 177. Now the first division is the real key to the strength of the Ministerial majority, because the vote on the address is purely a dynastic or anti-dynastic expression. The meaning of the 101 Deputies who are in the minority is—that they will upset, if they can, the throne of Louis Philippe altogether. It is a vote of Royalists, Republicans, Bonapartists, and Anti-Louis Philippeist Liberals. The Thiers and Odilon Barrot dynastic opposition voted in the majority. In short, the *ensemble* of the address is never looked upon as a trial of Ministerial strength. It is on the paragraphs that the real struggle takes place; and on these the Cabinet was defeated on the Syrian, and was obliged to accept the Spanish and right of search phrases, to prevent a defeat. I have explained to you, in my previous letters, that neither Count Molé nor M. Thiers was disposed to upset the Ministry on the question of demanding the abrogation of the 1831 and 1833 treaties; but their tactics have been directed to undermine the Ministry by side-winds, and one day, when it is least expected, you will hear of a defeat of the Cabinet, and of its resignation, when it may appear to you to be quite strong. M. Guizot, who of course knows the Parliamentary tactics, does not deceive himself as to his perilous position, and is anxious, therefore, to have the Ministerial question decided. He will, therefore (or, rather, the Minister of the Interior), introduce one day this week the bill for the grant of supplementary secret service money in the Chamber of Deputies, and it will be discussed next week. My opinion is that he will get a majority on *that* question; because Count Molé and M. Thiers contend that this vote ought to be refused to no existing Cabinet, and that it is not one which should be selected to upset a Ministry. This is strange reasoning, for certainly it is a vote of confidence; but the French like the tortuous in preference to the straight course in all affairs.

I have before me, and, as I think, exclusively, the Budget for 1844 of the Minister of France. It contains 897 pages, and I hastily supply you with some items of interest to English readers. The effective of the French army is fixed at 280,000 men; the troops in Africa are fixed at 60,000, instead of 33,000, as before. Supplementary credits are demanded for the port of Algiers. The French fleet is fixed at 160 vessels, divided into three categories, and the effective of the crews at 30,872 men. The fortifications of Paris are carried on with the greatest activity. The *Consulate agents in the Levant are again increased.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed walking exercise. His royal highness Prince Albert afterwards hunted with his harriers, attended by the Earl of Hardwicke, Colonel Wylde, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Mr. Anson. The royal party met at Mr. Mason's farm at Upton, where they soon started a hare, and had a capital run. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert again walked out in the royal pleasure-grounds.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday (Thursday) at the Foreign-office. The council sat an hour and a half. The Earl of Jersey had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street. Mr. Dehaney, Solicitor to the Excise, had also an interview with the right hon. gentleman. Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister, transacted business at the Foreign-office. Sir J. Graham had an interview with Sir R. Peel.

This day (Friday) is the third anniversary of her Majesty's marriage.

The Speaker commences his Parliamentary dinners on Saturday; they will be continued till Easter.

The Commercial treaty between Holland and Belgium has been formally ratified.

Several of the Cabinet Ministers had interviews with Sir Robert Peel this morning (Friday). Sir George Clerk and Sir Thomas Fremantle also transacted business with the right hon baronet in Whitehall-gardens.

The packet-ship South America has been telegraphed off Holyhead at 8 o'clock this morning (Friday), but as the wind is from N.E., it is scarcely possible for her to get up before to-morrow.

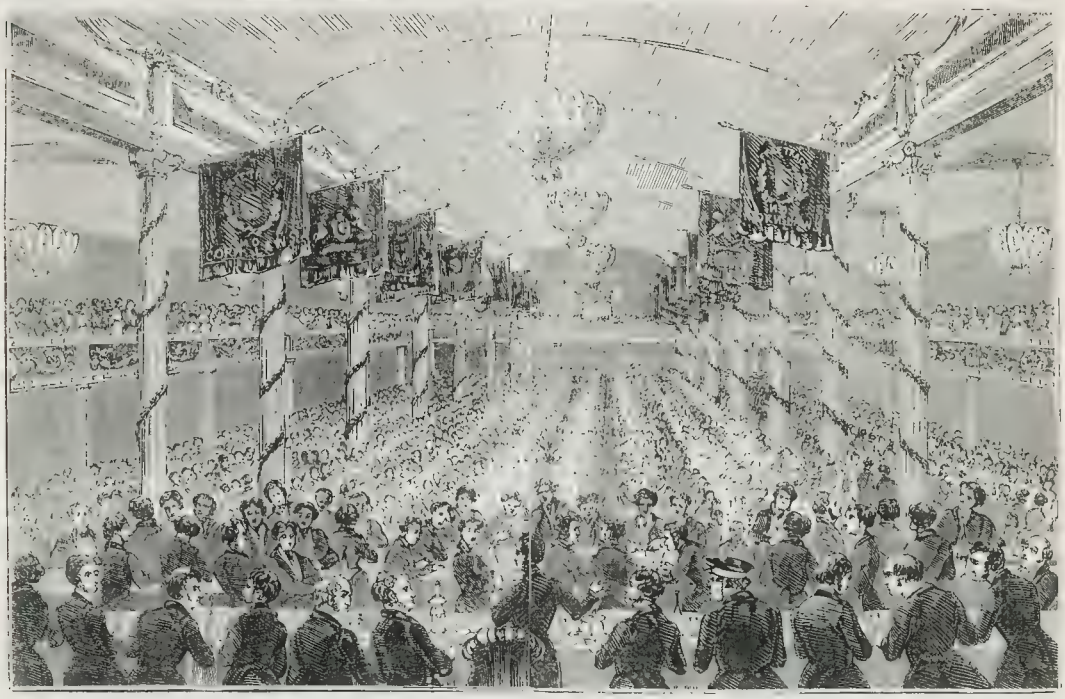
EAST INDIA HOUSE.—The Court of Proprietors met again on Thursday to proceed with the adjourned debate relative to the case of the Rajah of Sattara. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Weeding moved the adjournment of the court, which on a division was carried, the numbers being, for the adjournment 46, for Mr. Lewis's motion 18.

DEATH OF LORD DUFFUS.—Intelligence has been received in town of the death of the above nobleman, the melancholy event taking place at the family-seat near Caithness, N.B. The deceased was born on the 28th of April, 1761, and married, in 1795, Miss Hannah M'Kay, daughter of Mr. George M'Kay, of Bighouse, N.B., by whom he has a family of two sons and a daughter. The late lord is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. George Dunbar, born on the 6th of January, 1799.

GREAT FREE-TRADE BANQUET AT MANCHESTER.

During the past week Manchester has been the scene of no ordinary excitement upon the absorbing topic of free trade; and meetings and banquets have been held in honour of the principle, and to forward the interests of the cause, upon a scale of unusual extent and grandeur. The animating picture which is here presented to our readers describes the festival which took place on Thursday, the 2nd inst., and it is one of those news-events which we deem ourselves bound to present to our readers. We made a promise in the outset of our career to reflect faithfully, both by illustration and letterpress, the passing events of the time; and it is in the spirit of that promise that we now record the great festivity which has of late been stirring the heart of busy Manchester upon the subject of free trade—above all in the article of corn. But while thus gratifying the natural curiosity of the public upon a mere event of news, we do not involve our own opinions in the discussion of the great question at issue, which we have already declared seems sufficiently agitated without our intervention or aid. We ventured, on a former occasion, during a period of public tumult, to hint our doubts of the good taste of the then measures of the Anti-Corn-Law League; but to the more peaceful earnestness of their recent agitation we have no feasible right to demur. The outspoken expression of opinion, and even organised advocacy of particular principles of legislation, is always one of the dearest—though often an abused—right of British subjects; and Heaven avert the hour when the free expression of fair and honest conviction shall be silenced or stifled by any tyranny of law. To such great public meetings as we here describe we have therefore no tenable objection; while, on the other hand, we have a right to decline a participation in the discussions themselves, and to leave the great public to its judgment upon the mighty interests involved.

This great banquet in the Free-trade Hall took place on Thursday the 2nd inst., when 3400 ladies and gentlemen took their seats in the body of the hall, and 400 in the galleries. The hall presented one of the most imposing spectacles the mind can well conceive, when the company had taken their seats. It is almost unnecessary to say that every seat was occupied, for the tickets had been at a premium for some days past. Twenty-one tables had been placed for the accommodation of the company in the body of the hall, of which four were on a dais at the western end, placed at different elevations, of which the chairman's and principal gentlemen's were the highest. The three others were occupied by deputies and the press. The remaining seventeen tables, each of which were upwards of 100 feet in length, were placed at right angles with the head tables, extending the whole length of the hall. The arrangements had been so admirably made, that the whole of the immense assembly took their seats without the least confusion. This was accomplished by simply lettering the tables and numbering the seats, and no ticket was issued to any of the company without having pasted at the back of it the letter of the table and number of the seat. The same arrangements were observed in the galleries. Another admirable arrangement was observable in the distances at which the tables were placed from each other, securing the comfort of the company, whilst the aisles, to secure the same objects, were kept entirely free from intrusion both at the the time of, and after, dinner. The decorations of the room were tasteful and elegant in the extreme, and of so profuse and varied a character, that a full description might occupy a volume. We can only notice a few of the principal ones. Assuming that our readers are acquainted with the internal construction of this vast arena, divided as it is into three grand compartments by two parallel rows of elegant Ionic columns, we may state that these pillars were cased with beautiful white fluted drapery, and around them were twisted spiral wreaths of evergreens and flowers. From the summit of each of these columns projected a small flag, the inscriptions on which were various and appropriate. Immediately over the centre of the



GREAT FREE TRADE BANQUET AT MANCHESTER.

chairman's table was placed a most elegant crimson velvet drapery, very tastefully arranged. Below it was exhibited a large silk banner, inscribed in large letters "Justice," and strongly illuminated by gas from behind. On each side of this were suspended small flags, bearing appropriate inscriptions. At the back of the gallery at the east end of the hall was placed a splendid banner, bearing the royal arms, with small flags projecting from each side. This portion of the east gallery, which was immediately opposite the chairman's seat, was occupied by a band, which played several favourite airs during the evening.

The doors were thrown open at five o'clock, a full hour before the commencement of the dinner; and by the judicious arrangements made for the admission of the company at four doors, and by the numbering of the seats and tickets, the most perfect order was maintained, and the whole of the vast assembly, near four thousand, were enabled to proceed to their places with the utmost facility. Probably on no occasion have such an immense number of persons been collected together with less of confusion or departure from the prescribed arrangements. The doors were thronged with coaches, cars, and vehicles of every description, until six o'clock, the hour appointed for the chair to be taken, and the crowd collected outside, both in Peter-street and Windmill-street, to witness the arrival of the company, was almost enormous, but the utmost order and good feeling appeared to prevail amongst them, as evinced by the readiness with which persons were enabled to pass through the crowd in crossing from one side of the street to the other.

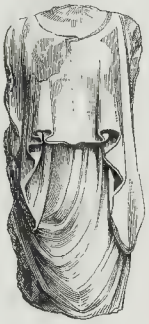
The chairman and guests arrived shortly after six o'clock, and were conducted to their seats amidst the most deafening cheers, the whole of the company rising and testifying their applause.

Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. On his right sat James Kershaw, Esq., mayor of Manchester; Thomas M. Gibson, Esq., M.P.; R. H. Greg, Esq.; John Bowring, Esq., LL.D., M.P.; Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P.; Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Thomas Spencer, M.A., Incumbent of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath; Thomas Ashton, Esq., of Hyde; T. Ashton, jun., Esq.; W. R. Callender, Esq., of Manchester; Thomas Bazley, jun., Esq. of Salford; John Bright, Esq., of Rochdale; R. R. R. Moore, Esq.; Sir Valentine Blake, M.P.; H. C. Wright, Esq., of Philadelphia; and some other gentlemen, whose names we did not learn. On the left of the chair sat the following gentlemen:—The Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; Colonel Perronet Thompson, General Sir de Lacy Evans; J. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; Henry Marsland, Esq., M.P.; William Aldam, Esq., M.P.; George William Wood, Esq., M.P., Sir Thomas Potter; J. Wilson, Esq., of London; P. A. Taylor, Esq., of London; J. T. Clay, Esq., of Rastrick; Thomas Cullen, Esq., of Bolton; and T. Kelly, Esq., of Liverpool. Mr. O'Connell arrived shortly after the repast had commenced. The festival passed off after the usual manner of public banquets, with many speeches, and as little disorder as could have been expected in so numerous an assemblage

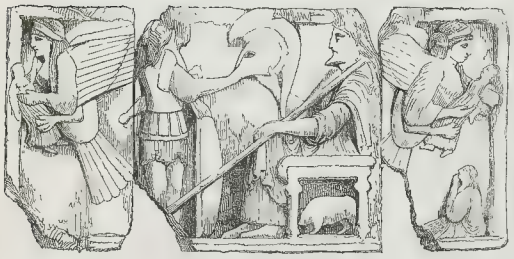
THE NEW LAW COURTS.

Our readers have here an *en avance* representation of the new Law Courts intended to be erected in their gardens, under the superintendence of Mr. Hardwick, by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and for the commencement of which preparations have been during the week commenced. It would appear that a great portion of the fine terrace walk, which was raised in the time of James I., and also of the avenue of trees, which has so long afforded shade and ornament, must be demolished. From an article in the "Law Magazine" of the present month we collect the following particulars of the intended improvements:—The new buildings will consist of a dining-hall, a drawing-room, a council-room, and a library. The structure will be of deep red brick interlaced with bricks of a darker colour. The quoins and dressings will be of stone. The style of architecture which Mr. Hardwick has selected may be referred to about the middle of the Tudor period, more inclining to the highly decorated perpendicular of the time of Henry the Eighth than the Cinque-cento mixture of the reign of Elizabeth. In the adoption of the red brick, says the reviewer, Mr. Hardwick has shown good taste and judgment; for no material is so little deteriorated by the smoke of the eternal fires of the metropolis,—and according to general rumour there is no place *smokier* in all London than Lincoln's-inn-fields. The two principal *façades* will front Stone-buildings on the east, and Lincoln's-inn-fields on the west. Each will have some different features, which will possess an interest of their own. While the eastern front will differ from the west in exhibiting the entrances up terraced steps, the western front will have an elegant canopied turret terminating the northern end. The gable ends of the two chief buildings, the hall and library, will be unlike—that of the hall on the south end consisting of two square turrets with a large central perpendicular window, as in Westminster-hall; whilst the ends of the library, which will stand east and west, will terminate in bay windows. In both apartments the roofs will be formed of beams of oak, springing from corbels, with panels and pendents. The hall roof will be the more decorated of the two, and something like that of Hampton Court, though less elaborate. The dimensions of the hall will be 120 feet in length, by 45 feet in breadth, and 54 feet in height. The dimensions of the library will be 80 feet in length, by 40 feet in breadth, and 48 feet in height. The building will occupy about two years to erect.

XANTHIAN MARBLES.

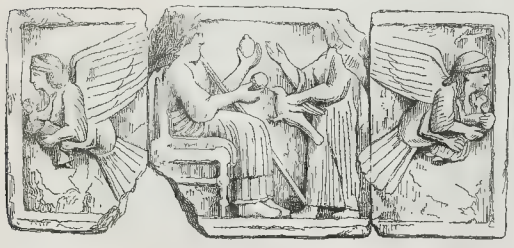


SCULPTURED SARCOPHAGUS, FROM THE TOMB NEAR THE THEATRE OF XANTHUS.



BAS RELIEF ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE TOMB.

EAST SIDE.



SOUTH SIDE.

WEST SIDE.

For description, see page 98.

FINE ARTS.

British Museum.—Exhibition of Marbles from Asia Minor.

What are the objects, advantages, and pleasures of an exhibition of fine art? A hundred years have not elapsed since the first one in this country was opened. The "adventure," notwithstanding the ignorance of the people and the apathy of the fashionable classes, was successful. Mrs. Salmon's wax-work and the monsters of Guildhall were eclipsed, and men of taste rejoiced. But while it was hailed by artists as a great and necessary step taken in our national civilization, it was fiercely decried by critics as beneath the dignity of reason, and destructive of the "poetic vein." Statesmen viewed the prodigy with alarm; moralists denounced it as *puerile*. "Surely (said Johnson) life, if it be not long, is tedious, since we are forced to call in the assistance of so many *trifles* to rid us of our time—of that time which can never return." Another grumbler, Dr. Tucker, the Dean of Gloucester, sneering at the popular movement, said, "A pin-maker was a more useful and valuable member of society than Rafaelle." Worthy descendant of the picture-abhorring Roundheads!—a pin's head, significant of his cerebral dimensions, should have been his monument. But he needed none, an answer, as immortal as his folly, was at hand. "That (rejoined the champion of British arts, Sir Joshua Reynolds), that is an observation of a narrow mind—a mind that is confined to the mere object of commerce—that sees, with a microscopic eye, but a part of the great machine of the economy of life, and thinks that small part which he sees to be the whole. Commerce is the means, not the end of happiness or pleasure; the end is a rational enjoyment by means of arts, sciences," &c. This view of the controversy was espoused by the people; the experimental exhibition of 1760 was repeated, and since that time exhibitions have gone on increasing in number and value, till, in our own day, they have become necessary to the animation of social order at home, and the tasteful supremacy of our manufactures abroad. The church no longer finds it convenient to dismiss the arts in the flippant language of a miserable lampoon, but adopts them as her able ministers. The Government, strong in its conservative instincts, "slow of heart to believe," and still more sluggish to conceive—to bring vague wants to be "debated" into niggard grants, but, casting aside its *peasant* prejudices, boldly heads the movement, and with a liberal spirit guides its resuscitated energies for the education of the people, the improvement of our industrial products, the commemoration record of our acts and heroes, and the general aggrandisement of the state. It has given us a National Gallery, the state collections of Windsor and Hampton Court, for the study of painting; a school of ornamental design for males and *females* (!) at Somerset-house, for architectural and manufacturer's decoration; the Tower and Greenwich Hospital, for national history; and the British Museum, for classic antiquity. Wise, also, in its generosity, these noble schools of study, have, with one exception, been opened to all the world without fee; admission is, as it should be, FREE. The people have not been slow in taking advantage of these privileges. The official returns of visitors to Hampton Court show that the numbers during the four years since the public have been admitted freely to that palace have increased above fifty per cent. In the month of July last year above 50,000 persons passed through the state apartments; and on Sunday, the 17th of July, 4,660 persons, being the greatest number on any one day, except Whit-Monday. The total numbers for the last year nearly reached 180,000. At the National Gallery upwards of 30,000, and at the British Museum more than 50,000 have been known on holiday occasions to pass through the rooms in one day. The importance of these artistic recreations cannot be too nighly estimated: they are the antagonists of drunkenness and sedition; they create healthy tastes in the minds of the poor; they have made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which the sagacious TIMES acknowledges to be "a sign of the times," a necessary adjunct to the family firesides of Great Britain and her dependencies.

But the question returns—what are the direct objects sought to be obtained by a public exhibition of fine art? What are the ends at which these Jobnsonian "trifles" aim? We answer—their object is to make us acquainted with the experience and modes of working used by the artists of all ages; to raise the standard of our tastes by a contemplation of their excellences, and to direct us in our studies of that "great nature" from which they drew all their forms, and from which we also must derive our own. Their *advantages* are found in the facilities they afford for a comparison of styles, and the materials they furnish for historic composition. By a continual contemplation, also, of great works, a sense of the higher excellences of art will by degrees be brought to dawn on the imagination; at every review that sense will become more and more assured, until the student comes to enjoy a sober certainty of the real existence of those almost ideal beauties; and he will then find no difficulty in fixing in his mind the principles by which the impression is produced; which he will feel and practise, though they are perhaps *too delicate and refined, and too peculiar to the imitative art, to be conveyed to the mind by any other means*. The *pleasures* afforded by the contemplation of objects of art are of the most elevated and lasting kind. The communion of ideal beauty is a high and holy thing—it is the intercourse with the mind holds with that absolute truth and beauty which the Creator has given only in portions—in separate degrees and features—to his individual works, but which may be collected from the several members of the family to which those partially endowed individuals belong, and embodied in one glorious creation of the imagination. The Venus and Apollo represent—not the portrait of any one man or woman—but the combined beauties of the human race. So that, upon the whole, the intention of all the arts is to supply the natural imperfection of things, and to gratify the mind by realizing what never existed but in the imagination. It is thence their dignified pleasures have acquired the appellation of "DIVINE."

In the British Museum an exhibition has this week been thrown open to the public of a collection of marbles made in Asia Minor by the celebrated classic traveller Charles Fellows, and presented to this country at the expense of the Government. We present a selection of them to our readers. They are called popularly the "Xanthian Marbles;" but this is not quite correct, as they come from various places besides the ancient capital of Lycia.

The country in which Mr. Fellowes has pursued his chief investigations is that portion of Asia Minor which lies between lat. 42 and 36 degrees and long. 26 and 32 degrees, including Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, Lycia, and Caria.

The most interesting period of the history of this country was the time of its occupation by the Greeks, and the remains of their cities form now the chief attraction to the traveller. These cities, some of them of very remote antiquity, all had their origin prior to the conquest of the country by the Romans in the third century before the Christian era, after which time that people were nominally the possessors of the country, and the Roman taste was visibly encroaching on the Greek in works of art. The examples we have engraved exhibit the peculiarities of their styles.

The tract of country under consideration is covered with the ruins of ancient cities. It is, like Israel, "a land of hills and valleys," every mountain has its temple, every rocky platform its acropolis; the sides of the hills are tunnelled with chambers for the dead; the valleys and plains are strewn with ruined walls, blocks covered with inscriptions, prostrate arches, pedestals, and altars. Vaults and tombs, swarming with bats, lizards, and "doleful creatures," abound with a profusion which bears sad evidence of the countless character of that population to which Paul "held forth his hands" in vain.

In Lycia these tombs are objects of paramount interest. The rocks for miles round in many places are strewn with, in many frequently, some hundreds are in a comparatively perfect state, standing apparently unopened; but the greater number have been pillaged during the two thousand years which have elapsed since their construction. They have mostly Greek inscriptions. Many of them are *monoliths*, cut in the solid stone and of one piece with the rock on which they stand. Others are excavated in the face of cliffs; their entrance-ways very much resembling the mullioned windows of the Elizabethan age. They are curiously embellished, some with architectural decorations, others with epic bas-reliefs and sculptures.

Xanthus, whose costly ruins have become an object of solicitude to the artists of this country, is now little more than a vast mound of *débris*, piled on the banks of a river bearing the same name. Its remains appear to be all of the same date, and that a very early one. The walls of many of them are Cyclopean. The language of the innumerable and perfect inscriptions is like the Phœnician or Etruscan, and the beautiful tombs in the rocks are also of a very early date. The elegance of design and chasteness of decoration which characterize these precious works at once evince the talent of the Greeks; and the highly poetical subjects of their bas-reliefs, some of their figures blending many forms in one, probably to describe its attributes, are also of Greek character. The ruins consist of temples, tombs, triumphal arches, and a theatre; but the tombs are, from their novelty and beauty, those which claim the first attention. They are built of the purest white marble, and having been finely worked the polish has greatly assisted their preservation; but in many places Time has lent them the lightest of his stains—a blush of ruddy colour, or a tinge of faint yellow, being effused on their sides, while their roofs have been roughened and tinted with a mantle of clear gray. They are of all dimensions, from five to thirty feet in height, oblong in their proportions, having one, two, or more stories, with, in some cases, a pointed, somewhat Gothic, roof, bearing on the top or ridge-ridge, a narrow upright crest called the "hog's mane." The roof, ends, and sides are more or less decorated with sculpture. The bas-reliefs of one of the largest of the tombs of Xanthus are now in the Museum; they stand in the saloon between the Egyptian and Elgin Galleries, and are placed on a frame of the height, and holding the relative bearings of the original. Our engraved perspective view, and the separate detailed views of the bas-reliefs on the sides, will make the whole intelligible. The north side is divided into three compartments; in the centre one, a monarch dressed in the double tunic and mantle, bearing the paternal staff—the sceptre of antiquity—is seen, presenting a helmet to a fully accoutred warrior; in the end compartments appear the harpy-like figures, so common in Egyptian sculptures: they are in ascending positions, and bear in their hands and claws dead human figures, significant, we conjecture, of the entrance of the soul on a happy immortality. The south side is also disposed in triple tablets. In these the same harpy-like figures occur. In the centre a royal personage is seen, receiving the offerings of a female figure, who presents him with pomegranates and a pigeon. On the east side a venerable king, seated on a throne of state, listens to the address of a child, who presents him with a cock. Behind the chair stand the officers of state, and at the back of the child a man in the act, apparently, of seconding the representations of the supplicant. The western side exhibits two queen-like female figures, seated on thrones, in attitudes of reserved and formal state; between them three beardy dressed females, their long hair bound by a tiara, plaited and dishevelled. In front of the former figures a cow sucking a calf appears. The design of these groups, as there is no inscription on the tomb, is not known, but their general meaning is obvious. May they not be conjectured to represent the character of the deceased? Do we not see him in the northern sculpture, invested by the king—perhaps his father—with military command? And of the rest, may we not suppose that the southern tablet exhibits his wife, sacrificing, in his absence, an offering to propitiate the favour of the gods, and secure his peace; that in the eastern we see his martial boy, praying that courage, typified by the cock, may be given him on the day of battle; and in the western, that we see his family—his daughters, his wife, his mother, mourning him dead?

The character of these sculptures, although elevated, bears strongly the marks both of Egyptian and Assyrian art. The carving, in the harpies, and the lilies which many of the figures are smelling, are of the former; and the tie of the hair and folding of many of the draperies, the latter.

The other subjects engraved in our "*exhibition*" are the remains of two Amazonian figures, and the trunk of a male figure. The prevailing character of these fragments is Roman, of the best period. They have, however, a character of their own, of striking originality. In all those places on which the sculptor desired the light should fall roadily, the draperies have been expressed by lightly incised lines, while beyond the contour of the body, or where the action of a limb was required to be strongly marked, the folds are disposed with a simplicity, and cut to a depth, which we have never seen equalled. The sculptor of the pediment for our new Royal Exchange, as well as all artists engaged on similar works, would do wisely to consider, and in our opinion to imitate, these peculiarities.

It will be gathered from these remarks, we set a high value on the national exhibitions of the metropolis; to all of them, and to the British Museum especially, we shall give our frequent attention. Our next notice will be accompanied by a view of the old Montague-house buildings, now about to be removed for others of a more imposing style. S. S.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The trials of Feargus O'Connor and the other Chartists, upon the indictments against them, which were removed by *certiorari* from the late Special Commission, will be tried at Lancaster, and not at Liverpool. Mr. Spearman, the secretary to Earl Jersey, Master of the Horse, has, it appears, levanted, leaving the monetary affairs of that department in a sad state of confusion. He was a barrister of three years' standing, and had a salary of £700 per annum with the usual *et ceteras*.——The practice of multiplying witnesses in cases where the police are the prosecutors, for the sake of the expenses, has long been a subject of well-founded complaint, and we are glad to see that the Marylebone vestry have adopted a strong expostulation to the magistrates on the subject, which, if not attended to, will likely be carried to a higher tribunal.——The Royal Humane Society held their sixty-ninth anniversary at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday last, when Lord John Russell took the chair, and a liberal collection was made in aid of the funds. As the exertions of this institution are mainly directed to the resuscitation of persons immersed whilst skating on the Serpentine, thereby holding out an inducement to foolish persons to risk their lives, we are not without hopes that the Glacierium or artificial ice will in future supersede this popular pleas, and the winter amusement of the society will be able to extend more or their bounty towards unselfish and unpremeditated acts of humanity.——The second annual meeting of the Provident Clerks' Association was held at the London Tavern on Monday last, when J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P., took the chair. The yearly report gave a promising account of the progress of the society.——A retired butler, named Suddon, 70 years of age, who resided in Poland-street, threw himself from a second-floor window on Friday week under the delusion that he was chased by the police, and sustained such injuries that he died a few hours afterwards.——The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the King of Sweden to the throne of that country was celebrated at the Swedish Church, Prince's-square, on Sunday last, when a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Carlson.——Colonel St. Quintin, of the 17th, in a letter to an evening contemporary, indignantly denies that the officers of that regiment were guilty, as had been stated, of a barbarous and cruel outrage on a female, and that there were no grounds whatever for the report.——The expense by the overland route to India is generally estimated at £134; viz., £4 from London to Paris, £10 from Paris to Marseilles, £22 from Marseilles to Alexandria, and £12 from Alexandria to Suez, whence the fare in the steamers to Bombay is £86.——The Rev. R. Montgomery preached an evening sermon at the church of St. Clement's Danes on Tuesday last, on behalf of the Hospital for Consumption, when a liberal collection was made in aid of the funds of this admirable charity.——On Wednesday last a poor fellow, named John Losser, who was employed in discharging the cargo of the Orwell steamer at Nicholson's wharf, slipped off the plank and was drowned.——A respectable-looking man named *Steverton* was committed from Guildhall on Wednesday to take his trial for conspiring with *John Sydserff*, a prisoner in the Queen's Bench, to defraud Mr. Hickenbotom, pawnbroker, Hackney-road, of a quantity of white lead, of the value of £270.——The Germanic Diet is about to enter on the question of the press in Germany. The conferences are to commence immediately after the arrival of Count Munch-Bellinghausen, the president. ——Mr. Bridger, the builder of Penchurch-street, and a Churchwarden of the parish of St. Catherine Cree (of which Church we gave an engraving two weeks since), was on Sunday evening last, thrown from his chaise, on his return from Loughton to town, and killed on the spot. During the period of his being in office it was found necessary to re-cast the church-bell, which was done, his name being placed upon it, as is customary, and the first time it has been tolled since then was upon the melancholy occasion of his funeral.——The houses and wharfs on the Vauxhall bank of the Thames were completely inundated last week, in consequence of the high flood and great northerly wind. The damage done to property was very great, but fortunately no lives were lost.——A meeting of the Yorkshire District Bank was held last week at Leeds, and numerously attended. The report of the directors expressed regret that they could not make so favourable a statement of the profits as they could have wished, but that, nevertheless, they were satisfied with it, inasmuch as it was the produce of the good working business of the bank.—— A sudden stop has been put to the further progress of the Artesian well forming at the head of the Chain Pier, Brighton. At the depth of 36 feet below the surface a stratum of rock was encountered which defied all the efforts of the workmen to bore through it.——Mr. George Poulett Scrope, M.P., has recently erected a monument to the memory of his brother, Lord Sydenham, the late Governor-General of Canada, in Castle Coombe Church Wilts.——A meeting of the Governors and friends of the Clergy Orphan Corporation, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who takes a strong interest in the welfare of the institution, took the chair. The report of the past year's proceedings was highly satisfactory.——Specie to a very large amount is now exporting from Liverpool to the United States.——On Monday information was received at the head police station, Great Scotland-yard, that John Thompson, a clerk in the service of Mr. Dimmley, of No. 11, Mark-lane, City, had absconded, taking with him upwards of £600 which he had received on account of his employer.——The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have it in contemplation to effect considerable improvement in Windsor Great Park. Already an ornamental palisading has been commenced in lieu of the iron fence which divided the park from the long walk.

A new patent omnibus of most ingenious construction has just been launched by Mr. Weyburton, of the New-road. The vehicle is of the usual length, and has a *coupé*, over which the driver has his seat. Immediately behind the *coupé* is a sort of railway carriage, with room for four persons, and fitted up in such a manner that it is the peculiar pleasure of those seated in it, be made into four isolated compartments, each having its window on the side of the carriage. The hinder part is precisely the same as the common omnibus. The fare in the carriage portion is 8d., and in the *coupé* and the hinder part 6d.——A young woman, named Sarah Ann Anning, was charged at the Thames police-office with stealing a gown valued at £2. The case excited some interest from the fact that a policeman had compounded a felony, who is at present unable from illness to appear. The prisoner, in the meantime, was allowed to enter into bail.——William Joliffe Cooke, a gentleman in independent circumstances, was finally examined at Worship-street, on a charge of having intermarried with Amelia Hockins, he having two former wives living at the time. The prisoner was discharged on the ground that the marriage having been performed in a private house, by a Protestant clergyman, without license or bans, it was not valid.

—On Sunday evening last as the Rev. C. Rawlins, Wesleyan minister of Shrewsbury, was drawing near the conclusion of his sermon he suddenly stopped, looked very fierce around him, and vehemently exclaimed, "Now those who have made up their minds to go to hear and sing," when three-fourths of the congregation stood up, and the other part had considerable difficulty to refrain from laughing at this disgusting freak.——The official return of the exports of bullion from the port of London during the week ending Thursday last is as follows:—Silver coin to Hamburg, 6000 ounces; to Rotterdam, 6000; to Bombay, 1,512; silver in bars to Bombay, 10,601; gold coin to New York, 1250; to Ceylon, 663.——In consequence of the scarcity of naval officers applying for the coast-guard stations the Treasury and Admiralty have made arrangements so that the most deserving chief boatmen may be placed as chief officers with increase of pay.——At a meeting of the Primitive Methodists of St. Ives, a few days back, one of the members, on narrating his religious experience, expressed his grief at his continual backslidings, and compared himself to a sprat on a gridiron, constantly liable to slip between the grips into the flames below.——We have to state that recent accounts from Yorkshire give a frightful description of the diabolical incendiarism nightly perpetrated in that district, by which an immense amount of property has been given to the flames. ——A watchman, employed on the premises of Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill, engineers, Poplar, was found dead on the floor of the porter's lodge, with the lamp alight in his hand. It is considered that the death was attributable to natural causes.

IRELAND.

The writ for the College election has been received by the Provost, and yesterday was the day appointed for holding the election. As it was understood that Mr. George Alexander Hamilton would walk over the course, there was but little interest excited on the subject.

Extract of a letter from Galway:—"A large barque, the George, of Belfast, with cotton, from New Orleans for Liverpool, is on shore at Lettermullen, about 30 miles to the westward of this town. She is going to pieces. The cargo was worth £30,000."

Discontent at the operation of the Poor-law system appears to pervade the country from one end to the other. In Tipperary, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Dublin, Mayo, Limerick, Clare, Cork, and elsewhere, meetings either have been, or are about to be held, with the view to the amendment of the law. The nobility and landed gentry are crying out for some modification in the system as well as the peasantry. Some of the workhouses are about to be shut for want of funds, and the guardians are unwilling to lay on a rate for the payment of the large debts contracted by the commissioners. The ratepayers complain of the unequal pressure of the poor-rate, and in some districts a collector has not attempt to levy it, while all are unanimous in the feeling that the commissioners, sub-commissioners, and other officials, are paid extravagantly, without any material benefit being conferred by the law on the poor.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the whole of the court, attended divine service in the private chapel within the castle. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards walked out in the royal pleasure-grounds, attended by the whole of their suite. The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel and Viscount and Viscountess Villiers arrived at the castle yesterday afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their accustomed walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards went on a rabbit-shooting excursion in the neighbourhood of Swinley, and had excellent sport. Lord Grenville Somerset and Sir Henry Wheatley arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Viscount and Viscountess Villiers took their departure, as did also Sir Robert Peel. Lady Peel, who was invited to the castle with the right hon. baronet, did not arrive, although she was expected. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent did not take her usual airing, in consequence of a slight indisposition. Her Royal Highness consequently did not dine at the castle this evening. The royal dinner-party included the following personages (covers were laid for 14): The Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, Lady Fanny Howard, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Grenville Somerset, Col. Arbuthnot, Col. Wylde, Sir Frederick Stovin, Sir Henry Wheatley, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards took equestrian exercise in the ride-school, attended by Colonel Wylde. The royal dinner-party included the following personages:—The Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, the Earl of Hardwicke, Major-General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, Miss Garney, Sir F. Stovin, Colonel Wylde, Colonel Arbuthnot, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius.

WEDNESDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, after accompanying her Majesty in her usual morning perambulations, took equestrian exercise in the riding-school, attended by Colonel Wylde. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, in the afternoon. The royal dinner-party included the following personages (covers were laid for fifteen):—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the

Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, Lady Fanny Howard, the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir Frederick Stovin, Colonel Wylde, Colonel Arbuthnot, Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius.

We understand that early in the approaching season it is the intention of his Royal Highness the Duke De Montpensier, son of the King of the French, to visit this country, when the royal duke will stay about three weeks in this metropolis.

The Earl of Aberdeen has completely recovered from his indisposition. The noble earl was enabled to attend to business on Friday. The whole of the diplomatic corps resident in this capital made visits at Argyll House.

THE THEATRES.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Musical bigotry, we regret to observe, finds too many proselytes in this country. The true musicaan or genuine amateur ought not to tie himself down to any particular school; he should be a cosmopolite. We would despise the ear that was insensible to the mountain melody, and could only be accessible to the scientific combination. Painting has various schools and styles, and music likewise. Are we not to gaze on a Claude because we are fascinated by a Rubens or a Rembrandt? And why should we pledge our faith unreservedly to Bach or Beethoven, Mozart or Meyerbeer, Rossini or Bellini? *Chacun à son affaire*, and commend us to music when we are pleased we know not why, nor care not wherefore. In England we have the opportunity of hearing all masters. There are the Ancient Concerts, the Philharmonic, the madrigal societies, the great musical festivals, the Exeter-hall performances, the English operas, the illustrations of national music of Scotland, Ireland, and the Purcell commemoration for the old English school—and, finally, there is the Italian Opera. Now bigots may pick and choose, if they please, out of all these varied sources. *Quant à nous*, we vote for her Majesty's Theatre and her Majesty's taste. We propose to confine our fine enthusiasm for the present to the Italians, the children of melody and passion. The note of preparation has been sounded, and the musical herald of the day, who wields the destinies of the Italian Opera-house, has returned from his continental mission. Lumley has scoured southern climes to pounce upon the richest available talent, and within a month the gloom and silence pervading her Majesty's Theatre will be replaced by the brilliantly-lighted *salon*, the finely-combined orchestra, and the rarest collection of the human voice divine that Italia can contribute. Ha! ha! all hail! say we to the illustrations we already know, and to those who are promised too. Right welcome thou great and stupendous artist, Lablache, with thy voice—the lowest depths deeper still and thy artistical skill and power. Lablache will again appal us by his overwhelming tragic force, and enliven us by his inimitable *buffo* qualities. Are we to have Rubini? Diplomatic Lumley respond. We heard of you in Trieste, in Venice, in Milan, in Naples, in Turin; but have you been to Berlin, or is there any secret emissary on the way to St. Petersburgh, to snatch from Russia's snows *our* Rubini. Is he destined to warble his sweetness on the desert bears of the north, or is he to come again to soothe the roaring lion? But Lumley gives no reply, but points to his programme. Well, Mario! He has a nice voice, certes; and then Conti, a tenor of Peninsular fame—a Donzelli *redivivus*—will be here. These must console us. And your new barytone, Formassari, what is he to do? He has the reputation of being a fine actor. And so Brambilla, the contralto, is to be restored to us. Excellent! She is one of the cleverest actresses we have ever seen. Her *Sanguard Boy* in "Linda," her *Orsino* in "Lucrezia Borgia," and her *Pippo*, are all perfect performances. There is so much soul about her, and her own story is so touching. Brambilla had attained European fame, and in its zenith she captivated an Italian nobleman. Against the consent of his family, he was resolved to wed the *cantatrice*. The day of the union was fixed, and the wedding party was even assembled, when the bridegroom was seized and carried off by a band of men in masks. To this day he has never been heard of, and is supposed to have been placed in a convent or lunatic asylum. Poor Brambilla was forced to renew her vocal career, and it was in Vienna that she created such a prodigious sensation in "Linda," written for that capital by Donizetti, transferred to the Italian boards in Paris, and in due course will be represented here, with Persiani, the great vocalist of the day, as the heroine. Whilst one set of admirers will revel in Persiani's marvellous method, the amateurs of strong passion and excitement will have the superb Grisi to startle them from their propriety. The Druidical priestess—the *Norma*—with her storm of jealous love, may be contrasted with the Grisi of the *Gazza ladra*, in the one, we shall have the outbreak of a voice unequalled for its roundness, power, and even wire-drawn sweetness; and in the other, we shall have the most astounding execution that the organ can possibly develope. Your band will be directed by Costa, one of the most despotic of conductors, and yet the most highly respected of men—such is the natural influence of real talent and genuine worth. He has drilled his instrumentalists into an *ensemble* that finds no equal in Europe.

We are not precisely acquainted with the state of the negotiations as to the *danseuses* who will appear during the season under Perrot's management; but we believe we may calculate on the triumvirate—Taglioni, Fanny Elssler, and Cerito. Nay, it is whispered that the three, or two of them, will be seen flitting together; but this we take to be impossible. If the *entrepreneur* gives them individually, *c'est déjà beaucoup*. Guy Stephan and that exquisitely beautiful Adèle Dumilatre are, however, to bound their hour on our boards. *Tant mieux*: Lumley has a true genius for the *omnibus rebus*; and we feel assured that the ballet will be well *pitched*, and, odd as it may seem, *fore-stalled au combie*. But to be grave, as one ought to be on such an event as the opening of the Italian Opera, where royalty, rank, and fashion most do congregate, we are panting for the hour when the curtain will be commenced—when the continental celebrities will be congregated. Charge! Costa! charge! On! Lumley! on! Our artists are all anxious for the illustrations; and if the director does not cut us, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS proposes to *cut* the opera; and with this cutting remark we take our farewell for the present.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Wednesday evening an adaptation of Auber's ballet, "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," as a hybrid opera, was produced at this theatre, and we regret to say, for the management's sake, with very questionable success. The production of anything verging upon the very name of opera on the same boards where, on alternate nights, we have such delicious singing, was in itself dangerous; but when music, expressly and eloquently written to describe pantomimic or ballet action, is pressed into the service of inappropriate words, of being vocalised against its will, and then served up as an opera, or even operatic piece, it is ridiculous, and not to be endured for a moment. Why not have produced the ballet at once? It is evident that the piece has been got up for the introduction of Madame le Comte, who is a graceful dancer, and excellent pantomimist; but why risk her undoubted abilities in a thing which, but for her, would have instantly failed, and which, with all her exertions, must soon be withdrawn, it is to be hoped to make room for something more worthy of her decided merits? *An 'vente*, the less that is said the better until M. le Comte learns to pronounce English, he will not have a chance of being attended to, whatever may be his talent otherwise. Mrs. Alfred Shaw continues to delight in the meagre part of *Malcolm*; and Miss Rainforth goes on with such a rate of improvement, that we shall shortly be at the pleasant loss of finding her superior.

LITERATURE.

LIFE IN MEXICO, DURING A RESIDENCE OF TWO YEARS IN THAT COUNTRY. By Madame C — de la B —. In two parts. Chapman and Hall.

Mexico has long been, in many respects, a *terra incognita*, and a good account of it has been anxiously desired by all persons possessed even of only a moderate share of curiosity. In Humboldt's "Geography of New Spain" ample details of its physical construction, topography, and productions are to be found, but its political condition, the aspect of its social relations, with the state of manners, morals, and civilization, have hitherto been very imperfectly known. This especially applies to the period which has elapsed since the Mexicans threw off the yoke of Spain. The revolution made many changes of which the progress and effects remained almost entirely concealed from us. A more interesting field for observation, or one less trodden by the explorer, could not be pointed out. Ward's "Travels in Mexico," and one or two other books of the same kind, are meagre and unsatisfactory in their information, whetting without gratifying curiosity.

The authoress of the work whose title we have given above is Madame Calderon de la Barca, wife of Don Angel Calderon, a Spanish gentleman, bearing the name, and we believe descended from the great dramatic poet of Spain, several years ambassador of her Catholic Majesty at Washington, and afterwards, in 1839, appointed the first minister to Mexico, since the recognition of her independence by the mother country. It consists of a series of letters written to members of her own family, in which she relates the results of her travelled observation and experience. Mr. Prescott, the well-known author of "Ferdinand and Isabella," prefixes a preface, in which he states that they are made public at his own recommendation, and that they were *really* not intended originally, however incredible the assertion, for publication; although the fair ambassadress, as usual, has graciously acceded to the "request of friends."

An ambassadress, it may be supposed, enjoys ample opportunities of studying the character and composition of society. Nor need her range of observation be confined to the very highest sphere; public places, the church, the theatre, the promenade, the market-place, afford sufficient insight into the manners and pursuits of the less elevated classes. The great attraction of the book accordingly lies in its pictures of society. Female writers generally excel in the tact and discernment required to catch the light sketchy style adapted to paint the manners as they fly. These qualities Madame Calderon possesses in as high a degree as any of our modern authoresses, and her book is perhaps more amusing than any of theirs, not only from the advantages of the subject, but from the graceful and unaffected liveliness which marks her style. There is perhaps occasionally too much striving to be pointed and epigrammatic, but this is of little moment. The style is more natural and various, with less of fine writing and sentimentalism than in the "Letters from the Baltic;" every subject which she treats she views with gay, but delicate and feminine humour. Speculation has been rife as to whether she is English or American; she appears evidently, however, from several passages in the book, to be of Scottish extraction.

Madame Calderon and her husband sailed from New York to Havannah in October, 1839, and, after a stay of ten days, proceeded to Vera Cruz. Her sketches of the life of the Havannenese, their luxury and festivities, afford us a tempting glance at the capital of Cuba, "the most precious pearl in the crown of Spain." After a sea-voyage, of which the languor, the monotony, and misery are well described, the sandy coast of Mexico greets the eyes of the passengers. Take the following view of

VERA CRUZ.

Anything more melancholy, *désolé*, and forlorn, than the whole appearance of things as we drew near, cannot well be imagined. On one side, the fort, with its black and red walls; on the other, the miserable black-looking huts, with here and there a large black bird, called zopilote, hovering over some dead carcass, or lying heavily along in search of carrion. Still, at the end of our voyage, even its dreary aspect was welcome; and the very hills of red sand on which it is surrounded, and which look like the deserts of Arabia, appear inviting.

* * *

To me nothing can exceed the sadness of aspect of the city and of its environs—mountains of moving sand, formed by the violence of the north winds, and which, by the reflection of the sun's rays, must greatly increase the unbearableness of the temperature. The scene may resemble the ruins of Jerusalem, though without its sublimity. The houses are all blackened by fire; there is not a carriage in the streets—nothing but the men with the white trousers slit up the side of the leg, immense hats, and blankets, or *sarapes*, merely a closed blanket, more or less fine, with a hole for the head in the centre, for the wearer to put it over his head, and the short cotton skirts of the women, with their straw slippers, and their long coarse black hair. Add to this, the zopilotes cleaning the streets—disgusting but useful scavengers. These valuable birds have black feathers, with grey heads, beaks, and feet. They are only in the towns, and never in the trees. They are not republican, nor do they appear inclined to declare their independence, having kings, to whom it is said they pass on their first visit of one of the royal family, at the same time with a plebeian zopilote, in sight of a dead body, the latter humbly waits till the sovereign has devoured his share, before he ventures to approach.

GENERAL SANTA ANNA.

In a little while entered General Santa Anna himself; a gentlemanly, good looking, quietly-dressed, rather melancholy-looking person, with one leg, apparently somewhat of an invalid, and to us the most interesting person in the group. He has a sallow complexion, fine dark eyes, soft and penetrating, and an interesting expression of face. Knowing nothing of his past history, one would have said he was a philosopher living in dignified retirement, one who had tried the world and found that all was vanity, one who had suffered ingratitude, and who, if he were ever persuaded to emerge from his retreat, would only do so, Cincinnatus-like, to benefit his country. It is strange how frequently this expression of philosophic resignation, of placid sadness, is to be remarked on the countenances of the deepest, most ambitious, and most designing men.

MEXICAN MANNERS.

In the evening here, all assemble in a large hall; the Senhora de — playing the piano; while the whole party, agents, dependentes, major-domo, coachmen, matadors, picadors, and women-servants, assemble, and perform the dances of the country *jarabes aforados, enanas, palanos, sapateos*, &c. &c. It must not be supposed that in this apparent mingling of ranks between masters and servants there is the slightest want of respect on the part of the latter: on the contrary, they seem to exert themselves, as in duty bound, for the amusement of their master and his guests. There is nothing Republican in it—no feeling of equality: as far as I have seen, that feeling does not exist here except between people of the same rank. It is more like some remains of the feudal system, where the retainers eat at the same table with their chief, but below the salt. The dances are monotonous, with small steps, and a great deal of shuffling; but the music is rather pretty, and some of the dancers were very graceful and agile; and if it were not invidious to make distinctions, we might particularize Bernardo the matador, the head coachman, and a handsome peasant-girl, with a short scarlet and yellow petticoat, and a foot and ancle *à la Vestris*. They were all very quiet, but seemed in a state of intense enjoyment; and some of the men accompanied the dancers on the guitar.

The perusal of the work has given us so much pleasure, and it is so superior to the catch-penny tours of the day, that we shall return to it again; especially as, from our not having received the second part in time, our extracts have been all taken from the first. We should not omit to state that the book forms one of a series in the Foreign Library of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, which is to consist apparently of original, as well as translated works.

THE HAND-BOOK OF SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES. By W. C. Taylor, L.L.D. of Trinity College Dublin. Bentley and Co.

This very useful volume has for its object to furnish a succinct and plain history of the rise and progress of the manufacture of the principal textile fabrics. The author traces them from the earliest period, and after such information as to the state of these arts among the ancients in Egypt, Palestine, Greece, and Rome, he hastens to relate their introduction, progress, and diffusion in Britain. The book is full of information in regard to all the branches of this universally interesting subject. The steps by which these manufactures arose to their present state of perfection, the curious and wonderful processes by which labour is abridged, and produce indefinitely augmented, are fully and clearly explained, with many particulars relative to the history of the various discoveries and the career of the discoverers. Dr. Taylor has attacked and refuted with success several popular fallacies as to the effects of machinery. It is a vulgar error to suppose that the employment of machinery diminishes the field for the employment of human beings, or that it operates for the reduction of wages. Dr. Taylor says:—

The history of the cotton manufacture in England is without a parallel in the annals of any age or country. In the beginning of the reign of George III. it gave employment to forty thousand persons, and the value of its goods produced was £600,000; it now employs not less than fifteen hundred thousand persons, and the value of the goods produced exceeds thirty-one millions. It is difficult to form a conception of the extent of such a manufacture; but the following calculations may help our readers to an intelligible idea of its vastness. The cotton yarn annually spun in England would, in a single thread, girdle the globe 203,775 times; it would reach 51 times from the earth to the sun; and it would encircle the earth's orbit eight times and a half. The wrought fabrics of cotton exported in one year would girdle the equatorial circumference of the globe eleven times. The cotton manufacture furnishes one half of British exports, employs one eleventh of our population, and supplies almost every nation in the world with some part of its clothing. The receipts of the merchants and manufacturers from this single branch of industry equal two thirds of the public revenue of the kingdom.

The folly of the opposition to machinery was never so forcibly displayed as in the history of the cotton trade: at this moment, when machines have been invented which enable one man to produce as much yarn as three hundred men could have produced at the accession of George III.—which enable one man and one boy to print as many goods as a hundred men and a hundred boys could have produced then—when steam-engines perform the work of 33,000 horses, and water-mills of 11,000 horses—so far is manual labour from being superseded that the number of operatives has increased from forty thousand to one million and a half. Nor has this increase been accompanied by diminution of comfort to the families of the operatives; the amount paid in wages among the whole of the old operatives (40,000 in number) was but £220,000—that is, little more than 2s. a-week each. Let the state of things be compared with the following estimate of the annual expenditure for cotton manufacture, which was made in the year 1838:—

Consumption of Cotton in	..	..	1838 £19,094,166
Wages paid			
Operatives in spinning factories	..	..	8,659,593
Power-loom weavers	..	..	3,945,060
In bobbinet and hosiery trade	..	..	1,650,000
Printers	..	..	9,360,000
Hand loom weavers, 280,000, 12s. gross	..	..	8,596,000
Repairing machinery, 8 years taken at the rate of increased capital			4,312,500
Interest on increased capital, £2,250,000			3,100,000
Add for all other charges, viz. 20s. flour, clerks, counting-house, &c. &c., say 9000 capitalists or masters, at wages, chief workmen, say £75 per annum, yearly			675,000
			12,087,560
Yearly expenditure			£42,893,259

There is too much uncertainty in the data which we possess to hazard a conjecture respecting the number of operatives between whom these eight millions and a half of wages were divided; but in 1835 we calculated, from documents no longer in our possession, that the number of operatives had been increased thirty-seven fold since the commencement of the reign of George III., and the rate of wages paid to each individual workman more than quadrupled.

The author thus sums up the argument on this interesting question:—

The operations described in the preceding chapter are conducted in factories or mills, which may be defined "buildings in which machines of great power are at work to facilitate and abridge human labour." The first great error vulgarly committed respecting factories, is the supposition that the employment of physical labour is in any way identical with diminution of employment: wherever there is any use made of mechanical contrivance, a necessity is created for mental superintendence—a demand is produced for intelligence more than for physical strength, and, consequently, employment is varied, but not diminished. It is an undeniable fact, that the number of persons employed in the cotton manufacture has been increased in the proportion that machinery has been improved, and that the general rate of wages, on an average of years, has increased, while the cost of production has been diminished.

A question often asked by the ignorant and unthinking deserves some portion of our consideration. They ask whether the demand for labour would not be greatly increased if the operations of machinery were suspended and hand-labour employed to produce the present amount of fabrics. The plain answer is, that in such a case nothing like the same amount of fabrics would be produced in England, for their price would not remunerate the manufacturer, even though he should pay his workmen the lowest possible rate of wages. The English hand-spinners of cotton could never compete with the Hindoos in the production of fine yarn; with the Egyptian fellahs in the manufacture of coarse threads; with the African negroes in common products of the loom; or with the Indians of North America in cheap articles of dress. English artisans would starve on the same rate of wages which would support life in a country less heavily taxed, and no higher rate of wages could they obtain so long as there existed one foreign competitor to meet them in the market. It is a great but neglected truth, that machinery sustains wages; for it is by means of machinery that so large an amount of spun and woven fabrics is produced; it is in consequence of the magnitude of this amount that the British manufacturer can hold so cheap, and it is in consequence of their superior cheapness that these articles find purchasers. The sad example of the hand-loom weavers, to which we have already referred, shows the utter inability of British artisans to sustain competition with the foreigners when they are not backed by the support of machinery.

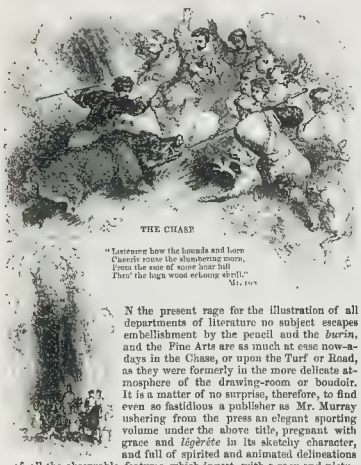
THE MAGAZINES.

"Blackwood" contains some powerful articles. The review of Arnold's "Lectures on History" will afford pleasure to all who love to expatiate in the great field of historical speculation. In the article on "Reynolds' Discourses" Sir Joshua's theory of art is minutely examined, and a series of elevating and instructive views on the fine arts unfolded. The continuation of "Caleb Stukely" does not flag. The present number of the series of the "World of London" is vigorous and acute, but in parts too much written for effect. Landor's "Imaginary Conversation between Oliver Cromwell and his Uncle Sir Oliver" is by no means equal to what we should have expected from him on such a theme.

"Frazer" is amusing and varied in contents as usual. The first article "The Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature indicated," is a pleasant and gossiping paper of literary chit-chat, containing many hints useful to the student of literature. It may be doubted whether the examples herein quoted of the course of study and living adopted by several celebrated men will be of so much practical utility, although the information is interesting in itself. "Reminiscences of Men and Things" contains the writer's recollections of Guizot and David, two of the most celebrated Frenchmen of their day. The feeling with which it is written is good, "Jack Moriarty and his Contemporaries" gives sketches of the fun-loving and riotous life of the Dublin students as it existed in all its glory. "Fashion and Famine" "The Magical Monmouth" contains some curious anecdotes of the doings of the students of the black art. The paper on "Romish Missionaries" furnishes details of the system and proceedings of the disciples of the Propaganda, and examines the claims which have been put forward in their behalf, the only efficient instruments for the dissemination of Christianity. The article on Holland gives a graphic sketch of the features of that interesting country. The biographical sketch of the late Mr. Sydney Taylor is a well written account of his life, which will form a valuable memorial to the friends of that amiable and lamented person. The reviews of Mr. Borrow's works and of the poems of the De Veres do full justice to the subjects of the notices.

Publishers must send us their magazines and periodicals regularly, if they wish us to take any notice of them.

THE CHASE, THE TURF, AND THE ROAD. By NIMROD. 1 vol-post 8vo. pp. 258. London, 1843. John Murray.



THE CHASE

"Listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerily rouse the slumbering morn,
From the side of some hoar hill
Thro' the high wood echoing shrill."
MILTON

IN the present rage for the illustration of all departments of literature no subject escapes embellishment by the pencil and the *burin*, and the Fine Arts are as much at ease now-a-days in the Chase, or upon the Turf or Road, as they were formerly in the more delicate atmosphere of the drawing-room or boudoir. It is a matter of no surprise, therefore, to find even so fastidious a publisher as Mr. Murray ushering from the press an elegant sporting volume under the above title, pregnant with grace and *légèrête* in its sketchy character, and full of spirited and animated delineations of all the observable features which invest with a racy and picturesque beauty the life scenes of the Turf, the Chase, and the Road. The advantage of a popular name, too, is well brought in to crown the interest of the volume, and in the present instance this immediate production of Nimrod's is about the very best that ever emanated from his pen, and certainly did more originally for his reputation than any other of his lucubrations. Most of our readers will remember the papers which are here reprinted as having appeared in the "Quarterly Review," and excited very uncommon attention—sensation almost -by the felicitous manner in which they made important disclosures and practical information upon their several subjects blend, and fall in with a thousand piquant anecdotes of men and things—a pleasant sparkling harmless personality — and a lively aptitude at description, peculiarly illustrative of the writer's management and tact. In their old guise they thus became long preserved themes of conversation, and in their new form they now assume an aspect doubly attractive. The volume in which they are enshrined is really beautifully got up, with Vizetelly's typography, an appropriate fox-hunting binding, characteristic devices gilt upon the exterior—and within a host of brilliant sketches of all sorts of "moving accidents by flood and field." The initial opening to the present article will show how prettily the vignette feature is brought into play, and below we give one of the dashing scenes of the road in the olden time, when such a turn out as the "Comet" was the life and glory of the travelling of England. Steam, alas! has almost converted it into a thing of the past; but even so it is to be admired and regarded with a sense of its busy and exhilarating influence. But here let Nimrod write for himself:—

May we be permitted, since we have mentioned the "Arabian Nights," to make a little demand on our readers' fancy, and suppose it possible that a worthy old gentleman of this said year—1742—had fallen comfortably asleep, *à la Dodswell*, and never awoke till Monday last in Piccadilly? "What coach, your honour?" says a ruffianly-looking fellow, much like what he might have been had he lived a hundred years back. "I wish to go home to Exeter," replies the old gentleman, mildly. "Just in time, your honour, here she comes—them there grey horses; where's your luggage?" "Do n't be in a hurry," observes the stranger; "that 's a gentleman's carriage!" "It ain't! I tell you," says the cad; it 's the Comet, and you must be as quick as lightning." *Nolens volens*, the remonstrating old gentlemen is shoved into the Comet by a cad at each elbow, having been three times assured his luggage is in the hind boot, and twice three times denied having occular demonstration of the fact.

However, he is now seated; and "What *gentleman* is going to drive us?" is his first question to his fellow passengers. "He is no gentleman, sir," says a person who sits opposite to him, and who happens to be a proprietor of the coach. "He has been on the Comet ever since she started, and is a very steady young man." "Pardon my ignorance," replies the regenerated; "from the cleanliness of his person, the neatness of his apparel, and the language he made use of, I mistook him for some enthusiastic bachelor of arts, wishing to become a charioteer after the manner of the illustrious ancients." "You must have been long in foreign parts, sir," observes the proprietor. In five minutes, or less, after this parley commenced, the wheels were round, and in another five the coach arrived at Hyde Park gate; but long before it got there, the worthy gentleman of 1742 (set down by his fellow-travellers for either a little cracked or an emigrant from the backwoods of America) exclaimed, "What! off the stones already?" "You have never been on the stones," observes his neighbour on the right; "No stones in London now, sir." "Bless me!" quoth our friend, "here 's a noble house! to whom does it belong? But why those broken windows, those iron blinds, and strong barricade?" "It is the Duke of Wellington's," says the coach proprietor, "the greatest captain since the days of Scipio. An ungrateful people made an attack upon his life, on the anniversary of the day upon which he won the most important battle ever fought in Europe." Here a passenger in black threw out something about Alcibiades, which, however, the rattle made it impossible to understand. "But we are going at a great rate!" exclaims again the stranger. "Oh no, sir," says the proprietor, "*we never go fast over this stage!* We have time allowed in consequence of being subject to interruptions, and we make it up over the lower ground." Five and thirty minutes, however, bring them to the noted town of Brentford. "Hah!" says the old man, becoming young again; "what! no improvement in this filthy place? Is old Brentford still here? a national disgrace! Pray, sir, who is your county member now?" "His name is Hume, sir," was the reply. "The modern Hercules," added the gentleman on the right; "the real cleanser of the Augean stable." "A gentleman of large property in the county, *I presume*," said the man of the last century. "Not an acre," replied the communicative proprietor: "A Scotchman from the town of Montrose." "Ay, ay; nothing like the high road to London for those Scotchmen. A great city merchant, no doubt, worth a plum or two." "No such thing, sir," quoth the other; "the gentleman was a doctor, and made his fortune in the Indies." "No quack, I warrant you." The proprietor was silent; but the clergyman in the corner again muttered something which was again lost, owing to the coach coming at the instant, at the rate of ten miles in the hour, upon the vile pavement of Brentford.

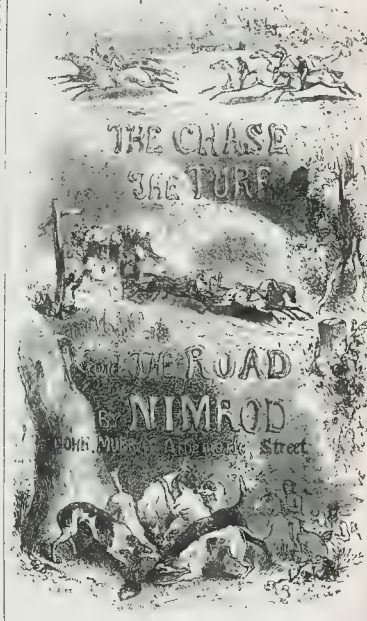
In five minutes under the hour the Comet arrives at Hounslow, to the great delight of our friend, who by this time waxed hungry, not having broken his fast before starting. "Just fifty-five minutes and thirty-seven seconds," says he, "from the time we left London! —wonderful travelling, gentlemen, to be sure! but much too fast to be safe. However, thank Heaven, we are arrived at a good-looking house; and now, waiter! I hope you have got breakf——!" Before the fast syllable, however, of the word could be pronounced, the worthy old gentleman's head struck the back of the coach by a jerk, which he could not account for (the fact was, three of the four fresh horses were bolters), and the waiter, the inn, and indeed Hounslow itself (*"terraque urbesque recedunt"*), disappeared in the twinkling of an eye. Never did such a succession of doors, windows, and window-shutters pass so quickly in his review before—and he hoped they might never do so again. Recovering, however, a little from his surprise, "My dear sir," said he, "you told me we were to change horses at Hounslow? Surely, they are not so inhuman as to drive these poor animals another stage at this unmerciful rate?" "Change horses, sir," says the proprietor; "why we changed them whilst you were putting on your spectacles, and looking at your watch. Only one minute allowed for it at Hounslow, and it is often done in fifty seconds by those nimble-fingered horse-keepers." "You astonish me!—but really I do not like to go so fast." "Oh, sir, we always spring them over these six miles. It is what we call *the hospital ground*." This alarming phrase is presently interpreted—it intimates that horses whose "backs are getting down instead of up in their work"—some "that won't hold an ounce down hill, or draw an ounce up"—others "that kick over the pole one day, and over the bar the next"—in short, all the reprobates, styled in the road slang *ho-kickers*, are sent to work these six miles, because *here* they have nothing to do but to gallop—not a pebble as big as a nutmeg on the road; and so even, that it would not disturb the equilibrium of a spirit-level.

The coach, however, goes faster and faster over the *hospital ground*, as the *ho-kickers* feel their legs, and the collars get warm to their shoulders; and, having ten outsides, the luggage of the same ten, and a few extra packages besides on the roof, she rolls rather more than is pleasant, although the centre of gravity is pretty well kept down by four not steuer insides, two well-laden boots, and three huge trunks in the slide. The gentleman of the last century, however, becomes alarmed—is sure the horses are running away with the coach—declares he perceives by the shadow that there is nobody on the box, and can see the reins dangling about the horses' heels. He attempts to look out of the window, but his fellow-traveller dissuades him from doing so:—"You may get a shot in your eye from the wheel. Keep your head in the coach; it's all right, depend on't. We always spring 'em over this stage." Persuasion is useless; for the horses increase their speed, and the worthy old gentleman looks out. But what does he see? Death and destruction before his eyes? No: to his surprise, he finds the coachman firm at his post, and in the act of taking a pinch of snuff from the gentleman who sits beside him on the *bench*, his horses going at the rate of a mile in three minutes at the time. "But, suppose anything should break, or a linchpin should give way and let a wheel loose?" is the next appeal to the communicative but not very consoling proprietor. "Nothing *can* break, sir," is the reply; "all of the very best stuff: axletrees of the best K.G. iron, faggotted edgeways, well bedded in the timbers; and as for linchpins, we have not one about the coach. We use the best patent boxes that are manufactured. In short, sir, you are as safe in it as if you were in your bed." "Bless me," exclaims the old man, "what improvements! And the roads!" "They are perfection, sir," says the proprietor: "no horse walks a yard in this coach between London and Exeter—all trotting-ground now." "A little *galloping* ground, I fear," whispers the senior to himself! "But who has effected all this improvement in your paving?" "An American of the name of M'Adam," was the reply—"but coachmen call him the Colossus of Roads. Great things have likewise been done in cutting through hills and altering the course of roads: and it is no uncommon thing now a-days to see four horses trotting away merrily down hill on that very ground where they formerly were seen walking up hill."

To rush into another department of the volume, the following few lines about the turf may serve to introduce a very graceful episode of grouping:—

That there are objections to racing we do not deny, as, indeed, there are to most of the *sports* which have been invented for the amusement of mankind, and few of which can gratify *pure* benevolence; but, when honourably conducted, we consider the turf as not more objectionable than most others, and it has one advantage over almost all now in any measure of fashionable repute—*it diffuses its pleasures far and wide*. The owner of race-horses cannot gratify his passion for the turf without affording delight to thousands upon thousands of the less fortunate of his countrymen. This is no trivial feature in the case, now that shooting is divided between the lordly *battue* and the prowl of the poacher — and that fox-hunting is every day becoming more and more a piece of exclusive luxury, instead of furnishing the lord, the squire, and the yeoman with a common recreation, and promoting mutual goodwill among all the inhabitants of the rural district.

We now bring our notice to a close, ending with the beginning as many critics do - only that here it is the end of the reviews, which is the commencement of the volume. Have our readers ever seen a more beautiful or appropriate title-page than this of the "Turf, the Chase, and the Road."



TITLE-PAGE.

We both congratulate and thank Mr. Murray for the production of this handsome book.

"IT'S THE 'COMET;' AND YOU MUST BE AS QUICK AS LIGHTNING."

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Manchester was held on Monday at Manchester. It was announced that the accounts of the late manager, Mr. Burdekin, exhibited a deficiency of £30,000, which deficiency had been concealed through the ingenuity of the individual, and the assistance given him by certain bill-brokers in the City. Mr. Burdekin is now beyond the reach of legal consequences. The directors laid before the meeting a statement showing the condition of the bank's affairs at the end of the year. From this it is found that the liabilities had been progressively reduced to the extent of £489,966 since October 27, and, since the making up of the accounts, some £120,000 further has been liquidated. On the other hand, the estimated ultimate loss has been increased by the sum of £29,922, a difference ascribed in part to a falling off in the value of some of the outstandings, in part to the discovery of more extensive frauds committed by Burdekin, and in part to the accumulation of interest and other charges. A report of the affairs of the defunct Commercial Bank of England (Manchester) has just been published, from which it appears that the concern has still obligations to meet to the amount of £73,408, of which £15,911 is due to the public, and the balance, £57,497, is due to the shareholders, who, on the stoppage of the bank, made advances, in order to prevent litigation on the part of those creditors who insisted on payment at the time. The assets are stated to be £82,365, consisting of sundry items, after deducting the estimated loss by bad debts, and leaving a balance of £8,957 in favour of the unfortunate proprietors.

VALENTINES—By CROWQUILL.

MR. EGO.

Do you suppose, good Mr. E.,
That Love is cheated easily?
Knowing that all your constancy
Is for dear Number One.
Discharge yourself, and look around—
Something more worthy may be found
To lavish love on, I'll be bound.
Try two instead of one.

MISS ANN TIPPATHY.

You never could, at starting, ol.!
Have thought about Miss Marthveau—
'Tis only now you're smatting, on!
With wounds, without the cure.
In vain you try to desecrate
Love's temple by your bitter hate.
Others take warning by your fate,
And try to make quite sure.

MR. JIM PANZY.

Monkeys are satires on the men ·
The thing is quite amusing then;
But all its piquancy goes when
Men satirize the beast.
And really puzzling us to know
In which genus they should go—
If Zoological or no—
So much has hair increased.

TOM SLAUGHTER.

Love's a slaughterer well we know,
Yet I don't see why a beau
Like you should have no pity. No,
You've hearts to throw away.
And heads too, faith; for here we see
A pair as like as they can be.
Oh, pray, reserve one, love, for me—
The one with the best tray.

MISS LOVEGOLD.

Love and Time, Ma'am, both have wings:
Love stays to whisper pretty things;
Time never does—but flies, and brings
Grey hairs and faded flowers.
Young Love—who is a jealous elf—
Whilst you are looking out for pelf,
Finds Time a suitor with himself,
And flies to other bowers.

CUPID'S HEART-WARMER.

Cold hearts are seldom found, 'tis true;
But here's a plan you may pursue—
That's if in case you ever do
A maiden's smiles desire.
But mind, when you're a married man,
I hope you'll not regret the plan,
And find that from out of the pan
You've got into the fire.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Feb. 7, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Every day sees us more gay in this city. Balls, fêtes, concerts, and parties follow each other in uninterrupted succession; and at no time have I observed more activity prevailing amongst those whose employment it is to provide for the demands and exigencies of our ever-changing fashions. As our ball toilettes are here considered the most important of all our fashionable requirements, I shall commence by describing several specimens that have lately come under my notice. Let me then speak, in the first place, of a dress worn by Lady L. at the ball given at one of our foreign embassies. The robe was of rose crêpe, with three immense flounces, forming, in fact, three separate skirts, each of which was surrounded and surmounted with an edging of silver, and upon this edging were bouquets of green velvet flowers, with their foliage in diamonds. The coiffure was of green flowers and diamonds admirably arranged. Another lady at the same party wore a robe of rose-coloured crêpe, trimmed with three volants (falls of lace) of Brussels point; her berthe was of lace, and she wore a crown of roses. Perhaps there was no prettier dress worn at this ball—at least there were few more becoming. A third dress that attracted much attention, as it appeared on the person of one of our most distinguished fashionables, whose general good taste affixes the seal of excellence to everything she wears, was a double robe of white crêpe, both of them relieved on both sides of the skirt by a garland of mulberries. The corsage drapes, and furnished with little sleeves, which were also draped, and relieved about their centre by a little garland of mulberries. Upon the head was worn a cordelier of pearls, forming three turns, retained in its place, on one side, by a branch of mulberries, and having long tassels falling down on the neck. We have also observed the prevalence of many robes of gauze, striped in two shades, such as green and rose colour, blue and yellow, and rose colour and blue. Many of these had the skirts trimmed with ruches of tulle, or of frills of ribbon, the plaits lying opposite ways and of two shades, which is something quite new. A bow of ribbons, with flowing ends, is placed upon each side of the skirt. A coiffure, made entirely of ribbons, with their ends notched and fringed, falls from both sides of the knot of the hair, quite behind, to the nape of the neck. These little simple coiffures, independently of their elegant appearance, have the further advantage of extreme convenience, as they require only to be put upon the head, and give no trouble in adjusting. A-propos of half-dress costume, I have just been shown a robe in green velvet, with the corsage made high, and open upon the breast, in such a manner as to show the reverse side lined in rose satin. The borders and turnback of the sleeves were of the same; and upon the two sides of the open skirt there was placed a double ribbon of green crossed satin, permitting the rose satin to be seen underneath it, and terminated by a bow. The coiffure was formed of a wide bar of blonde, retained behind the hair by a double diamond pin; and the toilet ensemble formed a negligé equally elegant and beautiful. Pelerine camails, entirely of ermine, are more numerous than ever for evening parties, and are even seen in our promenades. The fashion of our pelerines, as in every thing else, has become exaggerated, so that now the little pelerine has enlarged to the size of the Crispin. I should tell you that fans are now a most indispensable article of evening costume, though it is almost impossible to describe every variety that is seen here, or their different degrees of elegance: painting, shell, and inlaying are used for half dress; gold, incrustations of precious stones, and paintings still more exquisitely finished, are seen at full dress parties. I do not know that I have anything more that is particularly worthy of your attention, and shall therefore postpone any further observations till my next. Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

CHESS.

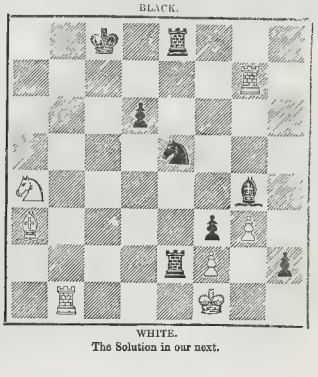
Solution to problem No. 14.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt to Q B 7th ch	K to Q Kt sq
Q to K 8th ch	Q B to his sq
Kt to Q R 6th ch	K to Q Kt 2nd
K B to K Kt 2nd ch	K takes Kt
Q to Q Kt 2nd ch	Kt takes Q
Q R P takes Kt ch	K to Q R 4th
Kt to Q B 6th checkmates.	

PROBLEM, No. 15.

White to move, and mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
(Before Chief Justice Tindal and a Common Jury).

SERJEANT CARRON, ESQ.

The plaintiff in this case, Horatio Smith, who was described as an ivory turner, but who it appeared kept billiard-rooms at Windsor, brought this action against Bartley Wilmot Carleton, Esq., an officer in the 60th Royal Rifles, but now in the Coldstream Guards, to recover compensation in damages for a violent assault committed on the 8th of June, 1841 (one of the Ascot race days), at Windsor. The damages were laid at £500. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, with whom was Mr. F. V. Lee, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjeant Bompas, with Mr. Carron, for the defendant. It appeared that about half-past twelve o'clock on the night in question, the defendant with about thirty others, several being officers of the Life Guards, and other regiments stationed at Windsor, all being much intoxicated, wished to have a bank made for French hazard, which being objected to, they tore the cloths up, and destroyed the billiard and roulette tables, and also the cues and maces. They smashed the lamps, looking-glasses, and windows, and tore the window curtains. The plaintiff endeavouring to quell the disturbance, was struck by the defendant with a knobbed stick, knocked down and struck several times afterwards, and then dragged into the road several yards. The following day defendant said, "What a lark we had last night; are there any more windows to break? we shall come and give you another turn to-night to finish the job for you." The plaintiff had bumps on his head and was otherwise bruised. Mr. Serjeant Bompas addressed the jury at some length in mitigation of damages. The learned judge summed up, and the jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £10.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, FEB. 8
(Before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque.)

IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF LORD HUNTINGTOWER.

The proceedings in this case were resumed on Wednesday, which was fixed for the application of his lordship's certificate, and the court was as densely crowded as at any of the former hearings. Mr. Chambers and Mr. James, on behalf of the bankrupt, were heard at great length, and urged, with great ability, that if the bankrupt had come before the court with ready-made books, and no accounts, and without the balance-sheet, then, indeed, might reasonable accusation attach to the bankrupt's character. The learned commissioner then proceeded to give his judgment. He went through all the facts of the case as they had unfolded from time to time, and remarked upon the imprudence of the bankrupt and the character of those amongst whom he had fallen. He concluded thus:—I think I am bound to grant him his certificate; but while I grant the certificate, it shall not be immediately, though the period will not be long, as the bankrupt has already suffered a lengthened imprisonment. I shall annex conditions to the grant of his lordship's certificate, which are the same as those in Mr. Commissioner Fane, with the same object, but not the same reasons; and I shall declare that his certificate is not to protect his future property until all his creditors who have proved shall be paid twenty shillings in the pound. I have again to repeat, that I shall grant the bankrupt his certificate at the end of three months from the time of his passing his final examination (on the 14th of April next), reserving to the court the exact terms for the future payment of the estate until twenty shillings in the pound be paid, and a sum for the assignees to make the bankrupt such reasonable allowance for his maintenance as the estate will afford. The court then adjourned.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS, FEB. 8
(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams and a Bench of Magistrates.)

Anne Bryan, aged nine years, was convicted of stealing a tub, value 4d., the property of Elizabeth Chapman. She had been known before to the police as the associate of thieves. The circumstance said he would apply to the Philanthropic Society, of which he had lately become a member, to see what could be done for the girl. The calendar contained the names of forty-three prisoners, thirty-seven of whom are charged with felony, and the remainder with assaults, misdemeanours, &c. The cases tried during the day were not of any public interest.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT.
(Before the Recorder.)

FORGING A DEED.—*Frederick Charles Burnham Blackwell*, alias *Frederick Burnham Blackwell*, a respectable-looking man, described in the calendar as a draper, was indicted with forging and uttering a deed of assignment, with intent to defraud Elizabeth Constable, his well-known friend, the deed to be a forgery. There were several other counts varying the form of the charge. Mr. Clarkson stated the case for the prosecution, but the facts were extremely complicated, from the intricate manner in which the transactions were carried on between the parties. Several witnesses were called to prove that the handwriting to the deed which purported to be the signature of Mr. Constable was not that of Mr. Constable, and that the prisoner, as an attesting witness, was genuine, and also that Stanley was in indigent circumstances, and quite unable to lend any sum of money during the last twelve or fourteen years of his life. Dr. Lever deposed that he attended Mr. Constable professionally in his last illness. He died on the 31st of December, 1840, and had been in a dying condition for two or three days previously. He was in such a state that he was quite incapable of holding a pen, much less signing his name. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Chambers submitted that the indictment could not be sustained, inasmuch as the charge made was for uttering a forged deed, and supposing the case as the worst, supposing the deed to be a forged one, he contended that there was no evidence whatever of uttering on the part of the prisoner. Mr. Baldwin took the same side. Mr. Clarkson replied, contending that there was sufficient evidence to satisfy the legal definition. Mr. Bodkin followed on the same side. Mr. Chambers replied. The Recorder thought there was sufficient to go to the jury. The proceedings occupied the court until past three o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Clarkson rose to reply, and his address lasted until nearly four o'clock. The Recorder then summed up, and at five minutes before five, the jury, after deliberating for about five minutes, returned a verdict finding the prisoner "Guilty" of uttering the deed, well knowing it to have been forged. The court then broke up, the trial having occupied upwards of nineteen hours. Judgment was respited.

(Before Commissioner Bullock.)

Samuel Sydney Smith surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with wilful and corrupt perjury, and after a lengthened trial was acquitted.

NEW COURT
(Before the Common Sergeant.)

Philip Hobbitt, aged 26, was indicted for stealing, on the 27th of December, a box containing gold and other articles of the value of £100, the property of Benjamin Worthy Horne and others, his masters. Mr. Doane defended the prisoner, and Mr. Bodkin prosecuted. After the examination of several witnesses, the Common Sergeant summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The learned judge said that in order to set an example to persons who had the custody daily of valuable property, the court was bound to mark his case. The sentence was that he be transported for seven years

(Before the Recorder.)

In the course of the day *Henry Simmers*, who was convicted on the first day of the session of wilful and corrupt perjury, in swearing a false affidavit, was brought up to receive judgment. The sentence was that he be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three months, and at the expiration of that period be transported for the term of seven years.

Charles Shipley, aged 24, clerk, was indicted for embezzling and stealing £402 7s. of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., his masters. Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Adolphus, on the prisoner's behalf, said that he was desirous of retracting his plea of not guilty and pleading guilty. Judgment respited to next session. The court, at its rising, adjourned to Monday, the 27th of February.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday, *William Connell* was brought up for examination upon the charge of having attempted to murder Mrs. Elizabeth Magnus, at the Auction Mart Tavern, on the 12th of December. A great deal of curiosity was excited, as it was well known in the neighbourhood that the prosecutrix would attend to give evidence.—Mr. Wontner was appointed to conduct the prosecution. The prisoner walked up to the bar with tears in his eyes, which were much swollen.—Elizabeth Sarah Magnus, a comely woman, apparently about forty years of age, stated that she was an occupant dent at the bar at the Auction Mart Tap; had been in the situation e even months, and was authorized by Mrs. Baker, the wife of the proprietor, to conduct the establishment. Some time ago the prisoner had been in the situation about five months. He was called "John" in the house. On Monday night, the 12th of December, at about nine o'clock, she asked the prisoner to take the beer off the stove, as was his duty; after which he said, "Go to heaven with you." At about eleven o'clock she went to shut the gate, which it was his business to do, but which he had neglected, and while she was fastening it he made his appearance; she said she had done the rest of his work, and would do that. He said then to her, "Go to ——." She returned to the bar, in which was Selina, the under barmaid, who was called Sarah. At about five minutes to twelve o'clock, when the prisoner was setting on the steps leading to the place at which the gas was turned off, she went down the passage towards the Mart door. The prisoner suddenly put his hand upon her shoulder behind her, and she said, "Be quiet, John, or I will call Mrs. Baker to you." She heard something rattle, or chunk, and the prisoner immediately shot her. She felt herself shot, and fell to the ground, and the prisoner fell down the moment he shot her. As she lay she felt something trickling upon her hand. In two or three minutes she rose and went into the tap, and as she turned round to make her escape, she saw him standing with a knife in his hand. He looked very pale, and said to her, "Now I'll finish you." She begged for mercy, and said to him, "For God's sake save me; Oh, spare me!" and screamed out "Murder!" She then passed him, and ran along the dark passage, and groped her way as well as she could to her room, and he followed her, begging that she would stop, and assuring her that he would not hurt her.—Mr. Wilkinson asked whether she repulsed the prisoner following her into her room?—The prosecutrix replied that she did. Where could not have left to the attempt on her life. The Lord Mayor: Did you know he had a pistol?—The Prosecutrix: Yes, I had seen a pistol in his possession two or three months before. He shot a cat, of which Mrs. Baker wished to get rid, with as one might. The Lord Mayor: Now, prisoner, do you wish to ask Mrs. Magnus any questions? Prisoner: No, my lord.—Mr. James John Adams, the surgeon, who attended Mrs. Magnus, was next examined, and deposed to the nature of the wound, the particulars of which have already appeared in this paper.—Several other witnesses having been examined, the prisoner was further remanded until next day. On Thursday the prisoner was again brought up, but the prosecutrix was unable to appear. One of the other female servants contradicted the evidence of the prosecutrix as to the freedom which she permitted the prisoner to take.—The prisoner was again remanded.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BROTHER OF THE LATE SIR SIDNEY SMITH.—On Monday night, M.P., held at the Welbeck Arms, by the Coach and Horses, Welbeck street, Cavendish-square, on the body of Courtney Smith, Esq., aged sixty-nine, of 7, Park-street, Grosvenor-square. The deceased was brother of the late gallant Sir Sidney Smith.—Stephen Stanners, baker, No. 69, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, stated that the deceased, on Saturday afternoon last, about half-past two o'clock, entered his shop, saying, "May I be allowed for a few minutes?" Witness, who was behind the counter, said, "Certainly," and deceased sat down in a chair immediately upon doing which he placed his right arm on the counter, and resting his head upon his hand, seemed to faint. Witness thereupon asked him if he felt unwell, but he was unable to answer, and merely shook his head. A surgeon being instantly sent for, deceased, on his arrival, was pronounced to be dead. The Right Hon. E. Vernon Smith, M.P. for Northampton, deposed that the deceased, who was a gentleman of independent fortune, was his uncle. Witness had not seen him for six months, but he had ascertained that deceased left home on Saturday, about one o'clock, being in the enjoyment of his usual good health. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Robin Hood and Little John, Windmill-street, St. Luke's, on the body of Mr. Samuel Cox, a chemist and druggist, who resided at No. 4, John's-road, Brick-lane, St. Luke's. He had it appeared for the last three or four years been much addicted to drinking. In February last he had a very severe illness in consequence, and was obliged to quit his business and go to a private lunatic asylum in the country, and from the medical treatment he there experienced he became reformed, and for about six months afterwards his habits were remarkably abstemious, until four months ago, when he again relapsed into his former course. On Saturday morning last Mr. Harris, a surgeon, was called upon to see him. He was labouring under *delerium tremens*. He had been drinking that morning brandy and beer. Witness prescribed for him the necessary remedies. On the same evening he became much worse, and died at seven o'clock in the morning. The fever arose to that degree that he made several attempts to throw himself out of the window, in which he was frustrated by his wife, who had remained in attendance upon him. On Sunday morning finding the paroxysms to be increasing, ordered the deceased to be placed under restraint, and a person from Dr. Miles's lunatic asylum, at Hoxton, was sent for to attend him. Witness continued his attention to deceased until nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he was seized with convulsions, which lasted until half past ten o'clock the same evening, when he expired. It appeared that the deceased was a considerable sufferer in the year 1838, by the fall of the house, and his connections were of the highest order. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural Death, accelerated by excessive drinking."

Despatches from the Earl of Elgin, Governor of Jamaica, and the Governors of the other West India Colonies, were received at the Colonial Office.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—In consequence of the arrivals of English wheat having been on a very limited scale since our last, and their inferior condition, a decided improvement has taken place in the value of that article, both for both red and white, at an advance on previous currencies of from 1s to 2s per quarter, at which enhancement good clearances have been effected. Foreign wheat, free of duty, has gone off more freely, and the prices have risen quite 1s per quarter; in bonded sorts, however, so little has been transacted that their value remains almost nominal. The inquiry for both barley and malt at full rates ruled extremely dull quotations. Good oats are, in some instances, commanded 6d per quarter more money; but, in the weathered descriptions, no advance has taken place. Beans, peas, and flour have quite as much.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 6170; barley, 17,590; malt, 14,610; and oats, 9160 quarters; flour, 14,730 sacks. Irish: barley, 150; and oats, 8550 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1440 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 55s; ditto white, 51s to 59s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 22s to 26s; malting do., 28s to 31s; Clevedon, 32s to 34s. Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 30s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Yoorkai and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkslure, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. *In bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 23s to 26s; peas, 25s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 23s to 24s; Baltic 21 per barrel

The Seed Market.—The weather being very changeable, exceedingly little has been doing in any kind of seeds, yet we have no decline to notice in our quotations.

In following are the prices entries:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 44s; hempseed, 35s to 40s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 32l per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 1d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 16s 9d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 27s 1l; peas, 31s 1d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 1d; barley, 28s 11d; Oats, 17s 0d; Rye, 29s 3d; Beans, 27s 9d; Peas, 30s 0d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 10s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 0d; Beans, 11s 0d; Peas, 10s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea. The accounts which have come to hand from China have not had much effect upon the tea market; yet there is less activity apparent in it than last week. Public sales, of nearly 60,000 chests, are declared for next week. The stock of tea in London on the 1st inst. was 26,626,000 lbs. against 29,278,000 ditto at the corresponding period in 1842. The total supply in the kingdom on that date was 35,126,200 lbs. against 35,288,516 ditto last year.

Sugar.—The market, for all kinds of sugar, has been inactive this week, both grocers and refiners having purchased only to suit their present wants, hence former rates have been with difficulty sustained. The stocks are increased.

Coffee.—Several public sales have again been held, but most of the parcels have been withdrawn. The market, by private contract, is very heavy, and prices have still a downward tendency

Cocoa.—This market is heavy with very little doing.

Pepper.—About 3200 bags Sumatra have sold at auction, at from 2½d to 2¾d per lb. for very low quality.

Indigo.—East India is in steady request; but, generally speaking, little is doing.

Metals.—There is more demand for tin, but iron continues exceedingly dull.

Oils.—For all kinds of oils we have little inquiry, and prices may be considered about stationary.

Tallow. The holders of Russian tallow are giving way in their demands, the finest qualities being noted at 45s 3d per cwt. for fine quality.

Provisions.—In Irish butter little has been passing, but prices remain as last quoted. Foreign butter is likewise dull, 108s being the highest quotation for fine Dutch. Lard moves off slowly, while the bacon market remains in the same dull state as for some weeks past. Prime arrable Waterford landed is selling at 36s to 37s

Cattle.—Adairs, 19s 6d; Old Tanfield, 14s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s; South Pontop, 14s; West Wylam, 16s; Gosforth, 18s; Hedley, 17s 9d., Hetton's, 20s; Lambton's, 20s; Stewart's, 18s 9d; Cassop, 19s 9d; South Durham, 18s; Hartley, 15s 9d per ton. Ships arrived, 21.

Hops.—We have had a moderate quantity of hops offering in the borough this week. Prime colonry samples are held on full terms, but other kinds command little attention

Potatoes.—On account of the prevailing cold weather, and to a slight falling off in the arrivals from Scotland and different parts of England, the demand is steady, at from 35s to 62s per ton, the latter figure being for York reds.

Wool. About 900 packages of wool have been imported into London this week. Public sales, of nearly 7000 packages of Australian and other sorts, are announced to take place at Garraway's next week. The sale, by private contract, is heavy

Smithfield.—We have had but moderate time-of-year supplies of fat stock offering in this market, and there has been an improvement in the general inquiry, at an advance in the rates of beef and mutton of 2d per 8lb; those of veal and pork remaining unaltered. Beef from 3s to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s to 4s 4d per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.

Vegetable and Leadenhall.—Although there has been a full average time-of-year arrival of slaughtered meat from northern quarters the demand has ruled steadily, yet the prices have ruled low. Beef from 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s to 4s 2d per 8 lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The arrival of the Bombay mail was announced on Saturday, but the merchants' letters were not delivered until the latter part of this week. From Macao the advices are not later than the 13th of November, and from the entries other points in the Canton Sea with which we are now connected the information received is necessarily of still older date. The news, however, continues to be in every way satisfactory. At Macao a reduction in the tael currency has taken place in the value itself, and has affected in teas of all descriptions and the supply was fully as great as in former years. Shipping was plentiful, and freights, consequently, lower [illegible] was rapidly increasing in population and in commercial importance. It was perfectly understood there that the Emperor not only would perform all the articles of the treaty at present, but that even before the expiration of the stipulated six months all the obnoxious regulations of Foo-Chow-fu, Amoy, Shanghae, and the other sea-ports included in the treaty, to English commerce. This must, therefore, be considered a most encouraging feature in the position of various articles of British industry, and the establishment of the Chinese tariff of import duties was likewise waited for by our merchants before they began to make any important commercial transactions. [illegible] the letters do not [illegible] plentiful, and consequently dull, and to effect sales of cotton wool, manufactures were obliged to [illegible] value of any article. The last advices from Calcutta, previous to the 20th December last, to Europe, had been £1 sterling per ton, and a further rise was confidently expected [illegible] for opium and rather fuller off in India, and at Bombay its price had declined [illegible] to a great extent, but to do so, considerable increasing demand for the produce of the Chinese tariff of import duties was promulgated. On the whole, the intelligence received by this mail is [illegible] pass away, principally accrued both in extent and in value, and thereby inures to the benefit of the [illegible] of the country.

In the Colonial market, in Mincing-lane, [illegible] business has been to a great extent, but to do so, considerable increasing demand for the produce of several princes has occurred in sugars generally this has been the case. The prices of British plantation sugars are considered nearly the same here, whilst the demand is rather more than it has been in the course of their production. Still, however, the opinion is becoming general that the increased growth of this season, the additional means afforded for further improvement in the manufacture, and the reduction of duty on foreign free-labour sugars, are the causes of a more decided tendency to a reduction in all our markets with French growers. This is certainly a reasonable symptom, at all events, of improvement in one branch of manufactures. From the coal-fields at Leeds, Huddersfield, and Bradford, the reports are such that we have no fears as to their ever ceasing to work. Labour continues plentiful enough, but wages were moderate, though not more so than the prices of provisions justified. It is not our intention to enter into the matters of banking much longer, although the employment of additional hands may be taken as a fair inference of the return of prosperity generally to the woollen traders

Of cotton wool large quantities continue to be duly forced for sale on the markets in Liverpool, Bristol, and the other ports of importation, and large quantities are weekly [illegible] to the consumers amongst the manufacturing [illegible] During the week the demand for grain of all descriptions has exceeded the supply, and an improvement of from 1s to 2s per quarter in wheat has taken place.

In the Money Market very little alteration has occurred since our last publication. The tendency of the public funds continues to improve, and the credit of Railways and productive channels for its employment. The Consols are too high for permanent investment with a view to annual income, and, consequently, during this week, in the total absence of speculation, very little variation has occurred in their value. At the conclusion of last week the [illegible] declined to 94¾, and they have fluctuated since then between 95 and that price; thus showing the power of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a small member, to convert the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. into Twos, an operation not perfectly in keeping, however, with the national [illegible] In France the funds and Bank Shares find little temptation at present to make investments, and consequently the transactions in them are now nearly entirely confined to speculation, and the alteration in their prices has been so small during the week that they may be [illegible] almost of nominal value. Railway shares have fallen from £3 to £8 each, the late report of the Directors not being considered satisfactory by the shareholders. The shares in the Birmingham line are quoted this evening at from £212 to £213 for each share. Those of the Great Western, and of Havre and Paris also fully maintain the [illegible] of last week

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock, 174	India Stock [illegible] pm
3 per Cent Red., 95¾	Ditto Bonds 68 pm
3 per Cent Cons., 96¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red., 102¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent. 101¾	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 68 pm
New 5 per Cents.	Ditto 500., 68 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 68 pm
Jan. 1860, 13 13-16	Bank Stock for Account, 174
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Acct., 267
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Opg., 1 1/4

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 52.	London and Blackwall (p),
Edinburgh and Glasgow (p), 47	London and Birmingham (100 p), 213
Great Western Railway (85 p), 91¾	Ditto Thirds (33 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p),	Ditto New shares (? p),
Ditto Fifth (12 p),	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p) 3/4.	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 61.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 31.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Francis Beauford, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—WILLIAM TOMLINSON, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS. J. OVERINGTON, Arundel, Sussex, plumber and glazier. J. RANDS, Walsall, Staffordshire, tailor and draper. T. BRIDE, Lewes, Sussex, brewer. J. VAN, Milton next Sittingbourne, Kent, victualler. T. REYNOLDS, Regent St. Henry G. Bohn, Regent-street, merchant. J. WALKER, Hayfield, Derbyshire, grocer. J. GORDON, Leicester, merchant. W. DENNY and W. NICOL, Leicester, cattle salesmen. J. WOOD, Bond View, Notting-hill, gentleman. H. ELLIOT, Sheffield, merchant. J. ELLIOT, Sheffield, merchant. J. WALKER, Kirkstall, Yorkshire, flaxdresser. W. JONES, Park, Glamorganshire, shipbuilder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. RITCHIE, Edinburgh, printer. A. M'GHIGH, Glasgow, cabinet-maker. J. FORSYTH, Edinburgh, builder. M'GELLOCH and POUTE, [illegible] Perth, ale-brewers.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

WAR OFFICE.—3rd Dragoons, Lieut. F. Watt to be Captain, vice Speer, Cornet E. Bagwell to be Lieutenant, vice Watt; R. Croker to be Cornet, vice Bagwell. 1st Foot, Lieut. W. Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice Gowans. Ensign W. Le Poidevin Hawker to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong. H. Bird to be Ensign, vice Hatton. Lieut. J. B. Symmons to be Captain, vice A. Blake. 22nd—W. H. Budd to be Ensign, vice Percival. 30th—Lieut. Maj. J. Farrington to be Major, vice Bennett. Lieut. Col. M. J. Slade to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sir H. E. Nugent, 34th. Ensign C. A. M. Brebner to be Lieutenant, vice Morey. C. W. Rowlandson to be Ensign, vice Brebner. Quarter-master J. O'Brien to be Quartermaster, vice Blake. 37th—A. Fortescue, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Moore. 39th—Quarter-master J. Duke to be Quartermaster, vice O'Brien. 42nd—Brevet Lieut. Col. J. T. Reid to be Major, vice F. Hill, Capt. W. G. Gold to be Major, vice Hall. Lieut. W. H. Mansfield to be Captain, vice Gold. Ensign R. T. Forbes to be Lieutenant, vice Mansfield. G. N. Maclean to be Ensign, vice Parker. 79th—Ensign W. C. Hodgson to be Lieutenant, vice Buchanan, F. H. C. Antisell to be Ensign, vice Hodgson. 81st—Staff Surg. of the Second Class S. H. Hathaway to be Surgeon, vice Meyrick.

Cavalry Rifle Regiment—Capt. C. Dunford to be Major, vice Lieutenant, vice Hamilton Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Capt. C. Ward, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capt., vice Symmons.

Royal Regiment—J. Hayes to be Ensign, vice Stephens.

Unattached.—To be Captains, Lieut. E. K. Nicolls, Lieut. P. H. Despard

Memorandum.—Assist. Surg. J. W. Moore, to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Hadaway.

Brevet.—Col. Sir P. Cosmegis (Governor of the Bahamas) to have the local rank of Major-General in the Bahamas. Capt. A. Wilson Nash, to be Major in the Army.

Commissariat.—Assist. Com. General. F. R. Foote to be Commissary-General.

Commissariat Clerks. G. Atkinson, H. Green, W. Le Messurier, H. I. Bayley, F. H. Ibbetson, E. J. Du Boulay, and J. D'Urban, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. W. H. PARKES, baker, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.—T. PEARSON, builder, Liverpool-road, Islington.—J. and T. WHITELAW, saddlers, Litchfield-street, Soho.—THIRE, bill-broker, Bedford-row, Bedford-square.—J. COOPER, mercer, Sutton, near Macclesfield.—R. SHEPHERD, shoemaker, Liverpool.—J. BLACKLOUGH, timber-merchant, Bradford.—J. STVEY, provision-dealer, Boston, Lincolnshire.—W. C. THORNTON, medicine-vendor, Cheltenham, Yorkshire.—A. BRAIN, grocer, Bedworth, Monmouthshire.—N. DICKENSON, dyer, Ancoats, Manchester.—T. JOYCE, woollen-draper, Dudley-street.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made at the Week ending Feb. 7, 1843, is 34s. 8½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs Price and payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain

BIRTHS

At ..., Great George-street, the lady of the Hon. H. Maurice Sutton, M.P. of a son.—At the Rectory, Livermere, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Argell Colvile, of a son and daughter.—In Wimpole-street, the lady of Gordon Wellesley Gell, Esq., of a daughter. At Iverdon House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Lithan-Crosthwaite, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At St. James's church, Henry Boynton, Esq., eldest son of Sir Henry Boynton, of Burton ... of York, Bart., to Harriett, second daughter of ... Thomas Lightfoot, Esq., of the Birmingham-street.—At St. James's church, Piccadilly, Captain Bertram Charles Mitford, 11th Regiment, to Mary Jane eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hender Jones, K.H., Royal Engineers.—At Hurst, Berkshire the Rev. Edward Golding, second son of Edward Golding, Esq., of Morden Hetath, and of Sonning, Berks, to Georgiana Grace, second daughter of Gen ... Henry Elliott, of Rashfield Park, and Hurst Lodge, at the same church.

DEATHS

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, of yellow fever, on the ... h of December, Dr. James Lindsay, B.A., editor of the *Jamaica Standard*, and previously of the *Morning and Post Journal*. Mr. Lindsay was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, both for his professional talents and his warm-hearted feelings as a man.—At Oxford-terrace the Dowager Viscountess Kirkwall, aged 63. At his house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Francis Cross, Esq., late one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park corner; consisting of objects exclusively Chinese, surpassing in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world, entirely filling the upper ... saloon, 225 feet in length, and embracing upwards of 600 figures as large as life, as ... the statues in their native costumes from the highest mandarin to the child mendicant; also many illustrated specimens, illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs of more than three hundred millions Chinese, is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d.; Children under Two, 1s.

SUBTERRANEOUS EXHIBITION. No. 35, Strand.—... CRUCIFIXION has been added to the EXHIBITION IN THE MAGIC CAVE, also an original painting, by Mr. Cox, of the Eve of the Deluge, which may now be seen, with Sixteen other Views, dotted up with so much ingenuity that the spectator will be at a high loss to say which is real and which is painted, looking from so to ... cavern upon some of the most exquisite scenes on England's coast.—Open from Eleven in the morning until Ten at night. Admission, Sixpence. Lowther Bazaar, 38, Strand.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.—At the ... HALL, Sackville-street, ... Monday Evening, 12th February, at Eight o'clock. Songs for that evening.—The last time I came o'er the Moor Logan braes John o' Badenyon The Exile of the crooked horn—Jessie's bawbee Jenny dang the weaver—bald gudeman Tibbie Fowler I'm a' the ... Part II. Afton water—The Lass of Gowrie—Wha'll ... ower a' the ... Part III. Auld Robin Gray—Duncan Gray—Maggie Lauder—Wha'll ... Farmer, Mr. Lane.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—At work a ... new arrangement of COTTON SPINNING MACHINERY, consisting of ... Carding, Roving and Spinning Frame showing the method of preparing Cotton for the Loom. Carr's NEW MICROSCOPE, estimated by Microscopists to magnify to SEVENTY FOUR MILLION TIMES the natural size. New DISSOLVING VIEWS in Afghanistan, including the BOLAN PASS and View of GHUZNEE, the Hall of Waters in CONSTANTINOPLE, and Scenes in the HOLY LAND, from the beautiful sketches by D. Roberts, R.A. published by Mr. Moon. The COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, with bells ... ringing, is exhibited at 4 quarter to Three in the Day, and at Eight in the Evening. Mons.'s Pantine Press (double ... Steam Engine, and other interesting ... are in action, on the Ground Floor. Admission to the Hall of Manufactures DAILY ... and Natural Philosophy, by Dr. Bachhoffner, M.D., and Professor ... Sun, One Shilling, Schools, half-price.—N.B. An Elementary Class on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy is arranged, suited to young persons, the pupils of which have free access to the Institution. Terms, One Guinea per Quarter. Prospectus to be had of the Secretary.—Address, Anderson, &c., by the Chemist of the Institution.

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Sessions for the week opening MONDAY, February 12th, 1849.—The JUDGE and JURY SOCIETY will ... to ... Lecture, to amplify the details of a recent ... Town on the Prosecution of Frampton Grove v. Susan Skeggleton Rider and another.

On TUESDAY, at WESTMINSTER HALL (the GRAND CONCERT), in which Miss Harrington, Miss Esther Goldschmidt and Miss Sarah Wade Seymour will appear.

On THURSDAY, the JUDGE and JURY SOCIETY will ... to disentangle the complicated meshes of a case.—Sir Mulberry Mullington Myrtle Poke, Bart., v. the Honorable Somme. Sturrington Steadle, commonly called Lord Straddle."

On FRIDAY, The GRAND CONCERT.

On SATURDAY, The JUDGE and JURY SOCIETY will wind up the intellectuality of the week by discussing the Great Battle, entitled, "Sir Shabington Bipp, Knight of the Supreme and Singley every night after the theatres

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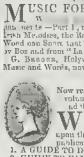

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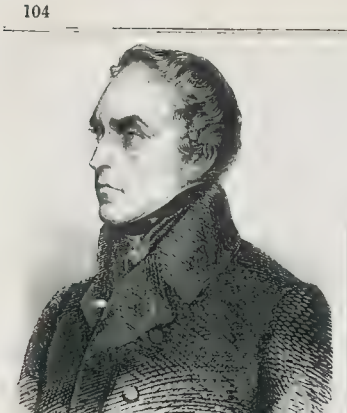


M. GUIZOT.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Two great revolutions in France are within the memories of men. Two scenes arising out of them depict strikingly their precarious results. Take first the old town of Nimes, so rich in Roman remains, and let an event on the 8th of April, 1794, bear its own commentary. An advocate, and a Protestant, whose name and civil rights were not recognised by the laws of the old *régime*, and whose religious persecution was dispelled by the destruction of the Bourbons, was brought to the scaffold, because he was suspected by, or had become obnoxious to, the sanguinary triumvirate of the day. The place of execution at Nimes, on that 8th of April, was rendered more horrifying by the presence of the wife of the victim, who, holding by the hands two children, the eldest a boy six years of age, and the youngest a daughter, raised her eyes to Heaven, and, as the fatal axe fell, convulsively grasped the hand of the boy, and shrieked, "My child this is revolution's work!"

On the 8th of April, 1841, a scene of another kind passed in Paris at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the cabinet of the minister sat a thin pale-faced man, whose serious and meditative expression indicated traces of deep sorrow and thought. Threescore years of severe trials were scarcely to be mistaken in that care-worn, melancholy, and yet highly intellectual face. The minister was interrupted every moment by his secretaries with despatches, or for instructions. One communication came from the King, and ambassadors and ministers were waiting in turn for audience. But when that minister of state arose for the complex duties of the day, whose visits were the first? A lady having the air of a few years' younger griefs, and who addressed him as "brother;" a venerable woman, whose walk was yet firm, although long past the average limit of human life, whose silvery locks and still erect figure attracted involuntarily, as it were, such deep interest, saluted him as her "son;" and three children (two delicate and beautiful girls and a patrician-looking boy), with vivacious affection clung to his neck and called him "father."

Is any key required to these two scenes, or will not the Protestant victim be at once recognised as M. Guizot, the advocate; and the boy, who with his mother witnessed the execution, as the present Minister of Foreign Affairs nominally, but virtually the Prime Minister of France?

François Pierre Guillaume Guizot is before you. The artist faithfully produces that fine philosophical head and dignified severity of expression, the sedateness of which is so displeasing to the more volatile class of his countrymen. In stature M. Guizot is erect, and his figure is very slight, but there is much ease and grace in his deportment; and when he elevates, proudly and even fiercely, his head, and glances defyingly at his foes and opponents, the influence of a governmental man and master mind is always acknowledged. His career is too mixed up with the fate of his country to be summarily dismissed; and the following details thereof, at a moment when his name is European, will be found to afford an accurate notion of the statesman and the man:—M. Guizot was born on the 4th of October, 1787, and after the dreadful catastrophe of 1794 his mother removed from Nimes to Geneva. It was at the Genevese Gymnasium that M. Guizot commenced his studies, and acquired a first-rate college reputation. Not only did the young student render himself master of the ancient classics, but Schiller and Goethe, Gibbon and Shakspere, Dante and Alfieri, were his especial favourites. The final direction, however, of M. Guizot's studies, was history and philosophy, and his avidity during the latter portion of his collegiate career was prodigious. In 1805 M. Guizot left Geneva for Paris, and for one year was laboriously studying for his degree in the midst of a melancholy gloom, feeling that he had that within him which passeth show, but wanting the occasion to develope his powers. At length he was engaged as tutor in the family of M. Stapfer, who had been Swiss Minister in Paris, and M. Stapfer's kindness procured him an introduction to literary parties of M. Suard. A romantic incident at M. Suard's house led to M. Guizot's marriage. The last member of a family ruined by the Revolution, a Mdlle. Pauline de Meulan, was supporting herself by editing a periodical called the *Publiciste*. Through over-exertion she had a serious fit of illness. She bewailed to her friends her hard lot, with the prospect of being unable to continue the publication. One day Mdlle. Meulan, however, received an anonymous letter, begging that she might not make herself uneasy, as she would receive, so long as she was ill, articles for the *Publiciste*. Inclosed was a communication, in which not only her opinions were expressed, but her style imitated with extraordinary skill. Mdlle. de Meulan signed the article (as required by law), and up to the moment of her recovery continued to be supplied with similar writings. Mdlle. de Meulan related her adventure to her friends, and exhausted herself in conjectures as to the person who was her generous and secret contributor. She wrote in her journal most earnestly for the author to present himself and receive her thanks, but no one came. One day she was at M. Suard's, and was talking with a pale young man about her adventure, when some expression caught her ear, and she exclaimed, "Mais mon Dieu! c'est vous!" "Je ne dis pas le contraire," was the quiet reply. The anonymous writer was M. Guizot; and some four or five years afterwards Mdlle. de Meulan was united to the pale young man, and became Madame Guizot. It was the happiest, but, alas, but was cruelly snapped asunder by consumption, in 1827—the death-bed scene of this wife being rendered more touching by Madame Guizot's conversion to the Protestant faith, in order, as she expressed it, "that she might not be separated from her husband in eternity." Madame Guizot expired shortly after her beloved husband had read to her one of Bossuet's magnificent funeral orations. This is not the only blow M. Guizot has experienced in his domestic life. His eldest son, of immense promise, has also died of consumption. He has three surviving children, of delicate health; and never can I forget the agony of the father last year, when two of them were for some days hovering between life and death. There is not on this earth a man of more kindly affections than M. Guizot. He has been called by his enemies a Robespierre of Politics; but in private life, a more amiable, affectionate, generous, and considerate creature cannot exist. Those who are around him have been so for years—those who have formerly served him are in positions secured for them by his grateful recollections; and, where duty is not mixed up, a more sincere and devoted friend, and father, kind son and brother, may rarely be found. The writer who pens this article is also enabled to assure M. Guizot's political foes that he is cognizant of facts (which he only regrets he cannot disclose) establishing that the minister is not the implacable statesman that they represent him to be; but we must return to the history of this great and good man.

For five or six years M. Guizot was devoted exclusively to literary labours. In 1809 his first work, the "Dictionnaire des Synonymes," was published. This was followed by his "Vies des Poètes Français," a translation of Gibbon, with notes, and a translation of Relipio's "L'Espagne en 1808." In 1812 he was nominated Deputy Historical Lecturer at the University, and soon afterwards became the Professor of Modern History, in which he acquired everlasting fame. About this time his connexion was formed with M. Royer Collard, the chief or rather origin of the *Doctrinaires*,* a class of politicians so called because of the constant use made of the word *doctrine* in his speeches. M. Guizot, during the eventful scenes of 1814, visited his mother at Nimes, and his political career dates from the first Restoration, when he became Secretary-General at the Ministry of the Interior, over which the courtly Abbé de Montesquiou presided. The French Liberals accuse M. Guizot and M. Royer Collard of having prepared the severe law against the press, brought into the Chambers by M. de Montesquiou. M. Guizot is also charged with being a colleague of the celebrated M. de Fraysinous on the Committee of Censorship. The return of Napoleon and the flight of the Bourbons caused M. Guizot's resumption of his university labours, but towards the close of the Hundred Days he undertook the famous mission to Ghent, with which he is so much taunted by his opponents. M. Guizot was charged by the moderate Royalists with the task of procuring an extension of the charta, and of insisting on the dismissal of M. de Blacas, who was regarded as too ardent a representative of the old and absolute *régime*. M. Guizot, after the second Restoration, became Secretary-General at the Ministry of Justice, under M. de Barbé-Marbois. He subsequently became a member of the Royalist Constitutional Ministry opposed to M. de Vitrolles—M. Villèle—and distinguished himself by various pamphlets. He became a partisan of the Decazes system (Louis Philippe's in point of fact). One of his *brochures* for the rare application of the punishment of death for political offences produced a great sensation. In 1825 he was interdicted as Professor of History; and the revenge of the Ministry was the origin of his series of historical works, whilst he was in disgrace and in retirement. M. Guizot joined the *Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera* Society against the Villèle encroachments. The Martignac Ministry restored M. Guizot to his chair at the University, and then he was elected for the College of Lisieux, which he has ever represented. He was the strongest opponent of the Polignac Cabinet, but was no party, direct or indirect, to the revolution of 1830. M. Guizot was of opinion that the remedy to the existing evils was to be found in the charta, without having recourse to violent steps. He returned to Paris from Nimes on the 26th of July, and drew up the Protest of the Deputies against the Ordonnances; but intrigue had engaged the mobocracy in the conflict, and M. Guizot, from being a passive spectator became an approbative participator after the Three Days. "Order," the dominant idea of M. Guizot, was uppermost with him in the midst of disorder and amidst the smoking ruins of the barricade combats. His first impulse was to demand, at M. Lafitte's on the 29th, that the revolution should be be replaced by a regular government. On the next day he was nominated by the Municipal Commission Provisional Minister of Public Instruction, and on the 31st he read in the Chamber the proclamation conferring on the Duke of Orleans the Lieutenant-Generalship of France. In less than a week M. Guizot had changed the entire *personnel* of France, such as prefects, sub-prefects, &c., having become Minister of the Interior. When the revolutionary ordonnances of the first July Ministry had manifest M. Guizot retired. He returned to office as Minister of Public Instruction under the Cabinet of Casimir Perier; and on the death of the latter M. Guizot coalesced with his rival, M. Thiers, in the 11th of October Administration. It was in 1833 that M. Guizot brought forward his great law on primary instruction. The 11th of October Ministry had four years' existence and then broke up. In 1838-39 M. Guizot joined the celebrated coalition of Dynastic and Anti-Dynastic Liberals, of Royalists, and of Republicans, against the Molé Ministry, assisting the principle of the parliamentary government against the particular system of royalty and prerogative. This coalition in 1839 upset the Molé Cabinet in the general elections, but, as the King had foreseen, the unnatural union was broken up by the quarrels of the conquerors for place and honour. The breach between Thiers and Guizot was widened at that time, and the latter, who felt his force, had declined to accept any post but that of Minister of the Interior. After the longest interregnum ever known, the 12th of May or Soult-Dufaure Ministry was formed, owing to the Barbes insurrection in the streets of Paris. M. Guizot remained out of affairs until he was appointed successor to Marshal Sebastiani in the London embassy. M. Guizot's position here, in 1840, and his being called to Paris, to form the 29th of October Ministry, with the nominal presidency of Marshal Soult, are modern facts. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, and as Premier virtually, M. Guizot at length has taken that station from which his friends assert he had been too long excluded. His pacific policy soon became manifest. He caused the return of France to the European concert by the signing of the 13th of July Convention, consecrating the rights of the Ottoman Government to the keeping of the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus from all ambitious intruders; and M. Guizot had hoped to have reconciled England and France thoroughly by the treaty of December 1841, extending the provisions of the slave suppression treaties of 1831 and 1833; Russia, Austria, and Prussia having entered the common league to put down the inferral black traffic, by a reciprocal right of search of suspected vessels. Party in France, however, got hold of the question, distorted, misrepresented, and calumniated its intent and bearings; and, the voice of the French Chambers being against its ratification, France has been permitted, by the generosity of the Great Powers, to abandon the Treaty of 1841. M. Guizot has, however, succeeded in maintaining order in France, and has secured for her a more kindly regard from the European statesmen than she had a right to expect, from her fickleness and quiescentation. "M. Guizot," says the eloquent *Homme de Rien*, in his "Galerie des Contemporaires Illustres," "may be considered under four points of view—as the private individual, as the literary man and historian, and as orator and statesman." The authority of Viscount de Cormenin, the Timon of Parliamentary sketches, who is the most bitter and uncompromising opponent of M. Guizot, may be taken as conclusive as to the pure and rigid morals of M. Guizot's life and sentiments. This is not the place to analyse his literary and historical works. In lucidity and profundity he has no rival. As an orator, he is incomparably the most distinguished in France. It is curious that so great a man should be fond of exciting debates, but M. Guizot revels in the most animated discussion. As it warms, so does he become more eager for the combat. The Ministerial benches scarcely follow him. He accompanies the rude or violent attack of his opponent at the tribune by a contemptuous shrug, and he gives a withering glance at the opposition as they cheer. At length, when all the rabid speakers have exhausted themselves, the Minister's turn comes. His sonorous and imposing voice, his well-turned and energetic phrases, his calm and dignified action, even in the midst of a vehement reply, and, above all, a kind of governmental or authoritative tone, which is natural to him, awe the turbulent, and inspire confidence in the Conservative phalanx. Frequently has the majority been turned at the eleventh hour by some masterly address from M. Guizot; and at the moment when the cabinet has appeared lost, he has realised one of its greatest triumphs. To afford the most correct notion of the man is simply to state that he is now in the Boulevard des Capucines, at the Foreign-office, what he was in his modest domicile in the Rue Ville l'Evêque. The honours of a Minister have not changed the habits of the man. To sum up M. Guizot's characteristics as a politician, it may be truly done in the language of the *Homme de Rien*, thus:—"Definitively, what is M. Guizot? He is, above all, a man for power and government, and at the same time the most independent of men; submitting to the yoke of the principles which he has laid down as his rule of conduct, and holding his head high as to the question of persons; a policy of great value estimating all that is worthy of esteem; more convinced than enthusiastic; prouder of the approbation of his conscience than of the homage of the multitude; endowed, in the supreme degree, with that force of will and perseverance which make the statesman; a mortal enemy of everything resembling disorder, and capable, if things came to the worst, of throwing himself without hesitation into despotism which he detests, rather than accept the anarchy which he abhors."

* The actual political signification of the word *Doctrinaire* has been much canvassed and discussed, but briefly it may be said to apply to those politicians who lay down dogmatical rules of principle and precedence for the guidance of public affairs.

We have received from another informed and intelligent source a kind communication respecting M. Guizot, which contains two incidental allusions not to be found in the interesting memoir of our esteemed Paris Correspondent.

"In 1830 M. Guizot was a simple Deputy. He was one of the thirty who met at the house of M. Casimir Perier on the first day of the revolution of July, and he never deserted the still smaller band of patriotic Deputies who had the courage, during the following days, to sit and deliberate in the midst of the struggle, while the cannon were roaring in the streets, and the crowd of insurgents who protected them were sometimes engaged in combat under the windows."

Again, with reference to a more recent period:—

"As Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guizot presented the singular anomaly of a Protestant directing the church establishment of a Catholic country; yet his impartiality and justice were such, that he never gave cause of dissatisfaction to any party; and in his connexion with literature and education he gave to his department of state business a development and an impetus which was unknown before. He was ever ready to encourage and employ rising talent; and not a few who have since earned their bread by writing against him owed their first advancement in the world to M. Guizot's generosity."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WOOLSTHORPE MANOR-HOUSE,

THE BIRTHPLACE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

We have received the following description of this interesting nook from an intelligent correspondent, whose notes we append:—

Colsterworth is a small town, on the high road, 102 miles from London, and eight miles south of Grantham, in Lincolnshire.

Half a mile to the west of Colsterworth, and in that parish, is situated, on a little stream that runs into the River Witham, the Manor-house of Woolsthorpe, the birthplace of Newton, of which my drawing is a correct representation as it was in 1833, and as it no doubt remains at the present time.

The house belonged to Mr. Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, about two miles distant, and was in the occupation of Mr. Wollaston.

The house was built in a substantial manner of the oolitic stone of the country: and since the time of Newton the adjoining rooms in the rear, scen on the left in my drawing, were added.

I have in my possession two small engravings of the house, both taken from different points of view from mine; but though mine agrees with them in the several details, they both convey the idea of a mean cottage rather than of a well-built house, which, though very small, is neat and respectable: in the older of these engravings there are three windows in the roof, which have been removed.

Dr. Stukeley, in a letter written in 1727, says:—"It is built of stone, as is the way of the country hereabouts, and a reasonable good one. They led me up stairs, and showed me Sir Isaac's study, where I suppose he studied when in the country in his younger days, or, perhaps, when he visited his mother, from the University. I observed the shelves were of his own making, being pieces of deal boards."

More than a century after the doctor, I, too, had the pleasure of being led up stairs to the first floor, which is the most interesting part of the house.

Sir Isaac was born in the room on the left hand, commemorated by a small marble tablet fixed in the wall; and there was a frame which contained a copy of the cenotaph in the parish church, but neither of which gave more particulars than I have already stated.

In the room on the right was an oaken enclosure in the corner, about eight feet square, with two small windows in it, since stopped up, which was his study, or, at least, the place where he kept his books. At the corner of the house, by the study, two sun-dials had been cut on the wall, but the gnomon of each was gone; they appeared to have been experiments of Sir Isaac's youthful days.

The apple-tree, from which fell the apple that first caused Newton to reflect upon the universal law of gravity, was blown down a few years ago; but out of its wood, I am informed, a chair has been made, by order of the proprietor.

Such are the particulars I was able to collect, during a hasty visit, relative to the birthplace of a man whose fame will last as long as the earth shall endure.

SAMUEL B. HOWLEY, Keeper of Maps, Ordnance.

83½, Pall-mall, Jan. 30, 1843.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of PALMER & CLARKSON), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, February 11, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 42.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 193, STRAND.

THE ARMY AND NAVY IN CHINA.

THE Parliament on Tuesday evening registered its vote of thanks to the officers and men of the army and navy, who, under their respective distinguished chiefs, achieved the successful termination of the Chinese war. This very proper and most important vote was proposed in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington, and in the Commons by Lord Stanley—received the unanimous sanction of the Legislature—and has since been heartily and emphatically echoed by the press. We take our part with pleasure in what we consider the duty of claiming to participate in the gratitude which the country has felt itself bound honourably to record—and we the more rejoice to know that the fine outburst of public approval, which will reward the generous spirits of our gallant soldiers and sailors, is poured out from the depths of the nation's noble heart—without one touch of the contamination of party—without one base or unholy drawback of malice or of envy—without one spark of reluctance or regret—but rather with a fond, bounding, and honest enthusiasm—the pure and beautiful *abandon* of genuine thankfulness which must speak out its warmth, soul, and feeling—spurning all depreciation, and admitting of no rebuff. This is the true English spirit which makes nationality eloquent, and strikes party dumb!

We should hold ourselves culpable if we did not put forward this pleasing and exhilirating theme of a country's thanks to its generals and defenders as a very prominent feature to regard in the week's brief history. We are proud of it on all hands. It tells truth, rewards honour, stimulates ambition, and rolls the glorious and sparkling river of emulation, flooding into bosoms which it is sure to fertilize and enrich with noble thoughts. Nor do we despise the occasion which has called forth this proper manifestation of public feeling. The Chinese war was not a war of mighty prowess, it was not a war of trophy, vanity, and pride, but it was a great war for mankind. It opened the eyes of millions of human beings who were buried in the dark recesses of idolatry, and unfurled the wings of commerce in regions where they had hitherto been kept both chained and clipped. It brought with it none of the ordinary glories of a shining warfare, but it exhibited some of the finer influences of humanity and Christianity. We did not charge our brave fellows up to the knees in blood, but while conquest crowned their perils, and victory escorted them upon their way with facile step, we watched them enduring and forbearing—recording the great lesson which lends lustre to all triumphs, and enshrining the principles of virtue and brotherhood within the very temple of discord itself. It would seem from the disclosures made to the public from Parliament that the Chinese could hardly be brought to consider us as enemies, so humane were we to our captives, and so gentle in our administration of the natural obligations of mankind. This fact bears a plume for our gallant services which they may well be proud to wear.

In a commercial sense, the Chinese war has been a most important one. It has, as it were, unlocked a gate of treasure, and taught reserve and prejudice to succumb to the mighty spirit of trade. It has drawn new and wonderful resources from the very heart of bigotry and wilfulness, and opened up fresh streams of national intercourse and civilisation. It has given a natural and healthy impetus to depressed commerce at home—it has spread a wonder at our prosperity abroad; but most and last of all, it has shed the holy and glorious gleam of Christianity upon an almost pagan world. A new worship may yet spring up and flourish over the old idolatry, and England may have the solemn honour of teaching Chinese superstition to break its fetters, and bow down in humility to the religion of CHRIST.

In all senses, therefore, but that of abstract military glory, the results of the Chinese war afford a subject of congratulation, and the vote of thanks to those who achieved them is worthy of Parliament and the country. We were proud to find the subject mooted in the House of Peers by the Duke of Wellington. He is "the very fittest man of all the realm" to give countenance and ability to so important an expression of public gratitude. His testimony in their favour is treasure to the two services that have worked out our renown; and, although we do not go the length of Lord Brougham in declaring that the good word of the Waterloo warrior should be prized higher than the praise of a British Parliament, yet we cheerfully concede that the deliberate approval of Wellington does indeed invest that praise with an authority and value of which those who are happy enough to receive it may most justly be proud. In proposing the vote of thanks his grace dwelt with the precision of an interested soldier upon the whole project and fulfilment of the campaign, and proved the carefulness of his possession of facts, and the instinct capacity of his nature to measure and appreciate the most minute exigencies of war. Of course the voice of the old general carried all before it, and the vote was passed with a cordiality worthy of the tribute it was intended to pay.

In the House of Commons the same subject was eloquently treated by Lord Stanley, and met in an honest and generous spirit by Lord Palmerston. There was much good taste and judgment in the latter nobleman's testimony to the most gratifying and beautiful point for contemplation in all the successes of our troops—their moderation—their forbearance—their humanity. "The generals were moderate in the midst of success, and, while in the command of troops flushed with victory, they restrained them from those acts of violence which too often disgrace the annals of warfare. That is a point which ought to be borne in mind by the house when considering the vote of thanks now before them, for there is another and important consideration connected with that view of the case—namely, that it was the humanity and forbearance on the part of our troops towards the people of China which essentially contributed to the success of our military operations. (Hear, hear.) That conduct excited in the minds of the people of that country a friendly feeling towards us, and we know that the Chinese troops expressed the utmost astonishment at the forbearance of our troops. They had been accustomed to give no quarter to their captives, but to practise the utmost barbarity upon all whom they vanquished and they were surprised that England should take so much pains, expose themselves to danger and death, and expend so much treasure, all for the purpose of inflicting wounds upon the Chinese, which afterwards they took so much trouble to cure. (Hear, hear.) That is an illustration both of the character of the Chinese themselves, and of the contrast afforded by the conduct of our troops. I remember Mr. Canning ridiculing the idea of sending out sixteen thousand bayoneted philosophers; but we have now seen a smaller body of men, philosophers of the same kind, who, instead of exhibiting that ferocity usually displayed by men with arms in their hands, have, by the force of their example, taught their enemy a lesson of humanity towards the conquered. (Cheers.)"

We must not close this article without joining in the general commendation which has everywhere been bestowed upon Sir Henry Pottinger. The circumstance of his fulfilling a diplomatic rather than a military position excluded him technically from the parliamentary votes of thanks; but all parties alike paid their tribute to his wisdom, bravery, and discretion, and his *status* in public opinion is now placed upon one of the fairest pinnacles of fame.

VIEW OF OPORTO

INSURRECTION AT OPORTO.

The long-pending conflict beyond the Ministers and the nation has at length assumed an aspect of a more serious nature than was anticipated. The Government, having calculated beyond its strength, has again found itself at fault, and this ill-fated country seems doomed to be the victim of anarchy and insurrection. On the 4th inst. the steamer Porto, from Oporto, arrived with the news that the whole of that city was in a state bordering upon rebellion.

It appears that immediately after the publication of the lists of the assessments of the *Decima Industrial* (Income-tax), a universal feeling of disgust and determination to disobey took possession of all parties, owing to the arbitrary, unfair, and unequal manner in which this new impost had been levied. The lists were torn down, and the inhabitants publicly expressed their intention of resisting claims made upon them which they were unable to bear. The authorities, actuated by fear, threw all the odium upon the Government, and a conference having been held betwixt the civic chambers and the governor of the place, the following proclamation was issued:—

"Inhabitants of Oporto,

"For some days past this heroic and ever loyal city has given a most evident proof of the proneness of man to err, when led away

by the impulse of hasty impressions, in which reflection has been allowed to take no part. The publication of the lists of the assessment of the dccima and annexed taxes, which the law demands should be made in order that every person so assessed become acquainted with the amount for the purpose of petitioning the committee in the event of overcharge, has been erroneously reputed by many of the citizens as the publication of an irrevocable sentence. It is not for me to decide upon the justice of the reclamation of any one. But it is a duty incumbent upon me as a magistrate to make known to all mcn—and, that every other proceeding contrary to petitioning the committee is illegal and disorderly. These means of redress, which the law amply provides for, have not been had recourse to. No one has, therefore, ground to complain of injustice done to him, and therefore all public clamour can only be considered as pressure, and as emanating from the insidious movements of the enemies of the constitutional charter. Citizens and countrymen, let peace once more be your guide; the lists have been recalled, and will be submitted to the reconsideration of the respective committees, and every irregularity and error will be amended where found. The Government, by yesterday's post, has been made acquainted with the dissatisfaction which has been manifested. Let order and respect to the laws conduct you to the paths those laws have established, without which society could not exist.

"ANTONIO LUIS ABRERO, Governor."

This proclamation was taken down and torn to pieces in the Praça of Don Pedro, amidst loud cries of "Long live the Queen and Charter, and down with the taxes!" At five in the evening a troop of cavalry arrived in the square, and formed up in line, but made no charge upon the people. The scene which followed can scarcely be described; with the rapidity of lightning the whole mass fell upon the military, dismounted them, and scouted them from the square, thousands of voices vociferating, "Long live our Queen!" "Down with the Ministry!" "No taxation!" "Down with the thieves who are plundering us!" Shortly after a body of municipal infantry came into the square, the commander of which, upon seeing the attitude taken by the populace, very prudently returned to the barracks.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the steamer leaving, from the multitudes which were congregating from all quarters, a repetition of these disgraceful scenes was to be expected. It is, moreover, to be feared that Lisbon, catching the infection, will also be the theatre of some similar commotion, for all acts of the renowned city are generally followed up here by others of a like nature, invincible Oporto leading the way.

Such a state of things is deeply to be lamented, for it can only retard the restoration of the country to anything like prosperity. The distress of the Douro wine district is beyond everything great, and most finally compel the Government to cede to the views of England; and it is admitted by all that their unwise, not to say stupid, refusal regarding the tariff has brought upon them a universal feeling of odium.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris papers of Monday announced that the French Government had just received the subjoined telegraphic communication from Madrid, which announces the adjustment of the differences between the two Governments:—

"Madrid, Feb. 11.

"The official disavowal was inserted in the *Gazette* of the 10th in formal terms. It is only this morning I have received the answer to my note; it appears to me satisfactory."

A telegraphic despatch, dated Perpignan, the 10th of February, had also reached the French Government. It was as follows:—

"The Regent has permitted Barcelona not to pay what remained due on the war contributions. The journals of the 8th contain the letter of General Seoane to the Municipality and Chamber of Commerce, announcing the above. The editor of the *Papagayo* has been restored to liberty."

General Seoane has addressed to the Minister of War the following despatch:

"In my despatch of the 18th inst. I gave your Excellency a slight idea of the state of irritation and intense unrest in which a great portion of the inhabitants of this city had been plunged, in consequence of the seditious articles published in the journals, and the bad advice of individuals who had devoted themselves to the task of keeping the public mind in a state of hostile agitation. The soldiers of the garrison have been insulted, but their forbearance and good discipline have prevented any serious collision. In the night of yesterday things assumed a more serious and alarming aspect. Groups assembled at different points of the city, and insulted and pursued some officers who were passing, and who, after defending themselves as long as they could against superior numbers, were compelled to seek safety in the houses near. A patrol which was passing met also with great insult from the mob, and were followed and pelted with stones for some distance, several stones being at the same time thrown against the balconies of the houses. The arrival of the Governor-General of the city, with a strong reinforcement, succeeded at length in dispersing them. Your Excellency will be able to judge from this of the state of affairs in the capital of the city, and that the means hitherto adopted have been powerless in subduing the spirit of insurrection which prevails amongst the population. I shall, therefore, be under the necessity of adopting the most energetic and stringent measures which are in my power, in order to put an end to a state of things which will otherwise tend to the utter ruin and destruction of this city.

"I beg your Excellency to lay this despatch before the Regent

"(Signed) "SEOANE.

"Barcelona, Jan. 30."

GREECE. BANKRUPTCY OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.—ATHENS, Jan. 21.—Soon after the departure from hence of the French steamer of the 10th instant, it was remarked that there was great activity among the diplomatic body, and that there were frequent visits and conferences. It soon became known that the Greek Government had, at last, officially notified to the representatives of the allies, that the hour was come when it could no longer attempt to pay the interest of the guaranteed loan; and that an announcement, it appears, was accompanied by a demand for further advances. It has also transpired that the Greek Government, in thus notifying its inability to pay the allies, does not attempt to conceal the fact, that it sees no prospect of being able to do so for years to come.

SPAIN.—"We are assured," says the *National*, "that England, satisfied with having proved that she can cause an embarrassment to Spain when she pleases, is now desirous of proving that she can calm the storm when ever it suits her purpose. She has insisted upon Espartero giving the satisfaction demanded by our Governments. It is in consequence quite contradicting in the *Madrid Gazette* the official report of M. Guizzieres against our consul. At the same time the English Cabinet has apprised our government that M. Lesseps's position at Barcelona, or even in any other part of Spain, is such that he can no longer communicate with the authorities on those terms by which alone he could protect the interests of French subjects in that country. As soon, therefore, as the satisfaction given to France shall have re-established a good understanding between the two governments, the Regent will demand that M. Lesseps should receive another appointment; and England pretends that, between two friendly powers, it is never refused to remove an ambassador who has displeased the government to which he has been accredited. By these means all would be arranged. France would have obtained satisfaction for the murderous report of M. Guttieres, and Spain on her side would receive an assurance that M. Lesseps should be recalled."

At Barcelona the journals continue to remain under interdict, and their editors are threatened with death if they resume the pen. It was attempted to put down the *Diario*, but on the representation that the publication of commercial intelligence was indispensable to the interests of the city, the paper was allowed to publish until further orders. It is stated that a conspiracy had been discovered in the garrison of Montjuich, and that several of the officers had been arrested.

All alarm respecting the probability of a rupture between France and Spain had ceased upon the Bourse, and the prices of the *rentes* and foreign funds were all upon the advance.

LEVANT MAIL.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—The old dispute with Austria on the subject of the right of its steamers to run as passage boats between the Ottoman ports, after having produced much angry discussion, has caused the Austrian embassy to break off diplomatic intercourse with the Porte. A courier was in consequence sent off with despatches for Vienna. The suspension of relations continued till the 23rd, when the matter was *pro tempore* arranged.

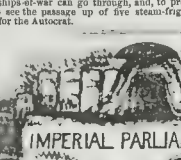
M. Boutenieff has become very active in his endeavours to push the Porte into a decision regarding Servia. It is well known that the pretensions of Russia are that the new order of things has occurred in Servia contrary to the terms of existing treaties, and demands that the Porte should rectify the errors committed. The Servians say that her conduct is fully sanctioned by those treaties, and that nothing exists to require correction. In the meantime the Sultan will probably not give his answer to the autograph letter of the Emperor until all the differences on the subject are cleared up. It is said that Russia is fully determined to carry her point if she can; everybody is aware with what address her measures are generally directed, so that unless the Porte be well supported by her western friends it may yet go hard with her in this case.

By last accounts Syria was tranquil. We ought soon to hear of the nomination of the Maronite and Druse chiefs

Last night a grand ball was given by Sir Stratford and Lady Canning; it went off with great *éclat*, most of the high pachas and personages in power were present, and appeared to enjoy the scene amazingly

JANUARY 29.—Matters appear to be assuming a new complication in SYRIA. The chiefs of Lebanon have been named; but before Emir Haidar accepted the nomination of prince over the co-religionists, the Maronites, it is said that he demanded not only that the Druses should be compelled to make good the amount of property pillaged and destroyed by them, but that the villages where the robbery occurred, although inhabited by a mixed population of Maronites and Druses, should be confided to his sole administration. Emir Reslan, on the other hand, at the same time selected as governor over his co-religionists, the Druses, put forward his pretensions, as it was judged so exaggerated a form, that they were not accorded, and he threw up his commission. Esaad Pacha, who is a tight hand, and was irritated at the Druse's cavalier conduct, had from therefore seized and incarcerated, a fact which, it is feared, will have a very bad effect among the Druses. The Pacha then, under the plea that the districts of Djebail and Behani (for a long time past included in the government of Mount Lebanon) formerly belonged to the Sanjak of Tripoli, has taken possession of them, though the inhabitants are Maronites; and letters from Beyrout state that in consequence of these circumstances there is a rising spirit of discontent in the mountains, which may burst forth into open insurrection at any moment.

Captain Williams, accompanied by Mr. Redhouse, his talented interpreter, set out from that place, on the 27th, for Trebisonde. The story that had been got up, that the Stromboli would take up the mission, was altogether a mistake. It was not recollected that she, as a British man-of-war, could not go into the Russian ports of the Black Sea, from which we voluntarily excluded ourselves by the unaccountable treaty of July 13, 1841. None but Russian ships-of-war can go through, and, to prove that *they* can, we are shortly to see the passage up of five steam-frigates, built or building in England for the Autocrat.



HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. In answer to a question from Lord Clarendon, the Earl of RIPON said it was the intention of the Government to introduce into the other house of Parliament a bill for regulating the erection of public buildings in London.—The Duke of WELLINGTON laid upon the table papers respecting the war in Affghanistan, and postponed the motion for a vote of thanks upon the subject to the army from Thursday until Monday next.—Lord BROUGHAM, on this intimation, postponed, from Monday next till Thursday se'nnight, his motion respecting the London corporation.—Lord CAMPBELL then moved for a select committee to inquire into the state of the law of libel, and in so doing gave a sketch of its origin in early times, but, not having undergone alterations suited to the changes in society, the law of libel of the present day was much more adapted to the times in which it originated. It was a singular feature in the existing law that the most infamous libellers—those who traded in libel and made fortunes by receiving money to refrain from attacking respectable people were precisely the persons who carried on their infamous publications with impunity.—Lord BROUGHAM seconded the motion, and said that some alteration of the law of libel was requisite, for the purpose of putting an end to the impunity of those most scandalous of all libellers referred to by his noble and learned friend, of putting a stop to those infamous persons who abused the liberty of the press, as pirates abused the highway of the seas—who perpetrated cruelties in furtherance of the most sordid traffic upon the terrors of man and womankind, and could only be viewed with abhorrence and disgust for their infamous and detestable practices. The Lord Chancellor would not object to the bill, as would not therefore discuss the subject until he could do so with greater advantage, when the committee should have closed its labours. Lord DENMAN, in supporting the motion, said that the most serious truth ought to be considered libellous, for the greatest pain might be inflicted in domestic life by the publication even of the truth. It would therefore be very difficult to define the nature of libel, and it would require much consideration.—After a few words from Lord Cottenham the motion was agreed to.—Lord Langdale moved the second reading of the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Bill, which was agreed to, after a few observations.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house met at four o'clock. A number of petitions, on various subjects, were presented.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to a question from Mr. Smith O'Brien with regard to the vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, Sir R. PEEL said he held the papers to which the hon gentleman referred in his hand, and meant to lay a few minutes' statement before the house. From the r length, and the probability that the debate on the motion of which the noble lord the member for Sunderland had given notice would occupy some time, he asked the hon. gentleman if he could not postpone the vote of thanks, and he now intended to anticipate such a request by naming Monday instead of Friday for his motion. The right hon. baronet then brought the papers and documents to the table, and laid them upon the table.—Mr. E. GOLDSMID said he wished to ask a question of the right honourable baronet, of which he gave notice on Friday last. The hon. gentleman said that a treaty was entered into with the Ameers of Scinde, in 1838, by the Indian Government; and what he wished to know was, whether that treaty was still in force? He then enumerated some of the stipulations of the treaty, and asked whether any act of hostility had been committed by the Ameers of Scinde which could call for the interference of the Indian Government?—Sir R. PEEL said the relations of this country with the Ameers of Scinde had been disturbed. The Ameers of Scinde had been charged with infraction of the treaty entered into by Lord Auckland in 1839, by levying troops, and by other acts. In consequence of this infraction communications had been made to them with a view to a settlement. Sufficient time had not yet elapsed to enable the Government to receive any official account of the result of those communications; but they had by the last mail received accounts which led them to think that the Ameers of Scinde had expressed their willingness to accept the terms which had been submitted to them, as the basis of a future treaty.—In answer to a question from Mr. G. Wood, on the subject of banking, Sir R. PEEL said he believed that the present state of the law with respect to banking, so far at least as the Bank of England was concerned, was, that the charter of the Bank of England would not expire till the 1st of August, 1844; or rather, that it would then be competent for the Government to give notice of an intention to introduce a change in the charter of the Bank; of course, therefore, it would be impossible to touch the question of the renewal of the charter, but it was his intention that the Government might now give notice of an intention to effect an alteration in the law relating to private banks and joint-stock banks; but, upon consideration, her Majesty's Government did not think it advisable to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject during the present session of Parliament.—In reply to a complaint made by Mr. Hertal concerning the imperfect transmission of letters from the West Indies, Mr. S. HERBERT said he was quite ready to admit that there had been great irregularity in the transmission of the mails through the West India packets. That was now prevented.—The agreement in the system after the expiration of that which now prevailed.—The Admiralty would, in the meantime, take every means of effecting an improvement in the system after the expiration of that which now prevailed.—The house then went into committee on the subject of the forged Exchequer bills, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to announce the views of Government respecting them. It was the wish of those who had been originally entertained a claim compensation had been materially diminished by the report of the commissioners appointed last year to investigate the case. They had divi'ed the sum-holders into three classes: of the first class the bands of Morgan, and a much more in the hands of Marmer. The amount was in itself a circumstance of suspicion: still more suspicious was it that they would not permit it to be made out of those mills. The general result would be, that of the £277,000 found in circulation, the public might properly be called on to make good an amount of £262,000. He had, of course, been unwilling to throw such a burden on the country; but he did not think that was not a case where any strict legal right existed, that it was one in which the circumstances were peculiar the person who committed the forgery having been high in a Government office, and intrusted by Government itself with the paper, the seal, and all the other materials and facilities which had enabled him to effect the deception.—Mr. WILLIAMS complained that the commissioners had taken the evidence in an imperfect and unsatisfactory way; and he thought that want of due caution was imputable to more of the parties than the one class whom the Government now proposed to exclude from the compensation.—Colonel SIBTHORP thought the loss ought to fall upon Lord Monteagle, and recommended an address to the crown for removing him from his situation.—Mr. HUME wished to know whether Government had not obtained some information from Rapallo which would not been communicated, but which pointed at other parties as having shared with Beaumont Smith, or contributed to the loss by their connivance or negligence?—Mr. ROBINUK required whether great part of the loss had not been incurred during a six months' absence of the Controller; and referred to the words of the Act of Parliament regulating his duties, which authorises only such absence as is occasional and temporary.—Mr. HUME desired to know if precautions had been taken to prevent future losses?—Mr. GOULBURN did not know at what points of time the losses had taken place, nor what had been the practice of the Comptroller's department. An Act of Parliament had passed to guard against such losses in future. Sir J. DUKE suggested that official persons, like Beaumont Smith, ought not to be permitted by Government to transact business with other persons than at their offices.—Mr. FERRAND and Lord Montreagle from the imputation of negligent absence. He approved the principle on which Mr. Goulburn had acted, and the line he had drawn between those who were and those who were not to receive compensation.—After a few words from Mr. Turner and Mr. Escott, Sir T. WILDE argued, that there was no one particular period to which the mischief was referable; the forgeries had taken place at all time in the course the exposures of the conspirators required a supply. He approved the compensation; the public could not have protected themselves by any vigilance. The true test was to treat the bills as if they had been stolen, in which case a holder would only have had to show his own title a fair one. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had drawn the proper line; but even the fourth class, who were now excluded, ought to have an opportunity afforded to them of proving their *bona fides*, if it were capable of proof.—A vote was then taken of Exchequer bills to the amount of £262,000, and the house resumed.—The Medical Charities Bill was read a second time.—Lord HOWICK then moved the following resolution:—"That this house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider so much of her Majesty's speech as refers to that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented." He disclaimed any hostility to the Government in bringing forward this motion, but said that when he found no remedial measures were about to be proposed by the Government for the present most serious condition of the country, he felt it to be his duty, in concurrence with those friends who usually co-operated with him, to submit the present motion to the house. Unfortunately this duration of the distress of the people was not to be computed by months, but by years. The agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and shipping interests were all suffering under a most severe depression, and this depression extended itself from them to all other classes of the community. It was widely extended, and he feared there was no prospect of permanent improvement without the interference of the legislature; it clearly did not appear from the relation of things, on looking round us, that the condition of mankind should be one of permanent evil. Such could never have been the design of the Creator, but if the measures were adopted to be suggested that the conclusion was unavoidable that something was wrong in our social arrangements; for, with all the elements of prosperity about us, how came it that all classes were suffering? The noble lord then canvassed the various causes to which the distress had been attributed—the currency, over speculation, the Poor-law, &c., and contended that the real cause of the distress was a low rate of profit and a low rate of wages produced by immense competition, which competition was produced by the want of an adequate field for the employment of capital and labour. To remedy the evil, it was necessary to throw open additional fields for the industry of the country which was now confined by barriers and restrictions which should be done away with or ameliorated, by which means they would at once extend the demand for labour. Amongst the chief of these barriers he ranked the Corn-law, and argued at great length in support of the benefit which would accrue from the repeal of that and other restrictive duties. He would not enter into the discussion of any details, for the proper time for considering the details would be hereafter; his object at that moment being to come to a resolution that they would investigate the operation of these restrictions, in order to ascertain if their removal would not lead to an increased demand for the employment of the people.—Mr. GLADSTONE said he had little objection to the correctness of the picture of the distress drawn by the noble lord, though in some particulars it might have been a little overcharged without any offence to truth. He was most decidedly opposed to the motion of the noble lord, for he thought it would be most inconvenient to embark upon such an inquiry without a previous notice in order to consider by. No good could come from agreeing to such a resolution. It would excite alarm and mischief throughout the country, by unsettling everything, and it was aggravate the distress which he was so anxious to remedy. The practical mode of proceeding on the part of the noble lord would have been to have proposed a remedy himself to the house. The fact was, that the real offender amongst the restrictions complained of was the sliding-scale in the Corn-law; and why not bring forward a motion upon that subject, instead of leaving the house discussing a motion which it was impossible to understand? Indeed the motion did serve one purpose, which scarcely any motion could serve, that of uniting honourable gentlemen on the Opposition side so far as that on a division they might present to the country a decent appearance of unanimity and harmony amongst their own ranks. They were all agreed in the principles of relaxing restrictions as far as possible, but the whole question was as to the extent to which the country could bear the application of the principle. This was the course pursued by his right hon. friend (Mr. R. Peel), but he resolved to carry out the principle so gradually as not to give any violent shock to any particular interest; and in saying this he must also say that he did not think that the experience of last year could be received as any material effect in the depression of agricultural produce. The whole question of these restrictions was one of time and degree, and had been so considered by every Government for the last twenty-five years. No commercial law could be permanent; but that of protection to home agriculture was so, and he was not prepared to abandon it so long as protection was given to any other interest. He did not believe that iomic depression the tariffs could ultimately injure the trade and commerce of this country, but their immediate effect was detrimental; and he would ask if they were to go on without reference to the proceedings of other countries, in the course that we might teach them, when, instead of following our example, they were taking a course precisely the reverse? The right hon. gentleman concluded by resisting the motion in a speech full of disaster to every interest in the country.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the admissions made by the right hon. gentleman had very considerably narrowed the question. It was said by Sir R. Peel that the tariff was to compensate for the income-tax; and yet the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) asserted that he did not believe the tariff had produced any material effect upon the prices of agricultural produce. The right hon. gentleman then adverted to the article of sugar, the increased consumption of which was calculated to prove the decrease of the prevailing distress, and repeated some of his arguments of last session in favour of the reduction of the duties on foreign sugars. What it was as of by the right hon. gentleman that the principles he had down were a question of time, and that they could only be carried out as the country could bear their application, he left to the house, with a slight observation, that the true remedy was, that they could only be carried out by the present Government as the country gentlemen could bear their application. Mr. FERRAND said he knew no party out in country, and no interest in the general weal; and, therefore, heartily condemned both the late Government and the present Government for destroying the interests of the working-classes, by their adherence to the doctrine of free trade. He considered the passage occurring as an amendment the following addition to the motion of Viscount Howick:—"And also to inquire into the effects of machinery upon the moral and physical condition of the manufacturing classes: And also to inquire into the origin of the late outbreaks, which are thus alluded to in her Majesty's speech:—'Her Majesty regrets that, in the course of last year, the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence.'"—Mr. EWART moved the adjournment of the debate, which was immediately agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

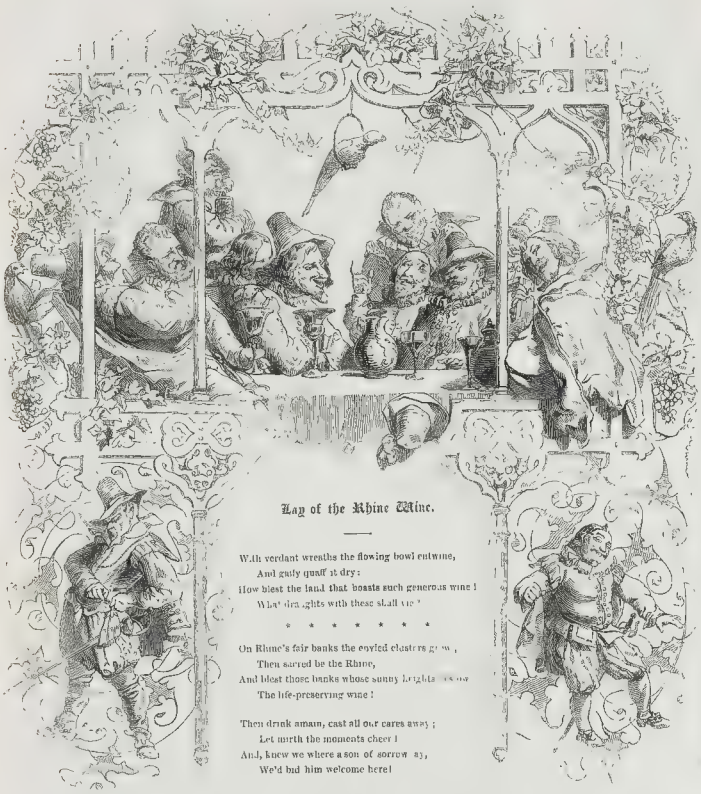
The Duke of WELLINGTON moved a vote of thanks to the officers and army engaged in the recent war in China, and in so doing gave a sketch of the military operations in that country, which he thought were marked by the greatest skill, energy, and bravery, and entitled those engaged in it to the gratitude of their countrymen, as well for the extraordinary efforts they had made, as for the success which attended their resolution and perseverance. The brilliant success it would have been impossible to achieve had it not been for the mutual co-operation of the two services, the naval and military, in support of each other's operations. The noble duke concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That the thanks of this house be given to Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, G.C.B.; and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., for the able, judicious, and gallant manner in which they severally and jointly conducted the combined operations of her Majesty's naval and military forces on the coasts and on the inland waters of China, whereby a series of brilliant and successful enterprises were conducted by an honorable peace on the terms proposed by her Majesty. That the thanks of this house be given to Major-General George Burbett, Major-General Sir Saumarez Lambert, Major-General Sir James Holmes Shoedde, K.C.B., and the other officers of the navy, army, and royal marines, including those in the service of the East India Company, both European and native, for the energy, bravery, and gallantry with which they have executed the various services which they have been called upon to perform. That this house doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and unwearied exertions displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the navy, army, and royal marines, including the troops in the service of the East India Company, both European and native, the cordial good feeling which has subsisted between all the branches of the united services, and the honourable emulation exhibited by all in the discharge of the various duties required by the nature of the operations to be performed, and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour." And that the Lord Chancellor do communicate the said resolutions to the naval and military officers named therein.—Lord AUCKLAND concurred in every word that had fallen from the noble

duke, and thought that no men were possessed of greater skill, intrepidity, and determination than the leaders of the late expedition against China. The noble lord passed a high eulogium on the conduct of the native troops also, who had served with the greatest cheerfulness and bravery.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the motion, and only regretted that, owing to technical considerations, the name of Sir Henry Pottinger was not included in the vote they were about to pass, although his conduct was above all praise throughout the whole of those brilliant operations.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he concurred in everything that had been said respecting Sir Henry Pottinger; but, upon the general principle, the name of the gallant officer could not be included in the vote.—Lord BROUGHAM said that this vote of thanks must be infinitely enhanced by being proposed by the noble duke, to whose opening the agreeable duty of their lordships was little more than mere form; for his approbation must be more gratifying to the army in China than the thanks of either or of both houses of Parliament.—The Earl of Haddington and Earl Minto severally addressed the house, in eulogy of the services of the naval forces in China.—After a few observations from the Earl of Aberdeen, eulogising the conduct of Sir Henry Pottinger, the vote was agreed to and the house adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Hamilton, the newly-elected representative of the University of Dublin, was introduced, and took the oaths and his seat. The SPEAKER informed the house that the clerk of recognisances had reported to him that the sureties for prosecuting the petition against the return of Mr. Walter for Nottingham were unobjectionable. Petitions against the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were presented by Mr. Estcourt, Sir J. Glynne, and Sir R. Inglis.—A question from Mr. Hardy led to an explanation from Lord Palmerston of the origin of our treaties with France, with a view to the establishment of the right of search for the suppression of the slave trade, and of the cause of the complaints of the French relative thereto.—Lord STANLEY moved a vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the military and naval operations against China, similar to that proposed by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords. The noble lord gave a narrative of these operations, which, from the nature of the difficulties to be encountered, required the greatest skill, energy, and perseverance on the part of the officers and men; qualities which they so fully evinced, that the most brilliant triumphs and ultimate peace followed their exertions.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL seconded the motion, and observed that the conduct of our troops was so conspicuous that the Chinese expressed their surprise that the English should take so much pains to reward their enemies, and that they took so much money in order to cut off their heads.—Sir R. PEEL was of opinion that the officers and men engaged in those operations were entitled to the thanks of the country. Sir H. STAUNTON could not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FINE ARTS.



Lay of the Rhine Wine.

With verdant wreaths the flowing bowl entwine,
And gaily quaff it dry:
How blest the land that boasts such generous wine!
What' dra ghts with these shall vie?

* * * * * * *

On Rhine's fair banks the envied clusters grow,
Then sacred be the Rhine,
And blest those banks whose sunny brights glow
The life-preserving wine!

Then drink amain, cast all our cares away;
Let mirth the moments cheer!
And, knew we where a son of sorrow ay,
We'd bid him welcome here!

The **Lieder und Bilder** has long been celebrated in Germany as a volume of national gems of song nationally illustrated. A companion work is now issuing from the press, under the title of "The Book of German Ballads," and the first part, now lying before us, tempted the extract, or rather the copying upon wood, of one of its etchings. No sooner thought than done, and the reader has before him a facsimile of the most characteristic of the illustrations of this German volume. In thus transferring to our columns another work of foreign art we pay no undeserved compliment to our brother illustrators of the Continent, whilst we afford all lovers of the fine arts an opportunity of contrasting the style of our native artists with that of other schools. The plate we have selected is by Schroedler, whom the Fatherland claims and prizes as a Cruikshank. He here illustrates a Wein-lied, and we have the poet of the party singing the song most melodious to German ear, "The Rhein-weilied"—the Lay of the Rhine Wine. And a right jovial set is gathered about him, with not one face in the party into which the artist has not quaintly though truly wrought a verification of the old saying, *in vinô veritas*. Each toper now speaks faithfully his feelings in his face as it shines through the arabesque framework, all clustered round about by the vine. And thick bunches hang rich and heavily here and there amid the leaves garlanding the Rhine wine-bibbers, as though Anacreon himself had searched them out the spot. The upper group tells of wine and song and argument—of quip and crank and merric jest—while the side supporters of the main picture are as perfect as though painted by Teniers himself; the one all life and merriment; the other, heavy, solemn, dull, and somewhat valiant withal, albeit unable to achieve the buckling of his sword-belt.

In place of the old untranslateable German which we found between these figures, we give three verses—the three best we think—from the Rhein-wein Lied, the only song which deserve, the illustration; and, not doubting but Mr. Hering will have reason for rejoicing that he introduced this work of art to the English public, we leave for the present "The Book of German Ballads," with its

"Song of war to soothe the knight,
Lay of love for ladye bright;
Fairy song to soothe the heer,
Goblin grim the maids to scare."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

DALE ABBEY, DERBYSHIRE.

Not an old ruin in all England but has its legend, and the one we sketch has of course a story, of which, as befits a monastic relic, visions, miracles, and pious devotedness, are the main ingredients. Seven miles from Derby still stand some remnants of the Abbey of Dale, or rather of its once magnificent church; the chief object being the arch of the east window, all mantled with ivy as a crumbling oriel should be.

Whole ages have fled and their works decayed,
And nations have scatter'd been;
But the stout old ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green

The brave old plant in its lonely days
Shall fatten upon the past;
For the stateliest building man can raise
Is the ivy's food at last.
Creeping on where Time has been,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

A small chapel also still defies the wrath of time; and beyond, upon a pleasant, woody knoll, is a hermitage or cave, to which is attached the story of the first holy tenant of the Dale, whose virtues and piety led to the foundation of the abbey. Overhung with trees, it is just the spot in which imagination would place an anchorite; and, as a monk of the order—the Premonstratensian,—who inhabited the building now in ruins, has left the history of the tenant of the hermitage, the visitor to Dale Abbey will do well to turn to Pilkington's "View of Derbyshire" for the legend, which is too long for extract here. He will there learn how a pious man of St. Mary's in Derby, called Baker from the calling he pursued, after displaying no ordinary amount of charity and devotion, had a dream, in which he was bidden to give up all worldly gear, to go to *Depe-Dale*, and lead a solitary life; of his starting, not knowing where the spot lay—how strangely, as though by chance, he was guided to the place—where he scooped from the rock on the hill side, far from human habitation, the cell, which bids fair to outlive the more splendid dwellings of which this humble one was the precursor—how the fool fiend tempted him, and of the struggles against the Evil One, which finally succeeded—of a baron who came hunting to the spot, and all angered at the intrusion upon his broad domain, approached the eremite's dwelling to scoff, and yet remained to pray. All these things does the old monkish legend tell, and many more of the varying fortunes of the first holy tenants of the spot thus selected; and when the story has been scanned, the ruin is at once invested with the associations which belong to it, and the visitor feels that the labour has not all been lost which brought him to the old ruin of DEPE DALE.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXI.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQ., M.P.

On any night when the House of Commons is in a committee of supply, and the army or navy estimates, or any other of the many estimates so complete in their totals, and so complex in the items by which those totals are arrived at, are under consideration, the visitor may see a rather stout and thick-set elderly gentleman, with a broad countenance and massive head, sitting about midway down the house, on the second Opposition bench from the floor, with a well-used copy of the said estimates in his hand, deeply and earnestly engaged in a task which, by common consent, seems conceded to him almost exclusively. We need scarcely say that the task is the narrow examination of the nature and amount of every vote, and that the man who performs it with such energy and goodwill is Mr. Joseph Hume, the member for Montrose. There he is, oftener on his legs than in his seat, badgering the Minister to the very verge of official endurance and parliamentary courtesy, not to be silenced by smooth or vague generalities, and with more inquisitiveness than an Income-tax commissioner. His name is one of the few that stand out before the public as known and familiar as a "household word," and associated throughout the empire with the principle of state economy. His reputation has been gained by the thorough-going manner with which he has applied himself to that branch of public business for which, from his peculiar qualities, he is best adapted. He has an intimate knowledge of business and accounts, and great dexterity in applying that knowledge to the affairs before him; while he possesses, also, three great requisites for any man who undertakes an almost individual opposition to the Government, prompted by the not very gracious motives of suspicion and distrust,—stout nerves, good common sense, and a strong constitution. Nothing can deter him, nothing tire him out, nothing can put him down; once resolved, he is the most immoveable of men who ever took a seat in the house or a stand on a principle. Abuse, even if the forms of Parliament tolerated it, would be of no avail; cajolery with him is not to be thought of; and to sarcasm or satire he is perfectly insensible; to the glittering shafts of wit his nature is as impervious as the hide of a rhinoceros is to the light dart of the African hunter. He can be met by nothing less than a thorough explanation, or a majority. As an orator he cannot rank high; for, though practice has made him a fluent speaker, his language is involved, and his sentences almost always incomplete. Though few men speak more frequently or at greater length, he can better manage the figures of arithmetic than figures of speech; and we should think him more likely to vote for an addition to the secret-service money than to give utterance to a metaphor. Of imagination he has not a spark, and as to poetry, anything resembling it is not in him. Should he ever quote it, it will probably be the "Thrift, thrift, Horatio," of Shakspere, who, by the way, has described a kindred spirit in the honest steward of the prodigal Timon of Athens, who says of himself—

"When chambers reeled
With drunken spirth of wine, when every room
Has blazed with light and brayed with minstrelsy,
I have retired me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow."

Our steward, however, is made of rather sterner stuff, and his more practical bent of mind would have led him, in the above situation, not to have wept, but simply to have turned the cock and stopped the extravagant effusion in the most unsympathising manner possible.

PORTRAIT OF MR. HUME.

Mr. Hume must be now verging to sixty years of age, but he is still hale and hardy; time can scarcely alter his ingrained complexion; even his hair is as thick and bushy as that on heads that might belong to his sons, though its hue is a decided grizzle. He seems to have been in Parliament half a life-time; he is a legislative evergreen; he was in the house when many of its present members were in their cradles, and yet when looking at him he does not impress you with any idea of age. He has never held office himself, but he has politically outlived,—we should be afraid to say how many administrations. And, to do Joseph justice, he has been very impartial in denouncing the financial doings of all of them. He has made no distinction between Tyrian and Trojan; they were ministers, and therefore to be watched; they spent money, and therefore were to be called to account for the same whenever they

Attempted to dispense with Cockers' rigours,
And grew quite figurative with their figures.

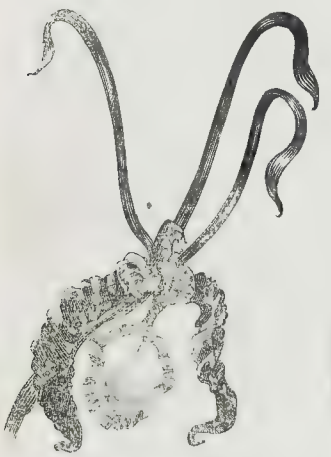
Unless the present ministry proves very long-lived indeed, he bids fair to do the same for several Governments to come, and he has bothered so many different Chancellors of the Exchequer, that we can see no reason why he should not continue to do so. Braham has just taken a new lease of his voice after more than half a century's use of it; Joseph's is not so sweet certainly, but it is rather an additional chance for its durability. As he has sat in many Parliaments, so he has represented many places. He was long fixed in Middlesex, but since he lost his seat for that metropolitan county he has been rather unsettled, wandering from Ireland to England and to Scotland, where he is at present returned for Montrose. During his absence from the house for a part of last session his place and duties were attempted to be filled by Mr. Williams, of Coventry; but he was immediately sent to the place he sits for; he had not Joseph's calibre; and the house, though tolerant to power and originality of any kind, could not permit what was felt to be a decided imitation.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER.—The splendid new steam-ship Hibernia, intended to run in conjunction with the Columbia, Acadia, Britannia, and Caledonia, between Liverpool and Halifax and Boston, arrived in Liverpool on Thursday week from Glasgow, having made her passage from Greenock in little more than sixteen hours.

FLORICULTURE.

THE BUTTERFLY ORCHIS.
(Oncidium Papilio.)

This singular and, comparatively speaking, newly-discovered (at least to any extent) family of plants, the *Orchideæ*, of which we have given several of the varieties, is remarkable for the curious forms of its inflorescence, and the exquisite fragrance of many of its species. The flowers are not the only curiosities; the plants themselves present conformations unlike any other tribe of vegetables: some of the stems are attenuated, almost as fine as many grasses, while others present to the eye gouty and club like pseudo bulbs. Many of the flowers have been likened to the heads of birds and insects. The most remarkable amongst these curious interesting plants is the *Oncidium Papilio*, a native of Trinidad, the sepals of which are elongated so as to look like the antennæ of a large butterfly, while the two petals are spread out right and left like its wings; the labellum or lip and column form its body, and two processes on the top of the column look exactly like eyes, the whole being placed upon the top of a very slender stem two or three feet high away from the plant, looking like the showy insect after which it is named the butterfly of the Papilio genus, just alighted upon the tall stem of the plant. Another species—the *Peristeria elata*, or dove plant—has been compared to a white dove with spotted wings. The *Brunthus grandiflorus* is like an overgrown spider with long feelers. The genus *Maxillaria* takes its name from the likeness of its column to the *maxillæ* of some insects. The genus *Cycnoches* takes its name also from the column having the appearance of the head and neck of the graceful swan. *Cypripedium* is named from its flowers forming a fancied resemblance to a lady's slipper. *Ophrys Apifera*, a species found in the chalky pasture, is so like a bee that it would alarm a nervous lady from gathering its curious flowers lest she should be stung. These instances may suffice to point out these interesting and novel plants as well worthy the study of the lover of nature. *Orchideæ* are placed by Linnæus in his twentieth class, *Gynandria*; order, *Monandria*. Their place in the *Jussieuian* or Natural system is in *Vasculares*. Orchideous plants are found in all the four quarters of the globe, but the most beautiful are in the Asiatic islands and continent lying under or near to the tropics. Many fine species are from central America and the Brazils. The whole number of described species amounts to nearly two thousand, and are distributed as follows:—Europe, rather more than 100 species; America, North and South, about 650; Asia, including New Holland, about 1000; and Africa, including the islands of Madagascar, the Mauritius, &c., the remainder. The generic characters of *Oncidium Papilio* are: sepals and petals spreading, generally six, sometimes only four; column winged; labellum expanded, tubercled at the base, lobed; pollen masses two, lobed behind, fixed by the middle to the two processes of the stigma. Specific character: an epiphytal plant with solitary leaves, oval shaped, of a dark green colour with numerous irregular brown spots; scape articulated, two edged, few-flowered; upper petals longest, linear; lower ones distinct, ovate-lanceolate, wavy at the margins; column two-horned. This species is best grown in a pot, not too large, in turfy peat and chopped sphagnum well drained, that is to say, the pot ought to be half filled with large stones. As it is always growing, and flowers through the year, it requires constant watering, but in very moderate quantities. It will live in a low temperature, but will thrive and flower best in a heat of from 65 to 70 deg. Fahrenheit. It is a very fine species, and may be had at the nurseries for a moderate price.



FOX-HUNTING.

Tally ho! Tally ho! all unconsciously shouts the reader as he glances at our sketch of the thoroughly English sport of fox-hunting. Tally ho! echo we; and the cheerful sound wakes a feeling, strong, fresh, and invigorating, in the hearts of all true lovers of the chase.

See how he steals along! Now, if he lasts forty-five minutes, with huntsman and hounds at him upon such good terms at starting, and then a check should come, the odds are in favour of pug. Note the pace of the fox! It is extraordinary—he does not seem to go fast, or to be alarmed, or in a hurry; for the first field or so you fancy that the leading hounds would pick him up, but the nearest hedge-row settles that point; you lose sight of him there and the chances are that you do not see him again that day, if you have anything less than a first-rate horse. With a good scent for the first half-hour you have little to think of but to keep as near as you can to your hounds, without distressing your horse, for at this season especially foxes travel a long way from home, they do not ring about or wait, and if baffled at one point quickly make for another. The first thirty minutes weed off the majority of a large field, and then begin the joys of the chase; pace is settled down to a steady rate when horse and hound can live together, and the fury of the onset has ceased.

But who shall tell of fox-hunting or Melton, while Nimrod himself is in the field? Hark to him:—

"The pencil of a painter is now wanting; and unless the painter should be a sportsman, even his pencil would be worth little. What a country is before him! what a panorama does it present! Not a field of less than forty—some a hundred acres—and no more signs of the plough than in the wilds of Siberia. See the hounds in a body that might be covered by a damask tablecloth—every stern down, and every head up, for there is no need of stooping, the scent lying breast-high. But the crash! the music! how to describe these? Reader, there is no crash now, and not much music. It is the tinker that makes great noise over a little work; but at the pace these hounds are going there is no time for babbling. Perchance one hound in five may throw his tongue as he goes to inform his comrades, as it were, that the villain is on before them, and most musically do the light notes of Vocal and Venus fall on the ear of those who may be within reach to catch them. But who is so fortunate in this second burst, nearly as terrible as the first? Our fancy supplies us again, and we think we could name them all. If we look to the left, nearly abreast of the pack, we see six men going gallantly, and quite as straight as the hounds themselves are going; and on the right are four more, riding equally well, though the former have rather the best of it, owing to having had the inside of the hounds at the last two turns, which must be placed to the chapter of accidents. A short way in the rear, by no means too much so to enjoy this brilliant run, are the rest of the *élite* of the field, who had come up at the first check; and a few who, thanks to the goodness of their steeds, and their determination to be with the hounds, appear as if dropped from the clouds. Some, however, begin to show symptoms of distress. Two horses are seen loose in the distance—a report is flying about that one of the field is badly hurt, and something is heard of a collar-bone being broken, others say it is a leg; but the pace is *too good* to inquire. A cracking of rails is now heard, and one gentleman's horse is to be seen resting, nearly balanced, across one of them, his rider being on his back in the ditch, which is on the landing side. 'Who is he?' says Lord Brudenel to Jack Stevens. 'Can't tell, my lord; but I thought it was a queerish place when I came o'er it before him.'"

And so the pace goes on, the field growing thinner and thinner; but place for words of wisdom, worth their weight in gold to the "Snob" who first seeks the flavour of Melton. Nimrod again:—

"'I think, Sir, you are a stranger in this part of the world.' 'Certainly,' replied Snob, 'it is my first appearance in Leicestershire.' 'I observed you in the run,' continued the wounded sportsman; 'and very well you went up to the time I fell, but particularly so to the first check. You then rode to a leader, and made an excellent choice, but after that period, I saw you not only attempting a line of your own, but taking liberties with your horse, and anticipated the fate you have met with. If you remain with us long, you will be sure to find out that riding to hounds in Leicestershire is different from what it is in most other countries in England, and requires a little apprenticeship. There is much choice of ground; and if this choice be not judiciously made, and coupled with a cautious observance of pace, a horse is beaten in a very short time. If you doubt my creed, look to the events of this memorable day.' Snob thanks him for his hints, and notes them in his book of memory."

Have we led your imagination, good reader, into the sport? If so, we can but wish you a good place in the fray, and the ability to keep it

VIEW OF PORT NATAL.

PORT NATAL AND THE REBEL BOERS.

The intelligence recently received from the Cape of Good Hope, narrating the rebellious movements of 600 armed Boers in declaring the territory from Allman's Drift, on the east bank of the Orange River, to Port Natal, the property of the Volksraad and the emigrant Boers (as noticed in our paper of the 28th ult.), renders a few descriptive details of these people and the coast they inhabit of peculiar interest. It is true that these disturbances have been suppressed by the vigilance of the authorities in the colony, and additional troops are forthwith to proceed thither to strengthen the British force; but the disposition of the native chiefs to join the refractory Boers, and the tempting prospects held out to emigrants of all classes, may render our pacific retention of the country an uncertain matter. The tract is certainly an important one; and Mr. Isaacs, in his "Travels," published in 1836, predicted that the south-eastern coast of Africa, and the bay of Natal in particular, would hereafter occupy some share of the consideration of mercantile men; and that the time was not far distant when the Government of Great Britain might view the advantages which the Port of Natal offered for commercial enterprise; and that she might, on adverting to her Indian possessions, perceive how valuable an acquisition to her colonial dependencies such a position must be, from its being within the general course of her vessels bound to the eastern portion of her empire. The correctness of these views appears to be in some measure corroborated by the recent news, which seems to point to Port Natal as a most desirable locality for aiding the maintenance of British authority throughout the colony.

The coast of Natal extends along the eastern side of Africa, from the boundary line of the Cape colony, which, since the last war with the Amatrosas, has been formed by the Kei river (32 deg. 30 min. S. lat.), to Dalagoa Bay (26 deg. S. lat.), and constitutes the shores of Kaffirland. Along the sea it is low, but the country inland rises rather rapidly, averaging 300 or 1000 feet above the sea-level, presenting a hilly plain with occasional swamps, but mostly intersected by narrow deep valleys, through which the rivers run to the sea; but they abound with cataracts and sand-banks, so as to render them useless as harbours. The declivities are partly covered with forests and bushes, and partly bare and red with iron ore; the elevated country mostly serves as pasture-ground, and is always covered with grass. Here is generally a cool and refreshing breeze; but in the villages, which are built in the deep valleys, the heat is oppressive. The soil is rich, especially on the river-flats and along the hill sides, where pumpkins, melons, millet, maize, sweet potatoes, and tobacco are cultivated by the natives. The missionaries have introduced grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, nectarines, and some other fruits, as well as several vegetables, which,

in many places, grow luxuriantly. The domestic animals are horned cattle, goats, sheep, and a few horses. Elephants are occasionally found in the large forests near the port.

Of the Caffre natives, the tribes who live in the lowlands, round Dalagoa Bay, are said by Capt. Owen to be industrious, well-behaved, and favourably disposed to trade with strangers. He mentions the arrival here of a caravan from the interior, consisting of one thousand natives, with from three hundred to four hundred elephants' tusks, and a great quantity of cattle. Captain Owen represents the people as honest in their dealings; their prudence not allowing them to give their merchandise for the momentary gratification of rum or tobacco; but they have a great desire for cloth. The Zoolus, with their sanguinary chief, Chaka, have already allowed Englishmen to settle in their dominions, near Port Natal, and granted them a large extent of country, and men to assist them in cultivating it. Mr. Isaacs considers the Zoolus to be the finest race in southern or eastern Africa. They have long known the use of iron and of muskets, which they obtained from American traders at Port Natal. Their chief articles of commerce are ivory, gold-dust, gum arabic and copal, tortoise-shell, hides, pearls, coral, and marble; indigo, cotton, and silk, with sugar, might also be produced. English goods alone are required in barter: cotton and woollen stuffs, beads, and hardware, earthenware, looking-glasses, checked shirts, coloured handkerchiefs, &c. Mr. Isaacs remarks that the contiguity of Port Natal to Mozambique, to Madagascar, and the Comoro and other islands, renders it advantageous as the site of a commercial factory for coast-trading, for which purpose the King of the Zoolus would not, it is presumed, dispute the possession of the coast by Europeans, as he is favourable to them generally, and anxious to preserve a friendly relation with the British authorities at the Cape.

The Boers, or Dutch farmers, who have of late stirred up the Caffres to insurrection, and driven from the land all who would not join them, are of unamiable character. Placed in a country where not only the necessaries, but almost every luxury, of life might by industry be procured, the Dutch Boer cares for the enjoyment of none of them. Though he has cattle in abundance, he makes very little use of milk or butter; he drinks no wine, though on a soil most favourable to vine culture; he uses few or no vegetables or roots. His pipe never quits his mouth, except when he takes his glass of brandy, or eats three meals of mutton, soaked in the fat of the large-tailed sheep. The mistress of the house, in like manner, remains almost immoveable in her chair, with hot coffee on a table always before her. The house is open to the roof, or covered only with rough poles and turf; the earthen floors swarm with insects; the rooms are almost destitute of furniture; two or three chests contain all the moveables; and the chair-bottoms are of thongs cut from a bullock's hide. But the Boer has his enjoyments. He is absolute master of a domain several miles in extent, and he lords it over his slaves. He is almost constantly above the law in the remoter parts of the colony; and, relying on his gun, as the magistrate alike of his house and his district, he resists, often with impunity, the payment of his rent, or any other demand which justice or social claims may tend to make upon him. Such are the lawless people with whom the British may hereafter have to deal in a military point of view, should not the strong arm of British law have already convinced them of their error.

It will be remembered that Captain T. C. Smith of the 27th Regiment sustained a most gallant struggle against the Boers in the recent revolt, and we may now inform our readers that that distinguished officer is not less a pleasing poet than a brave soldier.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 19.—Sexagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 20.—
TUESDAY, 21.—
WEDNESDAY, 22.—St. Margaret.
THURSDAY, 23.—Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.
FRIDAY, 24.—St. Matthias.
SATURDAY, 25.—Wren died, 1723.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Chess Tyro.*"—*Next week we will answer him.*
"*J. P.*," *Ludgate hill.*—*Very often printed.*
Our Chess Subscriber at Chelsea will be answered next week.
"*A Musician,*" *Stilton.*—*We shall give occasionally pieces of the best music.*
"*A. B.*"—*Remnant and Edmonds, Lovell-court, Paternoster-row, will bind the volume handsomely for a few shillings.*
"*An Admirer.*"—*In Everybody's Column next week.*
"*X. L. Y.*"—"*Harding's Short-hand*" *we think the best.*
"*Subscriber,*" *Cambridge.*—1833 *we believe. A variety of chess questions will be answered next week.*
"*W. R.,*" *Birmingham.*—*Part I. is now reprinted, and he can have it by order at any bookseller's.*
"*C. C.*" *Christchurch.*—*Peace to his manes. At present it would not be good taste to revive to his friends their and his misfortune.*
North Crawley to "*Buckinghamshire.*"—*Received.*
"*No. 9, Beaufort-street.*"—*Please to send the drawing.*
"*Z. A.*"—*The error is corrected in this week's paper.*
"*G. H.*" *There is no extra charge of postage to the Colonies for the plate.*
"*M. T. Burton,*" *of Market Drayton, wishes us to thank Mr. Marlborough, news-agent, for his attention in sending the print.*
"*R. P. H.*" *Cardiff, is thanked. We shall be glad to receive the drawings and description.*
"*Architectural Observer.*"—*We have corrected the error about the new Law Courts, in this number.*
"*T. S.*" *Clerkenwell, will see a theatrical illustration this week.*
"*J. K.*" *Too severe*
"*H. D. G.*"—*We shall bear in mind his communications.*
A Subscriber inquires what has become of the Macready testimonial.
"*Lex.*" *We agree with him in most of his observations.*
The Subscription to the Government School of Design is 1*s. per week. Ladies are admitted.*
"*E. B.*" *No room.*
"*L. G.—y.*"—*The words* "*inhabitancy,*" "*unpleasantry,*" *are modern coinages, and cannot strictly be said to belong to the English language, although the English language is never likely to be without them.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*We will look it over.*
"*Z.*"—*We will attend to what he says.*
"*E. O. L.*"—*The paper can be forwarded post-free, even if above a week old, to any part of the country.*
"*A. B. T.*"—*We believe the author of* "*Rejected Addresses.*"
"*J. O.*"—*We shall give the result of elections of members of Parliament. The Bodmin election terminated in favour of Sir S. Spry (Conservative) by a majority of four votes. We gave the result in a late edition last week.*
"*R. C.*" *should apply to the newsman who supplies the paper.*
All the numbers are reprinting, and will be ready in a few days.
"*Investigator.*"—*We do not suppose the gentry he speaks of would accept the new title if offered.*
Mr. H. Mortimer writes to us to state, that his wood-paving system, of which we gave a specimen in a recent number, has been tried with success before the portico of St. Martin's church.

The following inscription on the cenotaph in Colsterworth Church was accidentally omitted in our "Nooks and Corners" last week.—

"Sir Isaac Newton,
who first demonstrated the laws by which
the Almighty made and governs the Universe,
was born at Woolsthorpe, in this parish,
on Christmas Day, 1642,
and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1727.
Three generations of the Newtons,
Lords of the manor of Woolsthorpe, are buried
near this place."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1843.

In the outset of this journal, although strongly and steadily abjuring party, and addressing ourselves to a careful watchfulness of the administration of domestic justice—of whatever touched the home happiness of families and worked its influence upon the comforts and privileges of the people—we still marked out for ourselves a stern and independent line of conduct which left, and retains for us the liberty of an earnest expression of political opinion whenever called for by the circumstances of the time. We have all along given vent to such opinion, no matter how forcible its meaning, or deep and unmistakeable its colours, whenever occasion called; and it was one of the earliest and, we believe, best of our vindications of this principle which applied itself to an attack upon the cruelties of the Poor-law Bill. We then, however, confined our observations to its administration in England; and this we assailed as being, what we most sincerely though sorrowfully believe it to be, in direct opposition to the purer dictates of humanity—unmerciful, unrelenting, and unjust. We contemplated with true grief the cruelties which legislation was found practising upon poverty; converting the intention of good into a means of injury, and neutralizing the spirit of charity by administering it with a mocking voice and heart. The clauses affecting illegitimacy, out-door relief, and the separation of man and wife were the themes of our especial abhorrence; and against these we will still enlist whatever humble eloquence may be at our command. But, while thus opposing the fundamental principles of the new English Poor-law, we believed that a wise enactment for Ireland would be productive of a most beneficial effect. When Bacon advised Elizabeth to strike at the root of national poverty and affliction by administering national relief, his wise and clever sovereign originated a law, which, although recently abrogated on account of the corruptions that had crept around it, has made her name immortal. She established the first natural palliation by a community of the sufferings of its poor. We believed, and believe still, that such a beautiful principle as is here involved deserves its application in all the lands of the earth; and, although politicians of all parties differed over the speculation, we thought that Ireland was indeed the fairest spot for its introduction. A poor-law for Ireland we imagined could not be otherwise than good. The enactment, however, which was then made, and which has been two years since in operation, has disappointed us in that country nearly as much as the cruelties of our new-fangled system have disgusted us in this. The monies exacted from the people to support the poor have rather increased than diminished the amount of destitution. The erection of workhouses has swallowed up the funds which might wholesomely and naturally have been applied to a charitable relief of distress—and even these funds have been expended with wanton extravagance by the commissioners, who have arrogated to themselves the right of contract for their own tradesmen, in the teeth of lower tenders from the local boards. Upon this subject—which exhibits the wickedness of wasting the tribute of national benevolence—we must quote a portion of the speech of a Mr. Lendrum, at the Omagh meeting:—

"The Poor-laws were now nearly two years in existence, and the result of their operations was, that the expense attending *the erection of the houses and the payment of the different officers was so great, that some of the unions were reduced to a state of bankruptcy before the houses were ready for the admission of the paupers.* Mr. Lendrum, in showing that the commissioners paid no attention to the guardians, when the latter endeavoured to make the expense of the fitting up of the houses a light upon the union as possible, referred to the treatment which the guardians of the Strabane union had received at the hands of the commissioners. *Though the guardians of this union proposed to have the furniture provided for one third less than the contractor required, yet their proposal was scouted by the commissioners, and when the guardians attempted to resist the imposition, they were coerced into compliance by a writ of mandamus issued against them by the Court of Queen's Bench.*"

This fact is an infamous record against the working of the law, for it would seem that many people paying the rates of relief have since so partaken of the very destitution they were forced to succour as to be urged to put in claims upon the ground of miserable poverty for even a return of their wretched contributions. And yet money exacted from such distressed sources has gone to meet a wanton expenditure in the erection of central prisons for the poor. This, however, is only one of the many iniquities of the system, which we are not sorry to find the Duke of Wellington declaring the intention of Government to amend; and we felt it incumbent upon us thus briefly to fix the attention of our readers upon the theme, lest we should be charged with neglecting the interests of humanity or fearing to use the weapon of censure with a firm and manly hand. Moreover, we would not willingly incur the thought that we did not sympathise as warmly with the Irish as with the English poor, or that we would not, so far as we were able, support the equal distribution of some measure of combined justice and generosity to all.

Our foreign news this week is of a varied and interesting nature. The most important item our readers will have been prepared for by the valuable communications of our Paris correspondent. We allude to the satisfactory adjustment of the misunderstanding between the Spanish and French Governments touching the conduct of their respective agents. This quarrel of subalterns, which at one time assumed a very serious attitude, has been arranged through the tact and judgment exercised by our ambassador in Paris, Lord Cowley, who took upon himself the onerous responsibility of mediator at a critical moment; and by his well-judged instructions to Mr. Aston, our envoy in Madrid, the Spanish Cabinet has been prevailed upon to withdraw, in the *Madrid Official Gazette* of the 10th inst., certain charges brought by Senor Guttierez, the political agent at Barcelona, against M. de Lesseps, the French consul. This result reflects the highest credit on Lord Cowley's diplomatic skill. It is pleasing to find the pacific intervention of the brother of the Duke of Wellington as effective as the stern warfare of the warrior in the Peninsula, and that a stroke of the pen now effects what the sword was formerly required to accomplish. It is the noblest homage of European civilization.

Another evidence of British influence is afforded in our Levant intelligence. A serious dispute was in progress between the Austrian Government and that of the Porte, respecting the rights of navigation of merchant steamers in the Ottoman waters. When the quarrel had taken almost its *ultima ratio*, the contending parties simultaneously proposed the arbitration of our ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning, to arrange the affair; and it is Great Britain who thus wards off a collision in the East, which, if once commenced, however slight the pretext, would extend to all the European Governments. Conjointly with Russia, we are also settling the dispute between Persia and the Porte. The King of Prussia has undertaken the arrangement of our difference with France as to the Portendic claims; so that proof pours in from all sides of the growing indisposition of the great powers to resort to any other means of adjusting national disputes but those of the most pacific tendency.

We are gratified to be enabled to notice these pleasing demonstrations of the universal desire for peace; and although we fear the doctrine of St. Pierre for its lasting duration is but a dreamy speculation, it is a great advance to find that the chances of collision are becoming so much reduced by the prudential policy of the leading European statesmen. With these principles as their guide much might be done to bring nations into close contact by commercial treaties concluded on broad and generous bases. We trust that our present Government is seizing every occasion to extend our trade in Europe. Much may be effected by judicious negociations. Why is not the treaty of commerce with France signed? There is nothing more to settle. The treaty is in existence, ready drawn up, requiring only signature, for the clauses have long since been agreed upon. Whence, then, this delay? France requires our iron for her railroads, and her wines and brandies have so far entered into the general consumption in this country as to promise an immense increase thereof when the present overwhelming restrictions by heavy duties are removed. We are given to understand that we are quite ready to sign, but that the French Cabinet, fearing the Anglophobia in the country, hesitates. Our belief is that, rabid as the French are against England, that a majority would be found in the present Chambers for the signature of a commercial treaty. The French wine and brandy growers are in the most depressed state, and their interest is powerful, very powerful, in the Legislature—sufficiently strong to overpower the voice of factions. Two kinds of courage are required in a Minister—the one that is derived from the consciousness of *having a majority* to back him, and the other, from the conviction of right, in *resisting a majority*. M. Guizot has displayed great judgment in leading the former, but he has yet to prove that he can control the latter when it is in the wrong. Had M. Guizot staked his Ministerial existence on the last debates in the Deputies, on the right of search question, there never would have been the necessity to refuse the ratification of the treaty of 1841, and still less the passing of the iniquitous paragraph calling for the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. Great as is the respect we entertain for the Minister for Foreign Affairs, if he be an obstacle to the signing of a commercial treaty with this country, we should prefer his removal to his remaining in office; for if any measures are at all calculated to avert an eventual war between England and France, they are precisely those which shall bring the two countries more closely together by mercantile interests and sympathies.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Feb. 15, 1843.

My anticipations as to the satisfactory settlement of the dispute between this country and Spain have been completely realised. On Sunday the anxiously-expected courier from Madrid arrived with despatches from M. de Sinckaberg, the *chargé des affaires* (*not chargé d'affaires*) of the French embassy in the Spanish capital. These despatches afforded no definitive information, but their contents were not the less deemed satisfactory; and on Monday, about noon, the Bayonne telegraph communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that all was settled. I give you the result, in preference, from the official *Messager* of Monday night, which had the annexed article:—"The King's Government having called on the Spanish Government for the disavowal of the imputation made by the ex-political chief of Barcelona, Senor Guttierez, against the French consul, M. de Lesseps, the *Madrid Official Gazette* of the 10th inst. contains this disavowal in the shape of a letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior by the Minister of War, and of which the last paragraph is drawn up in the following terms:—'Consequently, her Majesty's Government, which always acts with justice and impartiality, deems it right to declare that the assertion of the political chief was not accurate, and had, without doubt, no other foundation than the rumours circulated by persons flying from Barcelona—rumours which the inquiries of the Captain-General had dissipated.'" Tuesday's *Monsieur* copied the *Messager's* article. Thus much for the public information on this point; but I am enabled to supply you with some additional details as to the mode and manner of arrangement. The Regent, as you are aware, took very high ground in the beginning, but, as Lord Cowley's offer to act as negotiator had been accepted by M. Guizot, and authorised by Lord Aberdeen, the Spanish Cabinet was much puzzled by the new instructions given to Mr. Aston. I need scarcely inform you that although the assertions contained in the report of Baron Gutierez against M. de Lesseps, the French consul, and printed in the *Madrid Gazette*, in which they have been disavowed, could not be all *officially* proved, yet that sufficient evidence was collected to demonstrate the active intervention of the French consular agent in favour of the Barcelona insurgents. It would be tiresome to go through the details of the negotiations, but before the Regent yielded he received a distinct pledge that M. de Lesseps should be removed from Barcelona. The French Cabinet will not, however, disgrace him. *Tout au contraire.* The pretext, to satisfy France, will be a diplomatic promotion; and so the comedy or farce is to end until the next quarrel arises between the two countries. Louis Philippe feels confident in the fall of Es-

partero, and adheres to his family projects with undisguised pertinacity. The Spanish question, and the prospects of the Ministry, occupy all the attention of our political and diplomatic *rulers*. The Cabinet is excessively ricketty, and I find no reason to modify the opinion I expressed in my last communication, that it will not weather the session. The truth is, that many moderate Conservatives think that M. Guizot has gone his time and has had his day. They regard him as an obstacle in the way of reconciliation of parties. Whilst he remains at the helm, say they, our foreign affairs must be at a stand-still, for he dares not sign a treaty after the experience of the non-ratification of the slave suppression convention. The Chamber of Deputies would take from a less unpopular minister what they feel bound, by the voices of their constituencies, to refuse to M. Guizot. The election for one of the Paris Colleges, in which an Opposition candidate has just been returned, is referred to as evidence of the popular feeling against him. The *bourgeoisie* is as much opposed to M. Guizot as the *roturocracy*. I am not arguing how unjust is this unpopularity, but I state the facts for your guidance. The qualities which render M. Guizot so deservedly estimable in England, and I may add in Europe, are precisely those which cause him to be hated here. Take, for instance, an incident which occurred at a large reading-room—the *Palais Royale*—where the last number of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, containing a portrait of M. Guizot, was made the subject of gibes and jeers. One excitable Frenchman, with flowing locks, and bearded like the pard, was about to tear up the journal. "*Ah! mon Dieu!*" exclaimed a bystander, "*ne le déchirez pas, ne le déchirez pas; il est si laid.*" So M. Guizot's portrait in your paper was saved because of a joke that the minister was so ugly—a strange qualification of his finely philosophical head, the features of which have been so accurately given by your artist.

A NEW PIANIST.—A young performer has just appeared in Paris, under the anti-musical name of Dreyschock, who, according to the dilettanti of that city, is neither a Liszt nor a Thalberg, but these "two in one," to use the canon phrase of counterpoint. The music published by him seems to be hopeless of attainment by the fingers of any other performer. We have seen some of it, and will merely state that it abounds in passages of *arpeggio full chords* in *both hands*, a *tenus* sustained meanwhile, which, it is said, he plays with all the rapidity, precision, and *légèreté*, that in their single-note succession so astounded the hearers of the above-mentioned rivals! What a treat for our young pianists! But they are sure to be *at it*.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN THE COUNTRY.—On Sunday last a fire broke out on the farm belonging to Mr. Christopher Waddell, coach proprietor, at Littlemore, about three miles from Oxford, which was attended with considerable destruction of property, and which, there is reason to believe, was the act of an incendiary. The country people and the Oxonians cheerfully lent a hand to work the engines. Two young men are in custody.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday morning, between the hours of one and two, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Barnett, gun-manufacturer, situate at 134, Minories. An alarm was raised and an express was despatched to the different engine stations. On their arrival the manufactory, which was about five stories high, and occupied an immense area of ground at the rear of the dwelling-houses, and extending a considerable distance along Vine-street, Crutched-friars, was one complete body of fire. By dint of extraordinary exertions on the part of the firemen the ravages of the fire were confined to Mr. Barnett's premises, all danger of the same extending being at an end about half-past two o'clock, and no further destruction of property took place. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday night the inhabitants and passengers who were passing Plough-court, Whitechapel, were alarmed by hearing the most terrific cries and shrieks issuing from the upper part of the house, No. 10, which is occupied by numerous poor families. On looking up, the persons who were drawn to the spot, seeing a strong light in the attic, rushed up stairs, when on opening the room door they found the place filled with a dense smoke, and in the middle of the room they saw a poor old creature, of the name of Elizabeth Burrell, 71, entirely enveloped in flames. The poor creature was so completely enveloped in flames that it was found necessary to throw several pails full of water over her before she could be touched, when she was got out and placed in a cab, but before the vehicle reached the London Hospital death put an end to her sufferings. The eyes of the poor woman were literally burned out of her head. Another old woman, named Taylor, aged 75, lost her life in a similar way in Brewer-street, Pimlico, a few days previously.——On Wednesday morning at two o'clock a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Case, oil and Italian warehouseman, of No. 2, Holborn-bars, and no doubt its ravages would have been extensive had it not been for the fortunate circumstance of the passing by of two firemen just at the nick of time. The engines soon arrived, and the fire was extinguished, but not before all the furniture in the room was consumed, and the flames had penetrated through the floor into the cellar, and ignited a barrel of pitch. The origin of the fire remains as yet unknown.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The militia regiments for the different counties of England, it is said, will be raised early in the course of the ensuing spring, and a ballot will take place, when they will be regularly embodied, and called out for 28 days' training and exercise.——Among the *on dits* in circulation at the leading political clubs is, that Sir J. Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department, is likely to be selected to succeed Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General of India.——At Woodbridge, Suffolk, on Wednesday se'nnight, a farmer was convicted in the penalty of £3 9s. for having killed a hare upon land in his own occupation.——A poor man, carrying a bundle of carpets which he was going to shake on the beach at Brighton, on Monday last, was run over by Lord Alfred Harvey's travelling carriage, and sustained such injury that he died in 10 minutes afterwards.——Mr. N. Clarke, of the Midland Circuit, and Mr. Byles, of the Norfolk Circuit, have been appointed serjeants-at-law.——The treaty of commerce and navigation concluded with the Emperor of Russia has been laid before both Houses of Parliament. It secures to the ships of each nation the right of entering the ports of the other, subject to the same duties as the ships of the other; but as it does not in the slightest degree affect the Russia tariff, which a year ago was raised to almost a prohibitory rate on those goods which had not before been effectually excluded, it may be regarded as altogether destitute of value.——A letter from Montpellier states that M. Drulhon, commissary of police, was stabbed a few days ago in two or three places by some malefactors whom he had surprised whilst attempting to break into a house.——The half-yearly general meeting of the members and friends of the Merchant Seaman's Orphan Asylum was held at the London Tavern on Monday, when several girls and boys were elected to fill up vacancies.——Much excitement and dissatisfaction has been created amongst the Templars by the rev. the master having suddenly suppressed considerable portions of the choral service at the Temple Church. A petition has been presented to the benchers on the subject.——The body of Richard Carlile was on Monday night removed to St. Pancras Burial Ground, pursuant to, in compliance with his dying request, and with a long-expressed desire that it might be subjected to anatomical purposes for the public good. Mr. Grainger lectured upon the body at one o'clock on Tuesday.——The Woodchester property, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, one of the fine estates of the Earl of Ducie, is coming into the market early in the spring.——By an ordonnance of the Emperor of Russia, Lieutenant-General Kosseczki, Assistant Director of the Department of Justice for the kingdom of Poland, has been dismissed from his post, and declared for ever incapable of holding office under the state.——By recent accounts from Yorkshire it appears that the demolition of toll-bars is not confined to the Welsh district, but that the redoubtable Rebecca has found followers even in the north. Several outrages of this kind occurred during the past week, when the toll-houses were robbed and the keepers severely beaten.——The *St. Louis Republican* of last month contains a frightful account of a fatal rencontre between four persons in the higher walks of life (doubtless calling themselves gentlemen), which forcibly depicts the wretched state of society in that country. Two of the parties, named Farr and Walker, having quarrelled in a ball-room, met afterwards casually at the Post-office, when each drew a pistol and fired at the other. Walker's pistol had revolving barrels, and the lands took effect on the breast and face. One of the balls entered the face above the mouth and below the nose; the other entered the chest a little below the nipple of the left breast. After receiving Mr. Walker's fire, Mr. Farr drew a second pistol, which he fired, but without effect. About the same time that Mr. Walker fired, Mr. M'Kinlay, seeing a pistol in the hands of Mr. Eustace, and presented, fired at Eustace, but without effect; and Mr. Eustace fired also without doing any injury.——The poor-box of St. Alphage Church, Greenwich, was robbed of its contents on Sunday evening last.——The *Manchester Guardian* states that Mrs. Wood, the celebrated vocalist, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. As the tenets of the Catholic church do not recognise the English law of divorce, such as Lord William Lennox, Mrs. Wood's former husband, is still alive, she has been compelled to separate from Mr. Wood before she could be received into the communion of the Catholic church. To this separation Mr. Wood has consented, and has likewise generously provided for her maintenance. Mrs. Wood at present is staying at Micklegate Bar, a convent at York, and would, in all probability, make her first communion on Sunday last.——The Plymouth papers announce the entire extinction of the borough rate in that town, the corporate property having so increased in value as to be equal to all the necessities of the council.——On Tuesday last a pedestrian match came off at Ealing between Mountjoy and Bee, for £30 aside, when the former proved himself the victor by long odds.——The magistrates acting for the Southwark division of the county of Surrey have appointed Friday, the 3rd of March, for the licensing day.——John Dillion, a gunner and driver of the 4th battalion Royal Artillery, was drummed out of the Garrison at Woolwich on Tuesday, agreeable to the sentence of a court-martial, for stealing money from the trunk of his serjeant.——At a special meeting of the directors and proprietors of the Northern and Eastern Railway, on Tuesday last, it was determined to extend the line to Newport, and subsequently to Cambridge.——William Goldwin, a police constable of the K division, was on Tuesday last fined 50s. by the magistrates at the Thames Police-office, for being concerned in compounding a felony.——A voltaic telegraph is about to be laid down on the Great Western Railway to Windsor Castle, and back thence to the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace. The effect of this will be, that on important occasions, when her Majesty is in town, the Sovereign, any intelligence of extraordinary interest can be transmitted in less than a second of time.——The London mails of the 3rd and 7th inst., reached Hamburgh on the 10th, by the Neptune steamer.——The Bishop of Exeter has returned to his diocese, from the metropolis.——The annual general meeting of the Hunterian Society took place on Tuesday last, in the Theatre of the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Mr. Arnott delivered the oration, but, to the disappointment of many, made no allusion to the contemplated medical reforms intended to be submitted to Parliament this session.——The fourteenth annual private and fancy dress ball, for the support of Queen Adelaide's Hospital, was given, by subscription, on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The friends of this excellent institution assembled in large numbers, and, although but few appeared in fancy dresses, the rooms presented a most animated scene.——The Independent Chapel at Barnard Castle has been engaged by a company of comedians and converted into a theatre, a large portion of the congregation having returned to the Established Church.——A fireman, named Maclean, died at St. George's Hospital on Sunday, from the effects of the injuries received by him at the late fire at Lord Hillsborough's mansion, in Upper Grosvenor-street.——In another part of our paper we had the pain of recording the sudden demise of the vicar of St. Sepulchre, and it is, therefore, with increased regret we have to add to the melancholy intelligence an almost similar case which occurred to another clergyman, the Rev. Theophilus Davies, at the same period, at Penraier, Carmarthenshire. Being in the act of mounting his horse to go to attend divine service at Canna, he staggered back two or three paces and fell down, when he immediately expired.——Three men who were observed poaching at Hurdsfield, in the neighbourhood of Otley, were closely pursued, and at length overtaken by the gamekeeper, who succeeded in overpowering two of them, but, strange to say, the third fell and expired at his feet. The two surviving poachers remain in custody.——The new running of the Sunday trains on the Glasgow Railway has been adopted by a considerable majority of the company's votes.——Letters from Berlin mention the death in that city, at the age of 66, of the Baron de Lamotte-Fouque, known through all the world of letters as the author of the spiritual and beautiful legend of "Undine."——On Sunday the Rev. W. Edge, rector of Nedging, Ipswich, implored the congregation to unite in prayer to God that he would avert the impending storm that was hanging over the church; stating that there were 12,000 ministers in the Established Church, and that there were 9,000 who had embraced, or were ready to embrace, the dangerous doctrine of Puseyism.——The sailors of Sunderland have struck for wages. Their ultimatum is £3 per month; the present rate is £2 10s. and £2 15s.——A letter from Montreuil (Pas de Calais) states that the persons taken up for pillaging the wrecks of the Reliance and Conqueror have already, in part, been brought to trial, and several condemned to imprisonment.——At a meeting of the Cheltenham Railway Company, held at Cirencester on Tuesday, a resolution authorising the directors to treat with the Great Western Company for a sale on the basis of the Great Western Company's proposal, was moved and seconded, and unanimously carried.——The contagious disorder, which has now for nearly four years more or less attacked the cattle and sheep brought to the London markets, has this year returned with unabated violence.——American cheese of fine quality, and much resembling prime Wiltshire, is selling in London at 6½d. per lb.——About 3,000 workmen assembled on Thursday in Paris, about the Hotel of the Marine, in the hope of which he was going to shake on the beach at Brighton, on Monday last, was run over by Lord Alfred Harvey's travelling carriage, but

PROCESSION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

INDIA.

The magnificent series of events having reference to Indian affairs which we this day present to our readers will be considered as making an appropriate appearance at a time when the political world is all agog about the acts of Lord Ellenborough and his government, and when interesting debates upon the whole subject may be daily expected in the two houses of Legislature. Monday next will be a great field day to begin.

For many months the eyes of Europe have been directed to the East, and as each mail became due expectation was on tiptoe to glean the tidings of victory or defeat—to learn whether the power of the merchant-monarchs of Leadenhall-street was to receive a check, or whether their dominion was to spread as it had hitherto done; province after province increasing the vastness of its extent, and tribe after tribe swelling its millions of subjects. The war in Afghanistan having closed,—we stay not now to debate how wisely or how well,—the interest of each Overland despatch is scarcely diminished. The hurry of conflict is over, and national feeling has assumed a quieter aspect; yet inquiry is still rife upon East Indian affairs, and with the double object of gratifying the public curiosity in this respect, and of completing our illustrations of eastern politics, we give a few more sketches allied to the subject.

The world affords no parallel to the history of the East India Company; and its rise and position must always be a source of national gratification. A mere company of merchants, they have obtained possession of regions into which their predecessors humbly sought admission,—trampling down thrones around which all the magnificence and the power of eastern despotism was assembled. To the student the history of the rise of our empire in the east is an instructive narrative of splendid events following quickly upon each other; to the statesman, it offers evidence of a succession of acquisitions never before equalled under similar circumstances, whilst the moralist finds in it a lesson, less pleasant perhaps to contemplate than fruitful in topics of thoughtful speculation. The commercial enterprise of Europe was early directed to the East Indies; but the power of the Arabian Caliphs, and subsequently of the Turkish and Persian monarchies, cut off from Hindostan the trade of the north by the occupation of the intervening country. Venice, in her days of power and pride, partially overcame this; and the desire to share in similar advantages led the Portuguese and Spaniards, in attempting the sea passage, to the discovery of the New World. Vasco de Gama having established the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, his countrymen monopolised the commerce of India for a century. The Spaniards and the Dutch in turn enriched themselves, and the success of these powerful England [illegible] to take steps for [illegible] the advantage. In 1589 the first association was formed [illegible] London for trading between England and the East, for which purpose they obtained special license, and from this time dates the rise of the company. Not long after, the profits amounted from one to two hundred per cent. upon the capital; while at the same time its factories increased in number, but chiefly in the states of the Mogul, whose favour was assiduously cultivated. The monopoly enjoyed by

[illegible] OF A [illegible] MAHOMEDAN MAUSOLEUM.

the company was [illegible] disputed to [illegible] all, and [illegible] to others to trade to India. [illegible] incorporation was eventually obtained. [illegible] in 1744 was considered of [illegible] moment [illegible] the foundation of that ascendancy which was to rise upon the ruins of the Mogul empire, and the establishment of Fort

PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT CALCUTTA.

St. George in 1640, and subsequently the grant of Bombay and Calcutta, afforded secure starting-points for the power which has since extended itself over Hindostan, and eventually claimed as its tributaries one hundred and fifty millions of people. This power the company still possesses, although the Act of 1833, which deprived them of their exclusive trading privileges, fixed 1854 as the date when they were to lose the territorial government.

Our view of the East India House represents the front as seen from Leadenhall-street, but this portion gives little idea of the extent of the building, although its appearance is decidedly imposing—an effect in a great measure produced by the elevation of the portico, which consists of Ionic columns supporting a handsomely sculptured entablature. The interior contains many handsome apartments, but the most interesting is

THE EAST INDIA MUSEUM,

where a pleasant morning may be spent. The public are admitted gratuitously, and curators and servants are engaged to point out and explain the various articles which form the treasures of the collection. In one apartment will be found, as chief officer of the departments of library and museum, Professor Wilson,—in the realms of Asiatic lore a worthy follower of those splendid scholars whom England has heretofore produced. In a case, on the left hand upon entering, and closed in the same cabinet which has been appropriated for the reception of the Ramal or holy handkerchief, and other relics pertaining to the late Tippoo Sultan, will be found the five new medals, engraved in our last week's paper, and intended to represent the several orders of honour and merit among the native officers of British India. The first class of the first order, that of British India, is a large gold medal, in the form of an irradiated star, in the centre of which is embossed, upon a cerulean enamelled ground, a lion *passant* in gold. It is suspended by a crown, the whole being surrounded by a wreath of laurel pattern. The periphery of the medallion bears the following inscription:—"The Military Order of British India." No. 2 is precisely the same in character as No. 1, save and except that in the latter the crown is dispensed with. No. 3 is defined by a gold octo-radiated star, but instead of the lion being introduced into the centre, as in the former instances, two swords crossed, erect, are substituted. No. 4 is exemplified by a silver star, similar in form to that of No. 3, but the wreath is composed of gold, the symbols and letters of silver. No. 5 is the same in every respect as No. 4, save that the medal is silver throughout. The first two medallions denote the orders of "honour," the following three those of "merit." The inscription on the latter is "Reward of valour." They are all exquisitely executed.

THE SEPOYS,

or native troops, for whom these decorations are exclusively intended, are worthy of every reward which may be bestowed upon them. Composing the mass of the army, without them our immense Indian empire could not be retained, yet they have ever manifested the greatest fidelity, and when led by European officers have been found equal to all those emergencies which a state of active warfare presents. During our late campaigns in Affghanistan the Sepoys played a conspicuous part, and there, as elsewhere, behaved well. If here and there a single incident be pointed out to qualify this general commendation of the native Indian army, inquiry would discover that when they have been found wanting the defect has rather been the fault of the leader than of his men. The non-commissioned officers are selected from the natives—the commissioned officers being all Europeans; and when the latter are at all deserving, they quickly gain the confidence and affection of the men, who will then follow them wherever led, despite all dangers or difficulties.

The sects and shades of religious belief of the sepoys are numerous, and as varied as the countries and districts in which the regiments are raised and recruited. The strength of the native army in 1826 was two hundred and ninety-six thousand men! In 1833 this had been reduced to two hundred and twenty-four thousand, but has since increased to about *three hundred thousand men*. The amount of the force now at the disposal of the Governor-General in addition to the British regiments serving in India. The appearance of the Sepoys being familiar only to those who have journeyed in Hindostan, a group has been selected as a subject for illustration. Their number and importance,—their valour and fidelity, deserve the compliment thus paid them, no less than that which the Parliament has bestowed upon the Sepoy regiments now serving in China in common with their European brethren.

TIPPOO'S TIGER.

Such of our readers as may feel inclined to pay a visit to the museum will not fail to notice "Tippoo's Tiger," which for the benefit of those residing away from the metropolis we engrave. It is a piece of mechanism displaying at once the ingenuity and barbarism of the artist who produced it, no less than the ferocity of nature which could induce a prince to esteem it as a favourite toy. By turning a crank like the handle of an organ—sounds are emitted resembling the shrieks of a man in the jaws of a tiger—while ever and anon a deeper tone is heard, intended to represent the roar of the animal.

By an easy transition we pass from the house of the Directors in London to that of the director on the scene of action from the East India House in London to the palace of the Governor-General in Calcutta. Of this the views will give a far better idea than would be afforded by verbal description.

PROCESSION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Our engraving is from a sketch taken at the moment the Governor is leaving the palace, surrounded by his European and native officers; and, as a suitable companion picture, we give a state procession, to convey an idea of the general style and splendour of these Eastern ceremonials. The representative of England in India is the successor of the Mogul Emperors, and supports a power more perfect and compact than theirs, surrounded by almost equal magnificence. Our last gave the particulars of a procession to meet the army upon its return from Affghanistan—but this display was only the forerunner of others, of which our illustration conveys the character and spirit as well as the detail.

TOMB OF MAHMOUD.

The tomb of the conqueror Mahmoud—the gates of which, after centuries of neglect, have again become of importance—still stands near Ghuznee. It is a large building, now boasting few adornments, surrounded by a wall and surmounted by a dome in the style represented by our engraving. In the apartments connected with

Taken after the recent capture.

SEPOYS OF BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND BENGAL PRESIDENCIES—IN BACK GROUND A MEMBER OF THE DROMEDARY CORPS.

the building are many remarkable sculptures in stone; lions, tigers, and other animals being the most prominent subjects. Upon the marble sarcophagus which contains the ashes of the monarch choice passages from the Koran are inscribed, with other Arabic quotations suitable to the place of interment and in reference to the departed conqueror, whilst the ponderous mace of the Iconoclaust of Indian history still remains at the head of his tomb, as token and memorial of his prowess.

THE THUGS.

For many years past India has suffered from one of those associations, equally strange, cruel, and deadly, of which history affords us several examples. The Thugs are a native tribe whose daily avocations are assassination and robbery, and in these they excel any of their predecessors. The Old Man of the Mountain, who figures in the history of the Crusades, the Assassins, who gave their name to the cowardly crime they followed as a trade, none of those whose murderous deeds are chronicled during the world's past experience can stand any comparison with the skill and murderous dexterity of the Thugs. Our readers will all remember the volumes from the pen of a gallant officer, which, in giving many curious particulars of this tribe, invested them with an atmosphere of romance. To this course we cannot award our commendation, since murder and robbery, being among the deadliest crimes which man can commit, should in no case be clothed in the colours of poetry, or receive the illusive interest of fictio n. With this reservation, however, the volumes may be sought advantageously for the history of Thuggism; and the Indian papers having brought us information of the capture of the chief of the tribe we have thought the subject worthy of illustration. When time and civilization shall have rendered such associations mere matter of history, not of real occurrence, the portrait of the chief of the Thugs may then, as now, be turned to with a philosopic eye to scan the lineaments of one capable of making murder and spoliation the common business of his career. The fact of the capture was thus referred to in our last: —

"Captain Vallancey has again been successful in Thug capturing, having secured one of great note in Northern Arcot. Being the only one left of his profession in the north, and as his influence was great among the fraternity in the south, Vallancey had kept up a vigilant search after him. Besides this important capture, other two noted Thugs are reported as having been shot. He is now off in pursuit of the three sons of the late celebrated female Thug, Jugdamah, and other parties who have emigrated to the south, and who have turned their steps in a direction where they are little expected. Vallancey has captured ten noted Thugs within twenty months."

Our engraving displays him as he appeared when taken disguised as a traveller's escort, the upper part of his face painted white after the usual fashion of the country with commercial travellers. He holds in his hand the charmed axe of *Deera*, the sanguine goddess of his idolatry.

THE PROPOSED NEW LAW COURTS, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

By a stupid and wholly unaccountable blunder there last week appeared in this paper, appended to an engraving representing the proposed new law courts, Lincoln's Inn Fields, a description belonging to an entirely different edifice, and we proceed to give the proper description of the building in question: —

The expediency of erecting in the neighbourhood of the Inns of Court new courts for the sitting of law and equity, in lieu of the present courts adjoining Westminster Hall, has been mooted in Parliament during the last two sessions, when select committees were appointed to inquire into the subject. From their report and minutes of evidence we gather that the classical structure engraved in our last paper has been designed by Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the new houses of Parliament. Sir Charles considers the site of Lincoln's Inn Fields to be the most desirable; the projected building for the law courts would occupy about two acres and one third, or somewhat more than one third of the area within the walls of Lincoln's Inn Fields, or between one eighth and one ninth of the open space in the Fields, the gardens, and the New-square. The height of the proposed building would be about 50 feet, which would not materially impede the circulation of air, which would be much improved by the proposed enlargement of the various approaches, whilst the courts themselves would be belted with a plantation, averaging 100 feet in width, and at an average distance of 200 feet from the surrounding houses.

The design is quadrangular in plan, the entrance porticoes for the public facing Lincoln's Inn-gardens and the block of houses between Duke-street and Great Queen-street. In the two other sides are private entrance porticoes for the judges and barristers; and to these as well as the public porticoes, are inclined carriage-roads and footpaths; and at each outer angle of the plan is a lodge; and around the buildings are an open area and colonnade. In the centre of the design is a public hall, 200 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 60 feet high, or nearly equal to the area of Westminster-hall. Around this hall, and communicating with it by lobbies, are twelve courts lighted from above; the largest 55 feet long by 45 feet wide; the others 35 feet long by 25 feet wide. Each court is to have attached rooms for the judges and their clerks, with rooms for barristers, solicitors, and witnesses, and the means of access to the witness-box in the court, without interruption from the public. On the same floor will be retiring rooms for juries, rooms for grand juries, for the grand inquest, for refreshments, &c.; and a library at each angle. On the floor also and the basements Sir C. Barry proposes to arrange the whole of the records of the country, with sufficient space for an increase of about one third of their present number. The basement story is to be vaulted and rendered fire-proof, and well lighted and ventilated from the area. Another story is proposed above the ground-floor, to be lighted entirely from within, above the top of the courts; and here might be accommodated the Masters in Chancery, resident court-keepers, &c.

The accesses proposed to the new courts are, from the west-end of the town, by removal of the houses adjoining Little-turnstile; from the City, *viâ* Holborn, by removal of the houses on the west side of Great-turnstile; from Westminster, by means of a new street from the end of Catherine-street, through White-hart-yard, and Blackmore and Clare-streets; and the approach from the City, *viâ* Fleet-street, might be much improved by widening Carey-street, at its junction with Chancery-lane. Sir Charles Barry has also directed his attention to two other sites for the new courts, one between Lincoln's-inn New-square and the Temple, or the block of houses from Bell-yard to Boswell-court; and the other a portion of the Rolls estates, between Chancery-lane and Fetter-lane, but Sir Charles decidedly prefers the area of Lincoln's Inn Fields, especially if the record establishment is to be united with the courts. It should be added, that in the architect's plan for the New Houses of Parliament the only alteration contemplated is a change in the elevations towards old Palace-yard and St. Margaret-street, to harmonize those fronts with the rest of the building; whereas, by the entire removal of the courts, additional accommodation would be afforded for the business of Parliament, so that the scheme embraces two objects.

Sir Charles Barry has prepared his plan at the instance of Mr. Vizard, and in consequence of resolutions passed at a meeting of solicitors. He roughly estimates the cost of the building at about £200,000; and Sir Charles's "vague opinion" is that the cost of the approaches would be considerably under a million.

Meanwhile, the opinions of the great law officers on the expediency of the removal of the law courts from Westminster are somewhat conflicting. Lord Abinger states that no fault has been found with the present site until lately, after nearly 1000 years' experience, though his lordship acknowledges his partiality for Westminster may be "a foolish prejudice" he has against "change with all its accompaniments;" and the walk from the inns of court to Westminster he considers but an imaginary inconvenience. The Lord Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls are favourable to the concentration of the courts, the grand feature of the new building. The Lord Chief Justice inclines to this opinion, which was the original principle of Westminster Hall, to which site also "a feeling of *religio loci* exists among the judges." The Lord Chancellor considers that Lincoln's Inn Fields would be the best site, it being near the chambers and law offices; although his lordship will not countenance the application of the Suitors' Fund to the expense of the new building; and the means, therefore, remain to be provided. Lincoln's Inn Fields is decidedly in "the law quarter of the town," and the desire on the part of the profession for the removal of the courts there is increasing; the West-end solicitors complaining of the inconvenience of Westminster as much as the attorneys resident elsewhere in the metropolis. Among the objections is the blocking-up an open space like Lincoln's Inn Fields; Mr. M. D. Hill having heard of persons who considered this area as their "country walk," and that "they had been in *the country*, when they had been round Lincoln's Inn Fields."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET.

Even as the roses Summer leaves behind
Are prized the most, though once they were not fairest—
Or, when high joy is absent from the mind,
Inferior pleasure's counted as the rarest:
Or as the bird that loves her brood, save one,
Will tend *him* dearly when the rest are gone!
Thus do I know, when they, who in thy heart
Now revel on its fondness, shall ere long
Prove their light vows are frailty and depart,
Leaving thee weeping o'er their fabled song—
Thou'lt turn to me and kindly here approve
The true sincerity of my slighted love!
But thou shalt find me not—an early grave
My love—my wrongs—my broken heart shall have!—W.

A COMPARISON!

WRITTEN ON THE LAST LEAF OF A LADY'S ALBUM.

This page is left for me to fill
With all the best poetic skill
My art may own:
It is the last one in the book—
Let us turn back, my Muse! and look
At what's foregone.

Sonnets to lips and eyes are here—
Vows, sworn at least to be sincere,
A goodly tribe:—
A goddess truly must she be,
In mind and form all symmetry,
They here describe!

Pansies and faded violets
Are mingled with the honey'd sweets
Of flatt'ring words:—*
On ev'ry page "Forget-me-not"
Doth leave a trace—sometimes a blot—
As chance affords!

And here's a wither'd rose, all pale,
But scented sweet as when the gale
First woo'd its breath:—
There's not a storied line to tell,
Was it the gift of Love's farewell
Or friend's in death!

But yet 'tis cradled in the nook,
The prettiest of this tiny book;
A jetty tress
Is all that binds it to the leaf;
It seems a flow'ret strewn by grief
Some grave to dress!

Oh! thus in woman's heart will dwell
The ling'ring of some broken spell
In gayest hour;
And sweetly sad 'mid revelry,
Breathe forth the sigh of memory,
Like this dead flow'r!
W.

* Mellin verborum globuli.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took walking exercise both this morning and afternoon. Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the whole of the court, attended divine service in the private chapel within the castle: the Rev. John Vane officiated.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards, attended by Colonel Wylde and Mr. Anson, left the castle in a carriage and four for Swinley, where saddle-horses had been sent forward in readiness. His Royal Highness then rode round the extensive cover lands at Swinley, Rapley, and Bagshot, and visited the old Roman encampment on the heath. The royal party returned to the castle to luncheon. This afternoon her Majesty rode out in a pony phaeton, driven by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wylde were in attendance on horseback. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing. Lord Melbourne and the Hon. C. A. Murray united with her Majesty's staghounds to-day; the meet being at Thorpe.

TUESDAY.—The usual routine was observed by her Majesty and her royal consort. The royal dinner party included the following personages:—The Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. the Misses Stanley and Hamilton, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Lincoln, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, Lord Hawarden, Sir Robert Otway, Colonel Wylde, Colonel Arbuthnot, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius. Covers were laid for fifteen.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk this morning; afterwards his Royal Highness passed some time in the riding school, attended by Colonel Wylde.

The court leaves Windsor this morning (Friday) for Buckingham Palace, the presence of Prince Albert being required at the Duchy of Cornwall Office at Somerset House. It is expected that her Majesty and the Prince (who, with the royal suite, will proceed to Paddington by a special train from Slough) will leave the castle in the course of the morning, so as to enable his Royal Highness to reach Somerset House about noon. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, who are in excellent health, will accompany their illustrious parents to town.

We have heard that her Majesty has been pleased to grant the Marchioness Wellesley apartments in Hampton court Palace, as a mark of royal favour. Her ladyship's health has much improved, and it is expected she will resume her duties as one of the ladies of the bedchamber of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

A meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commission was held on Tuesday at the office in Whitehall-place.

Mr. Counter, Mayor of Kingston, Canada, had an interview with Lord Stanley on Tuesday at the Colonial-office.

We understand the nuptials of the noble heir of the Dukedom of Hamilton and the Princess Mary, daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, are to be solemnized on Saturday next, the 18th inst. The Earl of Dunmore, cousin of the noble marquis, and several members of the ducal family, departed at the close of the past week for Germany, to be present at the festivities preceding the solemnity.

We regret to record the demise of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., who expired on Friday se'nnight after a short illness. His only son, Mr. T. G. Hesketh, succeeds to the title and estates.

Lieut.-General Lord Seaton had an interview with Lord Stanley on Monday at the Colonial-office. His lordship arrived in town on Saturday from the Continent.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in town on Monday morning from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, visited his lordship in the afternoon at the Foreign-office.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has issued cards for a dinner on Sunday next, at Kensington Palace, to his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess St. Aulaire, &c.

Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., has left Hawkin's Hotel, Dover-street, for his seat, Seaton, Devonshire, and early in the ensuing month returns to town, *en route*, to embark for Corfu, where his lordship, it is understood, will succeed Sir Frederick Adam. J. A. S. Mackenzie as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CAMBRIDGE.—ANOTHER MURDER.—It will be recollected by our readers that in last January twelvemonths a gentleman named John James Hopwood, a graduate of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was found nearly dead, in a ditch near Chesterton, under circumstances which excited suspicion that he had not been fairly dealt with. He breathed and groaned when first discovered, but died without ever uttering a word. An inquest was held upon his body, and in the absence of evidence of foul play, a verdict of "Died by the Visitation of God" was returned. It appears, however, that a young woman, who is suffering imprisonment in Cambridge jail for robbery, has made a confession, from which it appears that Mr. Hopwood was murdered for the sake of robbing him. The woman in question states that she was at Milton feast, in company with other young women and two men, and that the latter, on their return murdered a man, by smothering him in the snow, in Cottenham fields. The names of the parties implicated by this confession are at present withheld, for the purposes of justice. But if the girl's statements be true, it will probably not be long before the guilty parties are brought to trial.

GLOUCESTER. A CLERGYMAN SHOT BY HIS STEP-SON.—On Monday morning last, a young man, about eighteen years of age, of genteel appearance, was brought to the Gloucester county gaol, charged with having intentionally shot the Rev. Hugh Percy Rennett, perpetual curate of Norton, a parish situated four miles from this city, on the road to Tewkesbury. The circumstances under which the outrage was committed are reported to be as follow: — Mr. Rennett, who is related to the Northumberland family, married a Mrs. Clarke, the mother of the young man committed. The marriage was a very unhappy one, scarcely a day passing without some brawl or other occurring. As was natural, the young man took part with his mother, and it is alleged that the combined power of the mother and son was too powerful for the single-handed vicar. On Friday se'nnight there was a quarrel, and on Saturday night another, in the course of which the vicar threatened to strike his wife. This, it is said, roused the passions of the son to an ungovernable pitch, and, seizing a loaded pistol, he fired at his step-father. The ball entered the neck, and, the serious nature of the wound becoming instantly apparent, surgical aid was sent for, and the most persevering efforts made to extract the ball, but without effect. William Cother, Esq., surgeon, of this city, was sent for express on Sunday, and ascertained that the ball, after penetrating the throat, through the centre of the stock worn by the unfortunate gentleman, passed by the larynx, taking an oblique direction towards what is called the painter's muscle, and then descending downwards towards the shoulder. As may be supposed, the reverend gentleman remains in a very precarious state. The son stated to the magistrates that his step-father had frequently threatened his life, and that, as a measure of self-defence, he kept a loaded pistol at all times within his reach. In the course of the brawl on Saturday night Mr. Rennett (he says) struck him on the head with a life-preserver, and this led to the firing of the pistol. It is said that the wounded man gives a very different account of the transaction.

MANCHESTER.—The twenty-second annual general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures was held at the office, Town-hall Buildings, King-street, on Monday last, for the purposes of receiving the annual report of the board of directors, and of electing the directors for the ensuing year. Holland Hoole, Esq., vice-president of the chamber, took the chair. In accordance with annual custom, the directors of the chamber proceeded to lay before the members a digest of the principal subjects to which their attention had been directed during the past year, amongst which the Cornlaws and the tariff occupied no inconsiderable portion of their attention. The report of the directors was unanimously approved of and adopted.

NEWCASTLE.—A remarkable case of death from hydrophobia has this week occurred in Newcastle. The sufferer was a labouring man, named Richard Oxley, who about two years ago was bitten by a mad dog in two places on the left arm. The wounds were at the time dressed by Mr. Walker, surgeon, and in due course healed. No further inconvenience was felt by Oxley until Saturday week, when he suddenly became ill, and during Sunday manifested decided symptoms of this dreadful disease—failing into violent fits whenever water or any other liquid was presented to him. Medical assistance was procured prior to the exhibition of these symptoms, but without effect; he expired in great agony on the Tuesday morning following.

IRELAND.

COLLEGE ELECTION.—The election for the Dublin University took place on Friday week, when Mr. George Alexander Hamilton was returned without opposition. This is the gentleman who several times stood for the county of Dublin, and, for a short time, represented its city on Conservative principles. He was put in nomination by the Vice-Provost, Dr. Prior, and Mr. George Ogle Moore.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN NEWPORT.—We deeply regret to announce the death of the venerated Sir John Newport, Bart., which took place on Thursday se'nnight, at his seat, Newpark, near Waterford, for which city he had been long the zealous and faithful representative.

The *Wexford Conservative* enters the following circumstance on record as an event worthy of an *annus mirabilis*:—On the opening of the Farmers' Arms Hotel, at Gorey, on the 26th ult., *one hundred gentlemen of that neighbourhood, without any political or religious distinction, dined together in perfect harmony!!*

The *Dublin Monitor* says that the members of the Sackville-street Club, in that city, have invited the Lord-Lieutenant to a grand ball, for the 21st of this month; and that his Excellency has requested the judges to postpone the circuits, for the convenience of numerous invited guests, barristers and country gentlemen. Two of the learned judges, Ball and Jackson, are stated to have yielded to the mandate, and postponed the commencement of the Munster Circuit to the 25th. But others, not so courtly, refuse to delay the public business for a day.

The case of George O'Malley Irwin, Esq., barrister-at-law, v. Major-General George O'Malley, was tried last week (for the second time) before the Chief Baron and a special jury. On the former trial (before a common jury) the jury disagreed, and one of them was withdrawn. The plaintiff, who is a barrister, was residing in Dublin in April, 1840, at which time Captain Cotherby, Captain William Irwin, was on leave from his regiment in Dublin. The defendant, who was then unwell, and colonel of the captain's regiment, was quartered in London, from whence he wrote a letter to the captain, upon the 23rd of April, 1840. This letter constituted the ground of the plaintiff's action.—Mr. Whiteside stated the case for the plaintiff, and a number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony seemed to make much more for the defendant than for the plaintuff.—Mr. Sergeant Keating was heard at great length for the defendant. He contended that the letter written by the general was a privileged communication, such as he, in either of his capacities of colonel of his nephew's regiment, or as his uncle, he should and ought to have written. The letter in question was a matter of advice to him and his family, as to what course of conduct they should pursue towards the plaintiff, who could not be associated with by gentlemen, or introduced into the company of gentlemen, having been found guilty, and having undergone imprisonment for forgery.—The Chief Baron charged the jury. He said they should consider the relation in which the general stood towards the parties to whom he wrote the letter and to the plaintiff—uncle and colonel to the former, and uncle to the latter—in considering the feelings which prompted the writing of the letter. The question for their consideration was, whether the communication was made with a malicious intent, for the purpose of damaging the plaintiff's character. They had evidence given to show that the general had received a communication at the period of his sister's death which might be supposed to draw from him the letter in question. The feelings by which it was dictated was a matter for their consideration; and from the evidence adduced they should come to the conclusion—was it written with a malicious intent or not. They would consider the evidence upon that subject, and if they thought it was that honest, fair, warranted, or privileged communication, not going beyond in language what the circumstances would require, they ought to find a verdict for the defendant. If, on the contrary, they considered it was not that fair, *bonâ fide* communication, they would find for the plaintiff and consider what damages he was entitled to at their hands.—The jury, without leaving the box, found for the defendant, with 6d. costs.

The *Clare Journal* states that cattle, which had been seized for poor rates, under decrees granted at the last Killaloe Sessions, were set up to auction in the town of Tulla last week, and that—as no one could be got to purchase—they were given back to the owners.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE MADMAN'S CAVE.

'Mid the blue heath and fern,
Where mountain oaks yearn
Their branches to twine o'er the cleft
Of a deep river's gloom,
There's a green spot of bloom,
For which the low world I have left!

There I've nothing to fear,
I've nothing to hear,
But the huge hanging crags and the flood
The crags they have hung
Since the waterfall sung
Its first foamy song to the wood! *

The wood, the greenwood,
That for ages has stood
A-fringing the stream and its rocks —
The stream—the hoarse stream
That joins in the scream
Of the wild birds that dwell there in flocks!

In flocks where they dwell,
In the mountain or dell,
Be sure *there* is loneliness too :—
I would not be found
In the low vulgar ground,
Where the eagle or heath-cock ne'er flew!

Around my high nest
There is stillness and rest,
Save waters that tumble for aye!
Though the tempest may rave
There's a calm in my cave,
And a twilight that's better than day!

A twilight that loves
The sad tint of the groves—
The groves that love twilight as well.
For they close 'round about
To keep the day out :
The day never yet saw my cell!

In the warm summer night,
I have let the moonlight,
Just peep for awhile in my bow'r:
And the star-lights so blue
Have oft twinkled through
The chinks of my airy-built tower!

But daylight I shun,
And when evening's begun,
I wander all lonely and sad:—
My sadness to lose
In the sweets of the dews—
The dews love me best when I'm mad!

For they shed their soft rain
On the heat of my brain,
And then in my tears they run down
To cool my hot cheek :—
If their freshness could speak
Its words would be kind as my own.

As my own, when I say
To the wild birds that play
Afar in the distance from me,
" Come nigh—fear me not—
'Mid these hills I've forgot
All the war that between us might be!

" Look at the wild flowers,
That in the taught bowers
Of art never fear easily spring: —
See here they intrude
With their fanciful brood,
Like children they clamber and cling!

" For the life I am worth
I would not pluck forth
One leaf or one blossom they bear: —
Then, birds! be as free,
There's no danger in me—
At your rivulets drink without fear!"

Without fear, will they?—No!
For when near them I go
To befriend or their beauty to see,—
Up -up in the sky,
From the vallevs they fly,
And leave them all lonely to me!

All lonely I love
To be left in the grove,
To ponder on life and its gloom;
A sorrowful dream
Of a straw on a stream—
A little procession—a tomb!

W.

* In this and some following stanzas an attempt has been made to imitate the *Con-a-clon*, or iterative style of the ancient Irish poets.

RELIGIOUS QUIBBLES.

The inquisition punished heretics by fire, to elude the maxim, *Ecclesia non sovit sanguinem*; for burning a heretic, say they, does not shed his blood. Otho, the bishop, at the Norman invasion, in the tapestry worked by Matilda, the Queen of William the Conqueror, is represented with a mace in his hand, for the purpose that when he despatched his antagonist he might not spill blood but only break his bones. Religion had her quibbles as well as law.

John Aurelio Augurello, an Italian poet, who was professor of the belles lettres at Treviso, where he died in 1524, wrote a Latin poem, entitled "Chrysopoeia, or the Art of making Gold." This he dedicated to Leo the Tenth; upon which the pontiff presented him with a large empty purse, and said, that "as he could make gold he best knew how to fill it"

DISCONTENT.

However paradoxical it may appear, we are more indebted to a man's discontent than to his nobler qualities for the comforts we enjoy; since had he remained content society would have made little advance.

THE RESTORATION OF THE GATES OF SOMNAUTH BY LORD ELLEN BOROUGH.

The gates of Gaza, which, in days of yore,
The mighty Samson on his shoulders bore,
Prostrate remained—no sacred hand
Dared to erect them in the Holy Land.
Not so of Somnauth: these the Christian Lord,
With heathen rites, to Brahma's shrine restored.
Strange contrast! Yet alike their fate appears;
For Samson *pulled a house about his ears.*—*Times.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH'S DOMESTIC HABITS.

He usually received me at from ten to eleven o'clock, in his bed. He chatted with me for half an hour, and was generally very agreeable, although now and then irritable. He was not strictly attentive to facts, but embel ished all his stories, to render them more amusing, so that it would not answer always to repeat his sayings of others. When ill, the King would never allow that it had been caused by his own imprudence. One morning his tongue was white, and he was much heated. "By God," said he, "it is very extraordinary that I should be thus heated, for I lived very abstemiously, and went to bed in good time. I must have some *beaume de vie*, Sir." When we went out of the room, W—— said, "You must not professionally act upon what his Majesty said; he was drinking Maraschino at two o'clock this morning." He was a *good* judge of the medicine which would best suit him. [This is a strong admission for a medical authority.] He bore enormous doses of opiates—one hundred drops of laudanum, for instance. In bleeding, also, I have known from twenty to twenty five ounces taken from him several times. [Probably on that very account.] The King was irregular in his times for eating and drinking. "Bring me cold chicken," he would say at eleven before he rose. "Yes, sire." "Bring it, and give me a goblet of soda water." Soon after he ate again, and at dinner largely; but he did not, in general, drink much at dinner, unless tempted by the society of men that he liked. He suffered much from rheumatism and gout, but the colchicum relieved him. One morning when he had rheumatism in his hip, and there was a doubt about the propriety of giving him colchicum, he said, "Gentlemen, I have borne your half measures long enough to please you—now I will please myself, and take colchicum," which he did, and was soon relieved, &c.—*Life of Sir Astley Cooper.*

Opinion and belief are influenced by affection as well as by propensity. The noted story of a fine lady and a curate viewing the moon through a telescope, is a pleasant illustration. "I perceive," says the lady, "two mountains inclining to each other; they are certainly two happy lovers." "Not at all," replies the curate; "they are two steeples of a cathedral."

OUR FIRST FRIEND.

As morning tears on summer flowers,
As pearls in ocean cave,
As sunlet on the waves,
As moonlight on the wave, -
Not even dreams of bliss, above,
Are purer than a mother's love!

In helpless childhood's shadowy hour,
When all seems dim and scarce defined,
On her hath God bestowed the power,
To mould the young Immortal's mind:
And could dear this world would prove,
Without a Mother's watchful love!

And when maturity hath brought,
Its train of kind affections seared,
Its worm of care and cankering thought,
To blight the flowers gay hope had reared;
The balm of peace is poured on us,
Through thine—a Mother's soothing voice!

Yes, e'en though error track our way,
And tongues speak lightly of our fame,
And thy false friends—prosperity—
Have fled with fortune's fitful flame; —
One bright star still the Lord hath given,
To guide the wanderer home—to heaven!—*Mrs. La Mont.*

VALENTINE'S DAY.

The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called, on this day (Feb. 14) is too well known to need explanation. The origin of the custom has been much controverted; it is antiquarian of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II., at Rome, A.D. 271. It is said that on this day the birds choose their mates; whence probably came the custom of young people choosing Valentines, or particular friends, on the feast of Valentine.

PRUDERY.

Women who are the least bashful are not unfrequently the most modest; and we are never more deceived than when we would infer any laxity of principle from that freedom of demeanour which often arises from a total ignorance of vice. Prudery, on the contrary, is often assumed rather to keep off the suspicion of criminality than criminality itself; and is resorted to to defend the fair wearer, not from the whispers of the male sex, but of her own; but it is a cumbersome panoply; and, like heavy armour, is seldom worn except by those who attire themselves for the combat, or who have received a wound.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

"Der Freyschütz" has been revived at this house as an afterpiece, but with little or no difference in its first production, save that the "getting up" is generally inferior. Horn's *Caspar*, which was the soul of the piece in acting and singing, is sadly missed, and Allen's pure style seems feeble and not at home in the passionate music of Weber. Occasionally there were sweet little *morceaux*, but on the whole it wanted vigour. Miss Romer sang very well, and Miss P. Horton was excellent. There was nothing of *revival* about the scenery save a little *retouching*: the additions or alterations of the incantation scene are more grotesque than awfully supernatural.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

On Monday evening last a Mr. Gregory (of *some repute* amon the Shakesperian Histrionic Society) *debuted* for the part of *Hamlet*, and appeared on these boards ready and willing to go through that arduous character: but, owing to something or other, the audience would not allow him to be heard; and, although he for a considerable time "brunted their fury with undaunted mien," he was ultimately obliged to retire, amidst a very general shout of execration! Of course, as to his merits as an actor we cannot presume to offer an opinion; but we hear that he has often played successfully at the *semi-reduits* exhibitions given by the above society at her Majesty's Theatre and elsewhere. We have heard his *Othello* commended; and good judges assure us that in *Lago* also his delivery of the following passages is particularly striking :—

Iago.—Good name in man and woman, my dear lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not *much* enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed!

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
RETURN OF BRAHAM!

After an absence of more than two years from his native land, we hail with the most heartfelt delight the return of England's greatest vocal ornament, once the *primo tenore* of Europe—Mr. Braham. We have nothing to do with the motives which threatened us with an exile *sagge ad morirem* to our national *artiste*: we have but to felicitate *him* on the glorious success which has attended him throughout the United States, and congratulate *ourselves* upon his safe return home, bettered in health, spirits, and circumstances. In conjunction with his youngest son (of whom anon), Mr. Braham has given a concert at the St. James's Theatre, which was literally crammed to the ceiling by a greater crowd of *dilettanti* than it is usual to see congregated on any musical occasion. But this was no ordinary one—the name of Braham was but tradition to many who had never been delighted by his strains, while those who remembered the greener beauty of his florid song thronged with a melancholy foreboding that the aged tree would cast its shadow with its trunk, not with foliage :—

Truncô, non frondibus, effecit umbram!

But how agreeable the disappointment to both parties! They who heard Braham for the first time on Thursday week heard recitative given in a manner which they never met with before; while the apprehensions of his former friends and enthusiastic admirers were soon dissipated on finding that time and absence had done but little to impair the magical powers of his voice, and if that little were at any time perceptible, it was amply atoned for by a more rigid attention to pathos, purity of style, and grace, than when, in other days, he luxuriated in careless freedom through the varieties of a vocal *physique* that in him knew no bounds. Perhaps the seeming deprivation in power was occasioned by the constraint of accompanying himself (and admirably, too) on the pianoforte. Be this as it may, it afforded more opportunity of hearing him *sing* than *shout*—of appreciating his finished style rather than being astounded by the force and duration of his voice; and, lastly and above all, of following him closely through the subtle subdivisions of his eloquent intonation, of hearing the faithful echo to every particular phrase—nay, word —on which feeling might pause to bestow expression and effect.

"Deeper and deeper still," that sublime piece of musical tragic poetry, is yet Braham's own: no other singer can interpret so eloquently, so faithfully, that master monument of the mighty Handel's genius.

The selections of the evening afforded but few novelties, but these were not looked for; the all-absorbing anxiety was to hear "the re-appearance of the world" ("as Miss Porter introduces him in her "Thaddeus of Warsaw"), once more in his native land, and to afford an audience that he had a thousand times roused to greater enthusiasm than any singer in the world.

Mr. Charles Braham is yet but the *Ascanius puer* led on by his *pater Æneas*, but promises to be a worthy scion of the parent stock. His physical advantages are of a high order, and whether or not he belong to them are only such as time and skill cannot fail to eradicate.

Another concert was announced for last Thursday of which, and with more particulars relative to the master of English song, we will treat in another notice.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

—A genuine Adelphi farce, bearing the name of "Buiks the Bagman," and written by Mr. S. Coyne, was produced for the first time at this theatre on Monday evening. It literally overflowed with a closely-sustained and smartly-written stream of *equivoque*, that kept the audience in a fit of hysterical merriment from its commencement to its close.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

GRAND CONCERT IN THE CITY.—On Monday next a concert on an unusually splendid scale will be given at the Universal Hall of Commerce, for the relief of the widows and orphans of those unfortunates who were lately lost in the Reliance East Indiaman and the Conqueror, on the coast of France. Amongst the host of celebrated names announced in the programme are those of Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Madame Caradori Allen, Miss Rainforth, Miss Birch, M. Benedict, and Sir George Smart, under whose direction the performances will be conducted. Her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, and several of the highest *noblesse* of the land, have already made the most munificent contributions to the praiseworthy undertaking.

GREENWICH SOCIETY.—Monday night the lecture-room, in connexion with the above Society, was opened, for the first time, to the public. The room is large and commodious, constructed with a view to effect, without losing sight of convenience. The arrangements are such, that when the room is crowded—and it is capable of containing about 1000 persons—no one can complain of either obstruction to the eye or impediment to the ear. Many of those who have eminently distinguished themselves in the promotion of popular education honoured the occasion with their presence. The room was crowded to excess with a large and attentive audience of both sexes.

LITERATURE.

THE TRADUCED. An Historical Romance; by N. MICHELL, Author of "The Fatalist, or the Fortunes of Godolphin." In three volumes. T. and W. Boone.

JOANNA, Queen of Naples from 1343 to 1381, was one of the most remarkable women of the middle ages. A volume would be required to detail with any particularity the incidents of her various and troubled life, and the fortunes of the four husbands who successively shared her love and her kingdom, nor, if the truth were severely told, without taint or shadow of colour, would it be a very edifying detail. Some degree of mystery rests on various portions of her strange story, but although we always wish to lean to the side of charity, it would require a far more ample share of undoubting faith than we can lay claim to to believe her a guiltless, or even a very estimable personage. Still, she was no doubt sinned against as well as sinning; and although she is more than suspected of having made away with her first husband, Andrew of Hungary, we must allow that he was a man of brutal manners, and that she was exposed, amidst the anarchy of those barbarous times of feudality, and in the horrid atmosphere of vice and cruelty which then filled Naples, to temptations which might have proved too great for even a stronger vessel than the frail Joanna. Few portions of modern history have given rise to more furious controversy than the tale of her life, and the question of her guilt or innocence. Boccaccio, Petrarch, and an authority of far more weight than either, Giannone, in his learned history of Naples, stoutly maintain the latter: the former appears from the chroniclers of the day, and from an impartial consideration of her general character, as well as the circumstances of the times; and to this view of the case the late acute and judicious Sismondi, who probably knew more of Italian history than any other man of his day, perhaps we may say, than any man now living, has given his sanction. This difference of witnesses and obscurity of testimony may well give us pause when the truth of historical relations is agitated. Annalists and historians are no more infallible, nor inaccessible to the influence of those sinister motives which pervert the judgment and clothe the mind with the foul crust of prejudice, than meaner men. Thus it is that we are made the fools of time, and that "the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds, and laugh at us" and our trivial affairs. For who can pretend to foretel how it may please the writers of some future day to tell the story of our own times, or how the events of this passing scene, which now appear so clear, certain, and indubitable, may look to the prying gaze of posterity! Actions, and occurrences, and the names of parties, may remain to future ages, but how curiously misinterpreted, how strangely distorted!

The romance of "The Traduced" is concerned with the earliest part of Joanna's life; her unhappy union with Andrea, the conspiracy against him and murder, and her second marriage with her lover and cousin, Prince Louis of Tarentum. The author has chosen to view her as an injured, guiltless, slandered heroine, whether really believing her so, or for the purposes of his novel. To this we have little or no objection to make. It matters nothing to the general public of the present day whether she was so or not, so long as the means exist of satisfying inquirers after truth, who are not content to take their notions of history from the pages of romancers, and are anxious to read its priceless lessons in a less turbid and polluted source. The book then, as a romance, is a very fair production, and may be read with pleasure, although not belonging to the first class. We trust the author will not take the latter portion of the sentence to heart. For ourselves, there is nothing that could happen to us we should so much deprecate as being the author of a first-rate novel or romance—we mean as such things go at the present day. In the judgment of the discerning, no small portion of criminality may fairly be thought to attach to such a character. Your first-class novel is now a companion for Newgate, and the fitting hand-book of Goods and Greenacres. It is generally occupied with the doings of swindlers, thieves, and cut-throats, than whom the author can scarcely be held a more respectable person, and among whom he has doubtless studied and taken his degree. Or it is taken up with the frauds and follies of fashionable life, and the flutterings of the insect tribe who pay their devotions to the fickle goddess who has her shrine at Almack's, and presides over the purlieus of St. James's. Or, if to be assigned to neither of these classes, it is a bundle of maudlin sentiment and unnatural cant, pandering to the depraved taste of a reading public glutted with monstrosities, yet eager after excitement, with characters such as never existed in nature, or anywhere except in the diseased brain of the writer—the impure goblet of Circe, in short, without the sugared charms which mask the rank draught palateable. We confess our aversion to drink of such steaming, and infinitely prefer resigning ourselves to an hour or two of quiet enjoyment, or even, on occasion, of placid and composed indifference.

There is not much new material in "The Traduced;" the characters belong to old types, the incidents have little of novelty, and the style is somewhat inartificial and unpractised. But the author has been at much pains to make himself acquainted with the character of the times and the Italian manners of the period, of which he has succeeded in giving us what is in the main a faithful picture. He is best in description; his portraits want minuteness of outline and distinctness of colouring. There is the usual quantum of monks, knights, princes, princesses, maids of honour, black-browed conspirators, astrologers and their dwarfs, with which romance-readers are long been familiar. It is, however, not inferior to many of the fictions of James, which are made up of very much the same materials. There is, on the whole, room for congratulation at the disappearance of the Minerva-press school of romances. These were books far inferior in worth and talent to nursery tales—dealing in the most vulgar class of melo-dramatic elements -banditti, sorcerers, ghosts, fiends, and blue fire. It was only in the hands of a Radcliffe that such a style could be even tolerable. They have been replaced by a better class of works, of which the present may be taken as a specimen—works generally founded on history, and which have, at least, the merit of credibility in the story, probability in the characters, and respectability in point of composition, with an avoidance of immoral sentiment.

We annex two extracts, in order that our readers may judge o the author's manner. Our first shall be a hawking-party :—

The party pressed forwards, full of spirits and good humour. The scene of the open car,—and with the arrangement we have perceived Durazzo had made himself acquainted, was to be along by the Mare Morto, the ancient Campi Elysii, and thence by the Lake of Averno home.—They crossed beath land, single paths and now the plains so celebrated by Virgil, covered with cypresses, mouldering temples, and tombs, spread before them. The spot, which would have awakened a thousand remembrances in the bosom of the classic scholar, had little influence, with the exception of two or three individuals, on any present. They only looked out, where by pond or rushy stream, might lurk heron or crane. It was not long before game was discovered. In the middle of a brook, the head bent down, intent on his manœuvres that might be sporting around him, stood at a short distance a tall heron. The party halted; the falconers stepped forwards, and unhooding their birds, which were of the true *falco gentilis* breed, and shouting aloud, the heron began to mount. "Not too quick, falconers! allow him time for fair sweep!" cried Prince Andrea.—"By our ladye! a noble fellow—ful. five feet between his extremities!" roared the high Constable. The doomed bird, as if aware by instinct of what was going forwards, having gained a sufficient altitude, careered away before the wind. "Fly them!" cried Andrea. In an instant the men slipped the leather pieces from the legs of their falcons, and onward like lightning darted the impatient birds. The heron wheeled around to ascertain in what direction his enemies were approaching; but the well-trained falcons soared high above him, and "waiting on," prepared to "stoop." Down came one like a shooting star, aiming at the head of the huge quarry; but the wary heron eluded the stroke by suddenly turning his long neck under his wing. Another followed up the attack, but here the old marsh-bird had the advantage, for, raising his sharp beak as his enemy stooped, he pierced him through the bosom, and the falcon, with a sharp cry, fell lifeless to the ground. "Perdition on the fellow!" cried Andrea; "he has killed my favourite Leda."

The following is a fair specimen of the reflections :—

Brightly, majestically, the sun wheeled from the Levantine wave; the diamond dew glittered upon leaf and flower; and, in the olive groves, the birds sang jubilee. Morning! what hour is like unto thine? thou scatterest from thy wing freshness and fragrance: thou revivest all nature from the death of night. —Shall not a morning also come for the soul of man? Must he, when the day-star of life is set, for ever lie in his dark and narrow cell? No, for some high purpose, known only to the infinite Mind, are we created; and not for the few brief hours of pain and sorrow which we pass in a perishing world. This our mortal existence must share the fate of you bodiless vapour that skirts the horizon—melt away, as if it had never been.—Yet, man! doubt not—tremble not—all nature, from the reviving flower in the valley, to the sun flushing over the mountain-top, cries aloud, "Thus shall spring thy unquenchable spirit; and thus shall a morn of immortality burst upon the night of the tomb!"

LITERATURE.

MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, WITH A MEMOIR, BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, and One Hundred and Twenty Engravings. Two vols. 8vo. Tilt and Bogue.

This is the most splendid and sumptuous edition of Milton ever published. It reflects the highest honour on the taste and enterprise of the spirited publishers that they should have presented to the public in so becoming a garb the immortal poems of "the old man eloquent." The greatest talent has been brought to bear on the illustration of these imperishable efforts of genius, in whose praise men of all nations, creeds, ranks, and characters have so often poured themselves forth, that nothing now remains but the duty of reverential homage and admiration, hardly stopping short on this side of idolatry. Much, however, is to be learned from the eloquent memoir which is prefixed from the pen of James Montgomery, himself a great poet. It is always interesting to learn the views of one eminent man on the life or writings of another; and this interest is greatly heightened in the present instance by the fact that in the personal characters of Milton and Montgomery there are many strong points of resemblance. Lofty principle, unshaken integrity, and

A love of right, a scorn of wrong,
Of coward and of base,

are the attributes of both. The memoir and accompanying criticisms are every way worthy of the high reputation of the gentle-minded and amiable poet. But how shall we speak of the beautiful wood-engravings which ornament the book, so rich and various in their beauty? Perhaps it would be enough to say that Thompson, Williams, Smith, and Linton, are the artists, and that the designs are from the graphic pencil of Harvey. The gorgeous effect of some of them is beyond anything in this style we have witnessed, accustomed as our readers know we are to the wonders of this branch of art, which it forms our pride and gratification to know that we have contributed by our humble efforts to extend and improve. The kindness of the publishers has placed at our disposal several of the choicest gems which adorn the volumes, and we gladly avail ourselves of their courtesy to present them to the wide circle of our readers, who will hail with ourselves a new triumph of our favourite art. Our first engraving is one of an ambitious

THE ARCH FIEND.

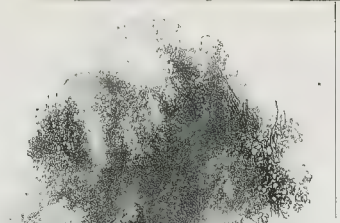
subject, embodying the grand conception of Milton's arch-fiend, as he sate exalted above his peers at Pandemonium:—

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,

Again, there is the naming of the beasts, when Adam and Eve, in

THE NAMING OF THE BEASTS.

Eden shade reclined, passed in review the monsters of the desert, which did obeisance as they presented themselves to the beings who were constituted creation's lords. The salutation of Eve by the

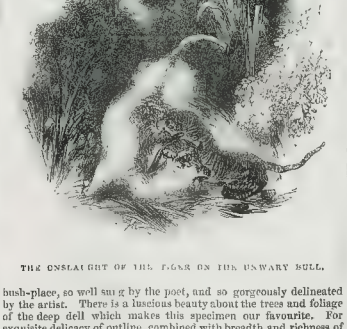


THE SALUTATION OF EVE BY THE ANGEL.

angel is another design we have selected, and beautifully have the artists represented that primitive repast in the bowers of Eden. Next we have the temptation of Eve by the serpent, in which one

THE TEMPTATION OF EVE BY THE SERPENT.

knows not whether most to admire the fearful form of our common mother—the direful reptile, fit dwelling-place for the evil spirit—or the surpassing loveliness of the forest glade. Last comes the onslaught of the lion on the unwary bull, with its ready am-



THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE LION ON THE UNWARY BULL.

bush-place, so well sung by the poet, and so gorgeously delineated by the artist. There is a luscious beauty about the trees and foliage of the deep dell which makes this specimen our favourite. For exquisite delicacy of outline, combined with breadth and richness of general effect, it probably never has been equalled. We shall conclude our present notice of this admirable edition (to which we intend to return) by saying that all admirers of Milton ought, by the immediate purchase of a copy, to testify their sense of the service which the publishers, Messrs. Tilt and Bogue, have rendered by it to art and literature.

INTERMENT and DISINTERMENT; or, a further Exposition of the practices pursued in the Metropolitan places of Sepulture, and the Results as affecting the Health of the Living. By G. A. WALKER, Surgeon. Longman and Co.

The author of this pamphlet has deserved well of his fellow-citizens, and is entitled to thanks, praise, and more substantial rewards, for the valuable services he has rendered to humanity. Although the object at which he aims has not been yet achieved, owing to the sloth and stupidity of the public authorities, whom he is endeavouring to enlighten, there can be no doubt that it will soon be effected. The revolting practice of interring the dead among the living, and converting the densely-peopled city of animated men, the hive of industry and focus of exertion, into a festering necropolis of the dead, cannot be sufficiently reprobated. It is a subject on which one would think argument could only be thrown away; for Mr. Walker's propositions are self-evident, and must commend themselves to any intelligent and unprejudiced mind. Could any one, arriving from a far country—the distant east, the far west, the frozen north, or the torrid south—a stranger to our customs, imagine that a people like the English would tolerate among themselves the existence of so many foul receptacles of disease and pestilence as are presented by the grave-yards, church-vaults, and crypts of every parish church? In those horrid places are engendered the seeds of the plagues which thin and desolate the land, and extend their ravages even to another soil. There the destroying angel seems to have taken up his abode, and to have fixed his shrine. If our readers doubt this, let them peruse Mr. Walker's pamphlet, and there they will see the awful proofs in an accumulation of numberless facts which cannot be gainsayed. It is a loathsome subject, and our friends would not forgive us for entering into details in the pages of the NEWS. Not Mezentius himself, that tyrant of ancient times, whom the imagination of the Latin poet represented as having devised the most frightful of tormenta—

Mortua quinetiam jungebat corpora vivis—

ever practised a more cruel or disgusting enormity than is to be found in the custom which exists under our own eyes, by which the corrupted remains of the dead are brought into contiguity, and almost into contact, with the quick who breathe and move in the crowded streets of the metropolis. The custom prevails in England to a greater extent than in any other European country, and, if we would not presently make ourselves a byword, we must wipe out this stain on the boasted civilization of the age.

Our own attention has been more particularly drawn to the vile practice of which we are speaking, and its pernicious effects, by the scenes we have witnessed in the churchyard of St. Clement's Danes, in the very centre of the busiest thoroughfare of the town, through which pours the full tide of London population, and before the very windows of our own office. We shall not shock our readers by detailing the particulars of the process of disinterment, and the fresh interment in the same grave of persons who have recently died, with its horrid adjuncts of the exposure of corpses, and those mouldering remains of mortality which decency requires to be concealed with an impenetrable veil, and on which the mind refuses to dwell. But what can equal the blindness and criminality (for it deserves no better phrase) of those with whom rests the power of permitting or preventing this practice? We speak of those authorities, whether clerical or parochial, who are the constituted guardians of public health and morals, and who yet sanction a usage which breeds and propagates disease, and outrages every feeling of decency. This too, in the most populous district of the great metropolis of the British empire! Shame upon them, we say, for they are traitors to their trust, and dumb dogs in Israel, so long as they allow it to continue. For what do they draw their ample salaries, and make their purses heavy with the money of the people, if they will not stir a finger to help them in ridding themselves of a proved nuisance? We will not suffer ourselves to be drawn, even by the feeling of just indignation we at present experience, into any language disrespectful to constituted authorities, but they may rest satisfied that if they do not listen to the wishes of the public on this subject, people will ere long begin to ask themselves what they are about, and to talk of "setting their houses in order." If the practice of interment in churches and grave-yards in towns is not discontinued, it will speedily become so intolerable that there will be a general outcry against burials, burial fees, and the other abuses connected with it. Many great men have been of opinion that the cremation, or burning of the dead, which prevailed among the ancients, would be a usage more consonant both to true views of philosophy and the spirit of Christianity.

Mr. Walker is entitled to the greatest credit for the labour, zeal, and ability he has brought to bear on this subject. He was, we believe, the first to awaken and direct public attention to the evils resulting from the practice against which he has so well written. The following extract is a good summary of his views, but for the mass of facts and arguments by which they are supported, his publication itself must be consulted:

Let any one look with an unprejudiced eye at the actual state of the metropolitan burying-places, densely surrounded, as they too generally are, with a swarming living population. Let him examine the vaults crowded with dead, over which frequently, divided by a thin covering, he must sit during divine service. Let him reflect that in the body and aisles of many churches and chapels graves and vaults are employed for the interment of the previous living worshippers, and that the occasional opening of such vaults, charged with deadly products, has produced serious, and even fatal, disease. Let him further reflect, that the entire practice is left to the management of the lowest class of the community, whose brutal foolhardiness is stimulated by drink, and by the consciousness that their lives are worth little to themselves, and less to society. Let him think of these things, and let him ask himself whether alteration of the present system be not imperatively required, and that immediately. The subject is one which has called forth a parliamentary investigation. Certain parties complain that this inquiry has been too partial, and they desire a "re-opening" of the inquiry. Be it so. They have connected me with the previous one. I shrink not from identifying myself with a second; and I hereby pledge myself that I will furnish material for some further disclosures of a most extraordinary character, connected with spots which I am prepared to specify; and as the testimony of grave-diggers does not content them, perhaps the evidence of an entire neighbourhood may.

The more one contemplates the serious injury done to the population of our large towns by our present system of internal sepulture, the more is he lost in wonder that the people, generally sufficiently alive to a perception of what they consider prejudicial to their interest, do not arise *en masse*, and demand, as an act of justice, and as a matter of right, that many, if not all, these places should cease to be employed. If the necessity of suppressing the nuisance complained of has years since been by others tacitly admitted, how much more necessary is it that, as time progresses, and population continually increases, whilst the burial-places are comparatively decreasing, all who are interested in the well-being of the community should be up and doing. The history of the burial-places, and the modes of burial adopted by the ancients, proves that although they infinitely surpassed us in their veneration for their deceased friends, yet, with a wise prudence, they would not permit the dead to inconvenience the living. Upwards of 3000 years since, the Decemviri prohibited in the following words the burying or burning of any dead body in the city:—

"Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito."

The notices of several books which have been received must, from the pressure of matter, be deferred.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Feb. 14, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The reign of pleasure and gaiety still continues here, and causes such innumerable shades and changes in our fashions that it becomes somewhat difficult to follow or describe them. Let me, in the first place, remark that robes for full dress are made longer every day both in the skirt and the corsage, the latter of which are brought very low down, to a long point in front, and descend equally low at the back, to which they are rounded. These corsages are called *à la Marie Antoinette*. Some of them are cut out in such a manner that the rounded part, in descending, may

retain the gathers of the skirt. In these same corsets, also, the gussets of the bosom are disposed in such a way as to leave the neck much uncovered in front, and, at the same time, they ascend very high at the sides. At one of our late evening parties I remarked two ladies whose dresses seemed to create much sensation: the one of them wore a crêpe robe of bright green, with a triple petticoat, relieved on either side by bouquets of roses, and having the corsage draped in a very tasty manner: the other was dressed in a robe of white tulle, trimmed upon the front of the petticoat with fine garnitures of bouillon de tulle (tulle puffing), through which was passed a rose satin ribbon, and on both sides a little blonde ruling. Both these toilettes were very much admired, and were equally pretty and becoming to the wearers; but the most distinguished and the richest robes now worn are those trimmed with two or three falls of Alençon point lace, placed over mohair or rose-coloured satin, being of a progressive height from the spring of the hips to the hem of the skirt. It will be seen that in this description of dress there are three petticoats of lace worn over them, and when these lace skirts are ornamented on one side by a garland of roses, and a single rose is worn on the head, interlaced in a coiffure of diamonds, I assure you that the tout ensemble is most superb. I should remark that there is a sort of embroidered tulle, which seems to be much worn here, called tulle fontange, which, while it is perfectly transparent, is embroidered with patterns in relief, which gives it an effect which really surpasses the finest lace. I have remarked this tulle employed as a double or triple fall on robes of rose-coloured mohair for ball-dresses and coiffures. There is also a sort of lace, composed of silver and pearls, much used, and which, when placed round a tunic of white crepe, or at the bottom of a double skirt of blue brocade, has a very handsome appearance. At all our balls, and in all our saloons, the fan is perfectly indispensable; but it must be adorned with elegant painting, and must be richly mounted. At the present the Spanish patterns are the rage; and perhaps the most distinguished of these is what is called the Alhambra. Yet I almost doubt whether the French artist has not surpassed his Spanish master in this description of article, as nothing can be imagined more beautiful and tasty than those worn here; and in fact numbers of them are being sent to Madrid itself, where they are said to be quite a passion with the Spanish ladies. Our gloves, as now worn, are really bijoux of their kind: fancy them trimmed with a fringe of gold lace or pearls, with Mosaic tassels, surrounded with corals or cameos. But the fashion in Paris, and which is really the most liked and adopted by the Parisians, is a sort of mittens of embroidered velvet—some of these in black velvet, and embroidered and laced with bugle; others, violet or green, have tassels and borders of gold fringe; some of them, on the other hand, are trimmed with Gothic pattern lace, or with embroidery in silk. Any of these agree extremely well both with the arm and the hand, to both of which they give an extremely pretty form, and do great justice to a white skin. I do not know that I have any very great change to remark in head-dresses; the coiffure Lamballe, described in one of my former letters, still continues to be much worn, with but very slight variations in its form, and it is found to agree extremely well with the masses of hair which are worn in England by ladies. I must, therefore, in default of further novelty, postpone my observations until my next communication. Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

PORTRAIT OF SIR HUGH GOUGH.

Our parliamentary columns contain this day full particulars of one of the most gratifying scenes which a legislative assembly can display—the representatives of a great country offering the thanks of the nation to the leaders of her victorious forces upon the conclusion of a war. Had this compliment been omitted, the gallant services in China would fully entitle those in command to niches in Our Gallery; but the Parliament having delighted to honour them, a second reason is afforded for adding to the portrait illustrations of our paper a sketch which we feel certain must be welcome to our readers. The British regiments in China, according to the last statement published in the *United Service Journal*, are the 18th., the 26th., the 40th., the 57th., and the 98th. Our engraving of their gallant commander Sir Hugh Gough, for which alone we can find space at present, we may speak of with confidence as regards the likeness; the original being carved in ivory, and remarkable for its fidelity. The events of the Chinese campaign are too recent to require recapitulation beyond that which the Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Stanley, thought fit to introduce in the House of Commons on Tuesday last; a summary of which will be found in our parliamentary digest. One portion, however, of the noble lord's speech must have space here as giving an eloquent description of the position of the force under the command of the gallant General whose portrait we give. "I turn much more gladly to contemplate the triumphant position in which England and the British forces then stood. A force consisting of 4,500 effective men, under Sir H. Gough; a fleet of 73 sail, including 1 line-of-battle ship, 16 vessels of war of different descriptions, and ten war steamers, had forced their unassisted way, conquering as they went, up this mighty and unknown stream (hear, hear), and penetrated the Yung-tse-Keang, for a distance of 170 miles, to the centre of the Chinese empire. They had achieved the conquest of towns and fortresses mounting in all above 2,000 guns, which they had captured or destroyed. They had subdued cities containing a population varying from one million down to 60,000 or 70,000. (Cheers.) They had continually routed armies four or five, and sometimes ten times their own number; and they had done all this at a great distance from their own resources, and in the heart of an enemy's dominions, half across the globe from their own native country. (Cheers.) They now occupied the proud position of having surmounted all the innumerable toils and difficulties of their warfare, and holding with one hand, in their formidable grasp, the main artery of Chinese commerce—the intersection of China's mightiest river with that great canal which traverses the country, and supplies the upper provinces with the products of the south. (Cheers.) Thus they had China and its commerce at their feet. They had made their dispositions, which circumstances fortunately rendered unnecessary, for the capture of Nankin, which they were ready to storm when Sir H. Gough should give the word. They would have captured the second city of the empire, with a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants. In the course of all these proceedings they had maintained, not only constant and uninterrupted gallantry, but a soldier-like temperance and discipline, which reflected on them a glory of the purest character—on them, and on their leaders, Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker; and now at length they enabled her Majesty's plenipotentiary, at the head of a powerful fleet and of a not inconsiderable and highly-disciplined army, to dictate peace on the terms prescribed by his sovereign, and they had obtained this peace on terms of entire equality, at the hands of the Emperor of China. (Cheers.) There may have been operations, sir, in which more blood was shed, or in which a more obstinate resistance was made; but I will venture to say that, for a combination of all the qualities which the circumstances of various services required from all the officers and men of the force, there never was an army which better deserved, as I am confident they will receive, the expression of the thanks and gratitude of this House and of Parliament. (Loud cheers.) The vote of thanks I now propose is in one respect, perhaps, couched in rather an unusual form. It has been usual separately to thank the officers and men of the naval and military service. It is not from any neglect, or omission to consult former precedents, that her Majesty's Government have adopted the form in which they now offer a vote for the thanks of this House to their consideration. It is because, from the commencement to the end of this war, on every occasion, navy and army concurred in the most thorough co-operation; because there was hardly an action in which their combined efforts were not called for, nor one occasion on which the thanks of Parliament could be voted to the one service, where they would not be justly due to the other. (Hear, hear.) And in speaking of the army and the navy, I desire to include in the expression of the public gratitude, and the proposal of the thanks of Parliament, not only the officers and men of the East India Company's military force, but also the officers and men of the Infant navy of the East India Company." Lord Palmerston followed Lord Stanley in speaking upon the question, and the thanks of the House of Commons were awarded as the just reward of the sevices rendered in China. The Duke of Wellington proposed the vote in the House of Lords.

Such as desire more complete particulars we refer to the past numbers of our paper, in which the various operations of the campaign have been fully detailed; and we do so with the more satisfaction, since we seized the opportunity afforded by the passage of our forces into this hitherto mysterious country to obtain and present in our pages a series of illustrations of the cities, the arts, the arms, and the inhabitants of China.

TABLEAU FROM THE "LADY OF THE LAKE."

We here present to our readers a *morceau* of pictorial grouping from the opera of "The Lady of the Lake," now performing with so much attention and *éclat* at Covent Garden, with the part of *Malcolm* beautifully sustained by Mrs. Alfred Shaw, whose portrait may appropriately accompany the *tableau*. The scene selected is that of the interview between *King James* and *Rhoderick Dhu* (played respectively by Mr. Manvers and Mr. Harrison), in which *Rhoderick* discloses his followers, and avows himself before the *King*. *Rhoderick* asks the monarch why he is there without the chieftain's pass? to which the *King* replies

My pass in danger hangs in my belt.

Rhod.: But wherefore art thou here? Whence thy enmity to Vich Alpine

King: Let the red stone of Holyrood be my answer.

Rhod.: Ha! know'st thou why Rhoderick dares his hate, Heard'st thou the shameful word and blow that provoke it? Answer, coward! Lulled cradled he then if he stood on Highland heath or holy ground.

King: Then his robber-life, wrenching from the ruined Lowlander his herds and harvest.

Rhod.: Those waving fields, those fertile plains, were once the birthright of the Gael. The Saxon reft them from my fathers. Where dwell the race now? See! where rise crag over crag, and fell o'er fell. What can make fertile such rude scenes as these? Nothing but the sword. Rhoderick seeks but for retribution.

King: Enough! twice have I sought Clan Alpine's country in peace, when I return again it shall be as his mortal foe: and never did love-lorn swain sigh for his bridal hour as I to meet this rebel and his band.

Rhod.: Have then thy wish. (*Sounds his horn.*

The rocks, heather, &c., are filled with armed men.

These are Clan Alpine's warriors true,
And, Saxon, I am Rhoderick Dhu."

It will be seen by our portrait that Mrs. Shaw sustains the character of *Malcolm Græme*, to which she lends no small grace and fascination, adding a powerful charm of voice to the natural attraction of the young chieftain's part. In our dramatic notices, however, we have recorded our high opinion of Mrs. Shaw's performance in the "Lady of the Lake," and therefore have now simply to present her to our readers in the warrior costume of the Scottish chief.

MRS. ALFRED SHAW.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Marquis of Exeter has appointed the Rev. William Webb Ellis, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, Minister of St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, to the rectory of St. Clement's Danes, Strand, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Gurney, M.A.

CONFIRMATIONS.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has announced his intention of holding a confirmation at the parish church of St. Mary-le-bow, Cheapside, on Friday, April 13. The Bishop of London's annual course of confirmations will take place in May and June.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has instituted the Rev. Arthur Ramsy Ludlow, M.A., to the rectory of Littleton-on-Severn, in the county of Gloucester, vacant by the death of the Rev. Frederick Luke D'Arville, on the nomination of R. Bourchier Savage, Esq.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has announced his intention of holding a general ordination in the cathedral church of his diocese on Sunday, the 8th inst.

CAMBRIDGE.—The senior wrangler of the present year, Mr. Adams, is the son of a farmer on the estate of J. King Lethbridge, Esq. He received his education at a village school, and was afterwards placed under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Martin, at Exeter. Eventually he entered St. John's College as a sizar, and by strict attention to the duties imposed on him passed a college career of unusual brilliancy.

The rectory of Augmering, in the diocese of Chichester, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. John Usborne, M.A.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HARRIERS.—The Prince, during the past week, has hunted twice with his excellent little pack of harriers, in their immediate neighbourhood of Windsor. The pack, which now consists, as usual, very select, comprised, in addition to the Prince and his Royal Highness's suite, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Paget, Lord Kimbolton, Captain Hanaster, and about forty of the neighbouring gentry and yeomen, with a sprinkling of metropolitans. After drawing two or three fields on the farm of Mr. Goodwin, near Wraysbury, without success, they shortly afterwards found a fine hare on the adjoining land of Mr. Pullen, which made away for Datchet Common, heading back again to Mr. Pullen's farm, almost to the church, from whence it again doubled back to Horton, crossing the Datchet road, on nearly to Lord Montague's, at Upton Park, to Wraysbury, where it was lost. Another hare was almost immediately afterwards started, which afforded a beautiful half-hour's run over the same line of country traversed by the former one, and was killed close to the village of Horton. Several very awkward ditches and double fences offered themselves in the course of the first run, which the Prince took in his usual excellent style. As the hunting season is now fast approaching its termination, the Prince's harriers will hunt twice a week until its close.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WOOLWICH.—The Rhadamanthus steam-vessel, Master Commander Thomas Laen, has been ordered to proceed immediately from Woolwich to Plymouth, to take masts and gear from Devonport Dockyard to Pembroke, for the Victoria and Albert steam-vessel, building at the latter place for her Majesty's especial use. The Rhadamanthus will then proceed from Pembroke to Cork to embark the 45th Regiment, and bring that corps round to Portsmouth, previous to the departure of the regiment for the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, C.B., has been appointed Superintendent of the Victualling Department at Plymouth, in the room of Captain Coode, whose period of service has expired.

The Commander-in-Chief has recommended to her Majesty that a colonel be added to the establishment of the 3rd West India Regiment; the Duke of Wellington has accordingly selected for that honour Lieut.-General Sir Charles William Maxwell, K.C.H.

Lieut.-General Master has applied to be relieved from the command of the Windward and Leeward Islands, and his request having been acceded to, he is to be replaced by Lieut.-General Middlemore.

We understand that the 26th Regiment has, by a strange mistake, been ordered from China to England, instead of the 55th; and though counter-orders have been sent by the Overland mail, it is generally thought that the 26th will have sailed, agreeably to the orders which were sent with the ratification of the treaty, before the counter-order can reach China. The 55th left England in 1821, the 26th in 1828.

On the 31st ult. the sight-seeing folks of Malta had an opportunity of witnessing a spectacle as magnificent as, happily, it is rare, at least in Malta—namely, the heaving down of her Majesty's ship Formidable, of 84 guns. A little before nine Sir Edward Owen commenced operations in the dockyard, and the operations immediately commenced. It seemed as the attack of myriads of pigmies to force a huge giant to yield to their united power, upwards of 900 men being employed in the operation. For an incredibly short space of time she yielded to their power, and gracefully fell into the desired position.

Early on the morning of the 3rd instant the Maltese ship Tagliaferro, belonging to Emmanuel Tagliaferro and Sons, was discovered to be on fire by the captain of the brig Flora, who immediately reported it to the flag-ship, when a signal was made for boats to be sent from the ships of war in port. This was responded to with the most praiseworthy diligence, and the fire was soon extinguished by getting engines to play upon it, and partially sinking her. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. She was surrounded by vessels of all nations, and close to several building-yards, which renders the early discovery of the fire a fortunate circumstance. The crews of the ships-of-war worked nobly, but we regret to notice that some few got hold of a cask of wine and some bad spirits, which they indulged in so freely as to cause the death of one seaman belonging to the Monarch, and one or two others are seriously ill from the like intemperance. It is supposed that they must have also drank of some bottles of spirits of turpentine!

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE AND MOVEMENTS.—On the 20th the Geyser arrived from the Piræus, and on the 3rd instant she was unexpectedly despatched to Messina for the purpose, it is reported, of conveying from thence to Corfu the lady and daughter of Sir Hugh Hon. Seymour M'Kenzie, late lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands. She has orders to return forthwith, and will then probably be sent to Barcelona; for which port the Lizard took her departure on the 1st. If matters are quiet there, she is to proceed to Gibraltar, but, if otherwise (which is the more likely, for the French are said to be sending thither Admiral Hugon, in the Ocean, ship of the line, and several armaments), she is to return to Malta with the intelligence. The Resistance, troop-ship, which reached Corfu within 48 hours' sail from Malta, has landed the 19th, and left again for Jamaica with the 77th Regiment. The Boyne, transport, with a battalion of the 42nd Highlanders, is hourly looked for from Corfu, to relieve the Rifles, which regiment will be conveyed to Corfu in the Boyne. The Rodney is said to have been ordered to England from Lisbon, whither the Inconstant is to repair from Barce one, if everything is tranquil at this latter port. The Indus, from Vouria; L'Aigle, from Corfu; the Locust, from Constantinople; and the Acheron, steamer, and Pestonjee Bomanjee, transport, from England, are daily looked for at Malta.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—In harbour, the Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean; the Ceylon, receiving-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, superintendent of Malta dockyard; Impregnable, 104; Formidable, 84; Monarch, 84; Vengeance, 84; Snake, 16; Beacon and Magpie, surveying vessels; Devastation and Hecate, war steamers; and Polyphemus, steam-packet. At Lisbon, the Rodney, 92. At Gibraltar, the Belvidera, 36; Savage, 10; and Owen Glendower, convict-ship. At Barcelona, the Inconstant, 36; and Lizard, steam-tender. At Marseilles, the Prometheus, steam-packet. At Corfu, L'Aigle, 24; Scout, 18, and Arco, steam-vessel. At Malta, the Queen, with a battalion of the 42nd Highlanders, is hourly looked for from Corfu, to relieve the Rifles, which regiment will be conveyed to Corfu in the Boyne. The Rodney is said to have been ordered to England from Lisbon, whither the Inconstant is to repair from Barce one, if everything is tranquil at this latter port. The Indus, from Vouria; L'Aigle, from Corfu; the Locust, from Constantinople; and the Acheron, steamer, and Pestonjee Bomanjee, transport, from England, are daily looked for at Malta.

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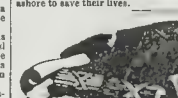
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Brest states that the five steam-frigates which are intended for the Transatlantic navigation between France and the United States are ready for sea, and will commence service in the spring.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—ALL HANDS LOST.—Intelligence has just reached us of the loss of the schooner Rob Roy, of Leith, which sailed from Sunderland a few days ago. This unfortunate circumstance occurred on Wednesday morning week, at two o'clock, on Newbiggen Rocks, near Blyth. The details are dreadful. The cries of the crew were heard amid the roaring of the storm; and on persons going down to the beach, the vessel with her unfortunate crew was discerned in the utmost distress. The vessel went to pieces immediately, and a female was seen among the surf with her hand stretched out for aid, waving a glove as a signal for assistance; but no human efforts could help her, and the back sweep of the sea carried her away. The rest of the crew were all drowned. Two of the bodies have been washed ashore; and a second female, and other two bodies, tog together with two silver spoons, have also washed up. It is supposed that the crew had been exhausted and worn out, and had run the vessel ashore to save their lives.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, TUESDAY.

(Sittings before Mr. Justice Wightman and a Special Jury.)

PALMER'S LESSEE V. SANDERSON.

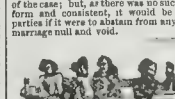
This was an action for ejectment brought for an alleged forfeiture. The plaintiff had leased out to another person, who had assigned to the defendant certain premises in Seymour-street, Euston-square, and the defendant had used them in his business of a melter and tallow-chandler. The lease contained the usual covenants against the use of the premises in any noxious business, and the defendant had, on taking the assignment, bound himself to observe the covenants of the lease, one of which was that the business of "a melting tallow-chandler" should not be carried on upon the premises. The alleged forfeiture was, that he had carried on the business of a candle-maker, and had thereby created a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Several witnesses, some of whom were neighbours of the defendant, were called to prove the sort of business carried on by the defendant, and the powerful, disagreeable, and unwholesome stench that arose from it. On the part of the defendant, other witnesses, also neighbours, were called, who deposed that the defendant's business, from the way in which it was carried on, never occasioned any inconvenience to them. Persons in his employ were also sent into the witness box, and they stated that he did not melt fat or tallow, but made up his candles from tallow obtained from a melter, which he then "dissolved" on the premises. Persons in the trade were called to prove that there was a very material distinction between the trade of making candles from tallow obtained from a melter, and that of rack, and those from fat melted on the premises. They said that the defendant was a tallow-chandler only, and not a melter. They admitted that fat-melting was sometimes disagreeable, but that the business of a tallow-chandler was extremely sweet and pleasant; and one of them declared that he would far rather be in a candle manufactory than in the court. Others went still further, and said that fat-melting was not a nuisance, and that St. Paul's Churchyard never had a disagreeable smell in it from that cause; in which, however, they were not quite supported by the testimony of Mr. Davies, one among their number, and who described himself as the largest candle-maker in London. Mr. Justice Wightman having summed up, the jury retired to consider the verdict, and ultimately returned a verdict for the defendant.

CONSISTORY COURT, WEDNESDAY.

(Before Dr. Lushington.)

TIMMS BY HIS COMMITTEE V. WILLIAMS, FALSELY CALLING HERSELF FINNE.

This was a suit of nullity of marriage on the ground of the insanity of the husband. The facts were not entered into. Dr. Lushington said there could be no doubt of the fact that the gentleman was of unsound mind at the time of the marriage, namely, in 1839. If there had been any conflict of evidence the court would have felt it its duty to enter minutely into the facts of the case; but, as there was no such conflict, and as the evidence was uniform and consistent, it would be more consonant to the feelings of the parties if it were to abstain from any comment, and simply to pronounce the marriage null and void.



POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—"TAKING IT ON."—A well-dressed man, of plausible address, named *George Hewit*, alias *Hunter*, was, in the mayoralty of Sir John Pirie, charged upon suspicion of having robbed chambers in Bishopsgate-street, but was discharged in consequence of the character given of him by a person named Mansion House, who said that he had left business in the commission line, and was possessed of private property, was put to the bar on a charge of felony. The prisoner, whose appearance was that of a man of fashion, endeavoured to hide his face, but was immediately recognised. Mrs. Jane Kohn, wife of Mr. Kohn, of No. 16, Lawrence-Pountney-lane, stated that she and her husband occupied the first floor of the house, and, on the day mentioned in the indictment, at two o'clock, she heard a creaking of the bedroom door, and, upon going to the room, she saw the prisoner, whom she had never seen before, putting her husband's coat on. He immediately ran by her, and, as she tried to grasp him, threw his stick at her, and ran out of the house. She followed, calling as loud as she could, "Stop thief," and the prisoner was soon apprehended. —The prisoner was committed for trial.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.—A young man, named *John Lyon*, was charged with having thrown stones at the windows of a Mr. Moses. The complainant said the defendant laboured under the most extraordinary delusion, and fancied that the city magistrates alone were able to solve the difficulty on which he described himself as having been placed. He supposed that he had been married by proxy to a young lady of the name of Caroline Harris, who had been dead seven last six years, and he prowled about London in quest of his imaginary bride. It was in vain that he was informed of the absurdity of the supposition, and that the

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Monday evening, 29th Feb., at Eight o'clock. Songs:—"Ye bank- and braes o' bonny Doon." "Thou art gane awa frae me, Mary." "The Laird o' Cockpen." "The Flowers of the Forest." "Wow'd and married and a'." "Last Leaf." "Wally, wally, up you bank:" "Scots wha ha'e." "Im wearin' awa' Jean." "The Reel o' Tullochgorum." "Tak ye nae claik about ye." Pianoforte, Mr. Lond.

GARRICK'S HEAD AND TOWN HOTEL, BOW-STREET, opposite Covent-garden Theatre. Mr. Nicholson, the Magnus Apollo of the above distinguished establishment, in connection with the Theatre, begs to call the attention of the nobilities in this vast metropolis of the nations, as well as to the dwellers in the provinces, that his new proposition, the *Vox Jocosi* in Deo—viz., the blending of the Art of Ude and Quin with mirth and law is still in the ascendant as a startling theme of attraction in the fashion, scientific, legal, and commercial spheres. Synopsis of the progression of amusement for the week.

On Monday, February 20th, 1843. The Court of the JUDGE and JURY SOCIETY will sit at nine o'clock to undo the complexities of all to interested.—The Trial of the Case for the Prosecution of Samuel Spoonerpove v. Nancy Norwood, a Gipsy.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the GRAND CONCERT, in which Miss Harrington, Miss Esther Goldschmidt, and Miss Sarah Wade Seymour will appear.

On Thursday, The JUDGE and JURY SOCIETY will again meet to arrange the complexities and contradictory materials of an indictment for conspiracy.—"Sorely Hamlet, Esq., v. Peltier, Risser, Shandler, Crusher, Cattell, Barker, and others." This inquiry will involve the right of public entertainment, the private characters of actors and authors

On Friday, The GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE, sustained by first-rate vocalists.

On Saturday, The JUDGE and JURY SOCIETY will finish the investigations of the week in the trial of a case of libel:—" Pringle Lushington Tupp, Esq., M.P., v. Tarmish Slasher Stevenson, Editor and Proprietor of the 'Blazington Hailstorm and Little Paddington Flying Post.'" Suppers and singing every night after the theatres

The Garrick's Head and Town Hotel is acknowledged to be the best and most economical dining-house in London, that department being under the superintendence of Mrs. Anne Williams, formerly proprietor of the celebrated Boxed Beef House in the Old Galley. In the splendid Coffee-room of this establishment you may dine off Banneg and with a silver fork, for less than One Shilling, in a style, too, equal to Long's, or even the Clarendon. All the meat is supplied to the establishment by Mr. G. Jeffery, of Knightsbridge, Purveyor to the Queen.—Beds, One Shilling and Sixpence.

Just published, 8vo., cloth, with 26 plates, price 10s. 6d.,

THE CAUSE and TREATMENT of CURVATURE of the SPINE and DISEASES of the VERTEBRAL COLUMN, with Cases. By T. M. TUSON, F.R.S., F.L.S., Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital

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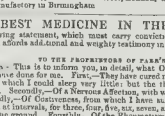

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THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS—No. XXVII.

HIGHGATE NEW CHURCH.

The suburbs of London are in themselves pleasant beyond those of many other cities, and gain additional grace and deserve higher praise from contrast with the dense mass of men and buildings they encircle. To rush from the steaming streets—from the jostle and throng of the hurrying thoroughfare, from the hot and sickly odour of the human mass which makes up London—to the pure, elastic, and health-giving breath of Highgate-hill, is a pleasure which those only can appreciate who have enjoyed it. The senses are all sharpened by the change. Visions of old Izaak Walton, with his quaint pictures of rural life, flout over the memory—never birds sang more blithely, never did wild hedge-plant or field-daisy give to poet or to painter more perfect pleasure than now they render, all quiet and unobtrusively, to the smoke-dried searcher for fresh air and the picturesque. The "great wen," as Cobbett loved to call it, is left, not only behind, but beneath; lying in the valley, enshrouded in its own murky cloud, and stretched out, a spectacle such as the world cannot equal—which the moralist and philosopher never tire of as a theme pregnant of thought and overflowing in abundance of association. The eye scans its domes and spires and warehouses, with, afar off, the queenly river—"the silent highway" threading its course by the royal towers of Greenwich to the sea; and the recollection of the smoke and din and vice and misery and bodily toil and mental anxiety makes the heart leap again in the consciousness of surrounding influences, and the lungs of the disgust thirstily drink up another fill of the pure oxygen, as, in heart gladness, he exclaims, "God made the country, and man made the town."

And, as the hill-top is gained, what a goodly grove of noble elms—and the old gate-house is near and, not far off, stands Cromwell House, pointed to as once the abode of the Protector and near by another spot, where dwelt a bold and pure spirit, at whom England may well be proud—old Andrew Marvell. Nor are its admirers and residents all *bygones*. Goldsmith knew and loved and immortalized the spot; and in his steps came Washington Irving and his crayon sketches, overflowing with perfect perceptions and appreciation of English feeling—and Leigh Hunt—and Charles Knight, whose "Shakspere" will help him to a humble, yet honourable niche in the temple which the genius of the dramatist has reared for all time—and, last and greatest, COLERIDGE, whose tomb forms the centre-spot of interest in the church.

Johnson has dilated upon the general want of striking events in the lives of literary men, and the observation has been echoed and re-echoed again and again. But to the philosopher, no less than the casual reader, the career of Coleridge affords much matter of thoughtful interest. His early metaphysical studies—his enlistment—his acquaintance with Southey and Lovell their wild impracticable plan of a *Pantisocracy*, broken off by a simultaneous attachment on the part of the three enthusiasts for three sisters, with the subsequent marriage—his German studies, his literary peculiarities and conversational *immensity*, render Coleridge's biography one of the most interesting of our time. Leaving the lakes (the neighbourhood of Southey and birth-place of "Christabel") he took up his abode near the spot where, after nineteen years' sojourn, his bones are now deposited. "He breathed his last on Friday, 15th July, 1834, and was interred in the vault of Highgate Church, on the 2nd August. The fatal change was sudden and decisive; and six days before his death he knew, assuredly, that his hour was come. His few worldly affairs had been long settled, and, after many tender adieus, he expressed a wish that he might be as little interrupted as possible. His sufferings were severe and constant till within thirty-six hours of his end; but they had no power to affect the deep tranquillity of his mind, or the wonted sweetness of his address. His prayer from the beginning was that God would not withdraw his spirit; and that by the way in which he would bear the last struggle he might be able to evince the sincerity of his faith.

It was a saying of Wordsworth that many men of this age had done wonderful *things*, as Davy, Scott, and Cuvier; but that Coleridge was the only wonderful *man* he ever knew. Something, of course, must be allowed in this, as in all other such cases, for the antithesis; but that the greater part of those who occasionally visited Coleridge left him with a feeling akin to the same judgment. They admired the man more than his works, or they forgot the works in the absorbing impression made by the living author. And no wonder. Those who remember him in his more vigorous days can bear testimony to the peculiarity and transcendant power of his conversational eloquence. It was unlike anything that could be heard elsewhere; the kind, the manner, were different. The boundless information, and the everlasting music of his tones,—all went to make up the image and to constitute the living presence of the man. When no longer young, and bodily infirmities pressed heavily upon him, his natural force was indeed abated; but his eye was not dim, neither was his mind enfeebled. "O youth!" he says in one of the most exquisitely finished of his later poem—

"O youth! for years so many and so sweet,
'Tis known that thou and I were one,
I'll think it but a fond conceit—
It cannot be that thou art gone:
Thy vesper-bell hath not yet tolled:
And thou wert aye a masker bold!
What strange disguise hast now put on,
To make believe that thou art gone?
I see these locks in silvery slips,
This drooping gait, this altered size:
But springtide blossoms on thy lips,
And tears take sunshine from thine eyes:
Life is but thought: so think I will
That youth and I are house-mates still."

And Coleridge wrote his own epitaph:

Stop, Christian passer-by: Stop, child of God,
And read, with gentle breast. Beneath this sod
A poet lies, or that which once seemed he.
O, lift a thought in prayer for S. T. C.—
That he who many a year with toil of breath
Found death in life, may here find life in death.
Mercy for praise—to be forgiven for fame
He asked, and hoped, through Christ. Do thou the same.

It was, however, thought inapplicable to the place in which he was buried, and the handsome tablet, erected in Highgate New Church bears another inscription.

Our engraving displays the style of the church—the situation in which it stands is worthy the picturesque proportions of the building. On the brow of the hill it forms an elegant object in the landscape for miles round, whilst immediately beneath it is the cemetery, with its terraced walks, flower-strewed greenswards, and gloomy cedars—

——— the trees of Lebanon,
Wa ch best best the spot where Death has laid
The victims of his power.

Lord John Russell has been indisposed these last few days from the effects of a cold. The noble Lord, we are glad to say, is now better.

It having been determined on by the Secretary at War that a reduction shall take place in that portion of the army, the Infantry of the Line, nearly sixty regiments are to be gradually reduced to their original establishment. An official order has been issued from the Horse Guards to this effect.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE VICAR OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.—The parish of St. Sepulchre has sustained a severe loss in the death of its truly excellent vicar, the Rev. J. Natt, B.D. It appears that the Rev. gentleman went through his duties at the parish church on Sunday morning, apparently in his usual health, and shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon was found dead in his drawing-room. The deceased was universally respected, and was distinguished for his deep sympathy with the poor and his princely liberality.

WOOD PAVING.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the court of Commissioners of Sewers took place at Guildhall for the purpose of considering the motion, of which Sir Peter Laurie had given notice, with respect to the question of wood paving, on the subject of which, for some time past, so much excitement has been created, and, for the first time, this court was thrown open to the public. Sir Peter Laurie, in a speech of considerable length, moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of the court that the wood pavement in the Poultry is dangerous and inconvenient to the public, and ought to be at once taken up and replaced with granite paving." A long debate ensued, in the course of which great earnestness was exhibited by the various speakers, and some circumstances of a very startling nature were related as facts by gentlemen who described themselves as having been eye-witnesses of them. Mr. Deputy Godson seconded the motion. Mr. R. L. Jones moved the previous question. The previous question was carried, on a division, by a large majority; and at the close of the proceedings Sir Peter Laurie gave notice of his intention to move that the future sittings of the court be open to the public. The court then broke up.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Fresh up to Mark lane the receipts of English wheat since our last report have been extremely scanty, owing to the unfavourable winds having kept back the vessels laden with grain. Although the show of samples has, in consequence, proved small, the demand for all descriptions of that article has ruled inactive. The finest red and white, however, have sold at prices about equal to those noted on this day se'nnight; but the value of the middling and out-of-condition sorts has had a downward tendency. Very little foreign wheat has been on offer, yet the transactions in that article have been on a very limited scale, at barely, if not declining quotable beneath, late rates. We have had fair arrivals of barley and malt, the value of which has remained unvaried. Good sound oats have gone off at full currencies, but other descriptions have receded about 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour as last noted.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 1410; barley, 2190; oats, 1080; and malt, 2270 quarters. Flour, 2980 sacks. Foreign oats, 500 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52s; ditto white, 57s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. *In bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover and canary seeds may be called, from their scarcity, quite as dear, but all other kinds of seeds are nominally unaltered.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 0d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 23l to 23l per 1 of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s. to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 5d; barley, 27s 1d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 30s 1d; beans, 27s 5d; peas, 30s 1d.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 1d; Barley, 27s 0d; Oats, 16s 11d; Rye, 29s 7d; Beans, 27s 7d; Peas, 29s 11d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 11s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—At the public sales held this week—and at which 90,800 packages have been offered—there has been a fair attendance of the trade. The importers having shown considerable firmness the biddings have been far from active, while only about one-fifth of the quantity has found buyers, at about previous rates. By private contract next to nothing is doing.

Sugar.—All kinds of sugar have gone off slowly since our last report, and we have no variation whatever to notice in their value.

Coffee.—The transactions in this article have been again very limited, and prices have had a downward tendency.

Cocoa.—Little doing, at late rates.

Pimento.—Prices are firm, but without any improvement in the demand.

Saltpetre.—The market rules flat, yet the holders are not disposed to submit to any reduction in prices.

Rum.—We have a quiet sale, yet quotations are rather lower. Sales have been made in Common Leewards at is 6d to is 7d per proof gallon.

Oils.—Several public sales have taken place since our last, and full rates have been realised without difficulty.

Tallow.—The market remains quiet, with sellers of P.Y.C. on the spot at 44s 6d per cwt. Little doing for forward delivery.

Hops.—There has been less demand for hops, yet their rates may be considered about stationary, with a fair supply on offer.

Wool.—Only a moderate arrival of wool has taken place in the port of London; yet the demand is very dull. The public sales are now attracting the attention of the staplers.

Potatoes.—We have a better sale for potatoes, and prices have advanced, in consequence of the cold weather, from 2s to 3s per ton, the best York reds producing 6l.

Coals.—Chester Main, 15s 9d; Hetton Main, 15s; Old Tanfield, 15s; Tanfield Moor, 17s 9d; West Wylam, 15s 6d; Hetton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s; Lambton, 20s; Caradoc, 20s 3d; Adelaide, 19s 6d; Hartley, 15s 6d per ton.

Smithfield.—Each kind of fat stock has been in moderate supply and steady demand this week, at an advance of 2d per 8 lbs. Beef from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 2d to 5s 6d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs., to sink the offal. No foreign beasts or sheep have been on sale.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the limited arrivals of country slaughtered meat, a firm inquiry has been experienced this week, at the following quotations:—Beef from 3s 2d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s; veal, 3s 10d to 5s; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The information which we have received from the manufacturing and mining districts since our last publication, is less satisfactory than it has been since the turn of the year. In the iron trade much depression prevails, and the few sales which can be effected are at prices very considerably under the cost of the production. Unless some demand spring up soon somewhere or other, therefore, we fear much that many of the miners must be again either thrown out of employment or their wages be materially reduced, even under the late rates. The stocks on hand are large, and they must be reduced previous to the restoration of soundness in this great and important branch of our internal industry. In Manchester the operatives are still fairly employed in the cotton trade, at wages adequate to the present [illegible] depressed [illegible] [illegible] necessary for the consumption, and, although the sales made of it during this week have been quite as large as they have been in any week since the turn of the year, still prices are unfavourable to the dealer, and are thus enabling the manufacturers to produce their goods at lower rates than would have been possible under different circumstances.

The intelligence received from Glasgow, and, indeed, from all the cotton manufacturing places, coincides not too closely with that from Manchester, all of them attributing the unlooked for depression in trade at this time of the year to the great decrease in the home consumption of goods, when compared with that of former seasons, to which they are now subjected. From Leeds and the woollen districts the news of this week is likewise not, on the whole, satisfactory. For the fine qualities of woollen cloth the demand was then exceedingly dull, occasioned entirely by the diminished consumption in the home markets but for the coarser descriptions there was a fair demand in all the leading manufacturing prices, and one good sign of the times, at all events, is visible in this trade, for the demand for sheep's wool is quite equal to the supply, and its prices consequently have been well maintained, from which it may fairly be inferred, that more prosperous times are expected by the purchasers. Colonial products have not improved in value during this week.

In East India products a good deal of business continues to be done, and prices, generally, during this week, have been fairly supported. An unusually large quantity of tea was brought forward by public sale on Tuesday last, and as the trade generally was short of stock, buyers were numerous on that and on the succeeding days of sale. A good deal was sold to consumers, and prices generally being considered low, a decline of only one farthing per lb. was submitted to by the sellers from the prices obtained at the previous public sale, but the prices by private bargain since that sale have been fairly supported at the present time. In the drug market, and more particularly in opium, little animation has been observed this week. The operations in the latter article are wanting the sanie of the Chinese tariff of duty. Indigo, and all descriptions of dyeing substance in demand, and in private contracts their late values is fully supported.

In the money market the complaint of want of profitable employment for capital is rife on the increase than otherwise, and it certainly is rather paradoxical that this should be the case at a period when large masses of the people are in want of work. To invest money on Government securities at present does not yield an income equal to the risk of the loss of capital which may occur by a fall in their present value. The demand for Consols, therefore, has not been so large this week as it was during the many throws on the market for sale, and scarcely any variation has therefore occurred in their prices during this week, 3½ to 85 having been the two extreme quotations made of their value. Exchequer bills carry the purchaser without the payment of a premium of from 63s to 67s., and therefore to invest money in these securities yields but a very paltry annual income. Of commercial and bankers' accommodations, the same state is to be met for discounts as at present is exceedingly small, that, to cash those of real character, an interest of from 2 to 4 per cent. per annum is only required. This has been the case now for many months in the money market, and no amendment whatever in the demand for money for these purposes can be noted during the week. The rates of the foreign exchanges are still in favour of this country, and specie continues to be extensively imported.

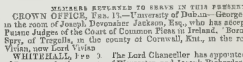
In the share market the transactions during this week have been unimportant, and no marked alteration has occurred in the value of any description of railway shares, with the exception of Brighton shares, which are gradually recovering from the depressions to which they are usually subjected [illegible]

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 176		India Stock, pm.	
3 per Cent Red., 85¾		Ditto Bonds, 63 pm.	
3 per Cent Cons., 85		Ditto Old Annuities, 9¼	
3½ per Cent Red., 103¾		Ditto New Annuities,	
New 3½ per Cent, 101¾		Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d. 65 pm.	
New 5 per Cent.		Ditto 500l., 63 pm.	
Long Annuities to expire		Ditto Small, 63 pm.	
Jan. 1860, 12 13-16		Bank Stock for Acct., 177	
Oct. 1859,		India Stock for Acct.,	
Jan. 1860,		Consols for Acct., 85	

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 55¼	London and Blackwall (½ p), 5
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 46	London and Brighton (100 p), 206
Great Western (65 p), 93¾	Ditto Thirds (2 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 68	Ditto New Shares (3 p),
Ditto Fifth (½ p), 17¾	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 85¾	(£34 6s. 10d. p) 63¾



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT

CROWN OFFICE, Feb. 13.—University of Dublin.—George Alexander Hamilton, M.A., the queen's counsel, Downpatrick, Down, who has accepted the office of one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. Borough of Bodmin.—Sir Samuel Spry, of Tregelle, in the county of Cornwall, Knt., in the room of the Hon. Craven Wilton, now Lord Viveash.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 9.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Charles Edward Prichard, of Stourport, in the county of Worcester, and Joseph Richardson, of Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, Gents., to be Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.

BANKRUPTS. D. BUTTON, Alfred-place, Battle-bridge, Islington, pawnbroker. H. J. SMITH, Gobowen, Salop, Surrey-canal, Old Kent-road, coal merchant. H. MARKLEW, Henley upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, innkeeper. T. NORRINGTON, Writtle, Essex, wheelwright. H. COOLEY and J. THOMPSON, Hastings, Sussex, tea dealers. J. BROMWELL, Northampton, builder. J. B. GIBSON, Northampton, ironmonger. G. GREATLEY, Mansion-house, jeweller. E. SLIMMON, Victoria-place, Hoxton Old Town, linendraper. S. PENDALL, Woodstock-street, Bond-street, [illegible] [illegible] WATER, Liverpool, provision merchant. W. W. HARVEY, sen., and W. W. HARVEY, jun., Mansfield, coach makers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. SMITH, Inverness, founder. M. BOGLE, Glasgow, hosier. P. LAURIE and C. LAURIE, Glasgow, ironmongers. SMITH and THOMSON, Barrhead, calico printers. W. M'CALLUM and Co., Port Glasgow, merchants.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

WAR OFFICE, 17th Foot: Lieut. H. R. Atkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Cauge, R. S. Wapole, to be Ensign, vice Atkinson. 78th Foot: Lieut. H. Sanders to be Captain, vice [illegible]. 2nd Foot Guards: Assist. Surg. W. H. Murphy, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M'Donald, deceased. 3rd Foot: Surgeon J. Buchanan, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Galena. 8th Foot: Ensign W. Peel, to be Lieutenant, vice Percy. W. Stephens to be Ensign, vice Peel. [illegible] Ensign to be Ensign, vice Neal.

1st W. India Regiment: Assist. Surg. J. M'Coy M'Donald, to be Surgeon, vice Dunsterville, cancelled. West India Regiment: Lieut. Geo. S. C. W. Maxwell to be Colonel.

BANKRUPTS.—J. DE J. PARENTE, merchant, Bury street, St. Mary Axe. J. PATMON, ironfounder, Penge. [illegible] T. HAWCETT, farmer, Whipsnade, Bedfordshire. J. P. DAVIS, innkeeper, Bromley, Kent. H. Z. JERVIS, commission agent, Moorgate-street. J. TOWNS, chocolate manufacturer, Pentonville. A. GREGORY, linendraper, Dover.—J. P. COTTRILL, grocer, Worcester.—W. HUNN, carrier, Barnstaple, Devon. J. ADAMSON, hotelier, Horsham, Sussex. J. LEWIS, grocer, Tredegar, Monmouthshire. J. WALTON, builder, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [illegible] MAIN, cattle dealer, Corsham, Wiltshire.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Muscovado Sugar computed from the returns made in the week ending the 7th of February, 1849, was 20s 9d per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs and of [illegible] thereon.

BIRTHS

At Glensouthwell, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. J. de Montmorence, of a daughter.—At Landshipping, Pembroke, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Owen, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, on the 13th inst., Timothy Richardson, Esq., Sugglethorne, Yorkshire, to Mary Anne Mann, only daughter of John Reames, Esq., Edinburgh.—Near Admiral the Hon. Henry Hotham, to Georgiana Maria, eldest daughter of George Augustus Frederick Percy, Bishop of Carlisle.—Leopold J. H. Grey, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, eldest surviving son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Grey, Lord Bishop of Hereford, to Emily Maria, fourth daughter of Lieut.-Col. Cossley, commanding 18th Regt., B.N.I.—Mr. Thomas Watson, Scarbank, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Longbottom, draper, Dover.

DEATHS

At Woburn, Beds, on the 12th inst., aged 47, Henry Seymour, Esq., son of Lord Robert Spencer, and many years Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons.—At Mosimeni, four days after his arrival from England, from injuries received by a fall from his horse, George Cochrane Johnson, Esq., Captain 84th Regt.—At Glasgow, Mary, relict of the Rev. Gavin Gibb, D.D., Professor of Hebrew in the College.—In her 76th year, Janet, wife of Register-General C. Dallas, late Governor of St. Helena. At Colombo, Ceylon, Anne, wife of Major G. T. Parke.—In his 80th year, Edward Dymoke, Esq., of Penley Hall, Flintshire.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, February 18, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 13.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1842. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

JOURNALISTS have ever held it a duty to watch carefully and critically the progress of all legislative discussions which lead to the record of national opinion upon the acts of public men, or to the enactment of laws that affect the spirit of the constitution and the happiness of the people. A sense of this duty, strongly impressed upon our conviction, impels us to turn the attention of our readers upon the recent debates, which have stirred the active spirit of party in the House of Commons, and wakened men's energies to the consideration of important topics of public discussion. And, as the order of the themes is of less consequence than their matter and substance, we may, perhaps, be permitted to inverse the rotation of the debates, and to commence with that upon the character of judicial charges on civil or criminal trials, which occupied the attention of Parliament on Tuesday night.

The motion upon which this important discussion was founded originated with Mr. Thomas Duncombe, and proposed an inquiring into the charges made against Lord Abinger by politicians and the press, for his addresses to jurics on the special commission at the trials which arose out of the riots in the manufacturing districts. The motion was brought forward with great spirit, discussed with much animation, and finally rejected, on a division, by a large majority. We may be thought inconsistent and, perhaps, enigmatical in our declaration, that we approve of the motion (that is, of the fact of its being made), we approve of the debate which sprang out of it, and we approve very heartily of its rejection. Let us briefly state our reasons for taking this course.

We remember well, on the occasion of the trials for sedition, being particularly struck with the lucid, moderate, and beautiful charge of Chief Justice Tindal to the juries of his district; and, on the other hand, having occasion to express a strong and emphatic dissatisfaction at one made on the same occasion, though in another quarter, by Lord Abinger, which took, in our humble judgment, a tone of intemperance, dictation, and political feeling, little compatible in spirit with the mild, beneficent, and exhortative oratory which should adorn and dignify the bench of justice, and shed the light of security upon the liberties of the land. We confess that, viewing that particular charge most impartially, and even with the supposition that our own opinions upon public affairs were coincident with those of the noble lord, we must still have considered it as decidedly and unnecessarily political—as an essay upon public affairs, rather than a luminous and gentle exposition of the subject of the most responsible inquiry in which the jurors had to engage; and this opinion we expressed with fearless conviction upon one of the leading pages of this work.

We still hold to our opinion. We conceive Lord Abinger, with the utmost respect for his great abilities, to be a warm partisan, and one who, in his zeal for the maintenance of the constitution, may think himself justified, as his son intimated, in using his elevated position to invest it with a political as well as a judicial strength; but we refuse to go with him this length. We think, too, that, despite of the retained freshness and virility of his mental powers, age and a constant infliction of irritating bodily pain (with which the friends and foes of the learned judge should sincerely sympathise alike) probably beget a fretfulness which Lord Abinger no doubt struggles against with fortitude, but which no man could entirely overcome, and that this fretfulness diminishes, if it does not destroy, the dignified toleration and amenity of temper which ought to be essential to the judicial character. On the other hand, society is naturally unwilling to lose the services of an eminent and capable man on account of physical infirmities or afflictions, which are not blemishes of the heart. We therefore waive the point of inefficiency on such a score, and return to that of "political colouring to judicial charges," which certainly involves a culpability deserving of grave disapprobation—deserving of some proper rebuke by public opinion, showing that men do not pass such offences lightly over—deserving, in a word, of just such moderate condemnation as it has received—deserving, not that such a motion as Mr. Duncombe's should be *carried*, but that such a motion should be *made*, to enable public men to record their impressions, for the benefit of society, of the accusers, and of the accused. But censure should not be carried or implied farther than this, except in cases of much more flagrant wrong. The function of the judge is one of the most beautiful, sacred, and independent of any that derive power from the English constitution. Monarchs, parliaments, and people should regard it with reverence, and approach it only in a delicate and respectful spirit—and, save when it is absolutely outraged in the persons of those who perform it, it should be neither scorned, nor scourged, nor assailed with a vindictive rebuke. We therefore rejoice that the voice of Parliament did not proclaim more censure against Lord Abinger than the mere permission to discuss his conduct has fairly and moderately implied.

With regard to the debate itself we approve of it on two accounts, first, as having given rise to some fine, virtuous, and manly opinions upon the proper duty and demeanour of a judge in his office—and secondly, as eliciting so large an amount of high and honourable testimony to the learned judge, as must indeed mingle much of most consoling gratification with any mortifying feelings to which the aspersions (and perhaps even a lingering fear approaching to conviction of their justice when applied not to *intention* but to *fact*) may have given rise. There was something chivalrous in the eloquent tribute with which Mr. Thesiger concluded his speech:—"He had watched the noble lord's rising course, and had witnessed his meridian splendour. As one of the first advocates of the day, he had exhibited high powers and great qualities, in which none could surpass him; and, when raised to the bench, though by a too late elevation, he won the admiration and respect of all who had watched his conduct, for the devotedness with which he applied all his high powers and vast acquirements to the service of the public in the faithful and unremitting discharge of his duties (cheers); and now, at a period of life at which it was granted to but few to arrive—at a period of life when, in most men, the high intellectual faculties were usually impaired, those of the noble lord were still as strong, as bright, as clear, and as active as they were in his younger days, and were devoted with the same unabated zeal to the service of his country. (Loud cheers.) He would admit that he was jealous with respect to the exalted reputation which the noble lord had so long enjoyed. He was anxious, at this late period of the noble lord's existence, that not the slightest stain should deface a character which through so long a course had remained pure and untarnished, and that after many years more of new services rendered to his country the noble lord should go down to his grave with the same unblemished reputation which he had hitherto enjoyed." (Loud cheers.)

On the other hand there is no denying the premises of Sergeant Murphy, who immediately followed—and who, by comparison greatly justified the inferences we had drawn, and the principles we have been proud to set up. If Lord Abinger was right, Chief Justice Tindal was wrong:

"If the example of Lord Abinger was one which should be adopted, ought not Lord Chief Justice Tindal to have followed the same course? He (Mr. Murphy) had not, until that night, read the charge of Lord Abinger; but he had read the charge of Lord Chief Justice Tindal in his own country, which was not remarkable for the absence of political bias in its judges when there happened to be a convulsion, and he thought that charge a model upon which any judge might well form himself. He (Mr. Murphy) reverenced the judges of the land, and he did so because if any one quality exalted them higher than another it was the absence of all political feeling. (Hear, hear.) This should ever be the character of the bench. They should be utterly divested of all political feeling, and, as was said of the late Chief Justice Tenterden, have no more bias on a question involving sedition than on one relating to a bill of exchange. (Cheers.) That was the true principle. No judge should introduce into his charge anything extraneous to the subject matter of inquiry. To do so was utterly inconsistent with the character of a judge, who in mounting the bench was supposed to lay down every political feeling on the threshold of the temple of justice. (Cheers from the Opposition.)"

We have endeavoured to treat this question with the same temper which we are arguing for from the judicial bench—with justice and without acrimony, and having an anxious regard to all the interests and liberties involved. Perhaps we have by this time brought our readers to our own conclusion—that the motion was useful as one of agitation, the debate excellent as a barometer of opinion, but that to have allowed the subject to have proceeded further would have been neither safe, generous, nor just.

By the way, we must not omit to remark upon the winning demeanour, modest anxiety, temperate address, and affectionate solicitude of Mr. Scarlett, while seeking to defend and vindicate his noble father. It was quite in the most gentlemanly spirit of good taste, and was much applauded by the house.

The other discussions to which we were about to direct the attention of our readers were the votes of thanks to Lord Ellenborough and our commanders in India, and to the five nights' debate upon the distress of the country, which terminated in the defeat of Lord Howick's motion by a majority of a hundred and fifteen! On the first of these topics we have little remark to make as the thanks of Parliament were confined to the military operation, of the India Governor-General and his chiefs, which were unquestionably crowned with glorious and brilliant successes. The second is of too much vital importance to be dismissed hastily at the end of an article, and therefore we shall take a better opportunity of engaging in its discussion. One thing, however, we may say, and that is, that the scene of excitement enacted towards its *finale* between Mr. Cobden, the Prime Minister, Mr. Roebuck, and indeed by the whole house, was one which everybody anxious to see upheld the honour, temper, and dignity of the British Senate must regard with sorrowful feelings of humiliation and regret. The tumult of the French Deputies, and the bear-garden of American Congress, are surely not subjects for the imitation of a British deliberative assembly.

ASTORIA—OREGON COUNTRY.

The frequent mention of "the occupation and settlement of the territory of Oregon" in the recent American papers, and the claim of the United States, in opposition to the title of Great Britain to the same, will, doubtless, render the physical geography of the district peculiarly attractive to our readers.

The territory lies west of the Rocky Mountains, the vast "provisional boundary" of the United States of North America. It is bounded north by the British and American possessions; south, by the Mexican territories; and west, by the Pacific Ocean. "It extends from 42 deg. to 54 deg. N. lat., and from 107 deg. to 130 deg.

W. long., and contains 300,000 square miles."—(Goodrich's "Universal Geography," Boston, 1832.)

The main ridges of the Rocky Mountains form the eastern boundary of this long-disputed country. Between these ridges and the Pacific is another high and extensive chain of mountains, in which are the great falls of the Columbia river. Still west of these, running parallel with the coast, is the third chain. The peaks of all these heights are above the regions of perpetual snow.

The chief rivers of this region are the Oregon or Columbia, with its numerous large branches, 1000 miles in length. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, at about a mile distant from the source of the Missouri, on the other side, on the west; and, receiving a broad river [illegible] having received the waters of Lewis and Clarke's rivers, it forms a [illegible] and [illegible] breaks through the second chain of mountains: 130 miles below are the Great Falls, where the river descends in one rapid 57 feet; and in passing through the third chain of mountains it is compressed to the width of 150 yards.

It has been said that few countries have a climate more agreeable than this region to the west of the Rocky Mountains. The breezes from the west are softened by traversing an immense extent of sea, and the mountain ridges afford shelter from the cold winds of the north. The Spring is early, though the Winter is rainy, and occasionally severe.

The summits of the mountains are composed of rough rocks, and covered with snow the greater part of the year; but some sheltered and fertile valleys are found between, and the slopes of ridges bordering upon the Oregon and its branches has a fertile soil. The prairies are covered with grass, and spangled with beautiful flowers. There are among the plants two or three roots which the Indians eat with their salmon. Wild sage grows to the size of a small tree, and forms one of the principal articles of fuel. The timber in the mountains is spruce, pine, and fir. The sea-shore for some distance to the interior is covered with forests of pine and hemlock; and many of the trees grow to an enormous height. The prairies, however, must be the most attractive ground. In the Spring of the year they are covered with a profusion of pale pink flowers, rearing their delicate stalks among the rough blades of the wild grass: these are too fragile to withstand the scorching heat of Summer; but they are succeeded by gorgeous flowers of red, yellow, purple, and crimson, sometimes growing singly, and at others spreading in beds of several acres in extent. "Like many beauties in real life, they make up in the glare of their colours what they want in delicacy; they dazzle but at a distance, and will not bear close scrutiny." Throughout this region hill follows hill and hollow succeeds hollow, with the same regularity as the sweeping billows of the ocean. Occasionally a high broken bluff rears its solitary head in the midst, like some lonely sentinel overlooking the country; upon the top of which may frequently be seen an Indian, standing in bold relief against the sky, or seated upon some pleasant spot on its summit, and basking in the sunshine with that lazy air of enjoyment which characterizes the race.

Sometimes the traveller issues from the forest upon a beautiful prairie, spreading out, as far as the eye can reach, an undulating carpet of green, enamelled with flowers, and lit up by the golden rays of the setting sun. Occasionally, a frightened grouse bustles from among the high grass, and flies whirring over the tops of the neighbouring hills; and when the heat of the afternoon has yielded to the cool breezes of sunset, the deer, which, during the scorching mid-day, had nestled among the thickest groves which dot the prairie, begin to steal from their hiding places, and are seen bounding over the greensward, or standing buried up to their heads among the tall flowers, and gazing wildly and fearfully at some exploring party. The Indians often set fire to these prairies, when the flames spread with tremendous rapidity, and are said to present one of the grandest and most terrible spectacles in nature. The fire rushes through the long grass with a noise like thunder; dense clouds of smoke arise, and the sky itself appears almost in flames. So prejudice at one time prevailed against the prairies as not fit for cultivation; but this has been found erroneous, and they are the more in request as it is a most important object to save the labour of clearing away the wood.

The number of Indians of the different tribes in this country is estimated at 140,000. They retain, still unaltered, most of the features of the savage character. They procure food almost solely by hunting; and to surprise a hostile tribe, to massacre them with every exercise of savage cruelty, and to carry off their scalps as trophies, is their highest ambition. To every other behaviour, however, is orderly and peaceable, and whether from fear or friendship, they seldom kill or rob a white man, even when opportunity offers! Considerable attempts have been made to civilize them, and with some success, but the honour of converting the race has not been given to war and hunting they have instantly thrown up every other pursuit, and reverted to their original habits.

The country was first discovered by the Spaniards. In 1794 Captain Gray, of Boston, visited it, and called it Columbia, from the name of his ship. In 1805 Captain Clark descended the river Columbia from the mountains to the Pacific, and spent the winter on its shore. In 1811 a trading establishment was formed by some Americans at Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia river, where Washington Irving held an official position a few years since, whence he wrote his truthful romance of "Astoria," and drew in its pages the picturesque luxuriance of the district, and the primitive simplicity of the lives of the natives, and their homes in the forest and prairie. Of this settlement we gather from Captain Sir E. Belcher's Narratives of the Voyage of H.M.S. Sulphur," just published, that it has dwindled considerably since the Hudson's Bay Company took charge, who removed their chief establishment to Fort Vancouver, and allowed it to run to utter ruin. A small house, two or three sheds for the Canadians, about six or eight in number, and a pine stick with a red ensign, now constitute Fort George, Astoria. Not a gun or warlike appearance of any kind remains. The scenery is similar to that of all the northern coast—wooded to the water's edge, and differing little except in the varieties of pine. The outline is pleasing, but the snow suffers no coast of "lists for the poetry" in the navigation is cramped, and it is surprising that, with so much capital at stake in shipping, &c., the company should not have brought up a set of pilots.

From the bil. recently introduced into Congress, and the speeches of [illegible] supporters, we gather that the portion of the territory claimed by the United States extends from the 42d to the 49th degree of N. latitude, and from the Pacific Ocean to the American territory east of the Rocky Mountains. This is stated to comprise a fertile region, 700 miles wide at one extremity, and 500 at the other, running through seven degrees of latitude, and embracing nearly 200,000,000 acres of land—"enough to form four or five new states." The anxiety of the Americans to possess this district is that they may thereby have the control of those Indian tribes which infest their western borders; but it is believed that they would rather employ "the occupation" on the offensive than the defensive, by annoying the British possessions on the north. Meanwhile the consideration of the measure has been postponed for a time.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—The Regent Espartero has issued an address to the Spanish nation with regard to the impending elections, which has been signed by all the Ministers. The angry tone in which the Duke of Victory adverts to the plots, threats, insults, and calumnies he has been subject to since "the present, may serve to dispose all those who really love their country to unite in one common object, and rally round its interests. You have seen with what perfidiously our enemies labour to divide us—in wrong us, so much so, that we are unable for business, and to make us first disgusted with men, and next with political affairs themselves. From this perseverance of our enemies flows the abuse of the press, personal calumny, corruption extending to all parts of society, discord introduced amongst the successful supporters of the revolution of September, so united in important political objects, and yet so strangely and unfortunately opposed to one another in secondary points of order and administration. Hence have arisen those serious events which disturbed the peace of the kingdom during the last two years, and in which the enemies of our institutions have tasked their hatred, and demonstrated to the world the endearingness of their perversity. * * * *

Selecting the wealthy and populous city of Barcelona as the centre and support of their designs, they there established their arsenal of intrigue and perdition; and to that point of rendezvous crowded as auxiliaries the vagabonds of the rest of Europe, the scum of every nation, who, without home, without country, and free from all social ties, became the ready instruments of the guilty hand which directed them. But if in those events the national cause has triumphed over the danger to which it was exposed, not so of the moral effects which these events left behind them. These events have produced between the nation and its representatives a disjunction which appears to day entirely different, and presents another character than that which they wore in the March of 1841, at the opening of the Cortes, which have been just dissolved. Of my manifesto, or solemn declaration, which preceded the convocation of a new Cortes, in which would be placed in evidence the real wishes of the nation with respect to the wants and remedies required by the new position of affairs. Actuated by the spirit, and by the object alone, I made use of that prerogative granted me by the constitution, and, with the advice of the Council of Ministers, I dissolved the Chambers and called new ones. It is therefore necessary to anticipate the elections, and return you consider well whom you name as your deputies, and whether they are worthy of, and competent to, the sacred objects to which their labours will be devoted. I by no means pretend, nor does it belong to me to dictate to you the class of persons, of opinions, or of party, you choose to select for the purposes stated. No, fellow-countrymen, Spaniards, all parties, all opinions, all views, comprended within the limits of the constitution, may be useful to the state. Amongst them are to be found men of wisdom, of public services, and of virtue, who deserve this honour, and in whom you may place your confidence. By my honour I am well respected, and, for the purpose treated of, all equally fit and necessary. That which is of real importance is, that the men selected by you are men of sound judgment, and well informed of the wants and resources of the country—men of known probity, scorning intrigue, inaccessible to corruption, and unassailable by fear. It is not I who require these qualities of your representatives. It is our common country, public opinion, and the necessity of the times we live in. The representatives you are going to choose, recollect, are to be the men who are to prove to the world, that Spaniards are able and know how to govern themselves—that they are the men who have to demonstrate that a nation of fourteen millions of inhabitants, freely constituted, and well organized, has the right, as it has the resolution, to be free and governed by themselves. With regard to me, who, raised to the high post I occupy by the confidence and good-will of the nation and invested with so extensive an authority, I cannot be actuated by the various views and passions which enter into the debates of parliament, and can consequently give you this advice with the most perfect impartiality and good faith. For what do I now seek? My destiny began to be written in the plain of Ferraza; Providence pleased to fix it in the country of Sydenham, on Cornous, and in the office to which I was subsequently raised by the votes of the Cortes at Madrid. I am well aware of the heavy responsibility which presses upon me; but I am resolved never to shrink from it, and confirm it to preserve and consolidate the freedom of our common country, to support unhurt the constitutional throne of Isabel the Second, and to resign at her feet the authority with which I am invested at the hour prescribed by the fundamental law of the state for this purpose. Such are my duties, and so will they be fulfilled. These duties are clear, precise, defined, neither requiring explanation nor interpretation—less still so for me than for any one else—and you may confide in me that they will be accomplished.

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Madrid, Feb. 6, 1843. Duke de la VICTORIA, Regent of the Kingdom. (The names of all the Ministers follow.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The house met at five o'clock; and, on the order of the day being read, the Duke of WELLINGTON rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice for a vote of thanks to the officers, civil and military, and to the commanders, officers, and men employed in the late military operations in Affghanistan. In doing so his grace entered into a succinct historical narrative of the disturbances which preceded the insurrection at Cabul; and traced the subsequent disasters of our army through the disorganisation, and discouragement, and treachery that ensued, until it was reduced to a mere undisciplined mass, they were either destroyed or taken prisoners, with the single exception of Dr. Brydone. He attributed much of the disorganisation and discouragement of the troops to the unfortunate absence at the commencement of the negotiations with the persons who were considered to be at the head of it, and said these disasters were chiefly owing to the wants of provision and transport under which the army laboured. The terms of misfortunes the Government had made an effort to collect troops and to save the garrisons and troops in Jelalabad and other places. The present Governor-General had arrived in the East and assumed the first office on the 15th of March. The junction of Sir R. Sale's forces with those under General Pollock was the first operation accomplished, and the object of the Government then was to withdraw the troops with the least risk of consequence, with ammunition and provisions, and by corresponding constantly with all persons likely to aid or assist him in his objects. He endeavoured to ascertain the time when it would be necessary to withdraw the forces at Candahar, and to make arrangements for their safe retreat, for the troops to return; and the order of the 15th of March clearly indicated that he did not intend they should again embark in the conquest of Affghanistan. On the 18th of March and on the 1st of April Lord Ellenborough had received information of the failure of a detachment to force the Bolan Pass, and when it was determined the army should remain until the general season for operations in the spring should arrive. The public correspondence showed that the opinions of the generals were that it would have been inexpedient to withdraw the troops from Affghanistan until October, and it was on account of these opinions that the Governor-General on the 4th of July, sent "instructions of the handsomest kind" to General Nott, at Candahar "in the handsomest that any officer ever received." General Nott had accepted that command in the most gallant spirit, and had executed his instructions in the most honourable and noble manner. Having placed himself in correspondence with General Pollock, he moved forward, and, on the very valley where the disaster occurred to our troops, he again gained a signal victory, following success after success, until he arrived at Cabul, and on the 16th of September hoisted the English standard on the walls. His lordship then described the operations at Candahar on the same day, destroyed Ghuznee, and thus were our calamities nobly redeemed. The Governor-General had given his first order on the 15th of March, and between that day and the 16th of September that had been effected. The prisoners were rescued. But this was not all. The prisoners who had been in the hands of the enemy had been liberated. By the 25th of September they were all restored to our hands, and in such a way as to do justice to the former Governor-General, but felt bound to say that, in resigning his position, he had done all he could to assist his successor. For the signal services he had mentioned, the noble duke called upon their lordships to accord the vote of thanks he had given notice of. The Earl of AUCKLAND, while he acknowledged with satisfaction that no blame had been cast upon him by the noble duke (Wellington), was anxious to point out what the conduct of the Indian Government had been while he presided over it. The disaster had been unexpected, and though a large force had been destroyed at Cabul, he had been advised that the force that had been more than sufficient for any emergency. He had been even pressed to withdraw a portion of it as unnecessary. He had been placed in an embarrassing position, having resigned in his resignation three or four months before the news of the disaster reached him. When he heard of the insurrection his successor was on the seas, and nothing then remained for him to do but to give him all the assistance he could. He had sent seven regiments, amounting to 7800 men, across the Punjaub, and on hearing of the death of Sir W. M'Naghten he directed an increase of 3000 men to be made to that force. Measures had also been taken to supply General Nott with transports. For the further relief of General Nott, he had directed General Pollock to penetrate the Bolan Pass, and it was by the prosecution of these measures that success had been attained. The noble lord who succeeded him had acted with the greatest ability in supplying the wants of the army. No man could more cordially join in every satisfaction at the glorious results of the military operations under the administration of the Governor-General. The noble lord concluded by moving for the thanks of the noble duke's motion, felt that he could consistently concur in the praise it bestowed. To the means left by his predecessor, Lord Ellenborough had undoubtedly brought all the means necessary for the success of his plans. From peculiar circumstances three at least of the generals had been left to take upon the useless a responsibility which they could not have expected, involving the character and honour of the army. The conduct of General Pollock, Sale, Pollock, and Nott was certainly such as Parliament should acknowledge. The extreme caution of the Governor-General in his despatches was remarkable, but he did not recollect any thing for the purpose of censuring his conduct, but of doing full justice to the services of the military officers. Lord FITZGERALD would be able to show from the documents produced that the extreme caution imputed to Lord Ellenborough did in no instance prevent the advance suggested to the general officers serving under him. Even the despatch in which he directed the withdrawal of the troops held out the hope of future operations, and showed that his object was to seek retribution for the disasters that had occurred. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE did not agree in the great merit attributed by Lord Fitzgerald to the instructions issued on the 15th of March. It did not appear that Lord Ellenborough had made any stipulation for the restoration of prisoners, as he only said it "might become a question."—Lord BROUGHAM would ask, in reference to the words used by the Marquis of Lansdowne, could any caution be too great? The position in which Lord Ellenborough was placed was fearful to contemplate. Something had been said about a proclamation and despatch. He did not approve of the reflection of Lord Ellenborough on the policy of his predecessor, but it was the language of the proclamation that was the cause of offence—a mere question of criticism. He highly approved of the motion, and cordially supported it.—The Bishop of SALISBURY guarded himself from being considered as agreeing with the words used by Lord Brougham with respect to the proclamation about the gates of Somnauth. Should the subject of that proclamation be brought before their Lordships he was sure it would be considered by every one of them a most unhappy accompaniment to these proceedings.—The Bishop of CHICHESTER concurred with his right rev. friend.—Lord BROUGHAM inserted that neither he nor any one else had dreamt of showing any preference to one pagan religion over another in defending the words of this proclamation. Notwithstanding the miserable clatter raised about this proclamation, he understood it was one that never was used in it could not be forced into any such construction. The Earl of MINTO rose to save himself from being supposed to express more than his satisfaction at the ability and judgment with which Lord Ellenborough had conducted the resources of the empire, in a of the operations begun by his predecessor. This was, in his opinion, an unprecedented motion, for he was not aware of the thanks of Parliament having been previously voted to a governor of his house on Thursday, to consider the act relating to the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor.—Mr. V. SMITH gave notice to move, on the 28th inst., for a copy of Lord Ellenborough's proclamation respecting the restoration of the gates of Somnauth, to which Sir R. Peel said there should be no objection.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice to summon witnesses to the bar of the house for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the evidence given by Lord Chief Justice Abinger to the juries on certain trials at Chester in autumn last. In reply to a question put by Mr. Roebuck to the noble Secretary for Ireland, respecting an intimation given by the noble lord in the discussion of a Temperance Society in Dungannon, Lord ELIOT said that, apprehensions having been entertained of a party conflict, they had thought proper to prevent it; and effectually preserved the peace by so doing.—In reply to Mr. Ewart, Sir R. PEEL said that he was not inclined to think that any commercial negotiations on the part of this country with Paraguay were in a favorable state.

In reply to Mr. Fergand as to the inquiries made into the late outbreaks, Sir J. GRAHAM said that all the circumstances would be brought out on the trial of those parties who were to take their trial in the course of a few days.

Sir R. PEEL then rose to move, in the House of Commons, the vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, and to the officers and army engaged in the operations against Affghanistan. The right hon. baronet studiously refrained from saying anything likely to lead to a discussion of a party character, or raise the question as to the policy of the withdrawal of our troops from that country, but confined himself to the military events and the sufferings and fidelity of the troops under the most trying circumstances. The right hon. baronet gave a sketch of the military operations, and said that Lord Ellenborough, in withdrawing the troops, had only followed up the policy of Lord Auckland. He defended the course pursued by Lord Ellenborough, and defended him also from the charge made against him by Lord John Russell on a former evening, of having behaved with so much rudeness to a legal gentleman named Amos, as to compel him to throw up his situation. The right hon. baronet read a letter from Mrs. Amos, written after Lord John Russell's speech appeared in the papers, in which she stated that no grounds whatever existed for the charge, and that Lord Ellenborough's conduct to her husband was invariably polite. He warmly eulogised the services of Sir Robert Sale, General Nott, and General Pollock, and declared, also, the melancholy death of Colonel Dennie, who was the very soul of that portion of the army which he commanded. He likewise praised the heroic conduct of Lady Sale, and alluded to other instances of fortitude and valour deserving of the vote of thanks. Lord J. RUSSELL said that, considering a f the circumstances, he was not disposed to blame Lord Ellenborough for the order of withdrawal he had issued on the 19th of April. However, he was of opinion that the conclusion of the military operations displayed neither steady nor sound judgment, and that he was not, therefore, specifically entitled to a vote of thanks. He would not, however, be in the unpleasant task of opposing it.—Mr. BANKES vindicated the conduct of Lord Ellenborough. Mr. HUTT regretted the excesses committed by our troops on their retreat from Affghanistan, and expressed a fear that their conduct would materially defeat the very expectations which might otherwise have been anticipated of an extension of our commerce to that country, by the destruction of every mart beyond the Indus.—Sir H. HARDINGE said he did not credit the reports which had gone abroad of those excesses, and believed they would turn out to be incorrect, and that on the contrary it would appear that after the storming of a fort the troops had displayed the most generous humanity to the women and children. He regretted the burning of the bazaar, but it adjoined the mosque, at the door of which Sir W. Macnaghten had been barbarously murdered, and he knew there would be no thanks for it. The first order issued by Sir R. COLEBROOKE was necessary—Though he had opposed some of the policy of Lord Ellenborough, now concurred entirely in his conduct.—Mr. HUME concurred in the military vote, but could not concur in the vote of thanks to Lord Ellenborough. He must take the thanks to Lord Ellenborough be deferred. Mr. HOGG thought the hon. member would act wisely in withdrawing his motion. There never was a more brilliant display of native troops and discipline than were the sepoys as they conduct themselves with greater valour and perseverance. With such troops, under the officers we possessed, there was little fear that we could successfully maintain our Indian empire.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY thought Lord Ellenborough was entitled to the thanks of the house on the smallest possible grounds. But for the accidental inability of the generals to retreat, and the unwillingness of the Affghan Chiefs to keep the terms of peace proposed, the successes which had been gained would never have been achieved.—Colonel Thomas Wood supported the motion. Captain BERNAL, having read the letter which General Nott had addressed from Candahar to Lord Ellenborough, had fully earned for himself the thanks of the house for the share he had had in these military successes. He hoped his honourable friend would withdraw his amendment.—Sir H. HARDINGE considered that the Governor-General, in not giving positive orders to the generals to advance in the first instance, when he was uninformed of their precise position, acted most wisely.—Captain LAYARD was warm in supporting the amendment, and regretted that the hon. member had thought proper to move any amendment.—Mr. C. WOOD insisted that it was not of necessary supplies that General Nott had been reinforced, as would appear from the papers, but in accordance with orders which he had received.—The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the motion carried without a dissentient voice, with the exception of one, that of Mr. Hume.—The Speaker then announced the motion for papers respecting the dismissal of Mr. Hoskins until a future day.—The forged Exchequer Bills Bill passed through committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday next.—The Bankruptcy Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day week.—The forged Exchequer Bills Bill passed through committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday next.—The Bankruptcy Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day week.—The Report of the Transported Convicts Bill was brought up.—The Coroner's Inquest Bill was read a second time, Mr. HUME moved the postponement of the bill for giving to the Crown the sole power of naturalizing foreigners, and enabling them to have seats in the House of Commons and at the Councils.—Sir J. GRAHAM took occasion to express his unwillingness to oppose the bringing in of the bill, to express his surprise that a proposition to transfer this power from the Parliament and the Crown to the Crown alone should be made, and that it should be opposed by the house. Sir G. CLERK obtained leave to bring in a bill to discontinue certain actions under an act of 2nd William IV., for regulating the vend and delivery of coals in London and Westminster, and the parts adjacent.—The returns of wines for Mr. Ferrand had been read, with some alterations, ordered.—The Law of Evidence Bill was read a first time, on the motion of Sir G. CLERK.—The Turnpike Roads Bill was read a first time.—The house adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bishop of Chester presented a vast number of petitions from various places in Wales against the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph. In reply to a question from the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord WHARNCLIFFE said that it was not the intention of the architect of the new Houses of Parliament to finish any one of them before the other. He was proceeding with both houses *pari passu*. Complaints had been complained that the house intended for their accommodation should not be expedited. They had given up their house to the House of Commons, and, having very bad accommodation at present, while that which the House of Commons enjoyed was very good, they felt that active steps should be taken to finish off their new house as speedily as possible.—Under this feeling the Marquis of Clanricarde moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the progress made in the erection of the new Houses of Parliament.—The motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed.—The house then adjourned.

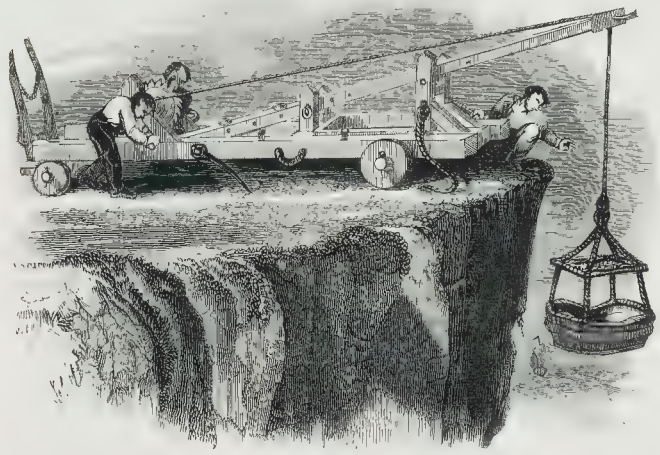
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A number of petitions were presented on various subjects.—Dr. BOWRING gave notice to move, on Wednesday, for a return of advertisement and stamp duties on newspapers. Sir R. PEEL stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. Wallace, that the budget would be brought forward at an earlier period than usual, but not till after quarter-day.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that, petitions having been presented to the house, complaining of the conduct of Lord Chief Justice Abinger, when presiding as judge upon the execution of the late special commission, the house do summon witnesses to the bar, for the purpose of ascertaining the language used by him in charging the grand juries, and in summing up the cases to the petty juries, and also in passing sentences upon the prisoners convicted. The hon. member produced a mass of documentary evidence for the purpose of allowing

that the noble and learned judge had conducted himself towards the Chartist prisoners, whilst under trial, with a violence of tone and manner highly indecorous on the part of any one occupying the judicial seat; and also that he had improperly interfered with the jury in the discharge of their duty. He stated that, in one case, the noble and learned lord, with clenched hand and extended arm, had used the most opprobrious epithets towards the prisoners, such as calling them "rabble" and "vagabonds"; and that, at the mention of the Charter, he appeared invariably to lose all self-command. Mr. Duncombe proceeded to impress upon the house the necessity of instituting an inquiry into the circumstances he stated, and hoped that, should her Majesty's Ministers resolve on stifling inquiry, they would at all events state whether they approved of such conduct, and whether there were any among them who sympathised with or practised such "exercises of Wh g." It was incumbent on the friends of Lord Abinger to have the matter inquired into, and, if they found he was traduced, the British people would do him justice; I hope that the house is prepared to do its duty on the present occasion. -The ATTORNEY-GENERAL met the motion with a direct negative. He said Lord Abinger had been grossly calumniated by the persons from whom Mr. Duncombe derived his information. The most lenient course was taken in the prosecutions, which were not framed in the shape of charges of high treason, as they might have been. He would undertake to prove that nothing like party politics had been introduced by the Lord Chief Baron at all during these proceedings. There could be no reason for inquiry into the charges delivered in this case, for they had been published by the learned lord himself. The noble and learned lord, he said, was rendered still further objectionable on account of the trials which were yet to be had. Lord Abinger was perfectly right in pointing out to the jury how strictly the conduct of the prisoners had been calculated to lessen, if not to fall at all short of it. This was the matter against which the charge of the Chief Baron was directed, and not against the politics of the Chartists. The language of Lord Abinger was not directed against the right of discussing the Charter, but against that system of intimidation and insurrection which directed as its movements were by a committee of public safety, which in the exercise of its powers gave license for the destruction of any one that might be deemed of absolute necessity, was calculated to destroy all the relations of society. Lord Abinger had not gone the unconstitutional length of denouncing every attempt to effect by argument an alteration in the existing state of things; he had only pointed out the illegality and danger of such tumultuous assemblages as had taken place, got up, as they were, not for the purpose of deliberation, but for the disturbance of the public peace, and commented properly on the dangerous language used at each of these meetings. The sentences passed by Lord Abinger, and which were said to be severe, were the result of the united deliberations of the three judges in the commission. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by eulogising the character of Lord Abinger, whom he was anxious to shield in his old age, after a life of honour, not directed against him, from the mortification which such an inquiry could not fail to bring with it. -Mr. ROSE, in supporting the motion, said he did not think the defence of the Attorney-General, confiding, as it did, with the representation of Lord Abinger, at all satisfactory. —Mr. THESIGER condemned the motion as an interference with the independence of the judges. He entered into a lengthened defence of Lord Abinger, who had been also misrepresented on the case of Nicholas Stusse, as well as in the present instance, for he had never said in charging the jury that that person was an "invaluable servant." He had only said that he must have been so considering the deserving he was master. -Mr. Sergeant MURPHY said it should have been the care of Lord Abinger to have excited the minds of the grand jury, and to have soothed the excitement natural for them to be influenced by, and which must have interfered with the justice of their decisions. This he had not done. On the contrary, his speech was calculated to increase that excitement. If such a speech were proper under the circumstances, how was it to be reconciled to the case of Chief Justice Tindal was of a totally opposite character? In this country we had a very horror of political judges, and therefore it was that he deprecated the conduct of Lord Abinger in having delivered his charge for the purpose of stimulating grand juries already too much excited. -Mr. J. S. WORTLEY said that if the whole of the charge had been read by his hon. and learned friend he would never have called it a violent charge. The whole of the outcry against Lord Abinger arose from a misconception which the mere perusal by a candid mind of that charge would remove. The charges of Chief Justice Tindal were exactly opposite to those they were excellent; but that learned judge did not always strictly confine himself to the case before him, for in one instance he had stated the constitutional law to the grand jury, and which was, that the use of force by a soldier still retained his character as a civilian, that they might judge of the legality of what had been done in the suppression of a riot. -Mr. WALLACE said he had not treated the charge of Lord Abinger with any hasty approbation the noble lord's own shilling's-worth, and from that he must conclude that Lord Abinger had travelled far and wide from his duty. -Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD said he entirely agreed with those who

BRITISH LIFE CONTRIVANCES FOR SAVING SHIPWRECKED AND DROWNING PERSONS.

CAPTAIN MANBY'S MORTAR LIFE-LINE.



JOHNSTONE'S CLIFF CRANE

PRINCE ALBERT'S LIFE-LADDER.

At the grand concert given on Monday evening for the benefit of the families of the seamen who perished in the wrecks of the Reliance and the Conqueror Indiamen, two of their ill-fated crews were present, and shared the hearty sympathy as well as the more substantial charity of the immense audience. Why were they so treated?—They were poor illiterate persons, who had performed no heroic deeds for the safety of their fellow-sufferers, but had simply been washed by the storm from their respective decks and driven upon the inhospitable shores of France. The reason for the benevolent attention they commanded was to be found in the fact, that of all their numerous and gallant companions they were the sole survivors, and that the scene of their disasters had been the coast of Boulogne—of polite, but still, in one respect at least, uncivilized France. No life-boat, no rocket-lines, no life-buoys, no Deal-boat-men-spirits, were to be found upon those dreary "*dunes*," and although many hours of mortal agony intervened between the moment of striking and the final breaking-up of the vessels, and notwithstanding the shore was sufficiently near to permit signals by hand and by handkerchief to be passed between the living on shore and the living on deck, still no assistance could be rendered, or even attempted, and they were left to sink as lead in the mighty waters. The improvidence of the French people in leaving their treacherous coast destitute of the means of lending a helping hand to seamen in extremity, has excited the liveliest surprise and regret in the minds of all classes of our people; but while they have not been backward in expressing their abhorrence of this neglect, they have, in the true spirit of Englishmen, whose feelings are eminently practical, been sitting in judgment upon themselves, and have determined on a survey of the "life apparatus" of the whole British coast, and the addition of such means as the special dangers of particular localities may require. The Royal Humane Society and its coast branches, the committee of Lloyd's, and a committee of the House of Commons are now earnestly employed in the business. We trust that Christian France will not hesitate to follow, as a primary duty, so generous an example. To stimulate their charity, as well to inform our friends on this interesting topic, we have on former occasions given several views of our Channel lighthouses and beacons, and have now to present them with engravings of the more important apparatus used on the coast for rescuing drowning persons.

The first is the celebrated mortar-line invented by Captain Manby. The cut represents a party of the coast-guard in the act of firing the apparatus, which, as the reader will perceive, consists of a coiled rope, fixed by a short chain to a shell, which is discharged in the direction of the vessel requiring aid. The line on reaching the vessel usually coils round some portion of the spars or rigging, or otherwise fastens itself by entanglement, and this, fixed, opens a ready and, under most circumstances, safe communication with the shore. The enthusiasm of mercy which the use of this and all similar contrivances for the rescue of "poor Jack" calls forth, must be seen to be conceived; it is a genuine English exhibition, and may be regarded as one grand means of civilizing the otherwise unsocial "wreckers" of the coast. We hold the constant sight of life apparatus to be a constant sermon to those who behold it.

Captain Manby's contrivance was modified some years since by Mr. Dennett, of New Village, Isle of Wight, by the use of a rocket for the projection of a line; but the mortar practice is more generally adopted.

Our second engraving exhibits the cliff crane invented by J. Johnston, Esq., of Brighton. The preservation of life by this machine is said to have been very great. On the cliffy iron-bound coasts small vessels are often stranded on the beach, to which access is either difficult or impossible, but the cliff crane makes the "way of escape" however steep or rugged the cliff, easy and manageable by a few hands. It consists of a carriage-frame on four wheels to which a pair of shafts is fixed, to permit it to be driven by a horse to the scene of danger. On the frame of the carriage a crane-beam is mounted, and so adjusted by shifting bolts, that it may be raised or depressed, projected or withdrawn, to any degree at pleasure. At the foot of this beam is a windlass, bearing a long coil of rope, one end of which is passed over a pulley fixed in the projecting head of the beam and made to support a wicker cradle. In working the apparatus this cradle is lowered to the beach, and drawn up again with any persons who may have sought its refuge. It is 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 8 inches square, and 2 feet 4 inches deep, fitted on the bottom with a light iron grating, as offering less resistance to the air in its descent. A ballast-box; stays to prevent the machine, on its position being determined, from being drawn forwards; hand-lines, to prevent those who work it from falling over the cliff; a couple of life-lines, from twelve to fifteen fathoms long; two common boat-hooks; a couple of knotted hand-ropes, eighteen or twenty feet long; a spade, a pickaxe, a couple of horn lanterns for night use, and a speaking trumpet, complete the arrangements. On the basket being raised to a level with the surface, the machine is drawn backward, and, on the safe landing of the rescued persons, is again moved forward for further operations. The rope, when the crane-beam is pushed forward to its greatest extent, clears the face of the cliff by about ten feet.

A third contrivance is one of those simple pieces of apparatus which seem in themselves to promise little service, but which, in the hour of peril, are oftentimes of greater use than more complex and imposing machines. We allude to the life-buoy supplied by the Humane Society to the boats' crews of fishing and small trading vessels. It is formed, as our engraving shows, of two globes, composed of layers of cork, covered with strong painted canvass, connected by a wooden shaft, to which a life-line is affixed. The dimensions of the globes, 10 inches by 11; and the shaft between them, 20 inches in length. This apparatus is sufficiently buoyant to sustain the weight of a man; and, in using it, the person is desired to lash himself by the line securely to the bar, and then commit himself to the course of the waves to be cast ashore.

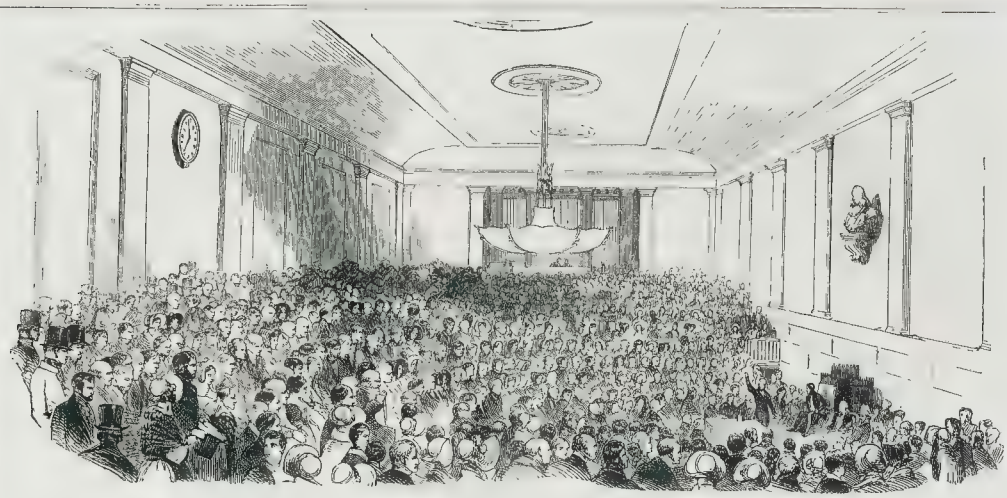
LIFE BUOY

These, with the exception of the life-boat, some improved forms of which we hope to give on a future occasion, are the artless inexpensive contrivances in general use on the British coasts for the preservation of the sinking mariner. No foreigners have profited more frequently by their exercise than the French themselves; and we do hope that in common charity—to say nothing of "French glory"—they will at once be induced to establish them, not only on their northern, but through the whole length of their marine borders. Had they done so on the Etaples sands the crews of our lost Indiamen would not have waved their handkerchiefs in vain.

We conclude this notice with a picture of an ice-ladder, which the Royal Humane Society have recently presented to Prince Albert, to be used at the royal skating parties on Virginia Water. Its structure and mode of application are obvious. The winter, however, has been so mild, that instead of taking its monitory stand in sight of her Majesty's sliding chair, it has continued to enjoy an honourable sinecure beside the throne of the Waterloo Gallery.

Let no one undervalue the importance of these inventions, as their object is to save LIFE; and the concurring dictates of reason and humanity enjoin us to consider its preservation a duty of paramount obligation. It has been observed that few countries have such an extent of coasts, rivers, and canals, relatively to its population, or so many men employed in navigation as Great Britain; and it is supposed that one thousand lives are annually lost in sailing vessels alone by shipwreck, and that more than two thousand persons are drowned every year in England! Our policy, then, as good citizens; our feelings as compassionate men, and our duty as self-devoted Christians, call upon us, upon our Gallic neighbours, and upon all men, to give a hearty measure of support to those "good appliances" by which the drowning man may be recovered.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary meeting of this society was held on Tuesday afternoon, F. W. Barchard, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The show of flowers, although not containing many specimens, was very good for the season. A fine collection of plants, consisting of epacrises, ericas, Mirbelias, &c., from Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, excited much attention, from their individual beauty and excellence of cultivation. The prizes awarded were silver Knightian medals to Mr. Mylam, gardener to Sigismund Rucker, Esq., for orchidaceous plants; and Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for epacrises and other plants; a silver Banksian medal to Mr. Clark, of Shirley Park, near Croydon, for Leschenaultia formosa; and Banksian certificates of merit to Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, for a collection of plants; Mr. Judd, for cucumbers; Mr. Thornton, for flfor a collection of plants; Mr. Judd, for cucumbers; Mr. Thornton, for fl-for



GREENWICH LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The accompanying sketch is a faithful delineation of the Greenwich Literary Institution, which was opened last week to the public, the plans and purposes of which should be the subject of sincere congratulation to every friend and advocate of human enlightenment. From the history of the rise and progress of the institution, as given by the chairman, Charles Harwood, Esq., on the auspicious occasion alluded to, it appears that the library which formerly existed in the town of Greenwich had been felt to be too limited for some and too expensive for others, and hence arose the edifice now before us. He said, "It was not his purpose to go into the subject of general education; but still he must be permitted to say that education on almost any scale must tend to virtue. Vice would not be sanctioned there. Halls of science were not places for vice. It was under this feeling that the committee had fixed the price for the admission of youth as low as 5s. a-year. In the ordinary pursuits of life simple impulses frequently led to great results—and so it was in education. A party who received early instruction that was captivating was led to go on to that which was more abstruse—thus, for instance, from music the student would pass on to the sciences and the arts—and to the kindness of the committee and the energy of the professors they had been indebted for courses of lectures adapted to various tastes and to further any objects in life they might desire to serve." These few short but comprehensive sentences comprise the whole objects of this excellent institution, to which we wish a long career of continued usefulness and prosperity.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BRIDGE AT ELTHAM PALACE.

Eltham Palace abounds with historic associations. It formerly had the title of King John's Palace, which it is supposed to have acquired from being the residence of King John, the predecessor of Henry III.; others say from John, king of France, who had previously been a prisoner in England, but coming over to visit our Edward III. in 1364, was entertained by that monarch here with great magnificence.

At Eltham, which is in Kent, about eight miles from London, the kings of England, at a very early period, had a palace. Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, having fraudulently secured the possession of a part of this manor, in 1290, beautified the capital mansion. This warlike and ambitious prelate died here in the year 1311; and soon afterwards the whole estate returned into the possession of the crown. When the palace was originally built is unknown, but it must have been prior to 1270, in which year Henry III. kept his Christmas here. Edward II. resided here; and in 1315 his queen was brought to bed of a son at this place: he was called John of Eltham. In 1329 and 1375 a parliament was held here by Edward III. In 1364, John, king of France, was magnificently entertained here. Richard II. kept Christmas here in 1384 and 1385; and in 1386 entertained with great magnificence Leo, King of Armenia, who had been driven out of his kingdom by the Turks. This palace continued to be much frequented by succeeding monarchs, till the reign of Henry VIII., who preferred Greenwich; after which it was seldom visited by the royal family, and gradually fell to decay. Our princes often celebrated their feasts at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, in 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanley Baron Montegle, for his services at Flodden Field. Part of the stately hall, which was the scene of those feasts, is still in good preservation, and is used as a barn. The roof, in particular, is somewhat like that of Westminster-hall. The large moat round the palace, although the greatest part of it is dry and covered with verdure, has still two stone bridges over it. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried to Eltham when an infant for the benefit of the air. It was granted, with the manor, for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to one of the ancestors of Sir J. G. Shaw, who is the present lessee under the crown. The manor-lodge in the great park has been latterly used as the manorial residence. Some interesting subterraneous passages and apartments were discovered here in 1834: under the ground-floor of one of the apartments, where a new arch had been recently turned, a trap-door led into an apartment which conducted the passenger into a series of passages with decoys, stairs, and shafts; these passed in a direction westward towards Middle Park. The remains of two gates, completely carbonised, were discovered in that of the passage which passed under the moat, and large stalactites of supercarbonate of lime hung from the roof of the arch, which sufficiently indicated the lapse of time since these passages were entered.

A few miles from this spot is the village of Chislehurst, noted for being the place of retirement of Camden, the chorographer and antiquary, who resided for several years, and here composed the greatest part of his "Annals of Queen Elizabeth." An estate in this parish comprises a very handsome seat, termed Camden Place; it is the property of the Marquis of Camden. And in the park, forming the covering of a spring, may be seen that celebrated piece of ancient architecture called the "Lantern of Demosthenes," executed in all its proportions. The elegant Gothic bridge of three arches thrown over the moat, now in ruins, led into the court-yard of the palace. The bridge in its decay has suffered much from the ivy which covered it having been rudely torn down. There were two bridges—one on the north, the other on the south; the first only remains, at the south end of which was originally a gateway: not a vestige of it now remains. From the south side of the palace may be seen the dome of St. Paul's; but, in the day of its kingly magnificence, the heaven-directed spire of old St. Paul's was visible.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

FANNY ELSSLER.

Here reader is one of the dancing goddesses of our age—the first of the four priestesses of the Temple of Terpsichore, who are this season to descend from their pedestal and touch the stage of our Italian Opera with a footfall as light

As the steps of the fairies, that dance as they pass,
Without brushing the dew from the beautiful grass.

Fanny Elssler is one of the wonders of her time. At a crisis of what may be called Ballet-*furor*—when Taglioni wears wings of poetry—Cerito fills the air with wild voluptuous grace, and the exquisite Dumilatre comes flitting in upon us with a sort of aërial symmetry—when the Ballet-mad world of ton will admit of no phrase about any of them that is not bursting with the romance of enthusiasm, or the enthusiasm of romance—Fanny Elssler joins the throng with a riotous gush of exuberant buoyancy and delight, and clasps the rivets of popularity, which bind the magic chain encircling all the four. When she was with us before, the anxiety to receive her was *prestige*—now it is *memory*—and the dazzling appendage of a furious continental renown. She has driven France, Austria, Prussia, and America mad—and now *les Anglais vont suivre les autres*. Fanny Elssler has always some brilliant difficulty in her train to give a piquancy and value to her re-appearances, and to invest the *entrepreneur* who really secures her with a sort of contingent triumph. A few years back she was plunged into a process with a Paris manager, and America could not have her without her endurance of the sacrifice of a fine. Now Bunn makes a travel for her to Berlin—comes back delighted with his acquisition—makes her the attraction of his bills at Covent Garden—and presto! the cry of "no go" is in more delicate language iterated by Mr. Lumley, and in another week or two her Majesty's Theatre will be the real "paradise of applause" in which the glorious *danseuse* will gather up her laurels. *Tant mieux!* we are all the better for a little excitement, and none wake it more gracefully than *the* Elssler.

We are not going to give a memoir of this charming actress-dancer, though, as her career speeds through the season, we may scatter here and there an anecdote to help the pencil of our artist, as he may catch her flying from ballet to ballet upon wings of gauze; no, we shall tease our readers with no biography, threading through long mazes of successes, presents, poems, tributes, bouquets, and every other order of theatrical triumph, even to diamonds gifted by monarchs, and carriages drawn by nobles, but rather prefer to tell them the present news of their favourite, and what she is going to do to administer to their pleasures in the great arena of fashion in which she is engaged. Fanny Elssler, then, is now in England, laughing, it may be, at the Covent Garden play-bills, while she rehearses, with all her might, behind the Italian scenes, and preparing to open the Terpsichorean festival in the ballet of the "Tarentule." This fascinating production was written for her by the celebrated Scribe, written for *her* expressly, and splendidly on its first production did she vindicate the genius of the dramatist. Her pantomime was superb, and the theme teems with beautiful opportunities for its development. We are enabled to describe to our readers the plot of the dance-romance which they are so shortly to witness.

LA TARENTULE.

This ballet is founded upon the supposed properties of the tarantula spider, whose bite is said to throw the patient into a fit of dancing delirium, in which the sufferer expires from exhaustion.

The scene lies in Sicily. Luidgi, a young peasant, has risen before daybreak to serenade his beloved Lauretta; while the merry mandolines are preparing, a band of brigands, forced from their retreat in the mountains, are seen to cross the village, carrying with them their plunder and a lady whom they have, for some time, kept a prisoner. Roused at this sight, the young men run to arms to the lady's rescue.

Lauretta appears, cheerful and happy. Her mother, the rich post-mistress of the village, has told her the night before that she was to be married the following day; and the innocent girl entertains no doubt but it can only be to her beloved Luidgi. Firing is heard at a distance. The brigands have been defeated, and the rescued lady shows her gratitude by presents to her liberator's intended bride. On his refusing any reward for himself, she informs him that she has power and influence; and assures him that her protection will never fail him. She retires under an escort to seek repose in a neighbouring convent.

A travelling-carriage now drives to the post-house door, and a bombastic individual, the important and wealthy Dr. Onocpatico, alights; his presence will soon mar the joy of Lauretta. Seduced by the charms of the young peasant girl, the Doctor, whose wife has perished in an encounter with banditti, has offered his riches to Lauretta's mother, and it is for him that the marriage preparations have been made. On Lauretta's return in her bridal clothes, the Doctor declares his passion and intentions, which are disbelieved and laughed at. The scene, however, assumes a more serious appearance when it is sanctioned by Lauretta's mother; and the unfortunate girl withdraws, protesting that she will never be the wife of any other but Luidgi.

An unexpected occurrence, however will soon alter her determination. She re-enters, frightened and trembling. Luidgi has been stung by a Tarantula, and she describes his delirium, his frantic dance, and panting agony. No assistance is at hand but that of the Doctor, who, taking advantage of Luidgi's dangerous situation, refuses to exercise his medical skill, unless Lauretta will consent to marry him. The malady is increasing, and if not instantly attended to, Luidgi cannot survive. Lauretta consents, and is led fainting to the altar.

Yielding to his entreaties, his attendants have brought Luidgi near to his Lauretta, and, scarcely restored to his senses, her nuptial attire at first flatters his fancy as having been assumed for their own marriage. Lauretta's fears, however, soon reveal the truth, and the painful story is told; a marriage thus obtained by fraud and violence cannot be valid, it shall be annulled. But how can its dissolution be obtained? High protection and powerful influence are necessary; the recollection of the lady's promises occurred to him—she told him that she had power and influence, which would never fail him in case of need. Not a moment is to be lost; the Doctor has already ordered the carriage to take away his newly married wife, and two hours, at least, are requisite to reach the convent where the lady has retired. Lauretta, nevertheless, restored by hope to her merry temper, promises that for two hours she will detain the Doctor, and Luidgi hastily departs. To obtain the desired delay, the shrewd girl employs every stratagem—now, her friends, by her directions, protract their compliments and the parting glass—now, her toilet for the journey is made unusually long—now she kneels in prayer before the Madonna—then, seemingly frightened by a strange noise, she locks up the Doctor in an inner room; the old man, however, re-enters through the balcony; she is at her wit's end, and not half the time is as yet elapsed, when a ludicrous idea comes to her assistance; she feigns to be stung by the Tarantula, and assumes the depressed countenance, the feverish tremor and frenzy, which she has witnessed in Luidgi's case, and yielding to a fit of frantic dancing defies the efforts of the Doctor to soothe her supposed madness. Alarmed at this extraordinary effect of the bite, the Doctor calls the company to assist, and Lauretta falls apparently dead from exhaustion. Her mother accuses the Doctor as the cause of her daughter's death; he is on the point of being roughly treated, when Luidgi returns, and, in the lady who accompanies him, the Doctor recognises his wife, whose life has been spared by the brigands. Now, to complete the tortures of the Doctor, Lauretta suddenly recovering, pretends to claim him as her husband. She very soon, however, yields her pretensions, and offers her hand to her dear Luidgi. The Doctor's only alternative is to return to his wife, and the postilion entering the room, reminds him that the carriage has been waiting for two hours.

The story of the ballet, as here told, will indicate how much is left to the Elssler to achieve; and we may add, that a new spirit will be poured into the plot by the fact of the enactment by Perrot of the *Dr. Omeopatico*, in which his drollery is fairly irresistible. He will be a worthy supporter of the dancing-wit of Fanny Elssler. The damages in the action said to be brought by the lessee of Covent Garden against the *danseuse* are laid at £3,000.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 26 Quinquagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 27.—Hare-hunting ends.
TUESDAY, 28.—Shrove Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, March 1.—Ash Wednesday—St. David's day.
THURSDAY, 2.—Wesley died, 1796.
FRIDAY, 3—
SATURDAY, 4.—Henry VI. deposed, 1461.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. J. R.*"—*Hayle, Cornwall.—See this week's chess.*
"*C. P.*"—*Certainly not, but is liable to any debts contracted by the wife after the first husband's death.*
"*J. K.*" *Newport.*—*We give in another part of the paper what he suggests. The best chates depend upon a matter of taste.*
"*S. B.*" *York.*—*We do not recollect receiving any previous communications.*
"*J. S.*" *Crown-lane, Manchester.*—*We should be glad to receive sketches of the subjects he describes, supposing them to be at the time matters of great public interest.*
"*G. H. W.*"—*We will try to find room. He had better order the paper of a newsman in his neighbourhood.*
"*A. Z.*"—*No.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Sherbourne.*—*The knight in chess can be taken by any of the adversary's pieces.*
"*A Leicester Subscriber.*"—*We will consider of it.*
"*An American Match Maker.*"—*No room.*
"*E. B.*"—*Under consideration.*
"*A. M.*"—*Too long.*
"*K. K. A.*"—*Lord Brougham this week.*
"*Felix*"—*The theatre in question will be noticed.*
"*W. W. B.*"—*The rates are as you state and cannot quote them regularly.*
"*J. Hull,*" *Chichester, will find we not only reviewed the "Patrician's Daughter," but gave a fine illustration of it. He cannot read the paper too often.*
"*B.*" *Reading.*—*Write to Tilt and Co., Fleet-street, on the subject.*
"*J. N. D.*"—*Not suitable.*
"*A Chess Tyro.*"—*See our chess article this week.*
"*Alfred.*"—*Not suitable.*
"*Typo,*" *Nottingham.*—*Thanks.*
"*H. S.*"—*Thanks. His observations are very just. We are determined to improve in every department as much as possible.*
"*T. R.*"—*See chess.*
"*C. Khan.*"—*Unless the tax is paid by the trustees, he must return the annuity as in his income-tax paper.*
"*W. Landless,*" *Airstrie, had better address the Postmaster-general on the subject. We think many of the servants in this department much underpaid for their arduous duties. We cannot approve of increasing the postage.*
"*W. N. B.*" *Isle of Man.*—*We cannot give a list of passengers arriving by the Overland Mail. He should order the edition which leaves London on Saturday.*
"*J.*"—*The verses are too severe.*
"*Puck.*"—*See chess this week.*
"*H.*" *We cannot in all cases return contributions; we wish our subscribers to bear this in mind. The song is under consideration.*
"*F. N.*"—*Our average circulation this year has been upwards of* 40,000.
"*A Subscriber,*" *Newton Barry.*—*Send* 11*s. P. O. O., addressed to Mr. Lattie, and he will send the back numbers; or apply to another newsman.*
"*A Churchman.*"—*The Tract Society, we believe, derives its principal support from churchmen. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is exclusively devoted to the Church of England.*
"*Architect,*" *Glasgow.*—*See last week's number.*
"*R. M.*" *Newcastle-under-Lyme.*—*We wish our correspondents would try to confine their contributions to as small a space as possible. We must reject, however good, very long articles.*
"*Palmadeus.*"—*The next music he will much admire.*
"*T. W.*"—*We believe some hospitals in London would receive the child, but great interest must be used.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Hackney.*—*We propose doing what he wishes in a future number.*
"*Pyrrhus.*"—*Our correspondent who obliged us with the coin from the British Museum would confer a favour if he would again furnish us with the descriptive copy, as what he sent us is mislaid.*
"*Alpha Beta*" *has our best thanks for his sketch. Little Dunmow will appear soon.*
"*J. ——h H.*"—*See chess.*
"*G.,*" *of Ipswich.*—*We try to oblige our subscribers; many praise the very subject he dislikes.*
Nooks and Corners. We have this week to thank "Cantab.," "Dennere," "Inveresque," "A Barfield," "D. B.," Brighton, and other kind contributors, for drawings, which will probably appear early. Our friends would in all cases increase our obligation, by sending authentic *descriptive matter. Conner's manor-house next week.*
"*An Admirer,*" *Dublin, is thanked for his suggestion. The Cathedrals will appear from time to time.*
"*An Real Indian Captain*" *is informed that our drawing was made from a plate in the Earl of Munster's "Overland Journey."*
"*E. W.*"—*The School of Design is devoted exclusively to the study of ornamental design. It is open from* 10 *in the morning to* 3 *at night; and Mr. Dyce, the superintendent, is the gentleman to whom application for admission must be made. The "Government Drawing-Book" is published by Chapman and Hall.*
"*A Sepoy Officer.*"—*Mr. S. Sly furnished us with the engravings of the Sepoys, and if incorrect we must place the responsibility on him.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*We never gave the names of correspondents unless expressly authorised.*
"*X. Y.*"—*Yes, with impunity.*
"*W. C.*"—*Not suitable.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Kennington.*—*We cannot make the paper a weekly encyclopædia.*
"*Y. H.*"—*Lord Howard de Walden is our ambassador at Lisbon.*
"*W. Hodson,*" *Littleport.*—*Order the edition which leaves London on Saturday.*
"*H.*"—*Will the writer pledge himself to the originality of his contribution?*
"*Mary Calvert.*"—*We have waggon loads of poetry, and cannot insert any that is not first-rate and original.*
S. R."—*His spelling is right.*
A Liverpool Subscriber."—*We do not know.*
"*C. M.,*" *Bristol.*—*See the chess this week*
"*The Angel of the Storm.*"—*The occasion is passed.* "*Catch the moment as it flies.*"
A review of Belcher's "Voyage round the World" next week.
"*S.,*" *Sheffield.*—*We think it is about eighteen months since Sir Charles Barry received the order of knighthood.*—*To his second question,* 80 *feet is correct.*
"*A Lover of Architecture.*"—*Eighty feet was intended as the width of the hall.*—*Second: The building designed by Mr. Hardwicke will appear early. The suggestion respecting the churches shall be carefully attended to*
"*Spectator.*"—*One "blow up" is enough*
"*T. C. J.*" *will oblige by sending the drawing.*
"*S. S. N. R.*"—*We wholeheartedly adopt the suggestion of our correspondent, but have been unable to obtain an authentic portrait of old James Stuart*
"*S.,*" *Stoke-upon-Trent.*—*We shall be most happy to comply with S.'s wish, if he will favour us with a good likeness.*

Chess.—*We have been favoured with a solution to Problem No.* 14, *in six moves instead of seven.*

WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt to Q B 7th ch	K to Q Kt sq
Kt to Q B 5th ch	B takes Kt
Q to Q B 7th ch	K to R sq
K B to K Kt 2nd ch	Kt interposes, ch
B takes Kt ch	B interposes
Q mates	

This will answer "*A Chess Tyro,*" "*X. Y. Z.,*" "*G. L. Smart,*" "*R. A.,*" *and a letter without signature.*

Problem No. 15. *By some unaccountable error,* 7 *is the number of moves given; it should have been* 4 *moves. This is to* "*T. R.*" "*R. A.*" "*Ignotus,*" "*Chess Tyro,*" "*W. W.*" "*X. Y. Z.*" "*A Subscriber,*" "*The White Bishop,*" "*A Tyro,*" "*J. W. W.*," *King's-road, Chelsea, &c.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In all cases when Nos. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS happen to be deficient, or are destroyed by accident, or soiled, the same Nos. may be obtained by applying to the persons who supply the paper. It sometimes occurs that a paper does not reach its destination, in such case Subscribers should apply only to the person who receives their subscription or who sends the paper.

A press of more important matter precludes the appearance of the Fashion Illustration in this day's paper.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1843.

The new poor-laws are once more the subject of discussion in Parliament. Mr. Walter, on Thursday evening, brought forward his promised motion, and again directed the attention of the country to the all-important practical influences of the new bill—or rather of the bill—which, in the history of the distress of the people, has already become only too *old*.

We have always contended in this journal that the present poor-laws were heartless, tyrannizing, and unjust; and the daily reports from police-offices in the public press have confirmed every argument brought forward against them by the true advocates of Christian humanity. The terms of Mr. Walter's motion are calculated to point out and enforce some of the leading grievances of those cruel enactments, and to couple with their exposition a resolution which we cannot do otherwise than heartily approve. It is fair to say, too, that Mr. Walter backed up his propositions on Thursday evening with a just and able, if not an eloquent, speech; and, although we neither know nor care anything about the public nature of the documents upon which his resolution was founded, we do know that the resolution itself had its data in *facts*, and arrived at its conclusion with the virtuous purpose of mitigating the sufferings of the poor, and affording them a wiser and more charitable order of poverty-amelioration. The tendency of the speech of the honourable gentleman went to show, truly, that the commissioners under the present act had contemplated, first, the entire extinction of the principle of out-door relief, by a sort of irritating finesse in the nature of that relief itself; and, next, the rendering of in-door relief as intolerable as possible, by reducing the diet of paupers to a point of starvation and disgust. Whether the document which Mr. Walter evidenced were confidential or not (and if it were we would neither countenance its being improperly obtained, nor by consequence unfairly divulged), it is clear that it told no secrets—that if it had pre-conceived good matter for Mr. Walter's resolution, Mr. Walter himself had the practical operation of its suggestions and schemes, as carried out in the actual working of the laws, and in the miserable tyranny to which they have ground down the poor. Persons may assert the document to have been sacred—and deny that the acts passed were carried out upon its suggestions—but they *cannot* deny that those acts have borne out all the spirit of those suggestions—that out-door relief has been almost entirely abolished under most cruel circumstances of separation of families—and that in-door relief has been rendered as nearly intolerable as any country, laying claim to a shelter-place for mercy in its bosom, could be civilised and permit. The abhorrence in which the workhouses are held—the brutality exhibited in the administration of their discipline—the reckless inattention to the bad health of the wretched inmates consequent upon the starving system of diet—the remorseless transfer of children in a state of almost dying weakness from parish to parish—perhaps to walk miles, in their debility, either to the workhouse or the grave (as exemplified in a very strong police case during the present week)—the bursting of family ties, and perfect and disgustful blindness to immorality—all these evils have tended not only to deprave the bastiles themselves (built in Elizabethan order to mock the beautiful principle of the fair old Elizabethan law), but to make the poor execrate them—to the extent of sometimes, in a bad desperation, committing crimes—to procure for grave merciful letter of a prison in their stead. These are undeniable truths—and well did they warrant the propoundment by Mr. Walter of this humane resolution—"That the suffering already caused by their partial enforcement, and the amount of out-door relief in spite of them still administered, show their provisions to have been at once cruel and impracticable. That the attempted substitution of punishment for legal relief has created more tended to irritate and dishearten the poor, to check industry, to increase crime, and to encourage various kinds of tyranny, without even the proposed compensation of reducing the expenses of the rate-payers. That this house think it therefore expedient to demand such a re-construction of the existing system as shall make it conformable to Christianity, sound policy, and the ancient constitution of this realm."

We would not be more pertinent matter framed, or more true and honest in its purpose than this; and the observations with which it was followed up by the honourable member did great credit to his heart, however the opponents of his doctrines on this question might think it right or politic to doubt his judgment. In the outset he put this stringent question, seconding it with the remarks which follow:—"Had there, he would ask, been any satisfactory good to counter-balance the misery of the humbler classes to their employers shown since this cruel law was invented? Certainly not. (Hear, hear.) They were now in the ninth year since the first attack was made against the old poor law—a law originating with one of the greatest sovereigns, and that a female, that this country ever knew, whose object it was to sustain the great mass of the people against hereditary oppression, and who, by trusting herself and her throne to the support of the people, not to family retainers, set the whole world at defiance. (Hear, hear.) That poor-law the present law depressed. It affected the agricultural interests, and also that of the manufacturers. In consequence of this attempt to subvert the basis of human society, every institution in the empire must ultimately sink. It had been usual in the practice of legislation, when through the lapse of time an old law had failed in its application, to alter, to restore, to reform that law, but not to destroy it. But what had been the case here? They had destroyed the old law, and had substituted for it an invention new to history—an invention which in its principles and its details was alike distasteful."

There is nothing that we have yet read in the debate that upsets these bold and but too well-proved assertions; they were partially echoed, in some instances, and absolutely in others, by practical members of the house; and the only statesmanlike reason for not adopting the resolution itself upon broad principles, was a sort of ministerial caution of expediency on the part of Sir Robert Peel, warning the house against an act of condemnation against the present laws, unless they had something better to offer in their stead. This caution could be easily combatted indeed, but for the present we content ourselves with urging Mr. Walter upon the path of humanity, promising to abet, with our heartiest succour, a crusade against laws which are pregnant with disgrace to our country, and cruelty to our poor.

Much interest is displayed at our clubs and in diplomatic circles at a kind of Ministerial crisis which exists in France. We take leave to declare our opinion that the importance of a change in the counsels of the King of the French is prodigiously exaggerated. We entertain the highest possible respect for the character and talents of M. Guizot, and we should prefer, so far as our personal sympathies are concerned, that he should remain in office; but we deny that he is either a political necessity for France, or a guarantee for the preservation of peace in Europe. Louis Philippe is his own Minister, and will continue to hold the reins of government so long as his faculties last; and that these may be prolonged to the most distant period must be the universal prayer.

There has been a time when the coming into power of M. Thiers might have been of extreme peril, but M. Thiers, who aimed at the dictatorship, and was completely outgeneralled by his wily Monarch, is no longer the same man. The death of the lamented Duke of Orleans was the grave of M. Thiers's hopes. He wavered for a moment whether he should declare for the regency of the Duchess of Orleans, but his first interview with the King at Neuilly after the catastrophe decided the course of M. Thiers, and he became as conservative as Count Molé or M. Guizot. M. Thiers, under the affectation that he would no longer thwart the King after his dreadful deprivation, attempts to conceal the fact that Louis Philippe has been too much for him. The revolution of July produced two men—the King and M. Thiers. The latter was the incarnation of the three days—the Monarch elected by virtue of the barricades was the destroyer of the principles of the street-struggle. The conflict for the supremacy was long and severe. M. Thiers's banner was parliamentary privilege; that of the King of the French, royal prerogative. The former has succumbed, and the latter is triumphant. Louis Philippe rules the Chambers, and the intrigues of the Ministerial and Opposition parties appertaining to the dynastic interest are turned to account by the long-sighted Monarch with marvellous skill. If the Court policy be belligerent (in words only), there is M. Thiers to represent it. If the system be that of peace at any price and for ever, there is M. Guizot to embody it. And if a middle course is to be pursued between pugnacity and peacefulness, there is Count Molé ready to execute the royal will. In short, Louis Philippe draws the wires of the rival puppets for power, but his Majesty takes care that he remains complete master of the foreign relations of France. The primary object of the King is to secure a majority for *himself* in the Chambers, and then he occupies himself with Continental affairs, leaving a fair field open to his Ministry for the time being to work the internal administration of the country.

Apart, then, from personal predilections, it is immaterial to England who is now Minister of France. It is to the King alone that we look up, and no fiction can disguise the flagrant fact. Now, it becomes a matter of perfect indifference to our Government whether Count Molé, or M. Guizot, or even M. Thiers, should be at the head of the French Cabinet. The conflicting parties may intrigue as much as they please, but if a state of things is produced, right or wrong, when a French Minister can no longer negotiate with safety with Continental Governments, then has the time come for a change. The King of the French will decide the question. If he thinks that M. Guizot has gone his time, and is powerless by popular prejudice or by a more rightful cause, then will the Soult-Guizot Ministry fall; but if the King is of opinion that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs can still be of service to him, the party manœuvres will be a failure.

We repeat it is of little or no consequence what proper names figure in a Ministerial programme in France. As the system now works, the preservation of order at home and peace abroad depends solely on the tact and intelligence of the King of the French; and although Englishmen may watch Parisian intrigues with much interest, as a matter of mere curiosity, yet it is but right and just that we leave the French politicians to settle their own affairs as they think proper. M. Guizot is certainly a very estimable man, but he has displayed weakness in his inordinate desire to stand well with foreign countries. France is not a country which will endure a cosmopolite Prime Minister, and, if M. Guizot had taken all the pains to divest himself of the French press as he has done to secure the inflated eulogium of the Continental journals, he would not now be in his present difficulties. We wish him well through them, but we cannot desire to witness his stay in power with hands bound up through the suspicions (extravagant as they doubtless are) of his countrymen. For the safety of Europe France ought to have a Minister who not only can sign treaties, but who has the power above all of ratifying them.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, February 20.

You will, by this time, have perceived that the appreciations of the situation of the Cabinet here, as they have appeared in your journal, have been the only accurate ones of the entire London press. I mention this fact, not in the spirit of egotism, but in justice to the reputation of your fast-rising journal, which is now read in this capital with increasing interest. And it is right to remind your readers that, in addition to the happy illustrations of current events, they have the advantage of perusing in your columns communications relative to France, derived from sources which cannot be excelled as to authenticity and priority of news. I prove this fact by reference to the letters published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 11th and 18th inst., and I challenge comparison with the facts and views mentioned therein with any articles that have appeared in the columns of your contemporaries.

Demanding your pardon for this preamble, I now proceed to describe to you the state and prospects of the Ministry, for that is our all-absorbing topic at present. The annual demand of £40,000 supplementary secret service money for the police will give rise to animated debates. When the monthly standing committees named the commission of nine Deputies charged to draw up the report on the Ministerial proposition, some warm discussion took place on the

general policy of the Ministry. Marshal Sebastiani has been named the president, and M. Vigier the secretary of this commission. There are four Opposition members, namely, M. Odillon Barrot, M. de Lamartine, M. Lacrosse, and M. Ganneron. The Cabinet has five of its supporters on the commission, so the majority will conclude for the pure granting of the money; but the minority, it is anticipated, will propose a slight reduction for the purpose of upsetting the Cabinet. The report is expected to be presented Thursday or Friday next, and the debate will probably begin next Monday. I should mention that in the votes in the *Bureaux* for the nomination of the commission there were 217 for the Ministry, and 193 for the Opposition, thus giving the Cabinet a majority of 24. In the Ministerial circles they calculate that a majority of from 30 to 60 votes will grant the supply, whilst the Opposition assert that the Ministry will be in a minority.

I continue in my former opinion, that the Soult-Guizot Cabinet will not fall on the secret service money question. Every man hoping to be a Minister is interested in having this grant passed without an amendment; and I know that neither Count Molé nor M. Thiers wish to eject the Ministry on this vote of confidence. A sidewind would be preferred to the direct course; and, since 1830, it has generally been by an unexpected blow that Cabinets have been upset.

My belief is, that the Ministry is in a minority in the present Chamber, so far as its sympathies go; but it will be in favour of the King's resolution, for it is *his* majority, and he can make it subservient to Count Molé or M. Thiers if he thinks proper. From various indications of court gossip, I should say that the King is disposed for a change of council. M. Guizot's unpopularity is of no service at this moment, and, independently of that consideration, Louis Philippe does not like a Minister to have too long a tenure of office, no more than he desires the consolidation of the Conservative party. His Majesty prefers playing men off against each other. His favourite expression as to his Ministers is, to compare them to the positions, "*It is fair sea wind*" is his favourite remark when he thinks a Cabinet team has gone its stage. M. Guizot is in that position that he incurs the risk of impeachment if he made the slightest concession to England. I do not believe that he will dare sign a treaty of commerce with us in the actual feeling of the country and the Chambers. The latter would tolerate from Count Molé or M. Thiers what they would spurn from M. Guizot.

The combination most talked of is that of Count Molé with M. Dufaure. The former to be President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the latter Minister of the Interior. M. Dufaure heads, in the Chamber, what is called the *Tiers parti*, composed of the fraction of the Left Centre party, which severed from M. Thiers after the Coalition break up in 1839. M. Dufaure has been Minister of Public Works under the 12th of May, or Soult-Teste Ministry, and the King is desirous of adding his name to the long list of public men whose reputation he has annihilated by making them Ministers. Marshal Vaise would probably be Minister of War in the Molé-Dufaure coalition. The Cabinet, I feel convinced, will not weather the session, but it is all chance as to the question which will upset it. At all events, I do not apprehend that it will be on the secret service money.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 21.

At the Exchange this afternoon the funds improved under the impression that there will be no change of Ministry for the present. It was confidently asserted by some leading money-men that the Cabinet would have the majority on the demand for the supplementary secret service money. I must, however, state, on the best authority, that a coalition of all parties is forming against M. Guizot of a very formidable nature. Dupin, it is believed, will coalesce with Molé, and if the versatile *procureur* takes this course, you may be sure there is an intrigue behind at the Tuileries. The Sugar Bill of the Government will be thrown out certainly, but M. Guizot declares he will not go out on that check. If any important change takes place in the state of parties, I will write to you in time for your latest edition of Saturday, but I anticipate nothing before next Monday.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

WEST INDIA MAIL.—The *Trident* arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday last from the West Indies. Our papers and letters have come to hand, but bring no news of importance. The new Governor of Jamaica will be highly popular. Hopes of a good sugar crop are entertained. The *Trident* had been only three hours at St. Thomas's, when she was obliged to sail again.

The Right Honourable Lord Langdale, is going on well, and on Wednesday his lordship was able to drive out and transact business in his department. The noble lord, however, still suffers from lameness in one foot.

GREAT THAMES IMPROVEMENTS.—The Lords of the Treasury, the Commissioners of PUBLIC WORKS, and the Corporation of London, caused, some time ago, a report and estimate to be made on embanking some portion of the river Thames. A select committee of the House of Commons took up the inquiry upon an infinitely more extensive scale, and engineers of first-rate eminence were employed to examine the river within the whole of the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and to report upon the entire question of making the noble river advantageous in every respect to the public. By a great deal of labour the most satisfactory evidence has been collected and laid before the Government and the corporation, and from the active proceedings adopted, it appears reasonable to calculate that the health, beauty, and convenience of the metropolis will, without much delay, be conspicuously augmented. On Wednesday Special Courts of Conservancy were held at Westminster, the Borough, Greenwich, and Stratford, for the several counties whose lands embank the Thames, by the Lord Mayor, with the view to commence this great object.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Dr. Candlish and Mr. Dunlop, of Edinburgh, are now in London on business relative to the affairs of the Church of Scotland. It is understood their object was to advise with Mr. Fox Maule on the subject of his motion, which stood for Friday (the 24th), but which was postponed by the death of the right hon. gentleman's father-in-law, Lord Auckland. It is stated that, on the arrival of Mr. Fox Maule in town on being granted, that the Church may be heard at the bar of the house, Dr. Candlish will himself plead the cause of non-intrusion at the bar of the House of Commons.

A deputation, consisting of Lord Marsham, M.P., Sir Edmund Filmer, M.P., Mr. Herbert Curteis, Mr. James Elias (Barmsey), and Mr. J. Whitehead (Barnsley), had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday, at his official residence, in Downing-street, and presented memorials for a reduction of the malt-tax.

THE FOREIGN WINE TRADE.—The following important communication, to those interested in the wine trade, has been made by the Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to a letter addressed to his lordship, upon the subject of the negotiations now pending between Portugal and this country, for the reduction of the duties on Portuguese wines: "Foreign Office, Feb. 16, 1843. Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, representing the injury to which the British trade in Portuguese wines is subjected, by the protracted state of the negotiations between the two countries, for mutual reductions in the British and Portuguese tariffs; and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that her Majesty's Government have taken measures for bringing the negotiations in question to an early determination. I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant, CANNING. —To James Moore, Esq."

On Tuesday evening last a public meeting of the inhabitants and electors of Mary eborne was convened at Hall's Riding-school, Albany-street, Regent's Park, for the purpose of considering the question of the Corn laws, when one of the most riotous scenes occurred that ever disgraced a civilized assemblage. The Chartists mustered in great force, and opposed with dreadful violence the proceedings of the requisitionists, in order to make a demonstration in behalf of their own peculiar principles. Benches were torn from their fastenings, and hurled at each others' heads with the most demoniacal expressions of rage and hatred; and Sir Benjamin Hall and Commodore Napier, the members for the borough, were obliged to retire, being unable to obtain a hearing, and in order to avoid personal violence. The malcontents having obtained forcible possession of the platform, three cheers were given for the Chartist, three groans for the Whigs, and three for the Tories; and thus the most extraordinary and riotous meeting ever held in the borough terminated without, as was anticipated at one time, the aid of the police, 400 of whom, it is stated, were in attendance in Albany-street station-house, ready to act upon any emergency.

The inquiries in progress respecting the Custom-house frauds, and the extensive smuggling understood to have been carried on with the connivance of the revenue officers, seem likely to lead to important results. The disappearance of several of the *employes* charged with corrupt practices argues a degree of delinquency in this department of her Majesty's service for which few persons were prepared, but a hope is generally expressed that the abuse may be probed to the bottom. We hear that a firm in Watling street, largely implicated in the Custom house frauds, has been exchequered for £100,000. Independent of this enormous sum, others of minor importance, and particularly one firm, rather celebrated at the West-end, have had the same process served on them.

On Sunday evening, between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, a robbery, to the extent of £600, was committed on the premises of the London and Regent street Bank, situated in Argyll-place, one door from Regent-street, by some adroit thieves, who gained admittance into the banking-house, but in what manner for the present remains a mystery.

ATTACK ON A GAMING-HOUSE, AND DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the police of the C division made a forcible entry into Smart's gaming-rooms, 34, St. James's-street, and after a severe struggle, captured four of the gamblers, who were conveyed to the station-house, in Vine-street. One of Smart's sons, who was in bed at the time, being aroused by the attack, endeavoured to escape over the roof of the house, when, unfortunately, he was precipitated into the yard of Mr. Evans's house adjoining, and was killed on the spot. By another account, the lower part of the house, it appears, is tenanted by a cutler and perfumer, but who does not sleep there. The upper part is kept by Mr. Smart, where a club is held nightly. Upon the police getting into the house the whole of the inmates were thrown into consternation. The officers' knocks unheeded all they forced. In trying to escape, it appears young Smart got out of the window at the top, and was running across the parapet to get to the next house, when, unfortunately, he missed his hold and fell into the street from the fourth story. Assistance was immediately rendered, and he was picked up in a dreadful state. A cab was procured, and he was conveyed to the hospital, where surgical assistance was promptly administered, but he short y after expired. The case will, of course, undergo a complete investigation.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It is stated that the highest income returned by any barrister under the recent act is £14,500 a year. Many attorneys have returned under £150 a year.——The election of a Common Councilman for the ward of Cripplegate Without concluded on Monday, when Mr. Septimus Read was declared duly elected, the numbers being—for Mr. Read 156, Mr. King 116.——On Monday a letter was received by the secretary of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society from G. E. Anson, Esq., enclosing the sum of £50 from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in aid of the funds for the relief of the shipwrecked mariners, and desiring to become joint patron of the society with her Majesty.——Saturday last was the day fixed for the celebration of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover, his Majesty the King of Hanover gave directions that every poor person in the parish of Kew should have a good dinner provided for them at their own homes, which was carried into effect by each person being supplied with 4lb. of beef, one quarter loaf, and two pints of beer, in addition to which each family was supplied with a sack of coals, which was most gratefully accepted.——The *Courrier Français* mentions that there is at present residing in the rue Muller, No. 8, a person named Desgranchamps, who has reached the great age of 135, and is in full possession of his intellects.——On Tuesday last the annual dinner of the subscribers to the Tailors' Benevolent Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, when upwards of 400 persons sat down to a sumptuous entertainment. Sir Peter Laurie presided. The subscriptions and donations amounted to upwards of £1500.——The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the General Steam Navigation Company was held on Tuesday at the office of that corporation, when the chair was taken by John Wilkin, Esq., in the absence, from illness, of Wolverley Attwood, Esq. The customary dividend and bonus were declared, after which the thanks of the proprietors were voted to the chairman and directors for their continued exertions for the interests of the company. A remarkable petition was presented in the House of Commons, on Monday night, which is officially entered in the records of the house:—"Theatrical entertainments.—Petition of Laura Honey, complaining that an action has been commenced against her for performing in a theatre at Liverpool which was not duly licensed, and *praying for a Bill* to exempt her from the penalties, and to cause the action to be discontinued."——On Sunday evening last, as Barnard's Woodford coach was proceeding from that place to London, and when near the Yorkshire Grey Inn, Stratford, three persons in a horse and cart came in contact with one of the leaders, and, from the concussion, it died the following morning.——Mr. William James, the respectable representative of Messrs. John Hare and Co., floor-cloth manufacturers of London and Bristol, left Merthyr in a chaise early last Thursday morning for Aberdare; the weather was then intensely cold—he was seized with cramp in the stomach, which caused his death a few minutes after his arrival.—Considerable excitement has prevailed during the past week in the City of York, in consequence of the death of a poor woman named Mary Clegg, from want and destitution, owing as it was alleged to the negligence and harsh treatment of the police and the relieving overseer. The poor child of the deceased died on the same day from exposure to cold. A special committee of the governors of Carlst's Hospital was convened on Monday, to agree upon an appropriate form of address to her Majesty, in acknowledgment of her Majesty's munificent grant of £1,000 to the funds of this institution. The meeting of the committee was preparatory to a court being called to vote the address.——Late on Monday evening a person was robbed, stripped nearly naked, and brutally murdered, on Amber's-wood-common, between Hadley and Wigan.——Information was circulated throughout the metropolitan police district on Wednesday, with the description of a person who, between the hours of six and seven on Monday morning, was found dead in a lane near Cheshunt. The deceased appeared to have been a man about forty years of age, five feet six inches in height, with sandy hair and whiskers, rather bald at the top of the head, and had a dark olive Taglioni coat, over a plum coloured body coat, and a fur cap. In his pockets were found a pair of kid gloves, a square snuff box, eight sovereigns, 17s., and £5 Bank of England note, No. 12,916, dated February 2nd, 1842. It is supposed that he had died in a fit.——The Court of Cassation, after having been occupied for two days in hearing the arguments in favour of the appeal of Jacques Besson against the sentence of death pronounced upon him for the murder of M. de Marcellange, have given its judgment by a rejection of the appeal.——A letter from Rome states that, on the 8th inst., the Tiber had overflowed its banks, and invaded a third of the city. In the Corso and its environs, and more particularly the quarter inhabited by the Jews, the inhabitants had been compelled to abandon the ground-floors, and their provisions were brought to them in boats.——On Tuesday last, a quantity of leather and a four post bedstead, taken from Mr. J. Jonnson, carman, and Mr. Bonner, upholsterer, for church rates, were publicly sold by auction at the Red Lion Inn, Thame.——The formation of libraries at the different metropolitan police stations was publicly suggested some time since, and the London City Mission (promptly acting upon the suggestion) have just presented, we are informed, about fifty volumes to each police station, for the use of the men attached to it. The works consist chiefly of tracts and sermons and other religious books. They can be either read at the station houses, or taken home by the constables under certain restrictions.——On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the council and proprietors of University College, London, took place in the theatre of the college, Gower-street, for the purpose of receiving the report for the past year, and electing a president, vice-president, and other officers for the year ensuing. The following was the result of the ballot. Lord Brougham, president; the Earl of Auckland, vice-president; and Mr. John Taylor, F.R.S., treasurer; and the following members of the council: Gen. Alexander, Mr. Christie, M.P., Mr. G. B. Greenough, Mr. James Heywood, Mr. John R. Mills, and Mr. Thornley, M.P.——The eleventh anniversary of the Drapers' Institution, was celebrated on Tuesday evening last, at the London Tavern, when upwards of 200 persons sat down to dinner. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to upwards of a thousand guineas.—At a meeting of the Statistical Society on Monday last, Mr. Thomas Took, V.P., in the chair, M. Misson, director of the Statistical Bureau, at Brussels, with other gentlemen, were elected members. An interesting paper was read on the agricultural statistics of various parishes in the county of Middlesex, contributed by Mr. Tremenhere.——Several excavations for the formation of sewers are now in progress in the city of London, which have led to the discovery of various relics, connected with former history. There have been found a very large number of skulls, the teeth in some being in a perfect state of preservation, and a variety of bones of the human species of very large dimensions, which are supposed to have been there many hundred years. Some ancient coins, on which were the *fleur de lis*, were found.——

Mr. Tilbury was fined 20s. at the Union-hall Police-office on Monday for being intoxicated on the Great Western Railway, and refusing to quit the carriage when desired by the attendant.——The Glasgow witnesses, in the case of McNaughten, have been summoned to appear in London on Monday, 27th instant.——The extraordinary change that has taken place in the weather within the last fortnight has had the most serious influence upon the cattle. One extensive dealer states that he had lost no less than 25 milch cows, on an average worth £20 each, 10 oxen, and 60 sheep, from the prevailing epidemic, which is causing a dreadful havoc among the cattle at this moment, particularly in Norfolk, Suffolk, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and other eastern and north-eastern counties.——In imitation of the steps now taking for the abolition of the nuisance of graveyards in the metropolis, petitions have been got up, and are being actively signed in several districts, calling upon Parliament to pass a general law which shall do away with the nuisance of smoke, the effects of which are so obnoxious in various metropolitan districts.——It is confidently stated, by those who are supposed to be well-informed as to what passes in the government offices, that the Income and Property Tax, as far as can be judged from the returns already made, will produce a sum nearer £7,000,000 than £6,000,000.——Captain Grove's breakwater, which broke from its moorings in the tremendous gale last month, is again being re-moored off Dover. A government steam-tug and a lighter are in attendance assisting in the process. Stronger iron bands and tackling are being attached to the breakwater, which our readers will recollect consists of an iron cassoon in shape like an elongated steam-boiler.——There are now only two election petitions before the House of Commons, viz., those from Athlone and Nottingham.——The *Globe* says, that in the event of Lord Abinger's retirement from the bench, which is daily expected, it is supposed that Lord Brougham will renew his application to Lord Lyndhurst for the vacant chiefship—of course, on the score of saving the country the salary.——At a late meeting of the managers of the Finsbury Bank for Savings, the statement of the accounts proved most satisfactory, and exhibited a considerable increase in the funds, notwithstanding the general depression of trade. The receipts during the past year exceeded those of any former year.——The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's household has contradicted a statement respecting the loss of a portion of the royal plate; no such deficiency has been discovered.——The Chancellor of the Exchequer begs to acknowledge the receipt of £5, "of which the revenue of the stamps was defrauded about a year ago,"—transmitted anonymously.——The *Faience says*, "Nearly a month ago it was announced that the post-office treaty between France and England had been signed in London by the persons charged with that mission. Since that time we have heard no more of the affair. The commercial classes, who are most deeply interested in it, are naturally inquiring how the matter stands."——Two men, named Hanna, father and son, were tried before the Court of Assizes of the Ille-et-Vilaine (Rennes), on the 14th inst., for having, on November 4, caused the death of an Englishman named William Geary, by beating him with a stick, and, having been convicted, were sentenced—the latter to five years' solitary confinement, and the old man to five years' hard labour at the hulks.——Private letters from Canada assure us that Sir Charles Bagot remains in a dangerous state. Loyal and affectionate addresses continue to be presented to him from all parts of the province.——The innkeepers of the counties of Carnarvon, Monmouth, and Glamorgan have reduced the price of oats from 5d. to 4d. per quartern, that is, from 6s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. per bushel. Beans from 10d. to 8d. They have also agreed to make no extra charge where meat is used for breakfast.——Sir Francis Bond Head is, it is announced, to be appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope.——Sir R. Peel gave a dinner to a party of his Parliamentary supporters on Saturday; the number present was 25.——At the meeting of the Marylebone Savings Bank, held last week, it appears that the funds of that institution are in a state rapidly increasing in prosperity.——Viscount Morpeth, at his recent visit to the Honourable and Rev. S. and Lady Elizabeth Grey, at Morpeth Rectory, declined the general invitation of the inhabitants to a public dinner.——The following bulletin relative to the health of the Count de Survaux, ex-King of Holland, was issued at the Hague on the 17th inst.:—"The first hours of the night were agitated, and towards morning his majesty slept at intervals. The symptoms of the disease have not varied."——The daughter of M. Victor Hugo was married within the last few days, to M. Vacquerie of Havre.——The *Journal de Paris* states that a lady of that town, after an illness of some length, appeared last week, when her family entered her room in the morning, to have expired during the night. Preparations were made, as usual, for the funeral, and the coffin was brought home, and two men were actually placing the body in it, when a sudden motion of the corpse terrified the persons holding it. The lady had just awoke from a profound lethargy. The same journal adds, that her health has since improved gradually.——It is understood that M. Papineau will return shortly to Canada; he has recently been allowed, it is said, to draw on the Canadian Treasury for £4,000, the amount of his salary as speaker of the House of Representatives of Lower Canada, remaining unpaid when the rebellion broke out, and he himself absconded.——Baron Bosio has just finished a cast in plaster of the model of the statue of her Majesty the Queen of the French. It was placed in the Louvre; and one day last week the King, accompanied by his aides de-camp and by Baron Bosio, inspected it. The following day her Majesty was conducted to the Louvre by the King for the purpose of seeing it.——On Thursday week, as the King of the French was leaving the galleries at Versailles, on his return to Paris, the horse of one of the officers in attendance fell and threw his rider, who received a deep, but not dangerous wound in the head. His Majesty, on seeing the accident, stopped his carriage, and, alighting, personally examined the wound, after which he assisted the officer into one of the carriages of his suite.——The Earl of Derby has within the last month granted leases to his tenantry at small rents, as an encouragement to drain and otherwise improve the land in their occupation.——On Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at Clorks, an old Greenwich pensioner, of the name of John Driscoll, 71 years of age, residing in Three Cup-alley, Shadwell, put a period to his existence by setting fire to a bundle of straw, in which he laid himself down, and was so shockingly burnt that he died soon after.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace on Thursday, both morning and afternoon.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert was attended by Colonel Wylde.—He honoured the exhibition of pictures of the British Institution with a visit in the afternoon.—Viscount Canning, Lord and Lady Ashley, and Mr. George Edwards and the Hon. Miss Ashley, had the honour of joining the royal circle at Buckingham Palace, at dinner.

Sutton Sharpe, Esq., Queen's counsel, died on the 22nd inst., at his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, aged 45.

H. r Majesty held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace to-day, (Friday), which was attended by most of the Cabinet ministers and a large number of the household.

THE HON. E. H. STANLEY.—We regret to state that the answer to inquiries this morning was, that Mr. Stanley was not better. This young gentleman is the only son of the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, and is, we believe, in his 17th year. No improvement has taken place since the commencement of the illness a few days ago.

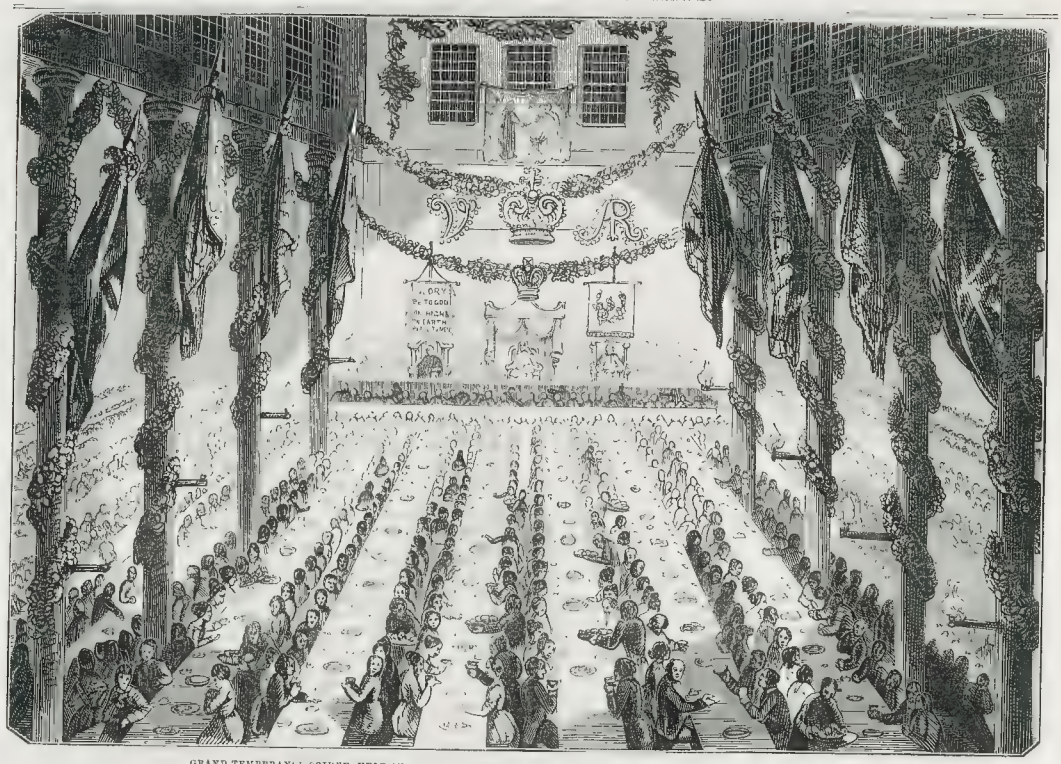
Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant her Royal Charter of Incorporation to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE INCOME TAX.—The collectors of the Income Tax have received positive orders to collect all the arrears of the tax without delay—three quarters of which were due last Christmas.—*Globe.*

POLITICS.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have been received—they are chiefly devoted to observations on Sir R. Peel's speech on Friday last. That portion of his speech which describes the wishes and policy of his administration in regard to France, appears to have excited general admiration among the educated classes of the French capital. The *Journal des Débats* does full justice to the motives of the British minister, and sympathises warmly with the sentiments of that portion of Sir R. Peel's address, in which he drew attention to the noble spectacle of the two most illustrious warriors of the age uniting to exert their influence to secure for their respective countries the blessings of peace. As may be supposed, the opposition prints see nothing but hostility under it as manly and generous declaration, and are more virulent than ever.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 15th inst., but do not find in them a single paragraph worth noticing.



GRAND TEMPERANCE SOIREE, HELD IN THE CORN-EXCHANGE OF THE CITY OF CORK, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1843.
Drawn on the instant by J. M'Donald, Esq., of Cork.

A great Temperance Festival has been held in Cork, of which we are enabled to give our readers a somewhat capacious notion, upon the principle that temperance upon a large scale cannot be morally offensive to any body, and may delight thousands with a contemplation of its innocent and not unvirtuous triumphs. "What are you?" exclaims the reader; "you have given us an agricultural meeting, a Corn-law League banquet, and now a temperance celebration. Do you speed the plough? Are you wedded to cheap bread? And when you drink, is it in the sense of *aut Cæsar aut nullus*—water or nothing?" To which we reply that agriculture is a glorious pursuit—that the cheaper bread becomes, the more easily it may be paid for by those who have the means to pay—and of drinking, that we *do* drink, but that we think it possible to be intemperate even in the element of water—so do not drink too *much of that*. *Badinage* apart, we are interpreters of the stirring news events of the time, and all remarkable instances of festive celebration—whether the banquets be wine banquets or water banquets, or negus banquets, which are a combination of both—are entitled to be recorded upon the pages of this journal, when not directly opposed to the better principles of our nature in example or design.

Now we give the engraving before us with great pleasure, because temperance is a negative virtue which we cannot do ill to encourage and commend. It is true that on the general question we stand, as on most others, upon neutral ground—that we applaud it in its moderate sense as simply negative, as a virtue of denial, tending to a thousand excellent results; and that we do not go so far as to discourage or forbid as much wholesome and well-timed enjoyment of innocent creature-comfort as may accord with the constitution and circumstances of those who are able to enjoy. Drunkenness we abhor, and adopt temperance most readily as the preventive of that most dangerous and unholy vice; but we would never use temperance as a weapon, either in a political or religious sense, but simply as an accompaniment of Christian morality. The temperance system of Father Mathew, in so far as we hope and believe it to be of good purpose and effect, we most heartily applaud; and if a harmless joke may be permitted us, think it much too good to *throw cold water upon* under any circumstances. We therefore present one of its most important celebrations to our readers as a gratifying evidence of the good which it has worked in the minds of those who have most profited by its adoption—one of its best and most eloquent features. We believe, too, that its operation has been peculiarly happy in Ireland—that the *prestige* in favour of its calming and soberizing influences—of its capability to weave the home-tie, and reclaim humble families from ruin and disgrace—of its tendency to increase domestic happiness, and pour secret and almost imperceptible joy into many an anxious bosom—of its direction in favour of industry, and against dissoluteness—gave it a charming power over the people, and lured them to adopt it with a fervour and enthusiasm hardly less potent than that inspired by drink itself. The excitement of the scene at Cork was in itself a sort of intoxication, but it was a very happy one, and passed its pleasing electricity from rank to rank, class to class, and creed to creed, without one angry distinction or one unbrotherly regret. Your medals of water, too, are, after all, better than your medals of blood; and the honours of temperance may, in the ordinary march of civilization, prove more humanizing than your honours of war. Thus does Father Mathew get his votes of thanks as well as Lord Ellenborough and our generals in the East; and nobody will deny the interest of the drama at which they are passed, if the following report of it deserves the credit which we are quite confident it does. Yet it will be remembered that our temperance is not a mere prejudice—that in advocating the use of all that Heaven bestows upon the earth for man, we do not exclude the juice of barley, wheat, or grape, appropriated in moderation, and in proper time and place; and, moreover, that although we introduce an illustration of the Cork Festival in terms of praise and grace, yet that it is not long since we gave, with similar hearty goodwill, a spirited engraving of the Licensed Victuallers anniversary dinner. Now to our report.—See page 130.

MISS MITFORD'S COTTAGE.

Here, gentle reader, is the pretty quiet dwelling-place of one to whom, if you have ever revelled in our English stories of fancy, and delighted in the pleasant literature of your native land, you must owe many moments of unalloyed gratification and delight. It is the cottage of Miss Mitford, the good and clever authoress of "Our Village;" but though a cottage only in its architecture, yet, by virtue of its noble occupancy, the mind may convert into a palace of poetry, fancy, imagination, and lofty thought.

Miss Mitford's own writings have always been invested with a peculiar charm, and have, amid all their varieties and versatility, the rare merit of being purely English. She is best known as the authoress of "Our Village," as the simple depictor of rustic life and hearts; the true, minute, honest delineator of rural nature. Her style of elaborating every feature of a country landscape, of taking care that there shall be no neglect of any of God's creatures who are cast upon her path; that birds, and cattle, and trees, and flowers, and streams, shall all have their share of her rustic pencil;—her groupings, village characters, and the effects of the vicissitudes of life within such an atmosphere of simplicity—these have been called twaddle by severer judges, but the great jury of society has consented almost universally to recognize them as picturesque, beautiful, and full of kindly influences, and the most innocent poetry of heart.

The view which we are here giving of the little cottage of Miss Mitford acquires a fresh present interest from a circumstance which it, however, pains us to record. If Miss Mitford be still there, we fear it is only to be surrounded by the contingencies of difficulty and distress. It would appear that the death of her father has left her in embarrassments which her own filial devotedness was the means principally of entailing upon herself. A very touching instance of her attentive care of her parent is related by that admirable writer Mrs. Sigourney, in her "Pleasant Memoirs of Pleasant Lands."

"The example of filial devotion exhibited by Miss Mitford adds lustre and grace to the rich imagery of her pages. An aged father, of whom she is the only child, is the object of her constant care. She is ever in attendance upon him, cheering him by the recital of passing events, and pouring into his spirit the fresher life of her own. The faithful performance of such high and holy duty contains within itself its own reward. I cannot withhold a sweet picture drawn by her pen, though sensible that she had no intention of its meeting the public eye. 'My father,' she writes, 'is a splendid old man, with a most noble head, a fine countenance full of benevolence and love, hair of silvery whiteness, and a complexion like winter berries. I suppose there was never a more beautiful embodiment of healthful and virtuous old age. He possesses all his faculties with the most vigorous clearness, but his health suffers, and my time is almost entirely devoted to his service, waiting upon him and reading to him by night and by day. He was affected at your message, and sends his blessing to you and yours. How to promote his comfort, in his advanced years and increasing infirmities, occupies most of my thoughts. It is my privilege to make many sacrifices to this pleasing duty; for with my dearest father, should I be so unhappy as to survive him, will depart all that binds me to this world.'"

MISS MITFORD'S COTTAGE.

The catastrophe which Miss Mitford here deprecates has passed, and her father is now no more. His orphan is harassed by the troubles that he has left behind; and an appeal has been made to the public to aid in a subscription that may liquidate her liabilities, and present to her the means—once free—of maintaining quiet respectability, with the pension she derives from the Government and the occasional exercise of her pen. The Literary Fund has advanced fifty pounds towards this end; many other noble and generous individuals have come forward, and we shall be glad to learn that ready tributes from hundreds of delighted admirers will repay her their debt of gratitude, and rescue their favourite from the anxieties which debt and poverty entail.

Sorry, indeed, should we be, and much ashamed to hear, that the step of want, at the moment of the crowning sorrow of her life, should be cruelly intruded into the cottage of "Miss Mitford;" or, that the authoress of "Our Village" should, like too many gifted creatures, in the hour of adversity want friends.

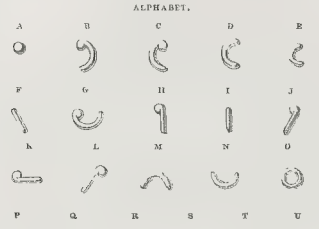
THE BLIND CHINESE CHILDREN, AGNES AND LAURA, READING THEIR LESSONS IN PUBLIC.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ.

On Monday, Feb. 20, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the friends of this society was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; L. Heare, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. J. Ramsay, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the benefits of the society had been conferred on 29 boarders on the establishment, besides upwards of 50 day scholars. It also alluded to the great superiority of teaching adopted by this society, which enabled the children, and even adults, to read with ease and facility, and which had been introduced into Egypt by a Mr. and Mrs. Leider, who came to England for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of it, the prevalence of blindness in Egypt rendering such a work of mercy of the greatest importance. The whole of the Gospels of the New Testament, the Book of Psalms, the Book of Genesis, and several other books, had been printed by the society; and a few select hymns had been already embossed by one of the boys, which afforded an expectation that several inmates may ultimately become compositors, and thus be put in possession of a perfectly new method of earning a comfortable subsistence. The report concluded with the following appeal:—"To every feeling mind the peculiar affliction of blindness must excite the deepest commiseration; although it must ever be a cause of grateful praise that our God of love frequently thinks fit to bestow upon these objects of his tenderest compassion and care a double portion of cheerful intelligence; thus rendering them subjects of the Christian's brightest hopes, that, under his blessing, the society may be instrumental, not only in imparting to them secular knowledge, but, what is of far higher consideration, be the happy means of bringing them to Jesus, whom to know is life eternal." The report was received and adopted. The Chairman, in a long and eloquent speech, enforced the claims of the society upon public sympathy. The appearance of the poor blind children before them was a proof of the helplessness of their condition. By the instrumentality of that society they had attained a moral, intellectual, and a Christian education; and, although shut out from the light of the world, it had showed them the way to see that Light of Life which no one can take away or destroy. The children were then called upon to read various chapters in the Old and New Testaments, and the facility with which they turned to any particular portion of the Scripture selected excited the admiration of all present. Their style of reading would do honour to pupils possessing every natural function, and under the most careful scholastic tuition. Two Chinese children, "Agnes" and "Laura," were objects of great interest, and read their appointed lessons with English emphasis and discretion. Attempts were made to confuse them by presenting to their touch books of a different character from those to which they had been used, but the hoax was in every case promptly detected, and, after a moment's explanation, their names and character were readily announced. Several young women, also, whose sorrowful appearance was certainly not lessened by the large green spectacles with which their sightless eyes were covered, read and sang a variety of admirable pieces, to the wonder and delight of the audience. Several donations were announced, including £50 from the Goldsmiths' Company.

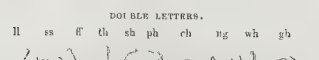
The system of tuition followed by this society is the one invented and zealously introduced by the late Mr. Lucas, of Castle-street, Bristol. Its principles are so simple, natural, and easy of acquisition, that they promise to supplant every previous method. But let us explain. It has been invariably found that persons who are deficient in one sense exercise those that are left to them more constantly, and for this reason, more accurately; for the senses are improved or educated by exercise. The exquisite fineness of touch and smell in the blind, like the quickness in the eye of the deaf, are to be attributed to the constant exercise of those organs. Those persons who are deprived of one or other of their senses will, to a great degree, supply the deficiency by the aid of those they still retain. Hearing and touch are especially cultivated by the blind: by the first they recognise speech and the endless variations and modifications of sound; by the second they become acquainted with the external form of objects. The chief art of the instructor of the blind, therefore, consists in supplying, through an indirect medium, those ideas of which his pupil cannot obtain a conception through the ordinary channels. Accordingly, we find that the invention of *characters in relief* was among the earliest measures taken for the instruction of the blind. In the first attempt, a modification of the squarely-formed letter of the Sclavonic alphabet was chosen; this was followed by various arrangements of triangular characters; but in both modes the number of letters and signs, and the general similarity of their forms, made a totally new system desirable. This, in 1834, was discovered and perfected by Mr. Lucas. Abandoning all previous methods, he adopted a modification of stenographic characters, together with a system of contractions, which while they more readily informed, actually *refreshed* the delicate sense of touch. This is now called the "Britannic Universal Alphabet for the Blind." It is composed of four straight lines and four semicircles, compounded with a sort of crotchet head; these form thirteen simple characters, and thirteen formed from the roots of these with a crotchet-head to each. There are ten double letters from the same roots, distinguished also by the crotchet-head; these also represent the nine figures and the cypher, whether used as numerals or ordinals. In all thirty-six characters are employed.

ALPHABET.



DOUBLE LETTERS.

FIGURES.



The manner in which the characters of Mr. Lucas are used may be seen in the following Psalm, only that the extract is given in Roman letters instead of using the stenographic characters.

PSALM the 100th.

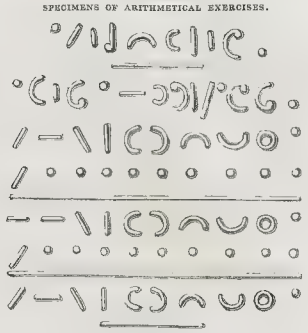
Mak a joyf nois u t L all y lands.
Serv t L w gladn, cm bf hs prsnc w singi.
Kno y tht t L be hs G: it is he tht hath made us, a nt we ours: we r hs ppl a t shep f hs pastur.
Entr n hs gats w thanksgivi a n hs corts w prais: be thankf u hm, a bless hs nam.
For the L s good; hs mrci s e lasti; a hs mrci ndurth to all gurashns.

It will be observed that the repetition of numerous letters is avoided; particles are represented, in most instances, by their initial letter, and when a word, having been once mentioned, recurs immediately or frequently, it is represented by its initial letter also.

The society recommend that teachers of the blind may be usefully employed in writing and embossing lessons, sums, or even music, for their use. This is done by means of a hard black-lead pencil, or by a stile (used by ladies in making eyelet holes), upon stiff paper, or on thin metal, similar to that used for coffin furniture.

For this purpose a small embossing cushion may be prepared of a piece of millboard about six inches by ten, covered with a double piece of thick baize strained lightly over it; and the whole again covered with a well-strained thick chamois leather. By this means a flat elastic cushion is formed, upon which the paper or metal to be embossed is placed, and the stile may be used freely without liability

SPECIMENS OF ARITHMETICAL EXERCISES.



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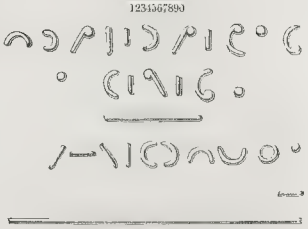

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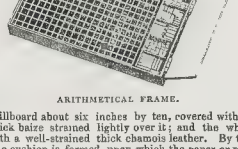
The children work their sums by the use of figure-blocks in a composing-box, of which the following is a representation:—



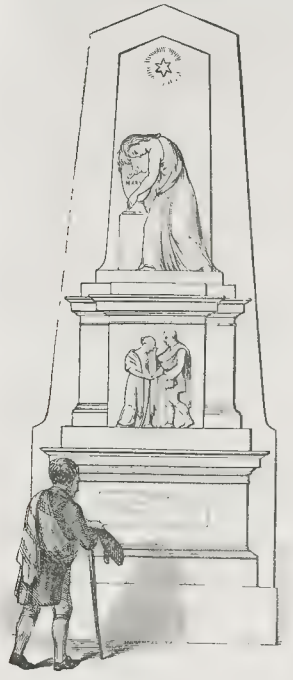
ARITHMETICAL FRAME.

A "LADY" PUPIL OF THE SOCIETY.

to tear the material on which it is used. But all those who emboss for the blind must remember to commence the embossing from right to left; so that, when turned over, the raised side may be read properly from left to right.

It may be necessary to remark here, that the letters of the alphabet by which the blind are first taught should be nearly twice as large as those by which their lessons are embossed; and this large alphabet may be used as a spelling-book for spelling at least several thousand words, of frequent recurrence, both monosyllables and dissyllabics.

The large alphabet may be embossed on the same metal as the lessons, and fastened to a piece of thin wood or millboard, of about five inches by six in size.



MONUMENT TO HIGHLAND MARY.

We have much pleasure in presenting the annexed sketch of a monument, just completed, to the memory of Burns's Highland Mary. It has been raised over her grave in the West Churchyard, Greenock. The erection is rather Roman than Grecian in its style, is pyramidal in form, and may be said to be divided into three compartments, the cornice-stones between which are elaborately carved. The first or lower compartment contains the inscription tablet. The second bears a bas-relief of Burns and Mary Campbell, representing their parting scene, when they plighted troth and exchanged Bibles across the "stream around the Castle o' Montgomery."

> Ayr, gurgling, kiss'd his pebbled shore,
> O'erhung with wild woods thick'ning green;
> The fragrant birch, and hawthorn hoar,
> Twin'd amorous round the raptur'd scene.

The third compartment contains a female figure emblematical of Grief, bending over an urn which her arms encircle, and upon which is carved the word "Mary." Above her head, and almost at the apex of the pyramid, a star with rays is cut, in remembrance of the beautiful invocation "to Mary in Heaven."

TO MARY IN HEAVEN.

> Thou ling'ring star, with less'ning ray,
> That lov'st to greet the early morn,
> Again thou usher'st in the day
> My Mary from my soul was torn!
> O Mary! dear departed shade!
> Where is thy place of blissful rest?
> See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
> Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

The inscription on the monument is simple:—

Sacred to Genius and Love—to Burns and Highland Mary.

The monument stands about seventeen feet high, was erected at the cost of £100, and is by far the most imposing object in this old churchyard. It was designed by Mr. Mossman, of Glasgow, the figures having been carved by the eldest of his three sons. The monument to Highland Mary is every way worthy of this family of sculptors.

THE GREAT MATHEW BANQUET.

On Thursday week (says an enthusiastic Cork contemporary) the magnificent demonstration of Teetotalism took place in the City of Cork; and if ever adequate powers of description were necessary for a journalist, it would be in the present instance. The demonstration was grand in its numbers, its rank, its intelligence, its wealth, its station, and its worth; but it was a thousand times more grand in the blending of all ranks and grades of society, in the union of men of all parties, and of every distinction of creed. It was glorious and soul-stirring in the unwearying and continued enthusiasm of the evening; it was interesting in the speeches delivered, from the glowing oratory of the great leader himself, to the untaught but splendid eloquence of the operative classes. It was more than that—it was the triumph of the *Cause* in the place of its birth, in the cradle of its youth, in the home of its vigorous manhood. The most sanguine aspiration of the old battlers for the cause of moral freedom, of those few gallant, fearless pioneers, who first broached the doctrine of Total Abstinence, and encountered the strong opposition of the interested, and the withering ridicule of the scorner—all was realized in the gorgeous assembly convened in honour of Father Mathew, Ireland's apostle and moral leader.

The Hall is a spacious and lofty building, of more than 75 feet square, and the roof is supported by two rows of light pillars along the centre. At the upper end a long platform was erected, on which was placed a table for about 150 or 200 guests. Before this table was erected a magnificent chair, divided into three compartments—that on the right for the guest of the evening, the centre for the Chairman, and that on the left was occupied by a worthy and active member of the society, Mr. William Galloway. This tripartite throne was upholstered with rich crimson drapery, and its pillars wreathed with flowers of every hue and colour. Over the centre part glittered the golden harp of Ireland; and over those on each side were two exquisite banners of white satin embroidered in gold and silver, and bearing mottoes appropriate to the occasion. High over all was the emblematic banner of the Temperance cause all over the world—representing peace, contentment, industry, frugality, happiness, and virtue. One would suppose that the festival was held in the midst of summer, when leafy trees waved to the light breeze, and brilliant flowers wantoned in the joyous sunshine—for the vast Hall resembled a gigantic bower of green boughs and brighter flowers. The pillars supporting the roof were almost concealed from sight with beautiful garlands, and from pillar to pillar the same tracery was suspended. The walls were hung with wreaths, festoons, garlands, and banners. Transparencies filled the windows on each side, and innumerable banners, flags, and streamers waved over all. The city arms adorned the upper end of the hall, and a beautiful golden crown was suspended by a bright wreath from two pillars in the centre of the hall, with a scroll bearing the motto—"Temperance; its members will support the Crown."

The crush at one time was absolutely terrific—several thousands arriving for accommodation, and seeking to obtain a place from which the best view of the magnificent display could be had.

Counsellor Walsh having taken the chair, he immediately rose and addressed the company. He said he had the high honour of being called on to fill the chair, in consequence of the lamentable indisposition of Mr. Lyons. He regretted that the best chief magistrate that the city possessed was not there to preside over them; but as all there were pledged friends, he would not plead inadequacy to fill the station, as they would overlook his errors. (Hear.) It was right, however, to premise that the society had long since given up the practice of drinking toasts (hear), so that any expression for the purpose of portraying them would be put in the shape of sentiments, and the first always given from the chair, as well as the first in the affections, was, "The Queen." (Cheers.) Feeling as they did, that in the vast extent of her empire there were many different shades of political opinion and religious belief, yet they all joined in affection to her person and crown, and rejoiced that they had one flaming that station anxious to promote the happiness and welfare of the people. (Hear.) He would then give, with the best feelings of his heart, and all the enthusiasm that the sentiment nature has crowned, and rejoiced that they had one flame

wide reputation, as with men less known to fame indeed, but still not unvisited by the Muse. Southey, Lamb, and Coleridge first published in Bristol. Burns in Kilmarnock. Such towns as Glasgow, Cork, and Newcastle have their local poets, who in more favourable circumstances might achieve a higher reputation than others whose compositions are ushered into the world with more flourishing of trumpets and beatings of drums. Therefore it is that we always seize on a stray volume from any of those distant regions, and devour the contents with eagerness.

We gather from Mr. Daniel's preface, as well as from various passages in his poems, that he has a high opinion of his own powers. The following passage may perhaps afford our readers some amusement:—

> Few or none of the miscellaneous poems in this volume would have been published a second time to the world, had they not been admired by many whose taste and intelligence are alike unquestionable. The author must be pardoned for making the above statement, as it appears somewhat egotistical, but, at the same time, had it not been the case, he would neither have published this work nor have ventured to solicit the notice or assistance of a single individual. The reader will perceive, on an attentive perusal, that a great disparity exists in the poetical merits of the different productions. This is in some measure attributable to the *time* at which they were written, some being composed at an early, others at a later age. All, however, have been carefully revised, and several have received considerable additions, especially the Monody on Shelly. The hypercritic may magnify little blemishes and errors, which are of no real consequence, but he has invariably a large share of envy—and Livy tell us, "*Cæca invidia est, nec quid quam aliud sit quam detrectare virtutes.*"
>
> The over-fastidious may be disgusted at a strong expression or a ragged line, no matter how excellent the thought that expression or that line may embody;—but it would be manifestly absurd to engage in the thankless and impossible task of giving those gentlemen complete satisfaction. Besides these, there is

> "The bookful blockhead, *ignorantly* read,
> With loads of learned lumber in his head,"

who sets up for an oracle in the whole Cyclopedia of human learning. The influence of such characters in the world is, however, little or nothing; they may talk themselves hoarse without changing those views and opinions, which, as they result from steady, unbiassed minds, and taste unaffected by the false and meretricious dogmas of rules and systems, move in harmony with nature, and afford the only solid foundation for a criticism true and legitimate.

Now, there is rather too much assumption about this tone for our liking. Modesty is the unfailing attendant of genius; the conceited prig is invariably a dunce. Mr. Daniel evidently possesses considerable sensibility, an ear for versification, and some fancy, but he is far from having done anything to entitle him to play *Sir Oracle* at this rate. We hardly expect to see him attain greater distinction than this volume may gain for him. His style, such as it is, bears all the marks of being formed: it is like the production of a person in middle life, as we should take him to be from other indications contained in his volume. Whatever of crudeness there may be in the thoughts and expressions, there is nothing of immaturity. He has been content to be too much of an imitator, and, notwithstanding all the self-confidence he occasionally shows, has trusted but little to himself. The first poem, "The Bride of Scio," recalls Byron in every line. The monody on Shelley is equally in the manner of the poet to whose memory it is dedicated. Shorter pieces throughout the volume are redolent of Campbell and Moore. His genius is evidently not dramatic. "Ormesinda, or the Betrothed," a three-act tragedy, is formed on the very worst model he could have selected, the dramatists of the last century: it is full of their faults of turgid rant and overdrawn cast-iron character. There are repeated grievous sins of grammar, proceeding, no doubt, from carelessness or self-love, which he would do well to correct; *e. g.*:—

> Not one *for* whom each tell tale eye
> Would gaze *upon* so meltingly.
> —The immortal maids,
> Though beckoning from their bowers of fadeless bloom,
> Would vainly beckon, if beside me stood
> *Thee*, lovely Ormesinda.

We hardly know whether we shall be thanked for pointing out such defects—indeed, we are pretty sure we may expect no gratitude. Mr. Daniel will no doubt refer us to his fables of "The Conceited Mole," or "The Fly and the Architect."

We should not do justice, if we did not add that many passages are written with much force and vigour, although continually reminding us of what we have before read. Take the following from the monody:—

> There is a certain pleasure in the tear
> Shed for the great, whose burning thoughts retain,
> An immortality beyond the bier,
> Upkindling others in the living brain,
> That muses on them, even as a strain
> Forgotten, with new melody awakes,
> At some sweet song. Oh yet there doth remain,
> A something which of death a glory makes,
> That withers not through age, nor changes, nor forsakes!
> Oh! there be names that wear an halo round them,
> The beauty of whose splendour fadeth not,
> And this world's narrow limits only bound them
> In their far journey. Men and empires rot,
> Proud cities fall and are the homes of—what?
> The bittern and the serpent. Nothing can
> The name of genius from memory blot.
> Worshipp'd when first its glorious race began,
> And will the spirit haunt of the last living man?
> Oblivion's voiceless waters may not roll,
> In darkness over thee thou gifted one!
> For that undying flame which fired thy soul,
> Kindled in some bright region of the sun,
> Remains undimm'd behind this. Years may run
> Their never ceasing round, and slow decay,
> Fall like a shadow the green earth upon,
> The Heavens dissolve, the star-orbs roll away,
> All fade, except the mind's imperishable ray.

The book may be considered one out of many examples that, in the present age, from the multitude of models made to use, it is possible, with little original genius, but with a mind well imbued with that of others, to write very fair poetry. So far Mr. Daniel is an exception to the class of writers to whom he belongs, and of whom we spoke at the commencement of this article. Had he leaned more on himself, he might have written what would have been better worth preserving, for there are individual verses which show greater capabilities than appear from the general quality of the poems. Such are these:—

> There is a silent worship of the eyes,
> The faltering tongue in vain attempts to reach,
> The burning thought to deep emotion dies,
> That moment here is speech.
>
> Some pangs there are no tongue may tell
> That in the soul too deeply dwell,
> Emotions o'er some spirits steal,
> That lowlier minds may never feel.

Several poems are added in the dialects of Cornwall and Devonshire, which we do not admire.

NEW MUSIC.

THE ZEPHYR WALTZES, for the Pianoforte. Composed and dedicated to Charles Hitchings, Esq., by A. J. Rexford. Price 2s. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.

Four waltzes, with introduction and coda *à la* Strauss, very light and graceful, if not very original. But it would be invidious to look for this latter quality in this "done-to-death" style of composition: elegance of melody and correct harmony are quite enough to satisfy, and these are to be found in the "Zephyr Waltzes."

THE SONG OF THE ZEPHYR. The poetry by Charles Hitchings, Esq., the music by A. J. Rexford. Price 2s. 6d. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.

A most graceful and effective cavatina. Mr. Rexford's name is new to us, but we have no hesitation in recommending this elegant song alike to the musician and amateur. The poetry, also, is excellent.

OLD ENGLAND FOR EVER! The stanzas by Dr. Raffles, the music by Edward Wilson. Price 2s. W. Blackman (for the author).

This song consists of five short stanzas to as short a melody (only ten bars), which, as far as it goes, is not objectionable; but the want of variety is too apparent.

FOR ENGLAND AND THE QUEEN; or, Our gallant Ship has righted! Song. The music by T. Williams. Price 2s. Metzler and Co.

A simple but energetic melody, with accompaniment of befitting character. It cannot fail to produce a lively effect on the ears of every one who will sincerely and loyally say, in the words of the song, "For England and the Queen, my boys, huzza!"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

A THEATRICAL ROW IN ITALY.—The Carlo Theatre at Genoa, on the night of the 16th inst., was crowded to excess for the first appearance, this season, of Clara Novello, whose reception was most flattering. The eternal "Puritani" again! The movements which create so much enthusiasm sung by the artists in Paris and London fell flat on the ear: no encores, and but little applause. In the second act Clara Novello had no sooner terminated the cadenza at the end of her first solo in the cabaletto, than certain persons in the pit indulged in very strong expressions of disapprobation. The pet of the Romans felt indignant at this treatment: she knitted her brow, bit her lip, looked daggers, and abruptly left the stage. Symphony of the orchestra ended—no *prima donna!* Since the far-famed Tacconi-rini riot, at the Queen's Theatre, in London, we never heard such a *charivari* of whistling, hissing, shouting, and clapping of hands. The curtain, after some minutes' delay and confusion, was lowered; the noise still increased, and the public becoming "dangerous" impatient for explanation, the *impresario* obeyed the summons: no sooner had the word "*indisposizone*" escaped his lips than a volley of hoots and shouts put an end to further apology. Again delay and consultation, and curtain up; "Sinora la trombe," the scene which follows the *soprano* sir, was next attempted amidst increased uproar. Now the storm was at its height. At last the curtain was again lowered and again raised, and, behold, there stood the indignant *prima donna*, all submissive, trembling, and deadly pale! In a few seconds the orchestra resumed the aria, and after executing a few bars most inaudibly and reluctantly, she abruptly broke off, approached the lamps, and addressed the audience in Italian. She stated that she was fatigued by her recent travelling, and was unwell; she had been *forced* to sing; she had endeavoured to do her best, but she had no voice left, and entreated the public to be indulgent. After this reasonable appeal she was greatly applauded, and retired; the curtain again was lowered, and thus ended the first performance of "Puritani" in Genoa. In a stage-box of this elegant and beautiful theatre were Albertazzi and her sister. It must have been particularly mortifying to the insulted *prima donna* to know that the above scene was witnessed by her countrywomen and a sister *artiste*. The latter is on her way to England.

MADAME VIARDOT GARCIA.—We are given to understand that this celebrated vocalist does not intend visiting us this season.

ITALIAN OPERA AT CONSTANTINOPLE!—This phenomenon has been announced, from more than one authority, as having recently taken place in the City of the Sultan. The representation took place in the harem of the Sultana Validé, and the opera chosen for the occasion was "Belisario." It is further stated that the beautiful Circassians were so moved by the pourtrayed miseries of the old Roman warrior that one, in a fit of exalted commiseration, threw a purse of gold at the feet of the supposed unfortunate!

VICTOR HUGO.—A new play entitled "Les Burgraves," by this prolific writer, is shortly to be produced at the Comédie Française, Paris.

EXPECTED FOREIGNERS.—Amongst the host of forthcoming importations to add their strength to the *reunion musicale* of the approaching season, we perceive the names of the great Spohr, who by the way has a hankering after the white cliffs,—Mendelssohn, already an adopted son of Albion,—Dreyschock, the young pianist, who is to obliterate all memory of his predecessors,—Vieuxtemps, who has been called the rival to Paganini, and Sivori, the favourite pupil of that great man, "whose bones now blanch at superstition's scowl!" While learning and liberality are walking hand-in-hand over the civilized earth, can it be that the once mighty mistress of the world should now be so grovelling and debased as to carry religious bigotry beyond the grave, "snuffing up with its Moloch nostril the scent" of its victim's eternal perdition!

GRAND CONCERT IN THE CITY.—On Monday evening last the grand concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the crews of the Reliance and Conqueror took place at the Universal Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, which, for the first time, was devoted to the purposes of music, and which, spacious as it is, was crowded to excess by a noble and fashionable auditory. The concert opened with Mozart's immortal overture to "Die Zauberflote" which was beautifully performed by a most efficient band led by Mr. F. Cramer. Next followed, appropriately enough, Boyce's lovely duet, "Here shall soft charity repair," which was excellently sung by Messrs. Shoubridge and C. Purday. "Bid me discourse" was given by Miss Towers with exquisite freedom and power. The cabaletto "Sull' aria" was a most brilliant and effective performance by the Misses Birch. Kalliwoda's masterly composition, "The Gravedigger" is not very well suited to Mrs. A. Toulmin's powers, but her *reading* of this *aria lugubre* was good, particularly in the words of the last line, "The grave-digger and his *poor child, so dear!*" which were given with great beauty and pathos. Mr. Harrison's execution of Rossini's cavatina from "The Lady of the Lake" was much indebted to Mr. Lazarus's exquisite clarionet obligato accompaniment. "Let the bright Seraphim" was sweetly, but feebly sung by Mrs. C. Harper; it requires a full and easily wielded voice to stand against the powerful trumpet accompaniment in Keller's German song, "Der Blinde." In "Prendi! per me," the joint production of Benedict and De Beriot, Mrs. Alfred Shaw's magnificent voice seemed joyously to expand its extraordinary beauties, as if surprised by the pleasant and unexpected opportunity which the immense space afforded it. This was particularly apparent in the last line of the song, "Immensa è l'estasi del mio placer," which she gave with all her heart and soul, and which called down one of the most vehement encores we ever heard. Mr. Shaw, in the performance of the beautiful aria, in our opinion, eclipsed all her former great exertions. The first part of this delightful concert concluded with the celebrated trio from "Il Matrimonio Segreto" (in English), which was most *perfectly* sung by Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, and Mrs. A. Shaw. The three ladies' voices harmonized together in the most exquisite manner. In the reproachful passage, "Young ladies," or, as it is more powerfully reproving in Italian, "Vergogna!" the low notes of Mrs. Shaw told with astonishing beauty and effect. We never heard the trio so well done before. Part II. of the concert commenced with Weber's Grand Overture to Euryanthe (Leader, Mr. Loder), and produced the noblest effect. Miss Rainforth sang "Wappug old stairs" so very sweetly as to deserve a hearty encore. A fantasia on the cornet-à-pistons was most beautifully executed by Mr. Harper, jun. Horn's lovely duet, "I know a bank," was most charmingly sung by the Misses Fyne, two extremely juvenile artistes, but who give ample promise of maturing into first-rate talent. The last vocal piece was "Mary of Castle Carey," by Wilson, which was given with all his characteristic pathos and pure simplicity. The concert terminated with a "Finale" (instrumental), by Haydn, leaving but one feeling on the delighted minds of the numerous auditory—that of the greatest satisfaction at seeing the highest intellectual enjoyment waiting as a nurse and handmaid upon Charity!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens in the forenoon. In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wylde, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. The Prince went to Kensington, and visited her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia. His Royal Highness also paid a visit to the Duke of Sussex, in Kensington Palace.—In the evening Viscount Canning and the Right Hon. George Dawson-Damer had the honour of joining the royal dinner circle at the Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning, in Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Mr. Vane, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting, officiated.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.—The Queen held a court on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Tour and Taxis, attended by Count Stockau and Count Jenison Walworth, arrived at the palace at half-past two, accompanied by the Bavarian Minister, for the purpose of being presented to her Majesty. The Prince was also presented to Prince Albert. Count de Pollon, the Sardinian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty, on return from temporary absence. Sir George Shee, Envoy and Minister at the Court of Stuttgardt, was presented to the Queen, to take leave, on returning to his post. Sir John M'Neill was presented, on his arrival from Persia. Count de Pollon, the Sardinian Minister, after having an audience of the Queen, was presented to Prince Albert. Sir George Shee and Sir John M'Neill were also presented to his Royal Highness. Her Majesty was attended by Viscount Hawarden and Sir R. Otway. His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel Wylde.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Col. Wylde, rode out on horseback.—The Duke of Wellington had an audience of her Majesty.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, were taken airings in the royal gardens. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady Fanny Howard joined the royal dinner circle at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wylde, rode out on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Sir Robert Peel had an audience of the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing in the Royal Gardens, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The royal dinner party consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, the Danish Minister and the Countess de Reventlow, the Viscountess Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, Hon. Miss Lister, Hon. Miss Devereux, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl Jermyn, Lord George Lennox, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Count Stockau, Count Jenison Walworth, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, Sir George Cooper, Viscount Hawarden, Hon. C. A. Murray, Sir Robert Otway, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Emerald tender arrived at Devonport from Portsmouth on the 12th inst. and sailed on the 15th inst., with 12 first-class boys, drafted from the San Josef for the Excellent. The Gorgon steam-vessel, Capt. C. Hotham, was paid advance of wages, and sailed on the 15th for the West Indies, with her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Col. Wilson, to La Guayra. After landing the gallant colonel, she will proceed to South America. The Rhadamanthus steam vessel, Master Commander T. H. Laen, arrived from Woolwich and Portsmouth. She is now alongside the yard shipping jury gear for the Royal Albert and Victoria yacht, building at Pembroke. The Royal yacht will be ready to go off the stocks in the spring.—In Harbour, in Commission: The Caledonia, the San Josef, the Sylph tender, the Spiteful, the Rhadamanthus, the Africa, and the Confiance steam-vessels, the Diligence transport, and the Rochester and the Devon lighters.—Appointments: R. C. Mould and T. Simpson ordered to retire as Commanders. Lieutenants R. Williams, of the Thunderer, and Colin Kane of the Caledonia, have been allowed to exchange ships. Second Masters G. E. Maitland and W. H. Carver (additional), to the Caledonia; and J. J. Bell, to the Rhadamanthus.

PURSERS.—The half-pay of these officers will be increased from the 1st of April next, as we observe in the navy estimates an additional sum of £6200 is taken up on this head. Some are to have £155 2s. 6d. per annum, or 8s. 6d. per diem.

DEATH OF COLONEL MIDDLETON.—This officer, formerly a colonel in the 42nd Highlanders, was appointed Barrack-Master at Woolwich last year, on the retirement of Mr. Allen Mackenzie from the situation. About a fortnight ago, Col. Midd eton was taken ill from the effects of cold, and died on Saturday last at Woolwich.

The number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file which it is proposed to maintain for the service of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of the troops employed in the East Indies) for the year, commencing on the 1st of April, 1843, to the 31st of March, 1844, is 100,846.

The total estimated amount to be provided for the army services for the year, commencing on the 1st of April next is £6,225,103. This amount, compared with the estimates voted for the year ending on the 31st of March, shows a decrease of £1,045,105 to be provided for £139 323, this amount being £94,836 less than 1842 3 for the effective services, and £44,487 less than the present financial year for the non-effective services.

The charge of the land forces at home and abroad for the ensuing year is £4,501,708. From this sum is to be deducted the expenses of four regiments of Cavalry and 23 of Infantry, employed in the East Indies; and the expenses of the East India depôts at Maidstone and Chatham. This charge, amounting to £909,200, is defrayed by the East India Company. There is also a deduction of £73,181, being appropriations in aid. This leaves the sum of £3,619,327 to be provided for her Majesty's land forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 15.

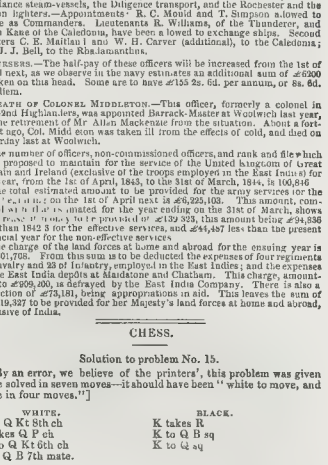
[By an error, we believe of the printers', this problem was given to be solved in seven moves—it should have been "white to move, and mate in four moves."]

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to Q Kt 8th ch	K takes R
B takes Q P	K to Q B sq
Kt to Q Kt 6th ch	K to Q sq
B to Q B 7th mate.	

PROBLEM, No. 16.

White to move, and mate in five moves.

BLACK.

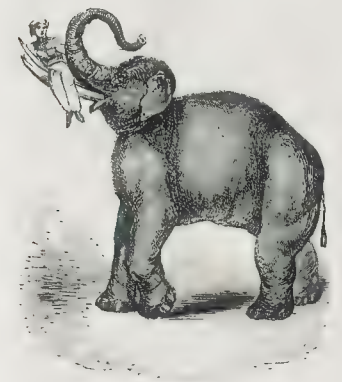


WHITE.

The So...ion in our next.

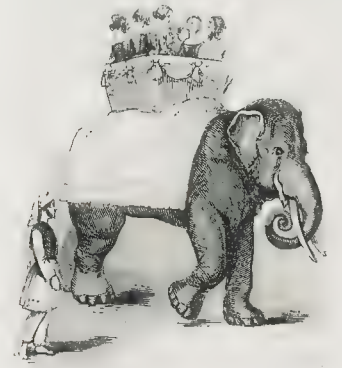
We give an extract from a letter of a correspondent at Enfield, containing a challenge, which we have no doubt will be accepted by some chivalrous spirits in the same good feeling with which it is given—"As the representative of a small chess club in Enfield, I am desired to say that we shall be happy to play a friendly game by post, with any parties or club so desirous of playing. G. L. SMART."

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.



THE ELEPHANT.

We have had the task of introducing various theatrical *lions* to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from tragedians to vocalists, from the professors of the poetry of motion to the supporters of the "heavy business"—each in turn has found a niche in our columns. From *lions* the transition is easy to elephants, and lo! another Chuny, not pantomimic, but a real, living, moving animal, who, having packed up his trunk and left his forest home, makes a nightly bow on his knees to the "enlightened audiences" who throng the English Opera to gaze at him. As one of the strange "sights of London" we give the sketches; and, subject to the reservations which we have before expressed as to the general nature and tendency of such exhibitions, we must do this theatrical novelty the justice of declaring him a very docile, quiet, and decidedly amusing performer, with less impudence and more skill than many of his biped predecessors upon the same boards. Our engraving truly depicts one of his feats as he carries his Mr. Jameson chardy and tenderly upon his monstrous tusks. The care with which he steps over the prostrate man who lies under his ponderous feet, and the caution he displays ere he plants his great limbs lest they hurt his keeper, are interesting evidences of the nature of the elephant, and afford another curious proof of the power of man over those animals physically capable of crushing him in a moment; another instance of physical force bowing before the supremacy of a superior brain.



NAPOLEON'S TOMB.—Marshal Duc de Reggio, accompanied by General Petit, Generals Athalin and Gourgaud, who had been deputed by the King, and all the staff of the Hôtel des Invalides, proceeded to remove, preparatory to the works of the monument to Napoleon, the imperial crown, the hat, and the sword of Austerlitz, which had remained on the coffin since the day of the funeral. The whole of the Invalides were in full dress, and were drawn up on either side of the procession. These relics were afterwards deposited in an apartment in the hotel prepared for their reception.

MURDER TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO. DEATH-BED CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—On Saturday, the 26th of April, 1817, a daring and revolting murder was committed at the house of Mr. Littlewood, grocer, adjoining the burial-ground of Brunswick Chapel, Pendleton. The victims were Mrs. Margaret Marsden, the housekeeper, aged 75, and Hannah Partington, the servant, a very fine young woman, aged 20. The object of the perpetrators of this foul deed was robbery; for, on the discovery of the murder by Mr. Littlewood, on returning at night from his shop, in Chapel-street, Salford, where he carried on the business of a grocer, it was found that upwards of £160, principally in one and two pound notes, a gold watch, and other articles, had been taken from a drawer in the room in which he and Mrs. Littlewood slept. The two servants were found dead in the kitchen, the elderly woman sitting in a chair, with her head bowed down upon her breast, and the girl lying on her face on the floor. Both their skulls were dreadfully fractured with the pistol and a cleaver, and altogether the murder appeared to have been of the most cold-blooded and determined character. From various circumstances of strong suspicion, five men, named James Ashcroft the elder, David Ashcroft, James Ashcroft the younger, William Holden, and John Robinson, were apprehended, and tried at Lancaster before Baron Richards, at the August assizes (Friday, September 5th), 1817. Although not direct, the evidence was strongly circumstantial, and the jury found the three Ashcrofts and William Holden guilty, but acquitted Robinson. On the following Monday (September 8th, the Ashcrofts and Holden were executed, but every one of them, "calling their God to witness," died protesting their innocence, and singing a hymn. Nevertheless, the public were perfectly satisfied of their guilt, about which there never seemed to be a doubt until Thursday, the 9th inst., when an old man, aged 74, named John Holden (the uncle, we believe, of the man who was hung), living at a very disreputable place, called Egypt, on the right hand side of the road between Leigh and Chowbent, finding himself on the point of death, confessed to two women, whom he called to the bedside for the purpose, that he was the perpetrator of the murder above referred to, but that he did not commit the robbery. On the following day he died.

ANNIVERSARIES.

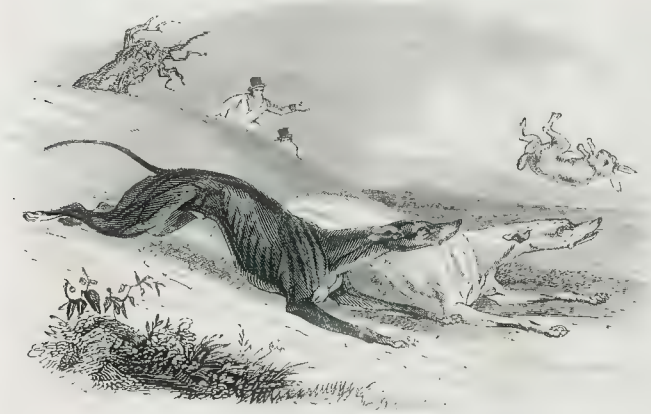
FAIR ON THE THAMES.

Those who remember what has been, not at all improperly, called an "old-fashioned winter," will hardly give the name of winter at all to the state of the atmosphere and the elements by which the heat and cold of the last four months have been regulated; indeed, if it were not for the shortness of the days, the occasional visitations of the fogs, and the mud by which the streets and the passengers are defiled, and for a few hours here and there of what is now called frost, the inhabitants of London would feel but little difference between July and January; and, with the exception of harvesting and haymaking, things which require a certain portion of sunshine, the rural population of the kingdom might carry on their agricultural pursuits almost as well at Christmas as at Midsummer, without any reference to the diversity of their labours requiring a diversity of seasons for their perfection. But our ancestors were acquainted with another state of things, and they who lived in the year 1814 have experienced some difference of temperature between summer and winter.

It was in the winter of 1813-14 that Europe experienced, and England, in particular, a specimen of what the Genius of Frost was capable of doing when he went about his work in earnest. It was in this eventful winter that Napoleon retreated from Moscow, amidst the horrors of cold, desolation, and famine; and it was in the winter of this year that Winter, "*canos hirsuta capillos*," shook the icicles from his beard over the inhabitants of London, and took old Father Thames into custody. In other words, it was in the winter of 1814 that the Thames, as represented in the above plate, was so completely frozen over, that what has been very appropriately called "Frost Fair" was celebrated on its surface. The frost set in with a cold, piercing easterly wind, on the 27th December, 1813, and lasted, with little intermission of its intensity, until the 5th of February following. So hard was the surface of the river for several weeks, and so thick the ice, that a long road, or rather street, which was called the City-road, was formed from Blackfriars-bridge to old London-bridge (there was in those days no Southwark-bridge to intercept the view of the whole space of the river lying between the above-mentioned termini). On each side of this long street were booths of all descriptions; dancing, eating, drinking, smoking, &c. were going on without intermission all day and all night. There were printing-presses, "*inter alia*;" and songs, poems, and descriptions setting forth the triumphs of "Frost" were printed and eagerly bought up by the multitudes who thronged to see the wonders. Gambling-booths, shows, and so forth were in abundance; in short, the whole river represented an immense Saturnalia, an enormous Bartholomew fair. There were fires blazing, sausages frying, fiddlers tuning, horns blowing, and groups of dancers in incessant employment and requisition; such a scene had not been witnessed since the year 1788, when something of the same sort took place, but on a smaller scale and for a shorter time. In 1683-4 the frost fair described by Evelyn was held on the Thames, and from the description given by that amusing chronicler it must have been the very counterpart of the fair in 1813-14. What is a singular coincidence the thaw on that occasion took place on the very same day in 1684 as the thaw in 1814. There was a similar sort of fair on the Thames in 1715-16, but the cold was not so intense. Those who remember the frost in 1814 will congratulate themselves on the change which has taken place in the climate of England within the last few years. A frost fair is a very pleasant thing to read about, and a very agreeable thing to remember—"*Olim meminisse juvabit*"—but when Father Frost takes Father Thames by the nose, it is quite time for poor mortals to get out of the way and congratulate themselves for being exempted from a visit of this mighty and unrelenting potentate. Skaters might have complained of this absence of frost some few years ago, because in those days the ingenuity of the inventors of the artificial ice had not discovered itself, and helped the public to an agreeable amusement exempt from a very disagreeable concomitant. In other words there was not till within the last year a "Glaciarium," of which a view is given below, upon which the most delicate young lady or old gentleman, addicted to skating, could cut figures of eight, spread eagles, and such like devices, without the fear of being frostnipt, or destroyed in the bud. But now this pleasant pastime may be carried on at the Baker-street Bazaar, whatever may be the state of the weather. Art has supplied the forgetfulness of nature, and there the skaters can, and in fact do, enjoy the sport upon the artificial surface laid down by the patentees, as fully as if skimming the surface of a Dutch canal, or gliding through the mazes of a Lapland lake. The artificial scenery at this place is so well contrived, that the skater may imagine himself in the midst of Switzerland. The trees, the cottages, the shrubs, the very weeds, the sky, the distant prospect—all is winter, congelation, and frost, whilst, at the same time, the atmosphere is bland and genial. But to return to "Frost Fair." When the thaw came, and the ice began to break, the view on the river was one which, in strangeness of effect, and ruggedness of grandeur, was never equalled in London. The whole river was a mass of moving icebergs, rolling along with the tide, striking against each other, and against the piers of the bridges, with a most deafening and continuous noise, a miniature representation of what may be supposed to take place in the Arctic regions, when winter yields to the coming spring. This notice of "Frost Fair" will, with the engraving affixed, enable our readers to estimate what once was an "olden winter," and to rest satisfied with a sufficiency of real ice to cool their champagne at Epsom or Ascot races, without longing for such a taste of Boreas and his companion, "ruffian winds," as will congeal their blood, and bring coals to something like £5 a ton.

GLACIARIUM.

SPORTS OF ENGLAND.—No. IV.



COURSING.

ASHDOWN PARK MEETING.

The papers now afford particulars of the meetings which form the latest of the present season; but ere coursing is over we make place for our sketch of the sport. On Tuesday the Ashdown Park meeting came off.

THE CUP.

Mr R. Etwall's bk b Elizabeth beat Mr. Bennett's bk b Belta.
Mr. W. Etwall's y and w b Wind-f l ran a bye.
Mr. Bradley's bk and w b Butterfly ran a bye.
Lord Stradbroke's f b Magdalen beat Mr. Goodlake's f d Gratification.
Mr. R. Etwall's bk b England's Queen beat Mr. Bowles's Browbeater.
Mr. Bennett's Blanche ran a bye (Mr. Morant's Mayfly absent).
Mr. W. Etwall's World's-end beat Mr. Bradley's Barron.

Various authors have taken up the pen in praise of COURSING, but too much cannot be said in its favour. The sport is good and the cost small, and the joys of this form of the chase are therefore more generally diffused than can be the case where expensive packs and five-hundred guinea horses are requisite. The "Oracle of Rural Life" says justly—

Coursing is productive of a great stock of amusement amongst country gentlemen and their tenants. With the latter it has been and ever will be a very favourite pastime, for more reasons than one. It is attended with expenses within their command, which is not always the case with the charges incurred by those who aspire to fox-hunting; and, as it is an emulative sport, it creates a spirit of rivalry amongst neighbours in the comparative excellence of their dogs, which tends greatly to relieve the somewhat dull routine of a farmer's life in retired parts of the country.

The comparative speed between the greyhound and the racehorse has been more than once tried, as far as circumstances would admit, although a difficulty has always been in the way of a really fair trial, from want of that command over the former which is always to be enforced over the latter. It has hitherto been found to be in favour of the racehorse, but doubts are entertained whether, if a hare could be made to run *in view* over a straight course of one mile, the greyhound would not be the winner. Still, whatever may be the symmetry and high breeding of the greyhound, he can acquire no celebrity in the field at the present day, unless he be brought into the highest state of condition of which his nature and physical powers are capable. In fact, he must undergo very much the same treatment in his training that the racehorse undergoes to bring him well to the post. The state of the blood, as well as the state of the body, must be strictly attended to, one being in a very material degree dependant on the other, for if the latter be permitted to become overloaded with flesh, the former will become sizy and viscid, considerably affecting respiration, which should be as free from such obstruction as possible.

The editor of the "Courser's Manual" says, "the good or bad condition of greyhounds almost entirely depends upon the manner as well as the means by which they are supported; those who keep them in high condition, and at all times ready for sport during the coursing season, are very particular in respect of their food, which, it is clear, should be highly nutritious without being difficult of digestion. Broths and gelatinous substances, incorporated with raspings, soaked biscuits, oatmeal, or bread made from the latter and wheat flour (equal parts), intermixed with a few beaten eggs, then formed into small loaves, and given with broth boiled from sheep's heads, properly broken to pieces for the purpose, are well adapted to keep the frame in a due degree of strength for bodily exertion without over-distending the intestinal canal, or tending to promote constipation, so soon as which is at any time observed a mild mercurial aperient ball should be administered.

Greyhound kennels should differ from others, inasmuch as they should be in small compartments, sufficient for four greyhounds and no more, and above all they should be of equal temperature. The temperature good for a horse is good for a box of four greyhounds. The feeding-place should be under cover, and close at hand. Not more than four should be fed at a time; in short, four are too many. For one will eat twice as much as another in the same time. In summer, the greyhounds may be let out in yards, but not more than four dogs in the same yard; and the yards should be walled, so as to prevent them from looking out. Greyhounds should be taken out with a man on foot every day during the summer, to run and play about; it keeps their muscles in good play, and they will be as quiet again in their kennels after it.

So passionately fond of coursing was the late Lord Orford, that, although in a very bad state of health, nothing could restrain him from appearing in the field on the day his favourite bitch, Czarina, from appearing in the field on the day his favourite bitch, Czarina, was to run a match of some consequence. The bitch won, when in the moment of the highest exultation, and in the eagerness of his triumph, he fell from his pony and almost immediately expired. His lordship was the first to try the bold experiment of crossing the breed of greyhounds with the English bull-dog, in opposition to the general opinions of the sporting world, but after breeding thus on for seven removes, it more than answered his expectations in producing the best dogs of his day.

FLORICULTURE.

THE TWO-EDGED LÆLIA—LÆLIA ANCEPS.

This elegant plant is of easy culture in an orchideous house; grows best in a pot half filled with broken pots—a little moss put over them, and filled up with a compost of tough fibrous peat, in roughish lumps, raised up above the rim of the pot. Temperature, when growing, 70 to 75 deg. Fahr.; when not growing, 60 to 65. deg. It is a native of Mexico, where, amid the profusion and gorgeous vegetation of that climate, it grows luxuriantly, without culture or attention. The generic characteristics of this race are—segments of the perianth spread wide open; sepals lanceolate, equal; petals rather larger than the sepals; labellum resupinate, three-lobed, wrapped round the column; column fleshy, destitute of wings; pollen masses eight. The specific characteristics—pseudo-bulbs, one-leaved, ovate, rather squared, seated on a stout rhizoma. Flowers in twos and threes, sometimes four, at the top of a two-edged muricated spike, two to three feet long, ovarium covered with a viscid matter; sepals and petals lanceolate, acuminate, of a beautiful rosy lilac colour. Labell ın with the lateral lobe rounded off, the centre projecting considerably, acute, resembling the richest purple velvet; the interior of the lip beautifully marked with crimson and yellow veins, traversed lengthwise by a thick fleshy ridge, which at its extremity divides into three points. The flowers are very durable, and give an odour like Lonev.

LORD BROUGHAM.

"A very gifted gentleman, a worthy *friend* of mine, M. de Tocqueville, absolutely wrote a book and made a speech a short time back, in which he said the right of search was never heard of before; that it was a horrible measure, because it was to be exercised in what he called the solitude of the ocean; and further, he said that it was more intolerable, because it left one foreign country to decide on the measures of another foreign country. Marvellous ignorance of the whole question! M. de Tocqueville should be more accurate as to facts; he ought to know, if not the X Y Z, at least the A B C of his subject, before he undertakes to discuss the merits of a question of which his ignorance at present is so extraordinary—so incredibly profound."

Is not the above extract of one of Lord Brougham's latest speeches a most characteristic touch of the great schoolmaster as well as of the man. How easily and gracefully does the noble ex-Chancellor annihilate the pretensions of his "worthy friend." With what inimitable irony does Lord Brougham convict the "very gifted gentleman" of utter ignorance on the subject about which he (M. de Tocqueville) "absolutely wrote a book* and made a speech."

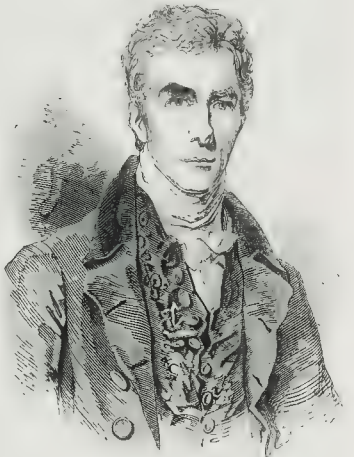
Seriously speaking, Lord Brougham's first attack on his absent friend, and on a distinguished foreigner and writer, was not signalised by much discretion and good taste; but, in the tone and temper of his lordship's reply to the very intemperate, and even coarse, communication of M. de Tocqueville, there is much to admire. Lord Brougham is not famed, generally speaking, for his moderation and delicacy when attacked, but in this instance he seems to have changed characters with M. de Tocqueville, who has the reputation of being a remarkably temperate and inoffensive person. It results from the very curious correspondence that has been exchanged between these two distinguished disputants, that one of the most eminent men in France has been writing and speaking on a subject in total ignorance of its right bearings, and that the French Legislative Chamber, without distinction of men or parties, has completely shared this ignorance. In short, to place the controversy in the fewest words—that France, who has been relying on the United States as the steady opponent of the principle of the right of search, has been unaware that the Americans had at one time actually agreed to a right of search stronger than the one that is now exercised by the Great Powers by virtue of the treaties of 1831, 1833, and 1841!

Now, whatever may be the merits of the mere personal controversy, it must be admitted that Lord Brougham has rendered an essential service to his country, and to Europe generally, by his happy exposure. It is of inestimable value as regards America, for, after the high-sounding pretensions of the Transatlantic statesmen, it is really quite "refreshing" (we believe we use a word of Lord Brougham's coining) to have their inconsistencies set forth, just as their good faith has been shown up by the awkward disclosures relative to the boundary dispute.

We can feel, therefore, a pleasure in gracing our columns with the portrait of Harry Brougham, for we liked him best when he was the bold, daring, and uncompromising opponent of slavery—when he was the eloquent, accomplished advocate of popular education—when he was the courageous counsel at the bar of the House of Peers, defending the honour of an oppressed queen—when he was introducing in the Legislature his great legal reforms—when he was the independent member of Parliament, working for his country's weal. We have liked him less as the political partisan or party man; we have not admired him in his cameleon changes; we have smiled often at his charlatan pranks, and we have pitied him sincerely when he has descended to be the mere mountebank. With all his faults we love him still. He is a man of whom we have reason to be proud. Advocate, legislator, abolitionist, reformer, schoolmaster, peer, and Chancellor, still there is Harry Brougham.

This is not the place, nor perhaps the fitting period, for a biography of this distinguished legislator. It is history which must hereafter decide whether Lord Brougham is to be classed amongst the patriots and benefactors of his country. We shall not enter here on the charges of rashness, folly, and instability brought against him by his enemies. It is posterity which will judge most accurately his efforts to improve the condition of the labouring classes by the march of education. But one grand experiment—one great work—speaks too home to our actual feelings to be unnoticed here. Lord Brougham is the parent of the new Poor-law Bill. He was the daring innovator on the humanity of the Elizabethian code. Lord Brougham's panacea for England's social misery has been a wretched failure. He has neither raised the character of the peasant and operative, nor has he yet found resources for the humane provision of the indigent. He has subjected the honest labourer to oppression and cruelty; he has attacked the dearest ties of kindred, and yet has the Poor-law Bill failed to reduce the rates of the tax-payer, to alleviate the distress of the industrious artisan, and to reduce the quantum of human suffering in the country.

Lord Brougham's political and parliamentary career has been marked by curious changes. It is difficult to follow him in his oscillations and tergiversations. The extraordinary evolutions of his fertile mind escape the most sharp-sighted vision. His ever-varying physiognomy is the type of his mind. The rapidity of his sensations is only equalled by the volubility of his speech. He is all parentheses, and his crotchets are innumerable. He is never still. His moving mind is described by his perpetual motion. He has talked, perhaps, more than any human being breathing, not excepting that greatest but one of talkers, Louis Philippe. The King of the French and Lord Brougham are sworn friends. His citizen Majesty likes his original "*ami Anglais*." The ex-Chancellor in one of his freaks took a château at Cannes. This is a small harbour on the Mediterranean, in the department of the Var, only 238 leagues from Paris! Napoleon landed at Cannes in 1815, after his flight from Elba, and Brougham dropped anchor there after his quondam friends the Whigs had deprived him of the cares of the woolsack. Some person remarked to Chateaubriand, "Why, what can possess Lord Brougham to choose his country-house at such an obscure gulf?" "Ah!" replied the great statesman and writer, "*ces Anglais* are singular beings. They select the most out-of-the-way places for their *maisons de campagne*. I know one who had his country residence in Greece, whose habitation was periodically pillaged during his absence, which did not prevent him from going there regularly every year to make his promenade."



LORD BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham is the most indefatigable of men. When he visits Cannes he generally seizes the occasion to pass two or three days in Paris, and then everybody is sure to see him somewhere. From the earliest hour he pays his visits. If he finds a Frenchman in his bed, no matter, he will see him; if his friend be in a bath, *n'importe*, Lord Brougham talks to him as if he were on a parliamentary bench, instead of floating in a marble or a metal vessel. At breakfast or in his study, it is all the same, in his lordship boils, having no bar to his discretion. As he can pour forth a larger quantity of words within a given period than the most voluble of Gallicans, Lord Brougham disposes of an immense number of visits within a brief space. Men of no parties are exempt from his visitation. At the Tuileries he is a most welcome guest. The wordy warfare between him and Louis Philippe is generally very animated, although, strange to say, the Republicans once contemplated asking Lord Brougham to be their counsel before the Court of Peers, in one of the *procès monstres* which have taken place since the Revolution. If his lordship had pleaded, it would have been amusing to the French, for although fluent in the language, his pronunciation is rather ludicrous. Lately, some persons began building opposite his villa at Cannes, and Lord Brougham had an opportunity of judging law in France. On his inquiring whether, by the terms of his lease, he could not abate the nuisance of being overlooked, he was informed there was no remedy. "What," exclaimed his lordship indignantly to an English friend, "are there no laws in this country?" "Oh, yes!" replied his consoler, "there are thousands of laws, but there is little justice for the natives, and certainly none for an Englishman."

Lord Brougham is, after all, one of the most agreeable of men, despite his gossiping propensities. He is universally admired in society, and is an especial favourite of the fairer portion. Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, with their rivalry of position and

* The book alluded to by Lord Brougham was a simple *brochure* on the right of search.

politics, are sworn friends; and it would not be quite decorous for the world generally to be aware of the great pranks and practical jokes these two chancellors have committed together, and, for aught we know, are still perpetrating. They are like two schoolboys in their jokes and in their affections.

We question whether Lord Brougham, with his universal knowledge, has a very patient investigation of first principles. His perception is rapid, but it may be doubted whether he looks far into the past, and his glance at the future is very limited. He is, even a Whig, and something more. He has been a Tory, and something less. He may be classed as a Conservative, and he might be ranked as a Republican. He has been a great leveller in the march of mind. When he rises to support a motion, the odds are that his arguments will annihilate it. The first cause he ever espoused was dissolved when the tides of his mind. You never can tell how the current may go with him. There is an inundation of words, a perpetual flow of fresh ideas, but the precise tendency of them it is tantalizing to attempt to seize. Take Lord Brougham's speech, for example, on the right of search, which has excited the ire of M. de Tocqueville. What a cosmopolite is the noble lord! He is, in turn, English, American, and even French! Yes, French. Lord Brougham, a Frenchman! We incline to suspect that, after his withering exposure of their right of search bubbub, our neighbours on the other side of the channel will not naturalize him. His lordship will have seen by M. de Tocqueville that he has not even got his *civil* rights. One might be afflicted at Lord Brougham's harangue for all nations if we had not the confident expectation that he will, one of these days, favour us with one of the patriotic bursts of Harry Brougham's time. Until then we must take our leave of him. It scarcely required the talent of our artist to leave an impression of him in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for his lordship is of a mould that is stamped for ever in the memory of England and Englishmen.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.

"Although your lordship seems, in your own country, to have acquired, by long habit, a sort of impunity in the employment of injurious language, it does not follow that foreigners must recognise any such privilege. If then, my lord, you have in reality, which appears doubtful, cast upon me this odious imputation, I must tell you plainly that it is a sheer calumny. It is not true that I endeavoured to increase the mutual irritation between our two countries. I flatly deny so hateful a thought. On the contrary, I have, in several parts of the speech, of which you have spoken without understanding it, said that I deeply deplored that irritation, and that my object was to find a means of calming it. My language throughout, I venture to affirm, bears the stamp of this conciliatory spirit."

Whew! Here is a Frenchman in a passion! Here is a philosophee in a boiling rage! What, M. de Tocqueville, with your placid expression, your ordinarily pacific tone, is it possible that you can so far forget the conventions of society? And has Anglophobia so spread in your country that you can turn round on your old friend and fellow-labourer for the abolition of slavery, and snarl at and even try to bite him? Is your letter to Lord Brougham of which a passage is quoted at the head of this article, a specimen of the talents and moderation of a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science? Is it thus that you, a member of the Illustrious French Academy, address a brother schoolmaster? Have you no other picking rod, more learned and appropriate, than simply phraseology and shallow abuse? Oh! M. de Tocqueville! "*Oh! mon Alexis!*" How are the mighty fallen! To think that the author of "Democracy in the United States," the *only* great work on America up to this day, should make a long speech in the Chamber of Deputies on the principle of the right of search, and yet should have been entirely ignorant of the American treaty of 1823. Marvellous ignorance; as your friend Lord Brougham justly observed. But M. de Tocqueville insinuates that when he was delivered of his oration he was perfectly aware that the American treaty had signed a treaty (which was not ratified by England) to a more extensive basis of the right of search than even exists in the conventions of 1831 and 1833. We take leave to doubt M. de Tocqueville's insinuation. We have followed his discourse word by word in the *Moniteur Universel*, and our conviction is that he was totally ignorance of the 1823 treaty. If, then, he did not know that America had agreed to the right of search, M. de Tocqueville has uttered a falsehood. If he really was cognizant of the fact what a miserable party man does he display himself, and what a hypocritical supporter has he been of the slave suppression principle.

For the rest we regret deeply that a man like Alexis de Tocqueville should have so committed himself by his correspondence with Lord Brougham, for the French writer and philosopher has been hitherto regarded as a most notable person, although ardent in his politics. M. de Tocqueville, takes his seat in the Chamber as a moderate Liberal. His speeches are always listened to with profound attention, for they are carefully studied and prepared. He is not an orator of impulse, but a grave thinker, who rises rarely, and rately before his colleagues his solemn principles. De Tocqueville is no aspirant for place and power. He rests content with the reputation he has acquired by his *one* book, but he is annually delivered of a set speech on the "situation." He is no intriguer, and therefore has no party, nor is he calculated to lead one. But he is universally admired because of the supposed rectitude of his intentions, and because he is not offensive to any party by his general mode of making known his opinions. He has been and is one of the most active members of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery in the French colonies; and yet, oddly enough, he objects to the right of search principle, which is precisely the only effective remedy for the putting down of the detestable traffic in human flesh. We fear that M. de Tocqueville, like many more of the reflecting portion of the French community, has been carried away by the exasperation created by the July treaty of 1840, and that he has forgotten his formerly noble sentiments on behalf of the blacks, in consequence of his hostility to England on the question of preventing France from making the Mediterranean a French lake.

M. de Tocqueville has left a formidable career in France of a nature to interest English readers, but for his "Democracy," and for his tilt with Lord Brougham, in which he has got a settling.

We had written thus far when we received the Paris *Constitutionnel* containing M. de Tocqueville's answer to Lord Brougham's last sally. M. de Tocquevil.e contradicts the learned lord.

1st, As to the ex-Chancellor's assertion that M. de Tocqueville had sent him a corrected copy of his speech, when it was, in point of fact, the report of the *Moniteur Universel*, the officiel account of the Chamber of Deputies. 2dly, M. de Tocqueville denies that he did know that vessels seized as slave-traders were to be tried by a tribunal of their own nation. 3dly, M. de Tocqueville repeats that he was quite aware of the existence of the 1823 treaty of the United States, conceding the right of search, but he says that he did not speak of it for two or three reasons; because there was nothing to say, as M. Guizot had mentioned the fact in a debate in 1842, and, second.y, because *it was useless for the expression of M. de Tocqueville's opinion.* "He wished to prove that the exercise of the right of search was an honourable career in France of a nature to the peace of two great nations, as it was met with for the first time. What did he care for the idea of this right being old? What M. de Tocqueville wished to prove was the novelty of putting it into practice. What had the treaty of 1823 to do with this? Finally, Lord Brougham seems astonished that M. de Tocqueville should be met by his remarks. M. de Tocqueville might well be astonished at the surprise of Lord Brougham. It must hurt a person to say that he has spoken with *marvellous ignorance* on the greatest question of the moment. It is also very injurious to accuse a man of envenoming the quarrel of two great nations. It is not very extraordinary that M. de Tocqueville answered Lord Brougham's letter with some vivacity. The misfortune of Lord Brougham is that he has spoken of all this without taking the trouble of learning what was said for the last year in France. No one is more capable than Lord Brougham of treating the question with superiority; but he was wrong to talk of what he did not know."

We have deemed it but right after our own strictures to give M. de Tocqueville's last explanation. It is a very pretty quarrel. We do not think the squabble is over. Lord Brougham loves the last wor , and M. de Tocqueville's admission that it was *useless* for the expression of his opinion to allude to a treaty which upset the basis of his position supplies too good a chance for the noble lord to throw away.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has adopted as its missionaries, on the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. Andrew Lawson, the Rev. T. Bolton Reid, the Rev. Paul Shirley; also the following clergymen, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. C. Scovel, the Rev. James Neale, and the Rev. George Arnold.

The Lord Bishop of Tasmania has appointed the Rev. F. A. Marriott, M.A., to the archdeaconry of Hobart Town, and also to be his lordship's domestic chaplain.

Her Majesty has recently presented £100 in aid to the fund for the restoration of Hanbury Church, Staffordshire. The Queen Dowager likewise gave a liberal sum.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has given £25 towards the erection of a school in connection with Christ church, Virginia Water, Egham. We hear that the church building at Malta at the expense of her Majesty is rapidly advancing to completion; it is roofed in, and will be probably completed before the close of the year.

A meeting of the members and friends of the Church Missionary Society was held in the Town-hall, Oxford, on Monday evening, The Rev. J. W. Doran, LL.D., formerly a missionary in India, attended as a deputation from the parent society, and addressed the audience. Several clergymen and gentlemen connected with the university also addressed the meeting.

Meetings have been held in Cheltenham, Bath, and towns adjacent, in favour of the Colonial Church Society, the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A., and J. S. Reynolds, Esq., attending as a deputation from the parent society. The society has now been in existence seven years, and its objects are twofold—to send evangelists, catechists, and schoolmasters to the colonies; and to send clergymen to the Continent, or to any part of the world where Englishmen are congregated. Upwards of £70 were transmitted from Bath to the society in London during the last year.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Sir C. Cottenham.)

HARVEY GARNETT PHIPPS TUCKETT'S BANKRUPTCY.

This bankrupt, described as a merchant, and who has also acquired great notoriety from his "affair of honour" with the Earl of Cardigan, appeared before the court on his adjourned examination. His accounts were not satisfactory to his creditors, and therefore another adjournment was ordered, Captain Tuckett undertaking to wind up his affairs. It must be could, on the future occasion, to lay a proper balance-sheet before them.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN WHITELAW.

This case presented some remarkable features. The insolvent owed nearly £6000, of which upwards of £3300 arose on accommodation-bills. In July, 1841, he married a woman seventy-two years old, and two days afterwards was taken to prison. The old woman had £10,000 in the Consols, and the insolvent alleged that the marriage was null and void. A marriage settlement was made, and three of the insolvent's friends were trustees. Some money had been paid on his account, and it was alleged that he had an interest in the settlement, of which settlement no copy had been filed. He had been a sculptor, making about £80 a year. He admitted that he was to share in money obtained on his acceptances by a person named Roach, for whom he accepted about £2000 of accommodation-bills.—The case was adjourned for the settlement.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—SINGULAR STRATAGEM.—*William Hurry* was charged with stealing a Chesterfield wrapper under the following remarkable circumstances:—It appeared that the prisoner and two confederates went to the shop of Mr. Fitzgerald, pawnbroker, No. 59, High-street, Bloomsbury, on Tuesday, about one o'clock, and, walking into the surgery, one of the party, who pretended to have the toothache, applied to the assistant to have the offending tooth removed. William Carrington, Mr. Fitzgerald's assistant, examined the alleged sufferer's mouth, but was unable to discover a tooth which had the least appearance of decay. While making this examination the prisoner crept round the other side and stood behind the assistant, being the one who had been seen by Mrs. Keall, a woman in the shop at the time, to pass out with the coat on his arm.—Mr. Maltby asked the first witness if he believed that the party he saw operating had a live tooth in his head.—He had done so to take off attention from the movements of the other two men.—Witness answered, he had no doubt this was the case. The man was very reluctant to fix upon a tooth, and when he took out the instrument he appeared about to be applied, he winced about in the chair, and protracted the operation as long as he could. The tooth extracted was also perfectly sound.—Proof was given that the prisoner had been convicted several times. In defence the prisoner declared he had not entered the shop, and the witnesses were mistaken as to his identity.—Mr. Carrington, however, had no doubt about the prisoner being one of the men.—He was consequently remanded for a few days.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding we have to report the arrival of a very scanty supply of English wheat up to Monday last—for the week, the demand for all description on each market-day has ruled excessively heavy. The finest qualities of both red and white, however, have sold at prices about equal to those previously noted; but, in order to effect a clearance of the out-of-condition sorts, a slight statement has been submitted to by the factors. So little has been coming in foreign wheat, both free and in bond, that the current rates of that article may be considered nominally unaltered. Good sound barley is on the best malt have gone off steadily, but all other grads, including flour, has been a heavy sale.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 1910; barley, ... oats, ... and malt, 4079 quarters. Foreign, 2480 sacks. Irish: oats, 1700 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 50s; ditto white, 52s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 47s; ditto, white, 51s to 54s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s, malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 52s to 54s; kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Chevalier, 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 19s; potato ditto, 20s to 22s; Scotch and Cork ditto, 1l. to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 36s; white ditto, 32s to 34s per quarter; flour, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Wheat, Odessa, 50s to 58s; Taganrog, 52s; oats, new, 16s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 22s, peas, 22s to 27s per quarter. Flour, Amerian, 22s to 24s. Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had rather more inquiry for clover and canary seeds, and their value has been well maintained. In other seeds, however, scarcely anything has been transacted.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 52; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 40s per quarter coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s, white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 5s to 8s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £20 to £22 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s, ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5 to £6 per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average Wheat, 47s 11d; barley, 27s 1d; oats, 17s 0d, rye, 27s 9d; beans, 37s 0d; peas, 37s 4

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 44s 3d; barley, 5s. 4; oats, 16s 11d, rye, 29s 8d, beans, 36s 8d; peas 37s 1d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 8s 0d; oats, 8s 0d; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d, peas, 11s 6d.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d, of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf

Sugar.—For most descriptions of sugar we have had a slow inquiry this week. Fine colonary samples, being scarce, have sold on 1s. terms; but other kinds have been rather lower.

Coffee.—The public sales held since our last have been well attended; but prices have ruled rather in favour of the buyers. About 30,000 packages have now passed the hammer, out of which about 42,000 have been actually disposed of

Coffee. The market has again proved heavy, and prices have fallen 1s to 2s per cwt

Cocoa.—West India supports its value; but other sorts are still dull

Indigo.—We have had but few transactions in this article, and the late advance is not maintained

Spices.—All kinds of spices move off slowly, at about previous quotations.

Tallow.—The market rules dull, and prices are depressed—the 5d being the extreme value of the T. C. on the spot.

Oils. We have had a dull inquiry, for oils are again lower.

Provisions.—The Irish butter market does not exhibit any improvement. Sales are chiefly confined to low qualities, from 54s to 56s per cwt. Foreign is also dull, but fine parcels still realise 114s to 118s per cwt. Bacon is heavy. Lard dull, but not cheaper

Wools.—The public sales have gone off slowly, and prices have receded about ½d. per lb. very little has been imported.

Hops.—The demand for fine kinds of hops is in a sluggish state, at barely last week's figures.

Potatoes.—This market has fluctuated in value, and sales are with difficulty effected.

Coals.—Adair's, 15s; Old Tanfield, 14s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 17s 9d; Haswell, 19s 6d; Hetton, 19s 6d, Braddyll's Hetton, 20s; Stewart's, 19s 3d, Caradoc, 20s; Killoe, 19s 9d Brownwood, 19s 6d; and Adelaide, 19s 3d per ton. Ships arrived, 4.

Smithfield.—We have had full average supplies of stock on sale here since our last, while the general demand has ruled heavy, at drooping prices. Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d, and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs., to sink the offal

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the large quantities of slaughtered meat on offer, sales have progressed slowly, at the annexed rates:—Beef, from 3s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT

COMMERCE AND MONEY

The information received this week from the manufacturing districts, although by no means satisfactory, is still less despairing than that which we reported last week on this article. In the woollen districts the mills are generally on fair employment, although complaints of low wages continue to be made. Some extensive orders were in execution for our colonies, but in the home trade no amendment has as yet occurred. Hopes, however, were entertained that matters might yet be better amongst the consumers at home, just at the moment when the season amongst the master manufacturers for executing orders for the spring consumption is now rapidly drawing to a close. In the meantime sheep's wool continues to be freely purchased at prices a shade under last week's rates everywhere; and also, at all events may be considered as the turning point for the future. At Liverpool and the other seaports the arrivals of cotton wool are not so large as they were last week, but, as the market perfectly knows that country wants are the sole cause, the markets generally continue to be abundantly supplied, and large sales to be effected at rather lower prices. This event proves an influencing in the value of the raw material in favour of, at all events, the cotton-spinner and manufacturer, whose sales of manufactured goods are visibly on the increase; and the positive labourers in this line are consequently still well employed, though not at those rates of wages which, in better times, they formerly used to receive.

In all the large corn markets of consumption the sale is by of wheat and of flour considerably exceeds the demand, and, for the factors to effect sales of either, lower prices must be submitted to.

In the colonial markets generally, and more particularly in Mincing-lane, few sales of produce have this week been again effected, but the value of British plantation sugars, at the same time, is not exactly maintained. With larger crops, however, in prospect, the present prices are sufficiently remunerating to the planters. Some offers continue to be pressed on the market for sale, and its present value must be considered high by its proprietors, else large purchases would not have been effected during this week by the trade at drooping prices. Of Teas about half of the large quantity offered for sale this and last week has been disposed of, principally to the home consumption. Coffee, although they have been better supported than was generally expected previous to the sale. This article is now as low as it should be, either for the interest of the importer or for that of the consumer.

Money is tolerably abundant, but distributed amongst very few hands, and trade generally has not yet sufficiently improved to encourage any additional investments of it in commercial purposes. In the sales of public securities, therefore, the impression, which its abundance creates in the cause of a further advance, particularly in British stocks of all descriptions. At the present pressure which Exchequer bills command the annual interest on these securities is less than one per cent, and consequently no temptation is offered in this quarter to the capitalist for the productive employment of his property. In the Three per Cent Consols, however, much business has been effected during the week, and the value has been forced up to 90¾ ⅞, with every appearance of prices being still higher. Bank and East India Stock are also in demand, but the quantity of either at present in the market for sale is unusually small. The former consequently cannot be purchased under 177, and 268 can be easily obtained for the latter

The attention of the moneyed interest, also, still continues to be directed to the shares in railways and other public undertakings of that description, and for several of them higher prices have been again obtained. Those of the Great Western line have advanced to 94¾, and the Birmingham and London cannot be purchased under 210. The Brighton line is likewise much in favour from the late depression in prices which circumstances had caused, but when upper now to be removed, and, on the whole, the appearance of this description of property during the week is satisfactory.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange considerable animation has existed during this week, large purchases having been made, chiefly for Dutch account, in the Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, and also in Spanish Threes. In Dutch Certificates, and in Mexican Bonds a good deal of business has likewise been transacted since our last publication, at gradually improving prices. In the public securities of the United States of America no change whatever can be done in the selling trade, and *Anexercising* the dividends is at present considered to be out of the question to exist. On the Stock Exchange, therefore, matters are at present much more cheering than they have been for some time heretofore.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 177½	India Stock, 267½ pm.
3 per Cent Reduced, 90¾	Ditto Bonds, 67 pm
3 per cent Consols, 90¾	3 per Cent Annuities, 90¾
3½ per Cent Reduced, 103¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 103¾	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d., 67 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 67 pm
Long Annuities, expire	Ditto Small, 67 pm
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859, 4	Ind s Stock for Account,
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Consols for Account, 90¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid), 86½	Ditto Loan Notes (10 paid) 10
Cheltenham and Great Western (80 pd), 31	London and Birmingham (18
Eastern Counties (25 paid ... 9	Ditto New Shares (3 paid), ... 4
Ditto New (paid) 11¾	London and South Western (£61 to 10 p) 61
Ditto Debentures (paid), 11	Manchester and Birmingham (50 paid), 80½
Great Western, 68 paid), 94¾	South Eastern and Dover (50 pd.) 22¾
Ditto New Shares (50 paid), 69¾	Ditto Scrip, 2
Ditto Fifths (12 paid), 17¾	York and North Midland (40 paid), 93¾
London and Brighton (50 paid), 33¾	Ditto New Shares (20 paid), 29¾

THE LONDON GAZETTE

Is published FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Feb 20.—This day had an audience of her Majesty: The Baron de Renthe, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Bavaria, for the purpose of introducing to her Majesty his Serene Highness the Prince of Taxis and Thurn and the Count de Pollon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, for the purpose of introducing to her Majesty, upon his return to that court after a temporary absence; to which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt., Master of the Ceremonies

BANKRUPTS.—J. STANTON, Lowestoffe, Suffolk, victualler. M. OXBORROW, Stockport, Cheshire, pawnbroker. R. MASON, St. Alban's, corn dealer. J. LAMBERT FOSTER, Jewry-street Aldgate, conchmaker. J. EVANS, Torquay, Devonshire, ironmonger. J. and J. CLEGER, Manchester, commission agents. J. RAELAN, Sunderland, Durham, timber merchants. E. WRIGHT and G. WRIGHT, Redruth, Cornwall, brewers. G. SEABROOK, Liverpool, cigar manufacturer. J. GRENSIDE, Liverpool, glass manufacturer. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. BROWN, Edinburgh, engraver. R. M'FARLANE and D SIMSON, Glasgow, ironmongers. A. M'ALISTER, Glasgow, writer

FRIDAY, FEB 21.

APPOINTMENTS ETC.—HOUSE OF LORDS IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT

CROWN OFFICE 11 Feb 21 County of Cavan, The Hon James Pierce Maxwell, in the room of Henry John Clements, Esq., deceased. County of Monaghan: Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., in the room of the Hon. Henry Robert Westenra, now Lord Rossmore. Borough of Coleraine: John Boyd, Esq., in the room of Edward Litton, Esq

WAR OFFICE, Feb 21 7th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. J. R. Hendon to be Captain, vice Thompson, Lieut. R. Baumbrick to be Captain, Cornet and Adjt. A. Knight to have the rank of Lieutenant. Cornet A. D. Vesey, to be Lieutenant, vice Keaton; C. Acheraght to be Cornet, vice Wigsell.—8th Dragoons. Capt. F. S. James to be Captain, vice Ingram; Capt. Bamford to be Captain, vice Jones.—9th Light Dragoons. Lieut. J. N. Meacutney to be Captain, vice French; Cornet W. F. Anderton to be Lieutenant, vice Macartney, Lieut. J. Preston to be Cornet, vice Anderton.—11th Light Dragoons Garrison Serj. Major J. Wightman to be Cornet

3th Regiment of Foot, Lieut A. W. Palmer to be Second Lieutenant, Second Lieut. R. Mackay to be Adjutant, vice Johnson.—24th Foot Ensign J Hatfield to be Lieutenant, vice Fenn.—27th Foot Major J Gordon to be Major, vice Dundas.—38th Foot Cadet the Hon. F. W. Hely Hutchinson to be Ensign, vice Humphreys.—42nd Foot, Quartermaster W. Young to be Quartermaster, vice Harker.—49th Foot Lieut. F. B. Nesbitt to be Captain, vice Sewerkrop, Second Lieut. J. Lockhart to be Lieutenant, vice Nesbitt. Lieut. W Dennie to be Lieutenant, vice Rawson. 51st Foot Cadet J Brodrick to be Ensign, vice Frank. 55th Foot. Major G. Dundas to be Major, vice Gordon.—59th Foot Cadet M. Hayes to be Ensign, vice Brunker. E. Hunter to be Quartermaster, vice Young.—61th Foot Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class D Menzies to be Surgeon, vice J Ferguson.—63rd Foot Ensign W. Bowen to be Ensign, vice Kelly. 67th Foot. Lieut. F. H. Jackson to be Captain, vice Mowbray.—87th Foot. Capt. M. Archdall to be Major, vice Bowen. Lieut. R. S. Fowler to be Captain, vice Archdall. Ensign H. Dawson to be Lieutenant, vice Power, D S Major to be Ensign, vice Dawson 89th Foot. To be Captains.—Lieut. H. Fenwick, vice Bennett, Lieut G. Keane, vice Dobbs, Lieut. R. Bowen, vice Fenwick. To be Lieutenants.—Ensign E. B. Stuart, vice Fenwick, Ensign Weaver, vice Keane. Ensign Morrow, vice Bowen To be Ensigns.—Cadet W. Du Pre Beresford, vice Stuart; R. Farrell, vice Morrow.—1st West India Regiment: F. N Macdargh to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Marpol

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—C. P. Hamilton to be Adjutant of a recruiting district, vice Sheppard

HOSPITAL STAFF—Assistant Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, Hall Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Menzies; G. W. S. Brown to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Farquhar

BREVET. Captain F S. Jones the 6th Dragoons, to be Major

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE 11 Feb 21 Royal Artillery: Capt. C. V Cockburn to be Adjutant, vice Lethbridge; Second Capt. G. Sandham, to be Adjutant, vice Bassett.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—E. AUSTIN, Walmer, Kent, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. WARD, Lenton, Norfolk, cattle jobber

BANKRUPTS.—W RUSSELL, Kingston upon-Thames, Surrey, shopkeeper. J. H. CURTIS, Sob-square, bookseller. J. PITCHFORD, Bedford, upholsterer J IMRAY, Od Fish-street-hill, Upper Thames street, stationer J. HAGUE, Thames iron-works, Rotherhithe, engineer. T. LINFORD and J. WEBB, Bristol, tailors. R. MORRIS, Dyffryn, Tonmawr, Glamorganshire, merchant T. WRIGHT, Halifax, silk waste spinner. G. COBB, Birmingham, victualler. J LAMB, Shelton, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer. S SEABORN, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, brewer. J. SHOEMARCH, Sheffield, farrier. D DUNCAN, Derby, engraver. J. WRIGHT, Gargrave, Yorkshire, corn miller

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the Week ending Feb. 14, 1843, is 33s 3¼d per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS

On the 19th inst., at Highgate, the lady of Harry Chester, Esq., of a son.—At the Priory, Stanmore, on the 20th inst., the Marchioness of Abercorn was safely delivered of a son.—At Ashley-place, on the 18th inst., the wife of Sir Alexander Dundas, of Beechwood, Bart., of a daughter.—On the 17th inst., at Hatherley, Lady Arthur Hervey, of a son.—On the 18th inst., at Cheltenham, the Hon. Lady Rose Ellenborough Cockerell, of a son.—At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Gen. Willoughby, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES

At St. Pancras New Church, by the Rev. Hugh Reveley Reveley Evans, Benthan, third son of the late Captain Charles Montagu Pelton, R.N., to Esther Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Hutchinson, Rector of Rye-cum-square. At the Cathedral, Lichfield, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, Alfred, eldest son of Alfred Bateon, Esq., of Bedford place, and Rosebury, Wilts, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain W. G. Stephen, of the Royal Engineers.—At Kingston, Upper Canada, John Gamble Horn, Esq., to Helen, daughter of the late Major General Seymour, Governor of St. Lucia.—At Bloomsbury, Mr. Charles Watson, of Kingston to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain R Moore, Guards, and granddaughter of the late Sir Wm. Playters, Bart.

DEATHS

At Sheffield.—We have had full average supplies of stock on sale here since our last, while the general demand has ruled heavy, at drooping prices. Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d, and pork, 3s 6d to 4s per 8 lbs., to sink the offal

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the large quantities of slaughtered meat on offer, sales have progressed slowly, at the annexed rates:—Beef, from 3s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION — A work a Complete arrangement of COTTON SPINNING MACHINERY, consisting of a Carding, Roving, and Spinning Frame, showing the method of preparing Cotton for the Loom. Carpy's NEW MICROSCOPE, estimated by Microscopists to magnify SEVENTY-FOUR MILLION TIMES the natural size. New DISSOLVING VIEWS in Afghanistan, including the SOLAN PASS and View of GHUZNEE, the Hall of Waters in CONSTANTINOPLE, and Scenes in the HOLY LAND, from Sketches made on the spot by D. Roberts, R.A.; published by Mr Moon. The COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, with brilliant experiments, is exhibited at 4 quarter to Three in the Day, and at Eight in the Evening. Kapler's Burning Press (double pumping), Steam-engine, and other interesting Machinery, are in constant operation in the Six Manufactories. DAILY LECTURES on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, by Dr. Ryan, M.D., LL.D., and Professor Buckingham. Admission, One Shilling. Schools, half-price — N.B. An Elementary Class on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy is arranged, suited to young persons, the pupils of which have free access to the Institution. Terms, One Guinea per Quarter. Prospectus to be had of the Secretary. — Admission, Assets, &c., by the Clerk of the Institution.

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This day is published,

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN REVIEW, No. XXVIII

1. Philosophy of Socrates—The Utilitarians
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CASTOR OIL POMATUM.—Amongst the endless variety of Oils, Balms, and Pomatums, which are daily offered to the public as extraordinary and beautifying the HAIR, KEPT'S highly perfumed CASTOR OIL POMATUM will avoid pre-eminent for promoting its growth and giving it a soft glossy appearance Castor Oil Pomatum, when combined with other ingredients, the greatest nourishment to the Hair of any Vegetable Oil yet discovered. Its cleansing and stimulating properties entirely prevent the disagreeable scurf and dandriff so often attendant on the use of Castor Oil.

In Pots 1s., 2s., and 3s. each.

Sold by G. Cole, 28, Fleet-street; J. Sayers, 193, Oxford-street; and of all Chemists and Perfumers in the kingdom through Messrs. Barclay and Son, 95, Farringdon-street.

A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the best expression of the truth and constancy of friendship: it is always with the wearer, and always doing him service.—J. Jones, 328, Strand, opposite Somerset House, has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all classes. The elegant gold horizontal watches, at £7 each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

PATENT RAMONEUR ASSOCIATION.

Central Office, 34 Fore-place, Portland-pl ace.

Branch Office, 222, High Holborn

Superintendent, Mr Spiller, Builder, 30 a, Berkley-street West, Hyde-park.

The Nobility, Public Departments, and others, are hereby most respectfully informed that this undertaking guarantees all expenses attendant on engines consequent upon chimnies being on fire during contracts with this Association

Some good Operative Chimney Sweepers wanted. A few possessing good characters may send testimonials to this office, when those approved will receive due notice

W. S. TROTTER, Secretary.

Some thousand baskets of good Soot for sale at the Wharf of the Association.

GROSSMITH'S READING SHAVING SOAP and TOOTH POWDER Manufactory, 120, (late corner of Wellington-street), is supplied Regent's Parade, Castle-hill, Reading, Berks.

The SHAVING SOAP, 1s. per pot, will last twelve months, and produces a lather unequalled for mildness, softness, and fragrance. The TOOTH POWDER, 1s. per pot, will cleanse the blackest Teeth, cause a beautiful enamel, and prevent all Disorders of the Teeth and Gums

*** These incomparable articles are warranted free from injurious ingredients, and deserve preference for efficacy and cheapness, can now be had Genuine, wholesale and retail, at the Depot, 135, Strand, and at the Factory, Reading.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore hair, prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandriff, and will render it delightfully soft and flexible. It will also preserve the coolness in the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.

Caution.—Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and see that those words are on the Wrapper; all others are gross impositions.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 132 years, 9, Birchin-lane. The finest description of WATCHES at the lowest prices, consistent with maintaining that character for superiority of workmanship which has distinguished their establishment during that period. The compensation duplex watch, upon the principle of their Chronometers, to which government awarded the prizes three successive years, combines perfect accuracy with the utmost elegance, and is not surpassed by the pocket Chronometer. W. and Son have devoted much attention to the patent lever Watch, and considerably reduced the price, together with the small barometers for ladies. They can offer a large selection of Second-hand Watches, at little above half the original cost. The utmost value allowed for old watches in exchange. The most experienced workmen in the repairing department are employed on the premises for foreign and English manufacture.

WEBSTER and SON, 9, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, London.

GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, 16, New Bond-street, Borough, and 16, Rood-lane, City, and may be obtained of all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled.

To Consumers in the Brandy.—They have also fully succeeded in bringing to public notice the most perfect article ever yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of flavour which is required in a pure Cognac, supported by the decided assertion by the opinions of both the French growers, and the keenest judges in the Kingdom.

The Pale Brandy is particularly recommended as something exceedingly curious

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass. CAUTION From the increasing demands for Nelson's Opaque Gelatine, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable shopmen and grocers, and others, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 18s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's Signature, Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 4, 1842:—"I find Mr. C. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best Isinglass, for every culinary purpose: it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, messes and ship stores, and is safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Brassage Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury

CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOK-CASES, Chests, Boxes, &c., are made entirely of strong wrought iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brick-work, timbers, &c., in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attempts of the most skilful burglars. A box filled with papers, which has been tested in a furnace, may be seen at the patentee's, together with a most extensive and complete assortment of the above articles made in every variety of form. Sold only by C. Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PATRONISED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

POOLE'S Elastic, Preservative and Waterproof VARNISH for Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Court, Ball, Dress, and Bookskin Boots and Shoes, Enamelled, Patent, Morocco, Kid, and all kinds of Leather exposed to wet, Harness, Coach and Cab Cushions, Tig-aprons, Portmanteaus, Indian Clothes Gaiters, Anti-Grapnels, &c. &c. The above article has been tested for five years, it neither cracks, peels, nor washes off with rain, nor turns rotten in damp weather, nor is affected by the driest weather, but will not receive a soil from, it while its extreme softness prevents its cracking or peeling off

Ladies and Gentlemen who study their health will do well to make a trial of its beneficial effects on their Boots and Shoes, as it will keep the feet dry, as well as make the leather more durable by making it entirely waterproof; it takes no trouble to apply it, but may be laid on with a small paint-brush, and will maintain its brilliancy in any climate

Sold wholesale by the inventor, William Poole, Waterproof Bootmaker, &c, by appointment to her Royal Highness Prince Albert, 3, Princes-street, Nottingham, in bottles at 9d., 1s. 8d., 3s., and 5s. each. A liberal allowance to exporters and dealers

Sold retail in London: Mr. Charles Hunt, 26, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square; also in Edinburgh, by Messrs. Duncan and Co., Bootmakers, Princes-street, and by agents throughout the United Kingdom.

WINDLE'S PATENT AND OTHER METALLIC PENS.

There are forty varieties of these beautiful instruments, adapted to all descriptions of writing and paper, always on sale, and may be had of all respectable dealers throughout Great Britain, France, and America. Wholesale Depot, Drapers, 46, King William-street, London-bridge. Manufactory of Orgrave. No Fine Nibs and Bullion Pens

FOR COUGHS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMAS, &c.

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Under the immediate Patronage of severa. of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom, in Bottles, at is 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each

The great success that this celebrated Medicine has so justly acquired throughout the world by immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, &c., and which is fully confirmed by the testimony of several of the most eminent members of the medical profession, who, with great liberality, recommended it as a family Cough Medicine, renders it unnecessary to dilate on the pers of the Proprietor concerning it

Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL 45, Blackfriars-road, London; sold (by appointment) by most of the respectable Chemists and Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom

Important Caution Observe that the words "Thomas Powell, No. 45, Blackfriars-road, London," are (by permission of her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps) engraved in white letters upon a red ground, in the Government Stamp pasted over the top of each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine

CAUTION in BUYING FURNITURE.—Purchasers attracted by the absurd offers of some puffing shops to furnish houses for little or nothing should pause, and consider whether economy is not to be better reference than those to a few interested individuals; or by inquiry among their own friends, many of whom may have suffered under the system practised. A few trifling articles are shown to commence with at a low price, and, when the confidence of the customer is secured, extravagant sums are obtained for goods of a very ordinary quality, and even inferior articles to those shown are ultimately supplied (after a large payment has been made on account); and, should any complaint be afterwards made, or dissatisfaction expressed by the purchaser, it is met by wilful misrepresentation, and the only remedy is by an action at law (the dealer not recognising to supply the parties a second time). In cases where estimates are given it will be found that the terms are both too late, but that the expense incurred is about double the amount first calculated on. Calculating that, by an opposite system of fair and open dealing at low prices, and by the manufacture, on a large scale, of such articles only as would ensure general satisfaction, a large and steady business might be obtained, Mr. Mansfield, by a quick return of the capital, the Manufactory and Warerooms at the Bazaar, Baker-street, were established by Messrs. Druce and Co., about eight years since, and, notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of interested persons in the trade to prejudice the public, an extensive business has been gradually secured. Among the advantages now offered is a selection from the largest stock in the Kingdom; and, as the prices are all affixed, buyers may make their own calculations, avoiding delusive estimates, at about two thirds of the usual prices elsewhere; and, if desired, a person in the trade may be sought to inspect the goods. Messrs. Druce and Co. solicit inquiry among the numberless parties (including a large proportion of the nobility) whose names appear in their books who have furnished from their manufactory.—A written warranty, if desired, for twelve months.

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—Read the following statement, which must carry conviction to the mind of every impartial person; and affords additional and weighty testimony in favour of this singularly efficacious medicine.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Gentlemen,—This is to inform you, in detail, what Old PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health) have done for me. First,—Perseverance (as you will see) for many years' duration, by which I could sleep very little, but the third night I took them I slept very comfortably, a blessing I had not known for many years. Secondly,—Of Nervous Affection, which I have been troubled for many years. Thirdly, Of Costiveness, from which I have suffered much for many years, having been constantly relieved by them, four, five, six, seven, and eleven days in torment, previous to going to the ground. Fourthly, Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suffered much for upwards of forty years. Fifthly,—Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have been for twelve at least, for four years, having been lame with it, several times, for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present I have not a sore spot, or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light such a restorative of health and soundness of body. I am not like the same person I was a year ago, being so much altered for the better. All these cures have been effected in me, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And I cannot but feel it a duty to be a safe preventitive of the Bowel Complaint, for neither I nor my wife have had it since taking them, also having frequently had it previously

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. Richardson, Schoolmaster

Red-Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, Oct. 1, 1842.

Witness { H. Richards, his present wife, can vouch to his being afflicted as above, for } { upwards of 20 years

Note.—You are at liberty to make use of the above statement in any way you please; I am ready to answer any question put to me, relating thereto. R. W. R.

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! Purchasers may be sure they have the genuine medicine if they find the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, the words *letters on a red ground*. Prepared only by T. Roberts and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street: and sold wholesale by their appointment, by R. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Sanger, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; and J. K. Baines, Edinburgh; and all respectable chemists and dealers in medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXII.

LORD DE GREY.

It is a peculiarity of our political system that every change of party changes the heads of every department in the state, the secondary and inferior members of those departments remaining in their situations, safe from the political storms that sweep away those above them. We have recently given a sketch of the Governor-General of India, Lord Ellenborough, who superseded Lord Auckland, and we now present the portrait of the individual who, next to the Governor-General of India, exercises the most important degree of viceregal power. Earl De Grey is the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which office he succeeded Lord Fortescue, according to the system above alluded to, by which employment under one Government condemns the holder of office, however able or fit for the situation, to remain idle under another.

Earl De Grey is the first holder of the title, which was created in 1816: his second title is Lord Grantham, and he is the eldest brother of the present Earl of Ripon. His lordship has undergone a singular change of names. That of his family is of course Robinson, which he dropped for that of Weddell, and since his accession to the earldom he has taken the name of De Grey only. Besides his present office he has filled that of First Lord of the Admiralty, so that he is not unknown to political life, though not what can be called a prominent name in the ranks of the Conservatives. He is also Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, Colonel of the York Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry, and one of the Aides-de Camp to the Queen.

The office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is one of a peculiar nature. He holds the delegated royal authority in the only part of the United Kingdom that is so governed: if we add to this that the people whom he is called to rule are of a different religious faith from the inhabitants of the other two thirds of the kingdom, and that the country has been for ages a sort of battle-ground for the contest of two races, the conquerors and the conquered, with many of the feelings created by these relative positions remaining down to the present day in full force, it will be seen that there is ample reason why the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should be less swayed by his personal feelings and by the prejudices of party than any other of the exalted functionaries of the Government. This is more necessary, now that old jealousies are dying out, and old causes of enmity between the two people are disappearing. The Governments of late years have endeavoured to rule in a spirit of impartiality and conciliation. The old bitterness of feeling which once animated party against party and creed against creed is gradually disappearing in the higher ranks; temperance and education are doing their beneficial work among the lower classes; and assuredly no attempt to disturb the harmonizing influences that seem at work in a country too long divided by faction would meet with any countenance or support amongst the mass of the English people. In fact, the time is past when anything very glaring in this way could be attempted with safety, or a regard to the maintenance of peace. Though Earl De Grey is understood to be attached to the more uncompromising section of the Protestant party, his Government is greatly influenced by the mildness and impartiality which distinguish the Secretary for Ireland, Lord Eliot, an excellent specimen of the English nobleman, who has gained for himself the respect and esteem of all parties.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS—No. XXVIII.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S.

To St. Sepulchre is not inaptly dedicated the church which overlooks the public Place of Execution; and had its grey time-stained walls the faculty of speech, a long and dreary chapter of human guilt and human misery could it tell. In its tower swings the bell which marks the last hours of the condemned, and the deep meaning of its tones speaks forth over the modern Babylon—happily less often than of old—that man is being openly sacrificed by man. Of the scenes which here occur it is not now the time to tell, or a gross picture must be drawn of vice lurking and pilfering round the gibbet erected to scare the vicious into honesty—of loose jest and ribald laughter in reference to the coming spectacle—and of brutalizing excitement gained and *enjoyed* by brutalized minds over the death-throes of a helpless, hopeless, unresisting criminal.

The early history of St. Sepulchre is obscure, and the precise date of its foundation unknown; our only certain information, however, links it to the priory of St. Bartholomew, near which it stands, and, in common with that once magnificent structure, its earliest records are associated with the tournaments, the processions, and, at a later period, with the tortures and burnings of Smithfield. Maitland affords the first authentic notice when he states that, "in 1178, Roger, Bishop of Sarum, gave the church of St. Sepulchre to the canons of St. Bartholomew's Priory." Stow speaks of the rebuilding of the church "in the middle of the fifteenth century;" and this second structure it was which in 1666 suffered, to nearly entire destruction, by the great fire. To Sir Christopher Wren was entrusted its reparation, and we must seek in the multiplicity of his engagements at that time an excuse for the hasty, inaccurate, and imperfect manner in which the task was fulfilled.

The interior is divided by two ranges of Tuscan columns into three aisles of unequal width, the centre being widest, the south narrowest. The columns on either side are connected by semicircular arches, with enriched archivolts and soffits, which spring directly from their capitals, without the interposition of an entablature, and support a large dental cornice round the church. The want of harmony between the interior and exterior induce the supposition that the work was done in great haste, and with but little attention from Sir Christopher Wren. Beneath the centre window, at the east end, is a large Corinthian altar-piece of oak, displaying columns, entablatures, &c., elaborately carved and gilded. There is a singular sounding-board over the pulpit.

The organ is the oldest and finest in London, is very large, and was built in 1677 by Renatus Harris and Byfield. It has forty stops, the reed stops are unequalled.

Among the numerous victims who suffered at the stake in Smithfield, during the protracted struggle for domination between the Roman church and the reformed religion, was John Rogers, at one time vicar of St. Sepulchre's. It is stated that when the bishops had resolved to put to death one Joan Bocher, a friend came to Rogers, and earnestly desired him to use his interest that the poor woman's life might be spared, and other means used to prevent the spread of her opinions. Rogers, however, contending that she ought to be executed, the friend then begged him to choose some other kind of death, which would be more agreeable to the gentleness and mercy prescribed in the Gospel. Rogers replied, "that burning alive was not a cruel death, but easy enough." The friend hearing these words, answered with great vehemence, striking Rogers's hand, "It may so happen that you yourself shall have your hands full of this mild burning;" which came to pass, Rogers being the first person who was executed at the stake in the reign of Queen Mary.

The principal entrance is on the south side, by a beautiful porch. The groining of the ceiling takes a form almost unique. The ribs are in very bold relief, and the bosses at the intersections are carved to represent the heads of angels, shields, roses, and other devices in great variety.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S.

INTERIOR OF THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—POSTING THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

POSTING THE NEWS.

That little word *post*
Has meanings a host,
And in this respect is the lexicon's boast,
For there's no other word
That ever we heard
That has been more twisted, and bother'd, and blurr'd.

There are *posts* of honour and *posts* of pride,
And a thousand *posts* in the world beside;
Posts in the streets, and *posts* to the lamps,
And some walking *post*-men—remarkable scamps!

There are bank-*post* bills as current as gold,
And cheques *post*-dated not pleasant to hold;
And that wonderful *post* with but *four* letters to it,
That has all other letters in Europe pass through it!

You *post* in the navy, promoting the brave,
You *post* in the army for being a knave;
You *post* the pony whenever you bet,
And you *post* off to prison when taken for debt!

Post-obits are given for gold on your life,
You're examined *post*-mortem if murdered in strife;
You *post* by horses, or *post* by train,
And the latter steam-style is styled *posting* amain!

If a man any great punctuality boast,
You say of him "he's to be found at his *post*;"
But if you're kept waiting you inwardly groan,
And say "What a devil he is to *post*pone."

You *post* your books of accounts by millions,
You call your galloping boys *post*illions;
And you try to save your tin of a verity,
Just to leave to your young *post*-erity.

An authors' friends, to amuse or fume us,
Print, after his death, his works *post*humous;
But we, to give our paper a lift,
Prefer to print, living, this plain *post*script.

POSTSCRIPT.

Of all the *posting* that ever you saw,
Posting by chaises or posting by law,
Posting a captain or posting a bill,
Posting a letter *selon* Rowland Hill;
Posting a ledger, or wager you owe,
The most remarkable posting we know,
Pleasure, and knowledge, and art to diffuse,
Is the beautiful practice of POSTING THE NEWS.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN LONDON.—Louis Pouché, who underwent an operation for hernia in December last, died a few days since in Castle-street, Leicester-square. He was born at Rouen, January 17, 1750. He was kind and good natured, and gentlemanly in his conduct; no one could sit in his company without being delighted with his manners and amusing tales. He usually took his chair at the Cambrian Tavern, in Castle-street, during the latter part of his life, where he often amused the company with his favourite song, "I've kissed, and I've prattled with fifty fair maids."

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, February 25, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

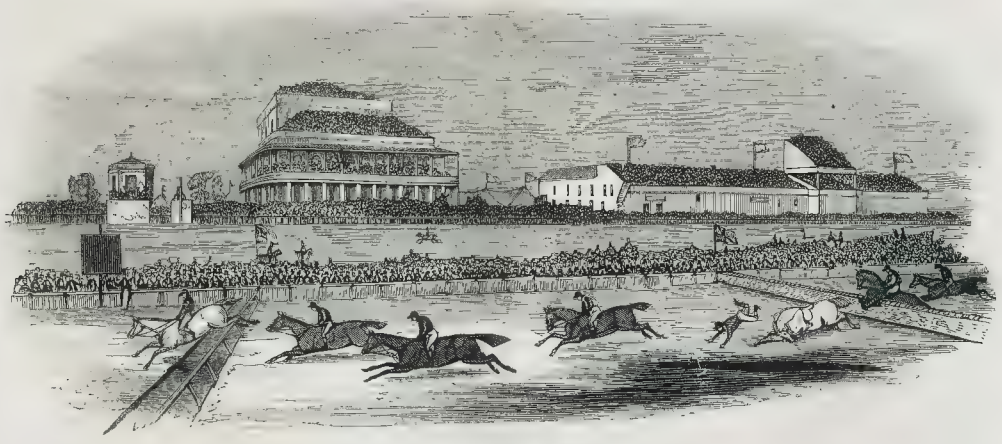
No. 44.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

EDUCATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

BEAUTIFUL purpose — a purpose which it shall be the pride and glory of this journal to nurse into life, activity, and power, was emphatically declared by the Legislature in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, and has, by this time, ministered a delightful satisfaction to thousands of Christian beings in this country, who have within them enough of brotherhood, unselfishness, and heart-purity to take a wise and holy interest in the moral condition of the poor. The purpose of which we speak, and the declaration of an intention to bring it into practical operation, was distinct, emphatic, decided—bearing with it the concurrence of all parties, and involving no less important, generous, and charitable a scheme than the moral and religious education of all the lower classes of our fellow-creatures in this land. The very interesting debate in which the subject was discussed originated in that most excellent Christian, and just, humane legislator, Lord Ashley—a nobleman in whom the rich have an example, and the poor a champion; who works out with industrious perseverance the lofty principles of benevolence; who watches tenderly, and with anxious carefulness for their relief, the victims of oppression among his countrymen; who advocates humanity with a glowing fervour, and the duties of brotherhood with a kindling heart; who gathereth little children under the protection of his virtue, and performs the highest duties of his ennobling calling with a gentle spirit and a modest, unaffected grace; who, in a word, wins the love, gratitude, and admiration of mankind, by seeking to benefit them without ostentation, and to bless them without reward. This is no exaggerated eulogy — it is the tribute of a well-earned praise.

Lord Ashley based the propositions he had to make upon the simple motion, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her instant and serious consideration the best means of diffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and religious education amongst the working classes of her people;" and upon this motion his lordship then proceeded to ground a speech and statements which deserve the most careful perusal and attention at the hands of the whole community. And as when he had the crimes and cruelties of the factory system to expose, so now, from the hot-beds of dissoluteness, the waste deserts of dreary and pitiable ignorance—the pollution of profanity without awe, poverty without honesty, and misery without religious hope—he conjured before his hearers many a frightful and appalling picture, and painted a condition of society without education in the most quickening atmospheres of vice, broad and glaring enough to alarm the most fearless lest it should spread and fester into a moral sore, that might gradually eat into the vitals of our social system, and ulcerate incurably the whole heart of the empire. It is beyond question that the demoralisation of ignorance is fearfully overlaying the humbler classes with its black and cheerless mantle, which only the light of Christianity can penetrate, or the spirit of education tear away. The instances of hopeless, heartless brutality of condition adduced from the population returns and statistical inquiries with respect to nearly all the populous districts of England—and in crowded towns especially—are literally terrifying. The infamy of lower life, for example, in Manchester, strikes the mind aghast; and it becomes still more dreadful to be confirmed in the conviction that the most wide-spread depravity is chiefly among the young—that childhood, without one ray that points to heaven upon its path, is walking upward into life, as it were, bound and handcuffed between ignorance and crime. It surely becomes a national duty to check this growth of vice, and under Providence,



GREAT NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE AT LIVERPOOL.

For the last five years this event has been the Derby of steeple-chasing, and, if we are to argue from the present, its popularity is on the increase. On Wednesday last the town of Liverpool was filled by one of the most brilliant companies that ever graced a provincial meeting. Indeed, the whole *élite* of the sporting circles of England, Ireland, and Scotland had made it their rendezvous; and at two o'clock, the hour originally named for the sport to commence, the course at Aintree would have lost little by comparison with Epsom Downs, on either of their great days. The grand stand and its enclosure were filled with fashionables, while all the minor buildings for the convemence of spectators had their share of patronage. There had been but little betting on the event of the day in the town, and there was little move in the ring on the course. The closing prices being—3 to 1 against Peter Simple, 4 to 1 against Lottery, 5 to 1 against The Returned, 8 to 1 against Redwing, and no others backed. The bell for saddling was rung at three, and the sun shone splendidly out as the saddled coursers were brought forth. These were all, of course, stately steeds, and, but for one Samaritan among the party that bestrid them, the exhibition would have been as dull as dignified. Mr. Whitworth, however, who hung across Bucephalus as those wooden gentlemen do who preserve their perpendicular upon Tonbridge horses by means of leaden balances at their nether ends, helped us to a most seasonable laugh: *certes*, he does not ride amiss, though his style *is* eccentric. In another quarter of an hour the field was called together, and the following sixteen set forth on their perilous journey:—

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 sovs added, the owner of the second horse to have his stake returned.

Lord Chesterfield ns b g Vanguard, aged, h b, 11st 10lb (Oliver)	1
Mr. Mare's Nimrod, 11st (Scott)	2
Mr. Holman ns b g Dragsman, h b, 11st 3lb (Crickmeer)	3
Mr. W. Ekin's g h Peter Simple, 12st 10 lb (Frisby)	0
Mr. Elmore's brh Lottery, aged, 12st 6lb (Mason)	0
Mr. W. S. Craufurd's ch h The Returned, 12st (Major Campbell)	0
Baron Rothschild's Consul, 11st 12lb (Fitz Oldacre)	0
Lord Waterford's Redwing, aged, 11st 10lb (Doolan)	0
Mr. T. Taylor's g m Victoria, 6 years, 11st 10lb (Taylor)	0
Colonel Anson's br h Claude Duval, 11st 7lb (Tomblyn)	0
Mr. James Hunt's g g Tinderbox, 11st 7lb (W. Moore)	0
Mr. Kennedy's b g Tetotum, 11st 7lb (Kennedy)	0
Mr. Errington ns b g Goblin, aged, 11st 6lb (Bretherton)	0
Hon. F. Craven n s Crosby, 11st 6lb (W. M'Donough)	0
Mr. R. Hunter's b g Bucephalus, 11st 5lb (Mr. Whitworth)	0
Mr. Lamplugh's The Romp, 11st (Hollingsdead)	0

With the exception of Victoria, who tumbled over one of the early fences, the whole party made the first round upon good terms, Peter Simple cutting out the work, and leading to the wall at the Stand. This he cleared, followed by Nimrod, Vanguard, Dragsman, Consul and Lottery. Tinderbox in attempting to follow suit fell with an awful crash, breaking his rider's collar-bone, who was presently jumped upon by Claude Duval in the manner set forth in our engraving. All took the brook opposite the judge's chair admirably, and, mending their pace, went to work wickedly. At the second round Nimrod took the lead from the favourite, who had met with a misfortune and lost ground considerably, but still being tolerably well up with the second division. As they entered the course for the finish the race lay with four—Nimrod, Vanguard, Dragsman, and Consul. The former of these was the first over the hurdle, which constituted the finishing leap; but the instant Vanguard collared him he stopped, and threw away a race which it was pence to pounds he would have won. Vanguard then, magnificently jock'd by Oliver, took a lead of several lengths, and won an honest race like an honest horse. Peter Simple would have been beaten by the weight had no accident occurred; Lottery did all an infirm, worn-out horse could do; while The Returned was short of speed, as indeed were the rest of the field. The stakes, after the deductions, were worth close upon six hundred pounds. The result of the present anniversary went to prove that Liverpool is the Olympia of the steeple-chase, and that she merits the honour of taking the lead in one of the most popular of our national sports.

and by a wise and active exertion, to sow some seed from which a harvest of intelligence and virtue may spring up in its stead. The mind naturally points to systematic education as one of the best and most palpable means for exciting the spread of order, morality, industry, and content. We do not rush into any wild speculation upon this subject. With education we do not cry *Eureka*, and claim it as the philosopher's stone and only panacea against all human evils; but we regard it as the true, beautiful, and powerful instrument for effecting an immense, nay, an incalculable amount of good in a Christian, a social, a religious, and a national sense. It must instill first principles; it must humanize and diffuse benignant light; it must increase the sum of knowledge and fear of God; it must speak of social duty, and of a sense of the responsibilities of conduct to the impressed and pliant hearts of children; it must bend the twig and direct the branching of the tree of youth, while it will be in its nature to set up order and propriety as its symbols before men, and to make the principles of anarchy and revolution bite the dust. It was mentioned in the Commons' debate that at the recent riots in the country the disaffection of the people was in proportion to their ignorance, and that there was nothing like desperation wherever education had spread.

The imperative necessity, then, for a measure of education was thus beautifully enforced by the conclusion of Lord Ashley's speech:—"The country required such a measure, and, though many disappointments and failures might be encountered, it would nevertheless bear an exalted harvest. We call the working population," continued the noble lord, "improvident and immoral, and so they often are; but that improvidence and immorality are the results, in a great measure, of our neglect, and in not a little of our example. We owe them, too, the debt of kindlier language and more frequent intercourse. This is no fanciful obligation. The people of this country are more alive than any other to an honest zeal for their welfare (hear, hear). Let them experience it; and, though that sympathy may often fall on unimpressible hearts, it never fails to find some that it comforts and many that it softens. Only let us now declare that we will enter on a better course; that we will seek their temporal through their eternal interests; and half our task will be accomplished. There are many hearts to be softened—many minds to be instructed—many souls to be saved.—*O patria! O ruum, dimus!* If we engage in such a task the blessing of God will rest on our labours, and the oldest among us perhaps may live to rejoice, for himself and children, at the opening dawn of the immortal, because the moral glory of the British empire." We have now most heartily to congratulate our readers and the country at large upon the spirit in which the resolution proposed by Lord Ashley was met by the whole house. With the exception of one surly growl from some grumbling Irish member, it was carried unanimously by the vote of all parties, and the advocacy of Graham, Russell, and Peel.

The Home Secretary followed the noble mover, and at once declared the intention of Government to submit a scheme of education to Parliament, of which he then and there gave an outline to the house. We must give a brief epitome of this important sketch. "With respect to the future, he would first propose that parishes should be united for the formation of district schools. The children to be there instructed should, in the first place, be orphans and other destitute paupers, or the offspring of poor parents willing to let them be educated there. He would attach to each school a chapel, with a clergyman who should teach the liturgy and catechism of the church; the children of dissenters, however, being exempted from attendance on those ministrations, and allowed to receive religious instruction from any licensed minister of any denomination. He gave several particulars respecting the state of some of the large manufacturing districts, showing a total want of the means of instruction there; and then proceeded to the case of children not dependent on parochial relief, but employed in factories. He would propose that no child should be suffered to work more than six hours and a half in one day, and that each should be obliged to attend school daily for three hours. The principle upon which grants had been usually made for the building of schools was, that *two* thirds of the cost should be raised by private contribution. He would recommend that for the future *one* third only should be required from private sources. The maintenance of the school when built might be defrayed partly from small payments to be made by the children themselves for their schooling, and partly by a parochial rate of 3d. in the pound. He would have the schools managed each by seven trustees, who should be the clergyman, the two churchwardens, and four persons to be nominated by the magistrates. The trustees should appoint the master, with the sanction of the bishop. No child should be required to attend the worship of the Church of England, or the religious instruction imparted by the master, if the friends of such child should object to his being brought up in conformity with the Church of England. These provisions, he trusted, would protect all classes, and afford complete security against all attempts at proselytism."

We shall reserve any remark upon these details for the occasion when the perfected plan of the Government shall be officially developed before the house—for the present they stand only as an indication of what is to come. But the principle—the principle is gained, and that is everything. The Government and the Opposition have alike expressed themselves alive to the debasing influences of immorality, ignorance, and irreligion among the people—affecting their labour—affecting their health—affecting their happiness—affecting their lives. The leaders of party have made the great admission in favour of the purest social reform. The Home Secretary avowed his fear that Protestant England had made neglected the great duty of educating the people than any other nation in Europe. "The law had been victorious—the soldier and the policeman had done their duty—and the time was come when the public instructor must go forth." Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel echoed these opinions in other words—and now we may be said fairly to witness the dawn of a new day of religion, intelligence, and happiness upon the humbler classes of the English human race.

This is the bright result of one of those beautiful conferences in our Legislature, of which, for ennobling purposes of humanity, without the pride of condition or the perversions of party, the constituency of the empire may be honourably and legitimately proud.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—M. Guizot entertained a grand party last week at the hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In the great yard of the hotel, near the Boulevard, a covered way had been made for carriages, and the entrance of the chief staircase, where the guests alighted, was profusely adorned with fine shrubs. The yard in the Rue Neuve des Capucines was tastefully hung with drapery to imitate a tent, and lined with trees. All the rooms for the reception of the company were splendidly decorated, and splendidly lighted up, and a temporary room was erected in the garden, communicating with the supper-room. The grand saloon had an imposing effect, from the number of looking-glasses that it contains, its gilded columns, and its lustres, which were filled with many hundreds of *bougies*. About 1,800 invitations had been issued for this *fête*, and the number who attended exceeded 1500. Amongst the company were all the members of the Administration (with the exception of the Spanish Ministers), as the Cabinet Ministers, Baron Louis, Count Molé, Count Pasquier, Marshal Soult, Duke de Mortemart, Duke de Broglie, Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, Prince de la Moskowa, three ex-peers—Baron Mounier, Count Bergeon, and Count de la Rochefoucault, the Chevalier Zea de Bermudez, the Duke and Duchess de Praslin, a great number of peers, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and a great many deputies, but few peers or deputies of the Opposition.

Whole columns of the official prints of Sunday were taken up with despatches from the generals employed in Africa, including the Duc d'Aumale. These reports detail their operations in pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, who has once more escaped their grasp. The result has been what has been all along witnessed. The Emir has plundered such Arab tribes as had submitted to the French, and the French have plundered such as have yielded to the Emir.

We could glean no news of interest to the English reader in the French papers of Monday. The debate, which was to commence on Wednesday in the Chamber of Deputies, was their principal theme, and is likely to continue so for several days more.

Papers have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 25th of December, being seven days later than those noticed in our paper last week. But little additional information is given relative to the insurrection at Natal. The expedition was still on its way towards the disaffected districts, and the fact of it having marched had been the means of preventing some farmers from joining the rebels, as well as hindering the seditious meetings which had been so frequent.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon mail of the 21st ult. has arrived, with advices from Vigo to the 23rd. Tranquillity, it appears, has been restored at Oporto, although, from the prevailing distress, it was impossible to collect the taxes.

The Portuguese government still urn a deaf ear to any commercial treaty they are satisfied to maintain the *statu quo*, although the reduction offered in brandies would be a great boon to the trade, which is glutted with an unsalable low wines, which might be distilled if an offer was offered. It is agreed by all parties that an immediate solution of the question is called for; which another fortnight will produce.

THE LEVANT MAIL.—Letters and journals brought by the Levant Mail from Constantinople, Alexandria, Syria, and Malta, reached us by last Monday's post. From Constantinople, letters dated the 7th ult. mention a hostile invasion of a neighbouring territory, bordering on the Euphrates, by the Pasha of Bagdad. The affairs of Servia remain in *statu quo*. A counter-revolution was, nevertheless, confidently looked for. Accounts from Beyrout of the 1st ult. announce the release of the Druse Kaimakam, Assad Bashan, from prison, and his reinstatement in his post by Assad Pasha. The Turkish authorities have interposed to arrest the building of the Protestant Church at Jerusalem, but their conduct has been referred accordingly to the British and Prussian Consuls-general at Beyrout. From Alexandria we learn that Mehemet Ali left Cairo for Lower Egypt on the 28th of Jan. He was expected to return to Alexandria in a few days. The news from Syria comes down to the 16th ult., but is of little interest. Letters from Athens of the 5th ult. state that the Greek Government had demanded new successors from the allies.

Accounts from Damascus state that Ali Pasha was about to decapitate all the Druse Sheikhs indiscriminately, in virtue of an Imperial firman, which had been transmitted to him by Assad Bashan. Mr. Wood, on knowing this, immediately took measures for the protection of the Druses who had come to Damascus under his guarantee; and having sheltered about fifty in the British Consulate, he was, on Ali Pasha, on whom he prevailed, after much discussion, to spare the lives of the prisoners.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord CAMPBELL moved for the production of two proclamations issued by Lord Ellenborough respecting the removal of the gates of Somnauth.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said, he saw no objection to the production of the papers.—Lord CAMPBELL gave notice, on the part of the Marquis of Camreathe, that he would call the attention of the house to these proclamations on Thursday, the 9th of March.—Lord MONTEAGLE, at the request of the Duke of Wellington, postponed, for the present, a motion respecting the corn-laws, in consequence of the indisposition of the Earl of Ripon.—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he would next day call the attention of their lordships to the operation of the law relating to the slave-trade on the coast of Africa.—Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY

Mr. T. EGERTON replied to some statements made on a former evening by Mr. Duncombe, reative to the treatment of toe Chartist prisoners in the Knutsford House of Correction.—Mr. F. DICKINSON seconded his statements; after which Sir J. GRAHAM said that the matter should be inquired into, and the result reported to the house.—Lord ASHLEY drew attention to a case of hardship towards an orphan apprentice belonging to the Halifax union, and hoped that an investigation would be directed to the subject as readily as investigations had formerly been directed into similar cases by the Marquis of Normanby and Lord John Russell.—Sir J. GRAHAM said an inquiry should be made with a view to prosecution if the alleged facts should be proved to be true.—Lord J. RUSSELL then called the attention of the house to the fact that the Duke of Wellington, holding a seat in the Cabinet, had accepted also the office of commander-in-chief. It was impossible to suppose that, as the leader of a party, he should be wholly free from political bias; and he could not but have thought that search and inquery declared that the commander-in-chief ought not to hold a seat in the Cabinet.—Sir R. PEEL admitted that it was an unusual circumstance for a commander-in-chief to have been at some times a seat in the Cabinet; but he denied that it was unconstitutional to do so. When he and Lord Hill resigned, he (Sir R. Peel) had advised her Majesty to appoint the Duke of Wellington to the office. The duke had taken it with the consent of his colleagues, who were unanimously of opinion that it would be for the public service which his grace had rendered to the country, that, in conjunction with the command of the army, he should retain his seat in the Cabinet. On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved, as an amendment, "that at the present period of extended distress, it is the duty of this house to consider the propriety of lightening the pressure of taxation on the people, by reducing, to the greatest possible extent, the expenses of the military as well as the civil establishments of the country; that therefore it is expedient that the estimates of any supplies should be postponed till the estimates of the whole expenditure, and more especially the miscellaneous estimates, be first furnished to the house."—Mr. HUME seconded the motion.—Mr. WILLIAMS also supported the motion, and said it was unnecessary to have such an army in Ireland when they had an army of police there as fully equipped as any troops whatever, and excellently disciplined. The immense police force of 12,000 rendered such a large military force perfectly unnecessary. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would decline to reply until the estimates should come under discussion.—Mr. HUME contended that if proper reductions had taken place, the income tax would have been wholly unnecessary. General JOHNSON attributed the present distress to over-taxation.—Captain POLHILL said the causes were over population and foreign slavery, which was the curse of the country.—The house divided, and Mr. Crawford's motion was negatived by a majority of 62 to 15.—The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply. Sir H. HARDINGE brought forward the army estimates for the present year, in which there had been a reduction, as compared with last year of 5,740 men, the number he proposed for the current year being 100,846. The total saving in money would be £139,000. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving for the number of men above stated.—Mr. HUME was opposed to such a large number, and contended that too many troops were employed in our colonies. If the government would reduce these troops one half, they might do away with the income tax at once and on for ever.—The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the number should be 80,846 men, being 10,000 less than the number proposed by the Government.—Lord ARTHUR LENNOX said that many gallant non-commissioned officers should be encouraged in the army, and that the retiring pensions of 6d a day to soldiers should be increased to 1s. He also wished to have a better class of men in the army.—Captain LAYARD supported the larger proposed by the ministry.—Mr. HUME replied to the observations of Mr. Williams, who had not moved for a much larger reduction of men than 10,000.—Sir H. HARDINGE defended the proposed reduction.—General JOHNSON attributed the prevalent distress to over-taxation.—Captain POLHILL said the causes were over population and foreign slavery, which was the curse of the country.—The house divided, and Mr. Crawford's motion was negatived by a majority of 62 to 15.—The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply.—Sir H. HARDINGE brought forward the army estimates for the present year, in which there had been a reduction, as compared with last year of 5,740 men, the number he proposed for the current year being 100,846. The total saving in money would be £139,000. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving for the number of men above stated.—Mr. HUME was opposed to such a large number, and contended that too many troops were employed in our colonies. 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W. COWPER gave notice that he would move a clause in committee on the Registration of Voters Bill, to limit the duration of the poll in county elections to one day.—Lord ELIOT, in reply to Mr. Shaw, said he hoped shortly to be able to propose a measure on the subject of vestry proceedings in Ireland.—The appointment of Justices of Peace (Ireland) Bill passed through committee. The committee on shipwrecks was, after a division, ordered to consist of 23, instead of 15 members.—Mr. ROEBUCK brought forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances that led to the war in Affghanistan, and to report the evidence and their own observations thereon. He accused the late administration of rashly running into a war which was wholly unnecessary, impolitic, and unjust—and without the sanction of Parliament. The mischievous activity of Lord Palmerston had excited war and injustice from the western shores of America to the coast of China. Lord Auckland had issued proclamations which contained positive falsehoods, and which were, therefore, derogatory to the honour of the country. He reviewed the transactions that had led to and followed the expedition into Affghanistan, and denounced them as contrary to all international law—as disgraceful to the British name, as foolishly conceived, and shamefully executed. Sir Alexander Burnes's papers, which had been suppressed, proved that he was altogether opposed to the war; and his despatches had been garbled by the late Government, in the extracts they had thought fit to place on the table of the House. The honourable Member concluded a speech marked by passages of extraordinary sarcasm, by declaring that all he asked then was inquiry, and not condemnation.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion.—Lord J. RUSSELL maintained that the whole substance and form of the motion was unusual and unparliamentary. Mr. Burke's motion for an inquiry into the war in India could not be held as a precedent, for that took place during the war, whereas, in the case of the war was brought to a termination. The same argument applied against the other cases cited by Mr. Roebuck. The terms of falsehood and villany lavished upon Lords Auckland and Palmerston were not applicable to those persons; and, on hearing them, he thought of what the Prince of Condé had said of some shelters:—"These hebelters impute to us the same sort of treason that would attach to Lord J. Russell, were he in our place." The favourite pursuits of Lord Auckland were those of peace, and it was only when he was obliged to adopt a warlike policy that he engaged in these military operations. Lord Palmerston first proposed the war, whereas, in the case of wedding policy, which tended to endanger the peace of the world; but his able conduct in the complicated affairs of Belgium and Turkey sufficiently proved that he could maintain the peace of the world, and that he was not subject to the ignorant calumny and vituperative abuse which had been heaped upon him by the Member for Bath. The noble lord said he should negative the motion, intended, as it was, to be a condemnation, and supported by a speech of unparalleled invective, which had been reserved for a House of Commons, of which the enemies of the late Government formed the majority, with the hope that they, actuated by paltry party motives, would be induced to give their votes in its favour.—Mr. DISRAELI thought that Lord John Russell had failed in showing that the conduct of Russia, or of its agents, had at all justified the immense preparations which had been made. He admitted that, without provocation, and against an unseen enemy, the late Government had undertaken the war that had ended in disaster and dishonour; and now, after murder, massacre, and disgrace had followed their infatuated policy, he called on the House of Commons to vote that the responsibility of Ministers was but a dream.—Mr. ESCOTT hoped that the present Government would not be found on the side of those who would screen the foul delinquency which had led to this war from investigation and exposure. Sir R. PEEL said that two questions, not necessarily connected together, were to be discussed. One, whether or not the expedition undertaken by the late Governor-General of India was consistent with sound policy; and the other, whether or not it was now fitting for the House of Commons to appoint a select committee to inquire into the circumstances that led to it. He had entertained from the first strong doubts of the policy of the expedition; and the Duke of Wellington, with great prophetic wisdom, had foretold that, if undertaken, it would not succeed. If, therefore, he could not support the motion, it should not be supposed that he had abandoned his original opinions of the policy of the expedition; and the statements of Government had confirmed that opinion. But, then, could he lend his sanction, as a Minister, to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the policy of military operations undertaken four years ago, which, in opposition, he did not thought fit at the time to move for? He could not; nor would the public interest be advanced by the inquiry. Were the committee acquiesced in, others would be demanded, and the attention of the Queen's Government would be transferred from the Crown to the House of Commons. The disasters had been retrieved and the insults avenged; and his counsel to the House was not to risk a disturbance of our present most friendly relations with Russia, or sanction a precedent which would act most disadvantageously to the public service, by voting for this committee.—Lord J. LAMBTON accepted the unintentional disavowal of support from him by Mr. Roebuck when he accused him of mischievous and reckless activity: for, as that gentleman's notion of mischief was notoriously peculiar, it was the duty of every man engaged in the service of the public service, such an accusation was as high a compliment as could be paid to him. Language such as that used by the Member for Bath was derogatory only to him who employed it, and he would not condescend to imitate it. It was erroneous to say that the papers already before the House were garbled, and it was equally erroneous to say that Sir Alexander Burnes was overborne by any of the persons implicated. Every document that encompassed our Indian empire simultaneously on every side, that no other course remained for Lord Auckland to pursue save that which he had adopted—of establishing in Affghanistan some regular authority with which relations of peace and alliance could be permanently maintained. The papers before the country fully justified the necessity of the expedition. But, while he could not withhold his support from the present Government in

THE TESTIMONIAL TO SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, F.R.S.

THE MONTEFIORE TESTIMONIAL.

It will be recollected that, in 1840, Sir Moses Montefiore undertook a mission "in defence of the Jews of Damascus and Rhodes, from the false accusations which had been made against them, and in consequence of which they had suffered unexampled persecution, and some of them had died under torture. His exertions were eminently successful: such of the accused as had been imprisoned were restored to liberty; others, who had sought safety in flight, were permitted to return to their homes in peace; and he obtained a firman from his Imperial Majesty Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaiming the innocence of the accused, the falsehood of the aspersions cast on the Jewish religion, and also declaring that the Jewish people throughout the Turkish dominions shall enjoy the same privileges as all other nations subject to the Ottoman rule." Many of the friends and admirers of Sir Moses in this noble expedition were desirous to commemorate his laudable exertions, and raised a subscription in order to present him with a piece of plate indicative of their esteem. The result has been the following splendid work of art, which was designed by Sir G. Hayter, sculptured by E. Baille, Esq., R.A., and executed by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt. It is exclusively ornamental, being adapted for no special purpose, but being as it were a kind of miniature monument. It is 3½ feet high, weighs 1319 ounces, and covers a large quadrangular base. The prominent figure surmounting the work represents David conquering the lion and rescuing the lamb (1st Sam. xvii.), and is emblematical of the conquest of oppressive force and the delivery of innocence, effected by the mission. Immediately under this figure are four bas-reliefs. The first represents the landing of Sir Moses Montefiore at Alexandria. In the boat are Lady Montefiore, Dr. Loewe, Dr. Madden, and Mr. Wire.—The second represents the audience with the Sultan at Constantinople, and the granting of the firman.—The third is figurative of the liberation of the prisoners at Damascus; they are crowding round Sir Moses, offering to him their thanks, while he (in his uniform as deputy-lieutenant of an English county) occupies a commanding position, and points to Heaven as the place to which their thanks should be addressed.—The fourth represents the public thanksgiving, after his return, at the ark of the synagogue in Bevis Marks. Beneath the four compartments just described, and at the corners of four others, stand out four exquisitely executed figures in frosted silver. Two represent Moses and Ezra, the great deliverers of their people: Moses supports the tables of the law; Ezra is reading a scroll on which is inscribed the 21st verse of the 8th chapter of his book. The two other figures represent the Jews of Damascus—one is loaded with chains, bare-headed and bare-footed, with an expression of deep misery depicted on his countenance. The remaining figure is on his knee returning thanks to God for his liberation: the fetters are broken at his side. Under each are verses in Hebrew, allusive to the figure above. Over these four principal figures hangs the foliage of the fig and the vine, adding great richness and delicacy to the general effect. There are four compartments on the base; one contains a suitable inscription, surmounted by the arms of Sir Moses Montefiore, in relief, and having the royal supporters, as granted by her Majesty in recognition of these his services to the cause of humanity and religious freedom.—The second, opposite to this represents the passage of the Red Sea, and the Egyptian oppressors of Israel being overwhelmed at the intercession of Moses.—The third indicates the state of lawless violence in the world, typified by lions and wolves devouring flocks—the strong destroying the weak.—The fourth, opposite to this, represents the state of general concord, security, and happiness—the various animals living together as described by Isaiah. The whole is supported by sphinxes, indicative of the nation (Egypt) which so long held Israel in bondage.

The work altogether is a magnificent specimen of British art. Let us hope that it will fitly perpetuate the memory of this important event, and be an acceptable tribute to the illustrious champion of Israel, for whom it is intended.

We now give the other portions of the testimonial not seen in our large engravings.

FIGURE IN REAR.

SECOND COMPARTMENT.

FOURTH COMPARTMENT.

SECOND BAS RELIEF.

THIRD BAS RELIEF.

The presentation of this most valuable token of regard took place on Monday last, the 27th ult., at the residence of Sir Moses Montefiore in Park-lane. The deputation was headed by H. de Castro, Esq., the chairman, when the following address was delivered by Mr. De Castro, to which a suitable reply was given:—

To Sir Moses Montefiore, F.R.S.

Esteemed Sir,—We have long looked forward to the present, as a moment of high and honourable gratification, when we should come forward on behalf of the Jewish community, to present to you this manifestation of their gratitude and esteem. The services which, at a period of excitement and persecution, you rendered in a foreign clime to religion and humanity were such as are rarely called into requisition. The alacrity, spirit, and zeal with which you embarked in the cause were only equalled by the liberality, judgment, and decision you evinced in the accomplishment of the end you had in view—the restoration of the oppressed to liberty, and a full refutation of the vile calumnies brought against our faith. Both these great objects, by the aid of a gracious Providence, have been attained. The grateful thanksgivings of the liberated prisoners pronounce you their deliverer. The firman of the Sultan denies those calumnies of which they had been the unfortunate victims. It may be truly said of you, Sir, and of your amiable lady, the companion of your anxieties and dangers, that your services were the labours of the heart, works of all others most deserving of distinction and reward. May you ever be the harbinger of glad tidings to Zion, and long live to continue your watchful care to all who need your solace and support. How will your suffering brethren of Jerusalem hail your last act of munificence, the founding of a dispensary for the poor of our community now dwelling in the land of our fathers. In the name of the Jewish people, we present to you this testimonial of your great and successful labours, with the hope that the blessing of our Heavenly Father may vouchsafe to you and Lady Montefiore many, many happy years to contemplate and enjoy it.

On behalf of the Committee, HANANEL DE CASTRO, Chairman.

After which Sir Moses entertained the committee and some near relatives and friends to a splendid banquet. The company comprised about thirty-two guests; amongst which were Baroness de Rothschild, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart., Mr. David Salomons, Mr. Benjamin Gompertz, Isaac Cohen, Esq., Benjamin Cohen, Esq., I. Samuels, companions of his mission; David Williams Wire, Esq., and the learned Dr. Loewe, &c. &c. &c. The meeting, which was one of the most interesting and animated character, did not separate until a late hour, all parties highly gratified—the guests with their estimable host, and the host with his warm and valued friends.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXIX.

MORTLAKE CHURCH.

Though not distinguished for any architectural pretensions, the old church of Mortlake is not without its claim to our notice. It was first built about the year 1348, as appears from a record in the Tower, being a license "to the Archbishop of Canterbury to give a piece of ground in Bercroft—nine perches square—to Adomar, parson of Wimbledon, and his successors, to erect a chapel for the ease of the bodies and the health of the souls of the inhabitants of Mortlake." Of this original structure the only portion that now remains is the outward door of the belfry. In 1543 the church was rebuilt; as we find by the date upon the tower, and from an inscription on the east wall of the chancel—over it is "Vivat R. H. 8." The walls, as in so many of our old parish churches, are built of flint and stone chequered, which, if not productive of the beautiful, has at least the advantage of an enduring utility. A few of the windows, with the flat arches which were in use in the reign of Henry VIII., are still remaining, but the greater portion have made way for others of a more modern date. The tower, which is at the west end, is square and embattled. In 1725 the south aisle was rebuilt, considerably enlarged, and a gallery erected, by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants. The font, which is ornamented with rich Gothic tracery, was given by Archbishop Bourchier, as appears by his arms upon it, and is an enduring memorial of both his piety and good taste. While the manor belonged to the see of Canterbury the manor-house at Mortlake was dignified as the occasional residence of the archbishops, most of whom dated some of their public acts from that place. Of these Archbishop Anselm is the first of whom we have any record, he having celebrated the feast of Whitsuntide there in the year 1099. It remained in their hands down to the time of Cranmer, who alienated the manor-house and lands to Henry for other lands adjacent; and it is probable that the house was shortly afterwards pulled down, not a trace of it now remaining, except the foundation of a wall, which forms a garden boundary by the river side. In exploring the tombs of this ancient burial-place, we stumbled upon that of John Partridge, the "famous astrologer." After all his efforts to convince Sir Richard Steele and the town to the contrary—"life and its fitful fever o'er"—he sleeps well at last. Here was also interred, after attaining the highest honours of the Irish bar, Sir John Temple, in 1704; as also John Barber, memorable for his successful opposition to the ministerial scheme of a general excise. Sir John Barnard, too, who is mentioned by Pope, in the same line with the man of Ross, and of whom it is mentioned, that having been honoured by having his statute placed in the Royal Exchange, he could never afterwards be persuaded to enter that building. The celebrated Dr. Dee, whose threatened earthquake made such a sensation in the past year, was a native of this parish, having been born here in 1527, He was sent at an early age to the university, at which he greatly distinguished himself, and obtained his degree, soon after which he made a considerable sensation at the court of the youthful monarch by his pretended discoveries. On Mary's accession he was neglected, when he obtained permission to travel on the Continent, and was supplied with means to enable him to do so. He was received by the continental sovereigns with extraordinary favours, and at length returned home at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, by whom he was favourably received. He gave out that by means of a miraculous glass which he possessed, he could at will hold communication with invisible spirits of good and evil, over whom he had controul. After a life of extraordinary vicissitude, principally brought on by his own extravagance, he died here in 1608, having been so poor in the latter part of his life as to be obliged to sell his library piecemeal for subsistence. The house in which he lived is still standing; it was most probably built in the reign of Henry VII., and until within a few years since a room was shown as his favourite apartment, which, in the taste of the time, was profusely decorated with red and white roses.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Charles d'Anjou, Feb. 21, 1843

Mon cher Monsieur,—So little alteration has taken place in the form and fashion of our dresses since my last letter, that I think it may perhaps suit your readers better were I to give you a description of some of our most admired accessories to the toilette. In the first place, then, let me mention that among the flowers used, either as head-dress or as trimmings to robes, none are more worn than garlands of jessamine mixed with roses; and that for crowns for the head, such as the coronne Norma, camellias in velvet, or the cactus with purple foliage are much preferred, and, indeed, the latter are almost equally in request for garlands à la Pompadour to be placed upon the triple skirts of gauze or stuff robes now worn. As regards head-dresses I have just seen a most charming eccentricity from the atelier of Alexandrine, called a bonnet Phrygien, and which has a little point of cashmere completely embroidered with gold and pearls, terminating in a tassel which falls upon the shoulder. It is difficult to imagine anything more coquettish, more uncommon, or more strikingly pretty than this head-dress. Equally remarkable, but in a very different style, is the coiffure Anne Boleyn, by the same artist. This is composed of violet-coloured velvet fringed with pearls falling like brides on each side of the temple, and which forms a very effective head-dress for a brown-haired beauty. But perhaps the greatest success of the season is the re-appearance of the Marie Stuart head dress. We have seen several of these in sky-blue and white velvet with the triple point ornamented with pearls, and the bottom formed with a fringe of the same precious material. An English lady has just had one made in bright green velvet ornamented with diamonds and fringed with gold. The toque Lavallière is also one of the most distinguished coiffures of the present day. It is a little scarf of gold intermixed with and wreathing round the plaits of Carmelite velvet, which is surrounded with a fringe of gold lace falling down like a veil on each side of the neck. One side of this golden veil is slightly sustained by a white camelia with a centre of diamonds, the other by a little branch of brown foliage mounted upon a sprig of gold or of diamonds. At the late Court Last Ball nothing could exceed the beauty or the richness of many of the toilettes worn; perhaps, however, the dress of a distinguished foreign ambassadress may be considered entitled to claim pre-eminence. It was a robe of Medicis satin on a white ground, embroidered with rosebuds and heartsease, emblems of pleasure and ease; a garland of the same flowers surrounded her forehead, of which the foliage was composed of magnificent emeralds. This dress, which was said to have been presented to the fair wearer by the Empress of Russia, was of surpassing beauty, and agreed marvellously with the light hair of the noble lady who wore it. Velvet robes were very numerous at this ball, and as they are now made are very becoming. I should remark the openness of the dress at the front of the bosom is not increasing, for the single reason that the thing is impossible; but the nakedness of the shoulders is much augmented, and I almost fancy it has now attained its utmost limits. White crape, rose and skyblue embroidered organdy, ornamented with little bouquets of silver and silk, are the most fashionable stuffs for ladies who dance. These robes have often two, and even three, skirts, and the borders of each of these are trimmed either by a ribbon or by tufts of flowers; the busts come down to a point in front, and sometimes behind, and the turn of the skirt is always crossed. As regards the form and fashion of these dresses, as I have before said, we have nothing new since my last letter. I shall, therefore, content myself with the description I have just given you, and shall reserve any further observations till my next. Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXII.

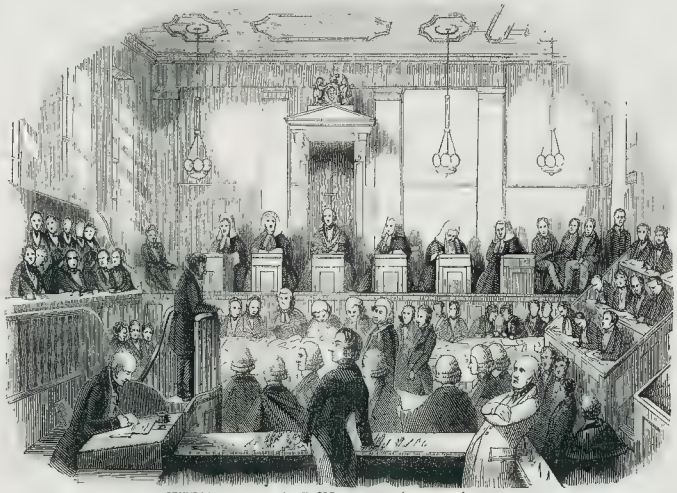
LORD ABINGER.

Lord Abinger has for some time past had a considerable share of public attention drawn towards himself, first from the proceedings connected with the trials of the Chartist rioters last autumn, and next by the debate in the House of Commons on the subject, on the motion of Mr. Duncombe. It scarcely needed a formal motion or debate to make the world acquainted with a fact of which it was perfectly cognizant before, that Lord Abinger is a strong political partisan. It may be conceded, too, that the motion proved him to be less cautious in his language than befits the calmness and dignity of the judicial bench. Beyond this there was nothing blameable established: it was not proved that the somewhat intemperate words had preceded actions intemperate also; it was not shown that the prisoners were dealt with in any way unbecoming the high character which attaches to the general administration of our criminal law. The "dread goddess" did indeed "lay her chastening hand" upon the offenders, but it is generally conceded that it was as "gently" as was consistent with the public safety and the continuance of public peace. She visited them not "in Gorgon terrors clad;" she did her duty, but can hardly be said to have done more, or pushed punishment to any approach to vindictiveness. If, then, in point of fact, all the forms and essentials of law and justice were observed—if the prisoners' witnesses were neither coerced nor browbeat—if the criminals had every opportunity of defending themselves we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a formal parliamentary censure could be grounded on language applied to speculative doctrines of politics, and which did not influence the after conduct of the judge to the prejudice of those brought before him. It would be better that such addresses should be abstained from on the bench; that they are out of place all will agree, but they rather offend against good taste and feeling than amount to a positive breach of judicial impartiality. Compare the conduct of Lord Abinger with the brutality of Coke on the trial of Sir W. Raleigh, or with that of the bloodthirsty Jefferies on the trial of the insurgents in the west of England (a nearer parallel), and what we mean will be at once made evident. These men perverted every rule and form of law, made themselves vindictive persecutors, and violated every decency of society and humanity. It is almost an injustice to Lord Abinger to couple his name for a moment with them.

James Scarlett Lord Abinger is the son of Robert Scarlett, Esq., of Jamaica, and brother of the late Sir William Scarlett, who was for some time chief justice of that island. He is one of those legal men of whom it is difficult to say whether they are better known as politicians or lawyers. For many years, first as Mr. Scarlett, and then as Sir James, he was busily employed at the bar and in Parliament, establishing a reputation in both; but we know not that there is anything in his career to distinguish him particularly from those who raise themselves by the same talents and energy to the same elevation. He was the attorney-general of the Wellington administration, and was raised to the peerage in 1835, with the title of Lord Abinger. His judicial situation is that of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to which, on his retirement, which is spoken of, Lord Brougham is said to have some desire to succeed. His abilities as a lawyer are too well known to require any observation here; of his merits as a judge there will be a more divided opinion. His greatest failing appears to us to be one of manner rather than any essential defect. He does not sufficiently weigh his language. The late proceedings were not the only instance of this; he was considered to have given far too decided a concurrence to the observations of the counsel of Nicolas Suisse as to the "excellence" of the character of that most wealthy of valets. Lord Abinger is of a tall and portly figure, with a full, florid countenance, which would seem to indicate a better state of health than he is said to possess.

SHERIFF'S PROCESSION—MANCHESTER.

The spring assizes for the northern division of the Lancashire Assizes commenced at Lancaster on Saturday last. On the evening of that day, Sir Robert Mousey Rolfe, Knight, one of the barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, arrived in Lancaster by railway-train from London, which reached Lancaster about eight o'clock. William Garnett, Esq., of Lark Hill, Salford, the high sheriff, arrived with his *cortége* and retinue, by special train from Manchester, about four o'clock; and he proceeded with his train to the railway-station to receive the lord baron on his arrival. We are enabled to introduce here a scene, illustrative of the progress of the high sheriff, as the procession appeared whilst passing down Victoria-street, Manchester, towards the railway terminus. On the arrival of the learned baron, he proceeded at once to the castle, and opened her Majesty's commission in the Crown Court, adjourning the court to Monday morning at ten o'clock. On Sunday morning the learned judge, accompanied and attended by the high sheriff, the mayor, and several of the aldermen of Lancaster, &c., attended divine service at St. Mary's. (The trials of the Chartists will be found in another column.)



CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, OLD BAILEY—M'NAUGHTEN'S TRIAL.

This is an eventful season of trials at sessions, and the few days that comprise their varying details will occupy no small share of public interest and attention. We take the opportunity of exhibiting the interior of the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey; and while his trial is yet in progress, we have introduced the person of one individual whose crime has created so powerful a sensation of horror in the public mind.

TRIAL OF DANIEL M'NAUGHTEN, THE ASSASSIN.

FRIDAY.

This being the day appointed for the trial of Daniel M'Naughten, the assassin of the late lamented Mr. Edward Drummond, the greatest bustle and excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Old Bailey from an early hour in the morning. Numbers of carriages were seen setting down at the entrances of the court ladies and gentlemen who had been fortunate enough to obtain orders of admission.

The body of the court around the counsels' table was, as usual on such occasions, crowded by young and brieflees barristers, some of whom never put on their wigs and gowns, except to convert them into a pass-ticket to some "show" trial, for such do all trials of extraordinary character become at the Old Bailey. The crowding, bustle, and excitement, were, however, equal, if not greater, than at the trials of Courvoisier and Daniel Good.

The counsel for the prosecution were the Solicitor-General, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Russell Gurney; and Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Monteith, appeared for the prisoner.

At ten o'clock the Judges entered the Court, and took their seats on the bench. They were Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Coleridge. At this time every seat was occupied, and the court presented a most animated appearance.

The prisoner was then brought into the dock, and placed at the bar. He looked still in good health, and his cheeks wore the same florid appearance as before, although he manifested considerable trepidation, and appeared to breathe very rapidly—has up especially indicating the painfully excited state of his feelings.

Mr. Clarke, the Clerk of the Arraigns, then proceeded to read over the indictment, which charged the prisoner with the wilful murder of Mr. Edward Drummond, by shooting him with a pistol and ball, by which he did mortally wound and kill the said Mr. Edward Drummond. Having done so, he asked the prisoner whether he pleaded Guilty, or Not Guilty. The prisoner, in a tolerably clear and firm tone of voice replied, Not Guilty

The Solicitor-General, amid profound silence, proceeded to address the jury, and stated calmly and dispassionately the facts and circumstances connected with this most melancholy occurrence. He told them that Mr. Drummond, whose death it was their duty to inquire into, was, as they were, doubtless, well aware, the private secretary of the Premier. he was on terms of intimacy and friendship with that right hon. gentleman, and by virtue of his office he occupied apartments in the Premier's house, in Downing-street, and that he was in the constant habit of passing from those apartments to the private residence of Sir —— Peel, in Whitehall-gardens; and it would be proved before them in evidence that on the prisoner at the bar was, previously to this transaction, been for many days seen loitering about the public office, and passing by the office in Downing-street; that his conduct had excited the attention of many persons, and, among them, the attention of several soldiers and policemen, who had spoken to him; but, unfortunately, no steps were taken to remove him away, or prevent his continuing to remain there, and on Friday afternoon, the 20th Jan., at about three o'clock, Mr. Drummond left his apartments in Downing-street, and proceeded to the Treasury, from the Treasury he proceeded to the Admiralty, in company with Lord Haddington. Lord Haddington he left at the Admiralty, and proceeded across into the home of Messrs. Drummond, which, as they knew, was in Charing-cross, and in returning towards his apartments, when he came near a coffee-house called the Salopian Coffee house, the prisoner at the bar—for there was no doubt of the evidence behind him and discharged a pistol almost close to him. After he had discharged that, he was seen to shrink his hand into his breast and pull out another pistol, and he would state that discharging, when a policeman ran across the road, and, throwing his arms round his body, prevented him from so doing. A violent struggle ensued, during which the second pistol went off, without doing any damage. He was then secured, and taken to the police station to Gardiner's-lane, where he was searched, and a 5l. bank-note, a deposit-note upon a Glasgow bank for 200l, and some prayer-books, which, doubtless, he was going to read after his arrests were found upon him. Mr. Drummond, after the pistol was fired, staggered, but —— walked, almost without assistance, back to the office, where he was assisted —— gentleman was procured, and he was removed to his own private residence ——. He was —— attended by two surgeons of great eminence, namely, Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Brandis. Considerable hopes were entertained that the wound might not prove mortal. Unhappily, however, these hopes were disappointed, he lingered in great pain, until Wednesday, the 25th of January, when he died. His death had given great and bitter pain, for he was —— man who was universally beloved. He was of a disposition so altogether amiable, that it was impossible he could have had a personal enemy. They would ask, what could have induced the prisoner to wish to deprive of life a being so amiable? For Mr. Drummond did not fill that prominent situation before the public which should render him obnoxious to any political enmity. But he was private secretary to the Prime Minister of this country. He was the inmate of that house in which the Premier transacted his official business, and he was constantly passing to and from that house, and the prisoner, as would be proved, was continually watching him about. He had himself made the declaration, that it was not the life of Mr. Drummond, but the life of Sir Robert Peel, that he had intended to take. It was Sir Robert Peel's life that he believed he was destroying, when he discharged that fatal pistol. But the nature of the crime was not altered by that fact, and he (Sir W. Follett) need not tell them that the prisoner was equally guilty of murder, although he had mistaken the person against whom he had discharged the pistol, and of the guilt of having deprived Mr. Drummond of his life, it was impossible that he could suggest a doubt. It was equally impossible to doubt that that crime was murder. He was aware, however, from an appearance on which he had been sworn to this court, that it was intended to rest the defence of the prisoner upon the plea that he was insane at the time of his committing the act; and it would be their painful duty, and a most painful one it was, to say whether the prisoner was or was not at that time in such a state of mind as not to be responsible or answerable to the laws of his country. This was a defence which was admitted at all times, if it could be proved to be well grounded. On the one hand, it was one which must be effectual in point of law, if made out; but, on the other hand, the public were demanded that so atrocious crime of that nature should not go unpunished from an imagined insanity. It was often dreadful for persons of well regulated minds to understand the motive that could have prompted a person to the commission of such crimes, particularly when directed against those against whom no feeling existed in their favour. If they looked back to history, they would see that many persons had been deprived of life by the hand of the assassin, and they must look far back. The occurrences of our own time, unfortunately, afforded too many instances. If we turned our eyes abroad, we should see, in the midst of open day, and in the crowded streets of the metropolis of France, in the midst of the people, and close to the Tuileries, an assassin had discharged their weapons against the Sovereign of their country. For this they have no mercy to plead at the hands of the law. There were instances in which persons had discharged instruments, regardless of how many or what lives they might destroy, provided only that they succeeded in killing that one King. As the defence would be rested on evidence to show that the prisoner was not in a sane state of mind when he committed the offence, he would refer to some of the legal authorities upon the point. Not that he for one moment meant to say that the opinion which they (the jury) would have to decide was a question of law. It did not regard it as a question of law, but as a question of fact—a question for a jury. The question for their question would be, whether they were or were not satisfied that the prisoner, at the time of committing the crime, was in a state of mind which entitled him to be acquitted on the principle of distinguishing between right and wrong, and under the influence of some disease of mind which prevented him from being conscious of what he was doing, and from knowing that he was violating the laws of God and man. If they believed that he was so incapable of distinguishing, then the prisoner would be clearly entitled to his acquittal. But it was his duty to tell them that by the principles of the law of England it was by no means an excuse the crime. It would not be sufficient to show that he laboured under partial insanity, or a merely partial delusion of the mind, if it was not an act of insanity, whatever delusions he might have laboured under, if he knew how to distinguish between right and wrong. If he knew what he did, and was conscious that what he did was wrong, he was guilty of murder. It appeared to him almost impossible that by which insanity could be defined. It assumed so many and various shapes, that it could not be strictly defined. But the rule which was laid down was this—that it was a question for the jury, whether, upon all the facts and circumstances of the case, they could say that the prisoner was a responsible agent, and that he was capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and that he was conscious that he was acting against the laws of his country and his God. The public safety was the object of all laws, and it was entrusted to the criminal tribunals to put in force and administer these laws, with a view to the preservation and safety of the public. Lord Bacon, in his text-book said, that there was a partial insanity and a total insanity. The former was one respect of some persons who were competent to the ordinary business of life, but who yet abnormal under some dominant regarding others. It was quite appearing with absolutely persons, in whom it existed fear and grief, and who were yet not destitute of reason, and the persons' insanity seemed not to excuse them for any offence which they might commit. That learned authority Lord Hale further said it was very difficult to define the certain lines of insanity, but it must rest upon the circumstances to be weighed by the judge and jury to determine. This was the leading principle of law. The Solicitor-General then proceeded to refer to the case of Lord Ferrers, and pointed out to them that the plea of insanity had there failed, although it formed a feature in the symptom which he had previously manifested, contemplated putting him under restraint. He next referred to the cases of Arnad, who had well for Lord Onslow, as well as those of Bowler, of Hadfield (for shooting at his Majesty George III.), and of Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Perceval; in all of which the same principle had been laid down by which to test the sanity or insanity of the prisoner at the bar. He detailed the circumstances attending the life and conduct of the prisoner during his residence in Glasgow, at his visits to this country, and immediately previous to the dreadful act which he now stood charged. He concluded by telling the jury that it was some consolation to him (the Solicitor-General) to know that the interests of the prisoner would be most ably and powerfully advocated, it would be their duty to listen attentively to the statements of his learned friend (Mr Cockburn), and to weigh the evidence which he should adduce against that which would be produced on the part of the Crown, and then say whether the prisoner was or were not satisfied that the prisoner was a responsible agent. If they thought he was not a responsible agent, they would acquit him; but if they thought he was responsible, the result would be a different verdict. It was a painful duty, but a duty which must be discharged, and he was perfectly satisfied that were they had heard this evidence their verdict would be a verdict of justice between the Crown and the prisoner at the —The learned Solicitor-General then sat down amid a profound silence

The prisoner at first maintained great self-possession, but before the Solicitor-General had concluded his opening address, he became very weak as I faint. He was provided with a chair, and during the remainder of the morning appeared suffering great mental agony. He paid but little attention to what was going forward.

The first witness called was James Silver, a police-constable of the A division, who, having been sworn, deposed as follows: On the 20th of January I was on duty near Charing-cross, about 30 minutes before four. I was on the right hand side coming from Whitehall, near Mr. Grove's, the f shmonger. My attention was attracted by the report of a pistol on the opposite side of the street, and I saw a gentleman leaning with his hand resting on his left side, and his coat was burning; and I also saw the prisoner in the act of putting a pistol into his breast with his right hand, and he was standing behind the gentleman who appeared to be wounded. I then saw the prisoner draw another pistol from his right breast with his left hand, and he placed it in his right hand. I immediately ran to him and seized his right arm as he was in the act of presenting the second pistol at the gentleman whom I first saw: the prisoner struggled very hard with me, and in the course of it the pistol was discharged upon the pavement. The prisoner struggled with great force to get from my grasp, and I tripped him up and he fell to the ground. I then took one pistol from his right hand and a second from his breast, and took him immediately to the station-house. As we were going he said, "What a pity it was I did not break my peace of mind any longer. The pistol-ball, which I also produce, was given to me by Colonel Drummond, the brother of the deceased.

Cross-examined: No more than a few seconds elapsed between the firing of the first pistol and the second being produced.

Benjamin Weston, an office porter, corroborated this testimony.

Mr. Richard Jackson, examined by Sir Richard Gurney: I am a surgeon, and I was acquainted with the late Mr. Drummond from his infancy. On the day in question I was sent for to see the deceased at the banking house at Charing-cross. I found he had been wounded, and accompanied him in his carriage to his own residence. Myself, Mr. H. Cooper, and Mr. Guthrie, afterwards attended the deceased, and we extracted the ball the same day. Mr. Drummond died on the following Wednesday

Mr. G. J. Guthrie: I am a surgeon, and I was called in to attend the deceased on the day this occurrence happened. I found Mr. Bransby Cooper also in attendance, and we both examined the wound; and, judging the direction the ball would take, we found it immediately, and extracted the ball in the front of Mr. Drummond's person. I continued to attend Mr. Drummond until his death, and was present at the examination after death. The nature of the wound was such that it was utterly impossible a person should recover from it, and it was, of course, the cause of death. The ball had passed through the body, but not quite straight. The diaphragm was wounded, and that is a part of the body which never heals. I never knew any man recover from such a wound as Mr. Drummond had received.

Mr. Bransby Cooper examined by Mr. Waddington: I also attended the late Mr. Drummond, and I took the bullet from the incision that was made. I marked that bullet, and know it to be the same now produced. I concur in the evidence given by Mr. Guthrie, and I have no doubt that the wound was the cause of death.

J. M. Tierney examined: I am an inspector of police. I went to the station house in Gardiner's-lane on the 20th of January. I saw the prisoner there. I visited him during the evening four or five times. I never knew any man recover from such a wound as Mr. Drummond had received.

By Mr. Cockburn: I was not directed by any one to put any questions to the prisoner. I had my uniform on at the time, I conversed with him. I cautioned him several times before he told me what I have stated. If he had not said he thought it was Sir Robert Peel, I should not have said anything about my conversation with the prisoner. My object in putting questions to him was for the purpose of ascertaining who he was, where he came from, and what induced him to commit the act. I mentioned the conversation shortly after it occurred. No one was present at the time it occurred. I first mentioned the conversation to Mr. Burnaby, chief clerk of Bow-street, and afterwards to the magistrate, Mr. Hall. I do not give evidence on the first examination of the prisoner. I sent a written report of what passed between the prisoner and me to the Police Commissioners.

Mr. Cockburn: What I stated was not directed by any one. I do

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

"Out of evil cometh good." A case of cruelty perpetrated upon a poor and helpless orphan in the mining districts,—a case which it is appalling to read of, and, as a vile debasement of human nature, most melancholy to record, has created, by exposure, not only the certainty of a just retribution upon the wretch who committed the tyranny, but, having been, by the virtuous instrumentality of Lord Ashley, forced upon the attention of the Legislature, has produced fair reason for the belief that the full, generous, and humane purpose of that nobleman's original bill of last session will, ere long, be carried out by the Legislature, stripped of the modifications, or rather drawbacks, which it has already undergone. If, for instance, that particular clause of it which cancelled the power of apprenticeship for underground labour had not been expunged from the measure before it was carried, it would have remained so much the more excellent, and we should not now have had to record the atrocious tyranny for which we are only mournfully consoling society as far an evil out of which good may yet arise.

The narrative we have to adduce is one to excite loathing and abhorrence, and but for the clear and broad authenticity which has made credence of it imperative, would almost defy belief; at least we are sure that in any civilized society in which it might be told without the palpable confirmation we speak of, its verity would not only be doubted, but indignantly denied, as a horror impossible of occurrence in free England. The worst brutalities of that slavery which this country and her patriots have eradicated with so much enthusiasm and glory did not surpass, in their ancient cruelty, the torturing ingenuity of a modern master of an English mine.

It would appear, from the statements in the *Halifax Guardian*, that an orphan boy, named James Whiteley, was apprenticed to a collier named Joseph Whiteley (from the identity of nomenclature we presume the existence of some tie of kindred between the brute and his victim, which only aggravates the dark infamy of the former's crime), as a hurrier at Blackly, near Elland. The boy was then only nine years of age; he is now seventeen, and during all this interval of time he had had practised upon him a series of cruel, unrelenting, and disgusting barbarities. We cannot go into the long and sickening detail of these remorseless wrongs, of the agonies he was made to endure, the refined inflictions of misery he was forced to undergo, the complications of mental and bodily wretchedness which broke his health and spirit, and made anguish the very badge and symbol of his tortured being. It will be more than our readers will like now, or desire again to contemplate, if we lay before them the revolting story of what this helpless and world-forsaken orphan boy has had compressed into the endurance of only two weeks by the monster to whom the law allowed him to be bound.

It appears that the severe flogging which Whiteley received caused him once or twice to run away from his master. A short time ago he was so beaten with a hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of an old cradle), that the again resolved upon running away. He did so, but on Tuesday fortnight he was brought before the Halifax magistrates by his master, charged with disobedience. Through the threats and menaces of the cruel tyrant who had treated him so barbarously he was prevented stating the whole facts of the case to the bench. The lad had intended showing the various wounds inflicted upon his person; enough, however, was said to induce the magistrates to reprimand the master, and the boy was ordered to go back again, and the master warned not to ill treat him in future. The warning, however, was neglected. The same day he administered a most brutal castigation to his victim, which he repeated every day while the lad remained with him. Our readers may imagine that the barrowman's duties which are to follow are tinged with an air of fiction. They are facts. The poor lad, when down in the pit, was beaten with a stick, and between each stroke the instrument was dipped in water. The lad's back became one mass of sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed. While subjected to this inhuman treatment, he was allowed three meals per day of thin water porridge only; and, in consequence of his having no clothes, he was forced to do all parts of his body. Frequently was he sent into the pit without breakfast, and obliged to perform the whole of his drudgery. What made this the more painful was the fact of his labouring under the effects of a severe wound inflicted upon his right knee some time since. On that occasion, while beating him with a hurrier's strap, the master took hold of the end opposite the buckle (which is generally a tolerably large one), thus causing a more severe punishment; in one of the strokes the buckle caught the poor lad on the right knee, and tore away a large piece of flesh! The lad, however, was still forced to work.

On Thursday fortnight this monster master ducked the lad's head three or four times in a bowl of water, wetting his shirt all over, and then forced him into the cellar, where he was locked up all night, without bed, chair, table, or even a morsel of wheat! The same treatment was about to be practised on the next night, but he begged so pitifully for mercy that he was al owed to go to bed. On the following Saturday night he was again forced into the cellar, where he remained all night. The next morning (Sunday) he was brought out; no breakfast was given him; but as a further punishment, his master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his neck and forced him to walk up and down the room under the terror of another flogging. Some cold porridge (which had been left the previous day) was warmed up and offered him, but he could not eat. His master then left the house, saying he would look out for a good thick stick. The woman shortly after left the house for the purpose of fetching some water from a neighbouring well, and the lad being thus for a few moments left alone, resolved upon trying once more to escape from a worse than African slavery. With great exertion he managed to unloose the bag of iron from his neck, and made his escape into Grimscar Wood. From thence he steadily proceeded to the old Copperas Works, where he remained till nightfall. During his concealment in the old Copperas Works he heard his master seeking him. The lad, when referring to this circumstance, shudders involuntarily, saying, "I did tremble then." Fortunately, however, he was not discovered.

The will of Providence, and the humanity which became God's instrument in the hands of the charitable people whom the boy encountered, not only rescued him from discovery and saved his life, but has led to the dreadful exposure we have given, and to the interference of the British Legislature—in the true spirit of the native freedom of the country and constitution—to extend its protection even to so poor and powerless a creature as this crushed and orphan lad. This protection, however, should not, let us submit, be isolated in its effect; its application should be, not only to the single child of grievance, but to the grievance itself, of which he is the miserable object and example, and it should enforce its power, not only in retribution upon an abuser, but in reform of an abuse. From this hour forth that part of the law should be expunged which tolerates "underground apprenticeship," that is, which tolerates a state of licence under which similar cruelties to those we have narrated could have a possibility of occurrence within the English realm. Thus the good may come—and furthermore there is some already worked in the amount of publicity which the poor boy's terrible affliction has already obtained.

He, sad creature, is at least relieved; but we still further rejoice at the ready indignation of Sir James Graham's reply to the powerful and finely-prompted eloquence of Lord Ashley in bringing forward the cases. "Sir James Graham said he could assure his noble friend that, until he had commenced his address to the house, this case was entirely unknown to him. He quite sympathised in the feeling of disgust which the noble lord had expressed, and in which he was sure the house participated, and was ready to institute an inquiry into all the circumstances. He was prepared to send down persons worthy of confidence to inquire into the facts alleged, and, if they should be substantiated, it would be his duty, on the part of the Crown, to direct a prosecution. He was glad to have that opportunity of stating to his noble friend that, notwithstanding anything that had occurred during the progress of the bill to which he had alluded last session, there was no man in that house more anxious than he (Sir J. Graham) to give effect both to the spirit and the letter of that bill, and to adhere most strictly to all its provisions." This was as it should be, and exactly what the Minister should have said. It not only gives direct promise from the Home Secretary of punishment upon the wretch who has oppressed the miscrable boy Whiteley, but it is the earnest of an intention on the part of Government to enforce the letter and spirit of Lord Ashley's glorious humanity against all the horrid and hidden tyrrany that has been so long practised in the mining and colliery districts of the empire. Again we repeat, that "out of evil cometh good."

THE *Globe* of Thursday evening has an article, some of the arguments of which we fear and hope it can hold in no very lively repute, as it envelopes them entirely within the mysterious authority of "a correspondent." The *Globe* is wise not to take the *onus* of writing them upon itself (the onus of publication is more than we should aspire to), for the *Globe* aims at liberalism in all its views—and nothing can be more illiberal, or opposed to the palpable interests of the public, its health—its affections—its natural and respected prejudices (for some prejudices *are* entitled to respect) than the arguments to which we allude—directed as they are against one of the worst abuses that ever cursed a metropolis (the crowding and unwholesome burial in graveyards), and also against one of the best and healthiest remedies for the correction of that abuse (interment in the suburbs of a town or city, and in cemeteries consecrated to that sacred end).

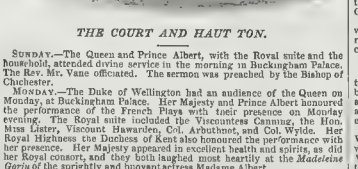
The present system of grave-digging in the churchyards of this metropolis is alone horrifying, and completely refutes the only tangible, but not tenable position, taken up by the *Globe* (that which appeals to the affections) in the following paragraph.

A Parliamentary enactment might prevent a few more interments in towns—it might refuse the prayer of one dying man to lie beneath the same sod that covers the remains of his departed wife—it might seem to preserve a public health by decreeing that the still weeping mother shall not be permitted the melancholy hope of being laid in the same grave with a beloved child—it might order at the bidding of Sir James Graham, that it shall not, in reference to England, be any more said of those who were lovely and pleasant in their lives, that in their deaths they were *not divided*—all these benefits legislation might confer, but nothing more is left for it to do.

This is intended for a sarcastic probing of the heart, but it will not do; the real outrage upon the affections of the community lies in the indiscriminate grave-digging in the town churchyards, where more reckless *disinterment* takes place than ever was perpetrated by the "argol"-monger who turned up the skull of poor Yorick to Hamlet's melancholy contemplation. Why, to take the examples of the *Globe*, the "dying man's" wife will have her bones scattered over the face of the grave-yard, before he (being departed) can descend into the same earth; and the mother who hopes to lie with her child will be mocked in death by the desecration which its remains may receive in the very preliminaries to her own funeral.

So the spade, the pickaxe, and the shovel will divide those who were "lovely and pleasant in their lives," as it does divide them daily—almost hourly we had said—in every burial-ground in London. The desecration of buried remains is both dreadful and disgusting, and will admit of no denial; while, on the other hand, in the vault or tomb of the consecrated cemetery, every feeling sacred to humanity is preserved, and families sleep together in the true and holy peacefulness of the grave.

But, even with that just consideration for the dead to which we humbly and reverentially bow, shall there be no stronger and wider impulse to befriend the *living*? Shall health be deemed of no import by the great community? And will any one contend that the present burial system in crowded churchyards is not noxious, unwholesome, pestilential, in the highest degree? Why, even as we write we catch the effluvia of consumption rising from the churchyard of St. Clement's Danes, and know that remains there are deposited almost as often as a grave is dug. We set our faces against the present system entirely, and on another occasion shall have more to say.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal suite and the household, attended divine service in the morning in Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Mr. Vane officiated. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chichester.

MONDAY.—The Duke of Wellington had an audience of the Queen on Monday, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence on Monday evening. The Royal suite included the Viscountess Canning, the Hon. Miss Lister, Viscount Hawarden, Col. Arbuthnot, and Col. Wylde. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also honoured the performance with her presence. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, as did her Royal consort, and they both laughed most heartily at the *Madeleine Garju* of the sprightly and buoyant actress Madame Albert.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured Covent-garden Theatre with their presence on Tuesday evening. The Royal suite included the Duchess of Norfolk, the Earl of Warwick, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde. The Duchess of Norfolk has succeeded the Viscountess Canning, as the Lady in waiting on the Queen; and the Earl of Warwick and Captain Hood have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Admiral Sir Robert Otway, as the Lord and Groom in waiting on her Majesty.

Belvoir Castle, the princely seat of the Duke of Rutland, continues full of company. There have been several balls at the Castle during the last fortnight.

Colonel Sir Henry and Lady M'Leod left town on Saturday, for Southampton, from whence they embarked on Wednesday, for Trinidad, of which island Sir Henry is governor.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will give a grand dinner, on Wednesday se'nnight, the 15th instant, to the directors at the Concerts of Ancient Music, the royal duke being, according to custom, director for the evening. Sir Henry Bishop comes from Edinburgh to conduct the series of concerts.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis and suite left the Clarendon Hotel on Monday, on a third visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at Badminton, where the prince will enjoy the sports of the field during these days, his grace's splendid pack of hounds, the present weather being favourable for hunting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence on Monday evening.

The Earl of Ripon has been suffering from illness since Friday week, at his residence on Putney Heath. His lordship is now recovering.

The Duke of Wellington attended divine service, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, shortly after seven o'clock on Sunday morning last, and returned to Apsley-house about half-past eight. His grace walked to the chapel, although the weather was very unfavourable.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—This dinner, which was given to the new Governor-General of the Canadas, took place at the rooms of the Colonial Society, in St. James's-square, and was attended by a numerous and influential body of gentlemen connected in various ways with the colonies. Sir Augustus d'Este was in the chair; and, amongst the other guests were W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Right Hon. the Vice-President of the Board of Trade; G. W. Hope, M.P., the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., K.C.H.; Mr. Browning, M.P., &c. &c.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India, and also an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India. A vote of thanks similar to that adopted by Parliament, was then passed to the Governor-General and army and officers of India, for their recent military achievements in that country.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND QUESTION.—On Wednesday evening last the Scotch Church, London Wall, was the scene of great uproar and confusion on the occasion of Dr. Candlish, one of the leaders of the non-intrusion party in Scotland, delivering a lecture on that subject. After the lecture Dr. Brown, one of the senior presbyters, rose to reply to the statements made by Dr. Candlish, but he was assailed with dreadful uproar, and cries of "Put him out," which did not cease until he relinquished the attempt to speak, when the meeting dispersed.

The French Ambassador, the Russian Minister, and the Prussian Minister transacted business on Monday at the Foreign Office. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and other ministers had interviews with Sir Robert Peel.

The Belgian Minister transacted business, on Wednesday, at the Foreign Office.

The Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners had a meeting, on Wednesday, at the office in Whitehall-place. The Lord Mayor, Lord Colborne, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir R. Ingle, the Right Hon. J. Herries, Sir R. Smirke, Mr. Barry, the Earl of Lincoln, the Hon. C. Gore, Mr. Milne, and other commissioners, attended.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this great metropolitan charity took place on Tuesday night in the boardroom of the new premises, Gray's Inn-road, the Rev. Dr. Rice, head-master of Christ's Hospital, in the chair. The secretary, the Rev. R. C. Fackman, read the report, by which it appeared that the numbers relieved during the year amounted to 17,232. The report concluded by pressing the necessity of increased exertions to meet the augmented liabilities.

THE RUSSIA COMPANY.—The annual dinner of the Russia Company took place on Wednesday at the London Tavern, and was marked by the convivial hospitality which has ever distinguished the gatherings of that ancient and wealthy mercantile association. The chair was occupied by W. Astell, Esq., the governor of the company, the principal guest being his Excellency Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador.

FUNERAL OF RICHARD CARLILE.—SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS. On the occasion of the burial of this singular person, a most unusual and indecent scene took place at the Kensal green Cemetery. On the arrival of the funeral, the Rev. Mr. Twigger, officiating clergyman, took his place at the grave, when one of the late Mr. Carlile's three sons addressed the crowd, divine as follows:—"Sir, we protest against the performance of this ceremony. Our late father lived and died in opposition to prestcraft of every sort. We protest in his name against the service being read." The rev. gentleman replied, "I must perform my duty." Another son of the deceased said, "This is our ground—we have purchased it for our family—we do not require the service to be read, it is a mockery." The rev. gentleman then observed, "It was mockery, then, sir, to bring him here." Another son—"Then, sir, we will not listen to it." The clergyman—"As you please, gentlemen, as you please; but remember the consequences of any opposition to the performance of my sacred duty." A number of persons rallied round, and say let every friend of the late Mr. Carlile go away." The grave was almost immediately deserted, except by a few persons who were attracted by the usual curiosity of a funeral ceremony. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to read the service over the dead with much earnestness and without curtailment, at the end of which he retired.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE NEW-ROAD. A daring outrage and robbery was perpetrated on Mr. John Rowland, an elderly gentleman, now and for many years parish-clerk of St. James's, Westminster, a few evenings ago, in the New-road, opposite St. Marylebone Church. Mr. Rowland was proceeding towards North Bank, St. John's Wood, and, on his arrival at York gate, leading to the Regent's Park, was struck violently on the head, which, together with the fall, partially stunned him, and while in that condition his great coat and gloves were unbuttoned, and his pockets rifled by two men, five sovereigns being extracted from one of his waistcoat pockets. Some lads coming up at the time, the thieves escaped, it is supposed, into the park.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

The Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, on Thursday, at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess remained to lunch with her Majesty and Prince Albert. At ten minutes before three her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, left Buckingham Palace for Claremont. The Prince of Wales and the royal suite followed. The Queen is expected to return from Claremont on Tuesday next. Her Majesty is in the enjoyment of the best health, although the event that so warmly interests the nation is now so near at hand. It is expected to take place in the beginning of April.

Sir C. Metcalfe left town on Thursday, for Liverpool, to embark for Canada.

Baron Alderson, who is on the Midland Circuit, is indisposed.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. DR. SCHWABE.—An awful instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred on Thursday to the Rev. Dr. Schwabe, of Stamford-hill. In the morning a message had been sent to his house, requesting him to visit a dying neighbour, and, on reaching the house, he was scarcely knocked at the door, when he suddenly sank down on the pavement and died. When her present Majesty was Princess Victoria the deceased gentleman had the distinguished honour of having been selected to instruct her Majesty in the German language, in which he was considered a most accomplished scholar.

In consequence of the death of his son, the Rev. John Æmylius Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor will not sit in court for some time.

PORTSMOUTH, March 3.—The Modeste, 18, Capt. R. B. Watson, came in harbour this morning, and immediately lashed alongside the dockyard jetty in order to land her freight, consisting of 1,000,000 of dollars, brought from China, the whole of which will be conveyed this afternoon by rail to the Mint, under the superintendence of Mr. Cooper. The Modeste will sail to-morrow for Sheerness to be paid off. The Blonde, Capt. Thomas Harrison, the C.B., the Herald, the Columbine, and the Brenheim, are shortly expected from China, with considerable freight on board.

THE LATE ASSIZE TRIALS.—The trial of O'Connor and others at Lancaster was proceeded with on Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday, and at the rising of the court the case for the prosecution had not concluded. No one can form a conjecture when the case will terminate.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Paris journals of Wednesday contain nothing to enable us to judge of the real strength of the French Ministry in the present struggle between it and the Opposition. It seems, however, to be pretty generally admitted that the way in which the majority intend to vote will not be such as to render it absolutely necessary for the Ministry to retire, even in the event of their not consenting to annihilate themselves by a vote of want of confidence.

The Madrid *Correspondat* says Prince Napoleon, son of the ex-King of Westphalia, was presented, on Sunday last, to the Regent, who received him with great distinction. In the evening he accompanied his introducer, the Minister of Marine, to a party at the Duchess of Victoria's. All the Ministers, and a number of personages of distinction, were present.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—This evening, at seven o'clock, the marriage of her Highness the Princess Maria of Baden to the Marquis of Douglas was solemnized in the court chapel. His Highness the Grand Duke of Baden conducted the fair bride, and her Highness the Grand Duchess of Baden the bridegroom, to the altar. Besides the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sophia of Baden, and the Grand Duchess Stephania, there were present the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess, Prince Charles and Emelius of Hesse, the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern and his consort, the sister of the bride, and many other persons of high distinction. After the ceremony a congratulatory manifestation of want of confidence.

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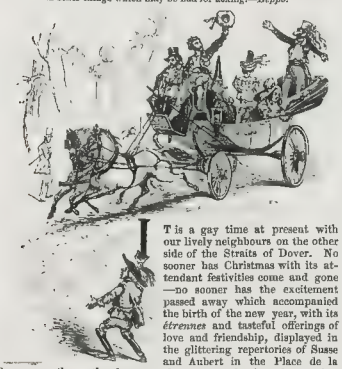
Accounts from the Mauritius have been received to the 24th of November. Great commercial distress continued to exist. The address of the Governor, Sir Wm. Gomm, in the Legislative Council, had given great satisfaction. He alluded in warm terms to the administration of Sir Lionel Smith; and gave the strongest assurance of his own desire to promote, by every possible means, the welfare of the colony. An address to Colonel Staveley was proposed and unanimously carried. The services of Coolies is expected to lead to very satisfactory results, and to supply the demand now existing for labour.

PLYMOUTH, Thursday.—The schooner Rangers, from Monte Video, Dec. 20th, has arrived here; a decisive combat had taken place between the contending parties in the river Plate, in which the Monte Videans were completely discomfited. There have been so many conflicting accounts of these Argentine wars, that this news would be perhaps of little interest, but that the troops of Rosas were said to be making for Monte Video. Admiral Brown was also at Buenos Ayres. The Gomera, French war-steamer, had proceeded for Valparaiso, and her Majesty's steam frigate Salamander for the Falkland islands. The Oriental steamer, Capt. Soy, proceeds to-day with the Mediterranean and Alexandrian mails and passengers; and to-morrow the Clyde for the West Indies.

MASQUED BALL AT THE OPERA, PARIS.

THE CARNIVAL AT PARIS.

'Tis known, at least it should be, that throughout
All countries of the Catholic persuasion,
Some weeks before Shrove Tuesday comes about
The people take their fill of recreation,
And buy repentance, ere they grow devout,
However high their rank or low their station,
With fiddling, feasting, dancing, drinking, masquing,
And other things which may be had for asking.—*Beppo.*



IT is a gay time at present with our lively neighbours on the other side of the Straits of Dover. No sooner has Christmas with its attendant festivities come and gone—no sooner has the excitement passed away which accompanied the birth of the new year, with its *étrennes* and tasteful offerings of love and friendship, displayed in the glittering repertories of Susse and Aubert in the Place de la Bourse, or the costly shops on the adjacent boulevards, teeming with every article of fancy produce, from the inlaid and emblazoned *portefeuilles* or *porcelaines montées* to the no less tempting cases of *bonbons*—no sooner have all these pretty things drawn the five-franc pieces, and sometimes the napoleons, from the pockets of the usually provident Frenchman, than the first note of preparation for the approaching season of gaiety is sounded from the orchestras of the million and one *salles de danse* and *bastringues* of Paris. The costume-magazines rout up and revive their stores—the announcements of the *bals masqués* gradually appear—and all classes commence looking forward to the *Carnival*.

Although, correctly speaking, the fortnight immediately preceding Ash Wednesday is the proper time appropriated to this festival, yet it does not assume any striking or especial features until the three last days, commencing this year with Sunday, the 26th of February, Monday, the 27th, and Shrove Tuesday; or, as it is termed in the French calendar, *Mardi Gras*. The masked balls, however, take place on different *fête* evenings during the whole month, and even as early as the commencement of January; but the most reckless hurly-burly, the showiest dresses, and the chief expenditure, and consequent dissipation, are reserved for the close. After this every one is quiet and devout, or at least affects to be so, until Easter, except when the Thursday of Mid-lent, or *Mi-carême*, arrives; upon which one day all the revelry and uproarious pleasure of the carnival break out again wilder than ever—but for that day only.

In 1790 the Carnival was prohibited in France; and was not revived until the Revolution of the 18th Brumaire (9th Nov. 1799), which destroyed everything of the Republic, except the name, and placed Buonaparte at the head of the state. The Parisians celebrated its restoration with the most extravagant splendour, and for several years the masques and costumes displayed were rich and beautiful beyond conception. But at the present time it has lost many of its charms—the principal spirit of the festivities being kept up by the lower orders (in some cases, as at the *Bal Chicard*, by the very lowest), and the students attached to the schools of law and medicine in Paris, with their companions. Very little difference from the ordinary merriment of *fêtes* is observed at the first part of the twelve or fifteen days preceding Lent. About the middle, if the weather be fine and the streets tolerably clean—a rare occurrence in Paris—some *masques* will appear in public: these increase; the revelry becomes more general, and the *abandonnement* more reckless, until at last all the ceremonies wind up with one grand confusion of music, dancing, gallantry, masquerading, noise, and almost delirious merriment, until the advent of Ash Wednesday puts a stop, as we have stated, to the whole proceedings.

On these latter days many of the *masques* appear on foot in the streets; but many more hire carriages, which they fill with grotesque costumes, and parade the principal thoroughfares, exchanging showers of *argot* and repartee, frequently coarse, sometimes witty, and rarely complimentary; or pelting one another with comfits and *bonbons*—a practice, however, carried out much more fully in the Italian Carnival than the French one. The most favourite *routes* with the perambulating *masques* are the line of boulevards from the Place de la Bastille to the Madeleine, the Rue Vivienne and adjacent fashionable streets, and the *quais* on the north bank of the Seine; but the boulevards are the chief resorts. Upon the last days also of the Carnival the celebrated procession of the *Bœuf-gras*, or Government prize-ox, takes place, when the animal is led through the principal streets, preceded by music, and accompanied by a numerous train of fantastic costumes, the majority of whom are butchers, who chiefly assume the dresses of American Indians or savages, polichinels, and other quaint characters. The ox himself is dressed in splendid tapestry, and his head is usually decked out very gaily with laurel, feathers, and ribbons. Previously to 1822 it was customary for the animal to carry a child seated on his back, who was decorated with a blue scarf, holding in one hand a sword and in the other a gilt sceptre, and who was called the *Roi des Bouchers*. At the period just named the innovation upon the ancient custom first took place, and the child now follows the *Bœuf-gras* in an ornamented triumphal car, as delineated in the engraving, accompanied by other mummers. The spot chosen by the artist for the view is on the Quai de l'Ecole, at the foot of the Pont Neuf—the equestrian statue of Henri Quatre being seen on the bridge in the distance.

The masked balls, which supersede every other feature of the carnival in attraction, and form its principal festivities in Paris, were introduced under the regency of the Duke of Orleans. But a great inconvenience with which they were at first attended, was the want of any apartment sufficiently spacious to receive the hundreds who thronged to them. At length the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived the plan of converting the Opera-house into a ball-room; and a Carmelite friar, named Sebastian, invented the means of elevating the floor of the pit to a level with the stage, and lowering it, at pleasure. The project succeeded, and the first masked ball in Paris was held on the 2nd of January, 1716. They are now given, both before and during the carnival, at nearly all the theatres in Paris, as well as most of the large public ball-rooms, and the *salles* of the different concerts directed by Musard and Julhien, &c.; at which latter places the latest quadrilles and waltzes are played.

PROCESSION OF THE BŒUF GRAS.

The leading *bal masqué* of the carnival, which reunites the best society and the most gorgeous costumes, is decidedly that which takes place at the *Académie Royale de la Musique*, or French Opera. The name *bal*, applied to this assembly, is perhaps a misnomer, as there is no dancing; but the newest music of the year is always heard there, and the visitors promenade to exhibit their dresses, which are, in many instances, costly and unique beyond description—the picturesque costumes of the *moyen age* of French history being the favourite ones, and most in vogue. The greater portion of the company go in character, although gentlemen may go in plain clothes, if they choose, and unmasked. Beyond the gorgeous *coup d'œil* which the scene affords, there is not much to amuse at the balls of the Opera; the real fun and uproar of the carnival masquerades being reserved for the inferior theatres; where, from midnight, when the dancing commences, until six in the morning, one continued scene of noisy merriment and wild hilarity goes on, of which but a slight idea can be conveyed by verbal or pictorial description; being widely different in spirit and characteristics to the low, unmeaning riot and coarse vulgarity of a London masquerade, although sustained, probably, by persons moving in the same sphere of life.

It will not do, however, to investigate too closely the classes who form the greater part of a carnival masked assembly; it is sufficient to observe, that with all its license, outward decorum is observed (unless at the mo-t inferior resorts), and that there is little chance of receiving an insult. Dancing appears to be the whole and sole motive of the guests; and dance they do, with a vivacity and untiring spirit, that could only be found in a land so especially devoted to the worship of Terpsichore as France. Indeed the grand *galopade*—the *galop monstre*, as it is termed—is one of the most marvellous spectacles that the carnival can offer. Every feeling appears to be merged into one general whirlwind of excitement; and, heedless of contusions, jostlings, and injuries of costume or person, six or eight hundred *masques* may be seen flying wildly round and round the *salle* of the Théâtre de la Renaissance or Musard's concerts, in an universal *entraînement*, which, for the time, induces but one belief that they have all taken an entire leave of their senses.

The most prevalent dress at these balls is that of the *débardeur*—a name given to the men who unload the barges on the river. It is a piquant costume, closely resembling that worn by the late Miss Murray in the burletta of "Anthony and Cleopatra," and consisting of dark velvet pantaloons, with a satin stripe down the sides, ornamented with bright studs, a pink or white shirt, red sash, and a glazed hat with tricoloured streamers, or small bonnet. The wig is powdered like that of a French postilion, plaited at the sides, and collected into a club behind. Considerably more than half of the carnival *masques* take up this dress, the remainder attiring themselves as hussars, pierrots, and all sorts of eccentric and anomalous costumes, which we look for in vain at the fancy balls in England. But we find, throughout all the varieties, that the fair sex have generally a propensity to assume the habiliments of their rougher partners; a habit more especially pertaining to the lively incomprehensible *grisettes* who inhabit those partially unexplored regions on the other side of the Seine, known to the Parisians as the *Quartier Latin*.

In all the ball-rooms parties of the municipal guard are in attendance to preserve order; and should any of the guests transgress the ordinary rules of decorum, they are immediately consigned to the lock-up cell of the nearest *corps-du-garde*—the *violon*, as it is termed in the slang of Paris. The fierce looks and grave bearing of these functionaries form everywhere a singular contrast to the mirth and animation around.

The *cafés* in the immediate neighbourhood of the balls remain open all night, and are constantly filled with a motley collection of visitors. At the breaking up of the festivities, at six in the morning, the *masques* disperse in various directions. Some retire to rest, others to their ordinary pursuits, and the remainder, without changing their dresses, breakfast at the different *restaurateurs*, or, more frequently, at the leading fish houses—*Chez Philippe*, or at the *Rocher de Cancale*, amongst the oysters of the *Rue Montorgueil*, where they will sometimes remain until night once more comes round, and brings with it a return of the carnival amusements.

THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

Every one knows something of the Carnival, or "flesh-farewell," and its grand characteristic—the masquerade in the streets. At Rome the sport is seen in perfection: the glories of her capitol have departed, but some relics of her Saturnalia remain, only that the usual process is reversed, and the masters succeed to the fashion of the servants. Power and greatness pass away, but fun and foolery are immortal.

Rome is possessed by the gay madness for eight days. On the Saturday which occurs ten days before Shrove Tuesday, at twenty-one o'clock, or three hours before sunset, the bell at the capitol sounds, and the Carnival begins. It is resumed at the same hour daily, except on the two Sundays and the Friday, until it closes on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, the last day. On the first day, on Giovedi Grasso (Shrove Thursday, or literally "Fat Thursday"), and on the last day, the governor of Rome (a prelate, who is never displaced from his civil post but to be made a Cardinal) goes in state all down the Corso. To that place the Carnival is mostly confined; the great concourse sometimes, however, extending to the streets which branch from it.

From twenty-one o'clock the scene in the Corso is one of the most remarkable in the world. An endless line of carriages passes in two rows going and returning, the intervals are filled by pedestrians, and chairs line the pavements the whole length of the street. Frolic is the general business of the masks and the unmasked in carriages and a-foot. The masks are of divers kinds; but some set characters are favourites. Of these is arlecchino (harlequin), not as we know him—lithe, elegant, with glittering dress and sword of magic power, but with a dull party-coloured cloth coat, dowdy leather cap, plain wooden sword, pot-bellied, clownish, like a child's soft ball turned to man; but then he is witty—if he can be so. Polcinello is another genius of the place; a drunkard, crowned and girded with rosy garlands, another; and all the great or peculiar personages, all the races of the earth, are licensed to appear for the occasion, if it so please them. Common black masks and mere concealment are the drug. Among the women there is the best black mask, looking like a rude cat's face, and startling you with a shrill rattling noise, like the rolling of an *r* turned to a clock alarum. Then there is the classic shepherdess, peasant girl, or other rustic abstraction, with waxen face of the most regular beauty, yellowish in its roses, and ghastly and repulsive in its moveless insipidity; being to a figure in a fashionable magazine what sculpture is to painting. Some lovely creatures choose, for variety's sake, to be ugly, and assume hideous or grotesque faces. But as it is tiresome merely to *be* something, however striking, everybody is bent also upon *doing* something. Strangers accost you, and tantalise your penetration; for you are expected to recognise the disguised form and altered voice, if you know the person. Jests also are generally due. And as a standing resource, there is the throwing of *confetti*, or mock sweetmeats. The throwing of real comfits is prohibited, because they are too hard; but the more gallant masks gently throw great quantities of the veritable dainties, with flowers, into the carriages and windows. The comfits to throw are soft, made of chalk; and they cost about a halfpenny or a penny a pound. They are thrown at you on all sides—out of the carriages, into the carriages—*poured* down out of the windows from baskets—until you are smothered in the shower, and your assailants suffocated with laughter. Some persons will throw away hundreds of pounds in a day!

CARNIVAL AT ROME.

At intervals there is a firing of mortars; and, on the third firing, half an hour before sunset, all the carriages disappear from the Corso, to make way for the *corsa dei barberi*, or race of horses without riders. They run, urged by spurs hung to their backs, and kept in course by people stationed at the outlets, and by the crowd itself, from the Porta del Popolo at one end of the Corso, to the spot called the Ripresa dei Barberi (retaking of the barbs), on the Piazza di Venezia, at the other end. Prizes are given by the city for the winners in these races, which take place every day of the Carnival. After the race the carriages return to the Corso for about half an hour until sunset, when the scene closes for the day, no masking being allowed after sunset. But five or six masked balls are given in the theatres during the festival. At Rome theatrical performances are not allowed at this season, nor at any other, except for charitable purposes.

The most beautiful scene in the eight days' drama is at the close. At sunset, on the last day, a myriad of lights appear, like so many urban fire-flies flitting about. They are *moccoletti*, or small wax tapers, with one of which almost everybody provides himself. The effect is magical; but the beauty has its fun. The more restless try each one to blow out his neighbour's light, with handkerchiefs or other fans for the nonce, and to defend his own; and the most ridiculous combats take place, all in good humour, though hardish blows are sometimes given and received in the attack and defence. The luminous conflict lasts an hour, the tapers are extinguished, and Carnival is over.

Something of the same kind is the scene in other parts of Italy but with differences. There is no corso at Florence, and the masks are scattered in all the principal streets; but they appear in the theatres at night. At Naples, the Carnival is much like that at Rome, but not so good. At Genoa it is indifferent; and the blowing of glass horns by the boys, with a dreary sound like a cowhorn, is far from pleasing. At Venice, Sunday is the principal day, though the festival lasts, with more or less vivacity, from Twelfth-day till Shrove Tuesday. The business of the time is mostly carried on in the *cafés*, and under the porticos of the Piazza di San Marco, the ladies making their appearance both in the arcades and the coffee-houses, to encounter as terrible volleys of wit as the masked gallants can muster. The austerities of Lent restore Italy to her sobriety.

PRINCE OF HANOVER'S MARRIAGE.

In our postscript of last week we were just in time to make brief mention of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover, which was celebrated with considerable *éclat* on the 19th of February, and of which the following more extended details are all that have yet reached us, here:—Those who were gathered within the chapel in time to witness the ceremony formed a splendid assemblage. The procession was conducted precisely as arranged by the programme, only that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg was kept away by indisposition. The bride wore a white robe of *drap d'argent*, with a profusion of jewels, a diadem of diamonds, and a wreath of myrtle entwined round the crown. The exchange of rings was announced by a salute of artillery. During the benediction the young couple knelt at the altar, and when they rose the King embraced them, and all the princes and ladies present warmly expressed the interest they took on the happy occasion. Proceeding to the upper apartments of the royal palace the formal congratulations were received, after which the company went to supper; but there was no ball. At eleven o'clock the Crown Princess, accompanied by her mother, and the Crown Prince, by his father-in-law, went to the palace of the Crown Prince, where the august parents stopped with the young couple for some time. Their Royal Highnesses showed themselves to the people the following morning, driving to church in an open carriage, drawn by six cream-coloured horses.

"CUTTING A DASH!"

In Lombard-street, the great locality of Dives—the mart of wealth and money—one expects (save when walking through it on a wet day *without* an umbrella, and with a certainty that there is nothing in one's pocket to entitle one to the shelter of a bank) to be particularly easy in one's circumstances and mind. One is on the high road to cash—what else could take one *to* Lombard-street? This point, however, applies to a condition of *leisure*-people who are either walking or driving *through* Lombard-street—are always in a hurry. They feel, bitterly perhaps, that they have no business *in* it. They trudge the narrowbone stage or tool along the buggy with something like impetuosity of purpose—they think that as they can run upon no *bank* they ought to meet with no *check* to their progress. Occasionally they are doomed to disappointment, as our cut implies. It was only on Tuesday last that we saw the *above* pale-faced gentleman, who is at the same time so nearly *below*, smoking his way through the world, with his pipe and hair curled amicably in unison, his friend at his side, his whip in his hand, and perhaps cracking some joke as well as his whip, at the very moment when he attempted to *dash*—gig, *dashing*-board, and all—through a progressing omnibus and an approaching cab. Alas! room there was none; his thoughts were *de omnibus rebus*, but his gig was assaulted by the cab. He arrived at the same moment at a crisis of *woe* and of *wheel*, and it was curious that the woe came on just as the wheel came off. If the *shafts* of his wit were suspended, the *shafts* of his vehicle were broke, and, although a *master* accident, it produced a *summer*-set, or upset, which you will. Reader, you are a moralist, and perhaps too humane a one to laugh like that provoking cabman at two specimens of *falling* human nature!

THE MAGAZINES.

Magazine day, as usual, inundates us with its monthly flood of periodicals. Few things are more strange in their way than the unabated activity of this squadron of light combatants and skirmishers in the lists of literature. Long since, the uninitiated would suppose, their field must have been exhausted, and the labourers brought to a stand-still from pure want of materials to work up and fashion. But no—every year sees a swarm of fresh candidates for public favour start up: some to take a permanent place in popular estimation, and rejoice in their hosts of admiring subscribers; others, after a brief glimpse of prosperity, to dwindle and decline; and others destined to have an existence almost as ephemeral, if not as brilliant, as the insect of a summer's day. A magazine is the idle man's best friend. To a literary lounger it offers an invaluable resource. Where else should he turn to amuse his vacant hours, or fly from the horrors of *ennui*? What matters it to him that the article may be only a rechauffé of a ten times told tale, manufactured, perhaps, at the British Museum, from some magazine of the last generation. But let us cut short our reflections, and, in looking over the shoal of minnows, let us commence with the Tritons.

"Blackwood" fully maintains his character for established excellence this month. "Anmaléet Bek" is the opening of a tale translated from the Russian of Marlinsky, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Caucasian tribes. "Caleb Stukeley" continues with unabated spirit. "The Tale of a Tub" is a good quiz on the present dissensions north of the Tweed, which have sprung out of the non-Intrusion question. "Paul de Kockneyisms" is a tale from Paul de Kock, better than its title promises. "The World of London" is a paper equal to any that have appeared under this title, showing great knowledge of the world and of character, conveyed in a powerful and popular method of delineation. "The Lost Lamb" is embalmed in some pretty verses by Delta; and the article headed "Comte" is an examination of some ingenious views of philosophy lately propounded by that writer.

"Fraser" presents us with an amusing number, free from those faults of flippancy and bad taste which were rife under its former management. "The Recreations of Christopher North" are reviewed in a genial spirit in the first article. The article on the Ashburton Treaty is an able and cutting examination of the convention. In "The Reminiscences of Men and Things" we have an account of that Jupiter Scapin of politicians, M. Thiers, whose pranks have afforded as much speculation to the quidnuncs as those of any statesman of the day. "Jack Moriarty and his Contemporaries" is full of the fun of the academic life of Dublin in a former day. "Fitz-boodle" is comical and diverting according to his wont; and "The Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature Indicated" is written in a spirit which must be most acceptable to all lovers of reading. "The Crisis of the Scottish Church" is an article we do not like. It is silly and virulent, and the author is quite unable to do justice to the discussion of such a subject.

The contents of "The Dublin University Magazine" of this month are varied and interesting, mixing the grave with the gay, the lively with the severe, in moderate quantities of each, a plan that will meet the approbation of all who have a horror of long articles. "The North-west Boundary Question" is the title of an article which conveys much information relative to the territory of the Oregon, important at a moment when the public attention is being directed to this subject. "The Political Relations of the East and West of Europe" presents a view of that untrodden field of research at once novel and attractive. There is an able dissection of Mormonism, in which the villanies of that imposture are duly exposed. "Nuts and Nutcrackers," No. VIII., supplies fruit that will suit many palates. "The Loiterings of Arthur O'Leary" show that, later within Lever will, to the fons of Holland or the mountain ridges of the Peninsula, he is never bad company. These articles, with several spirited contributions in verse, and an Italian story, "Spalatro," told with much of vivid colouring, make up the staple of the magazine.

The lovers of jokes, whims, oddities will be gratified with the fare served up in "The New Monthly." The editor takes the quizzical view of things in general, and there are few of his readers, we should say, whom he will permit to "sit like their grandsires carved in alabaster." Mrs. Trollope runs riot in her description of the adventures of "The Barnabys in America." "Extracts from my Indian Diary" are a good travestie of our hunting in India, the far West, and so forth. "Ellistoniana" contains many anecdotes of that lamented performer, redolent of all his joyousness, mirthfulness, and irrepressible propensity to mischief.

"Tait" is more diversified and popular in contents than was sometimes his wont. It is always sensibly and cleverly written, and the present number contains a great quantity of valuable matter. Mrs Gore contributes the first part of a new tale, "Surfaceism," which promises to be rich in character and incident, and an able dissection of the follies and manœuvres of elevated society. There are several able reviews of recent works, doing full justice to the subjects treated of, and presenting a well-executed analysis of their contents. The poetical contributors appear in great force this month: the number and excellence of the verses, original or translated from the French and German, form an important feature of the magazine.

The "Church Magazine" is an excellent miscellany of religious matter, which we recommend to our readers. The "Church of England Magazine" is another periodical of the same class, and possesses the advantage of containing a selection of papers on general subjects, from which every topic of a character in the most remote degree objectionable is carefully excluded. We beg pardon for naming the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" in such close contiguity to periodicals of a graver cast; yet chess-playing is an innocent and contemplative amusement, and the valuable work will do well to turn to the pages of this "Chronicle," which throw light on many of the dark passages of the game.

We love to keep a corner of our heart, as well as of our paper, for the sporting periodicals, were it for no other reason than that they deal so much in our favourite illustrative engravings. The design that accompanies the "Sporting Magazine"—"Deerstalkers Returning," by Bateman—is well worth the price of the magazine. Men, ponies, dogs, and deer are equally true to nature, and drawn with great accuracy of outline and force of character. The "New Sporting Magazine" is embellished with a fine portrait of "Eclipse," by Garrard. The "Sportsman" presents its readers with two splendid engravings, "The Young Sportsman," by Laporte, and "Running into a Fox," by Davis. All those periodicals are well worthy the patronage of the followers and admirers of our noble field-sports, which form part of that characteristic of national pre-eminence of which every Englishman is proud. To every man who has betted at the Derby or Newmarket, who shoulders his gun on the 12th, or can throw a fly a casting-length over a running stream, they are oracles of wisdom and information. It would be hard to decide the palm between them, as we think they are all pretty equal in point of merit and utility; so we leave them to the goodwill of our readers.

"The Farmers' Magazine" ought to be in the hands of every practical agriculturist who is anxious in these hard days to learn the secret of making two blades grow where one did before. They whose talk is of bullocks could not have a better monitor.

The "New Monthly Belle Assemblée" has always been a favourite of ours, for it rejoices in the smiles of the fair, and basks in the light of their countenance. Among the contributors to this month's number, we see such distinguished names as those of W. L. Bowles, and Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson. It is adorned with a magnificent bust by Boxall, "The Shade of Sadness," which forms the subject of some very sweet verses by Bowles.

To end, as we began, with some of the leaders of the file. The "United Service Magazine" is a valuable quota of military lore. This periodical deservedly enjoys a large share of general favour, for all true Englishmen take pride in their glorious army and navy, and everything that concerns them interests the humblest citizen. The papers on the "Errors and Faults of our Military System," on the "Naval Improvements of the Nineteenth Century," and on the "Operations in Afghanistan," are well worthy of attention.

We must spare another paragraph for "Bentley's Miscellany" and "Ainsworth's Magazine." Each of these contains a great variety of amusing papers of the light class, which sometimes, however light writing to the author, prove heavy enough to the reader. Those who are fond of such mental provender will be amply gratified by either journal. The "Memoirs of Mundin," in Bentley, supply an agreeable biography of that celebrated comedian, which was much wanted; and being contributed by his son, their accuracy, we presume, may be depended upon.

"The Town-life of the Restoration," in Ainsworth, by Mr. R. Bell, gives a lively and entertaining view of the singular state of society which prevailed in the wild days of Charles II.

"Fisher's Colonial Magazine" has claims to public support from the nature of its contents, almost independent of its literary merit, although we are glad to say there is no deficiency in this respect. In the present number, the papers on the "Oregon Territory," "The Proposed British Settlement on Borneo," the "North American Fisheries," and others, are full of useful information and interesting details.

PERIODICALS.

All our readers are of course devouring "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Tom Burke," and "Hector O'Halloran." Chuzzlewit improves. Boz has caught new vigour from his repose, and writes almost as well in this number as he did in his best days. Mark Tapley promises to turn out a second Sam Weller; and two new characters, Chevy Slyme, Esquire, and his friend Tigg make their appearance, who promise infinite amusement. We extract the following little scene between Martin and Tom Pinch.

"Thank you," said Martin, shaking his hand. "You're a good fellow, upon my word, and speak very kindly. Of course, you know," he added, after a moment's pause, as he drew his chair towards the fire again, "I should not hesitate to avail myself of your services if you could help me at all; but you can't, you see!—Here he rumpled his hair impatiently with his hand, and looked at Tom as if he took it rather ill that he was not somebody else—"You might as well be a counting-house or a tying pin, Pinch, for any help you can render me." "Except in the inclination," said Tom, gently. "Oh! to be sure. I meant that, of course. If inclination went for anything, I shouldn't want help. I tell you what you can do, though, if you will—at the present moment too." "What is that?" demanded Tom. "Read to me." "I shall be delighted," cried Tom, catching up the candle, with enthusiasm. "Excuse my leaving you in the dark a moment, and I'll fetch a book directly. What will you like? Shakspeare?" "Ay!" replied his friend, yawning and stretching himself. "He'll do. I am tired with the bustle of to-day, and the novelty of everything about me; and in such a case there's no greater luxury in the world, I think, than being read to sleep. You won't mind my going to sleep, if I can?" "Not at all!" cried Tom. "Then begin as soon as you like. You needn't leave off when you see me getting drowsy (unless you feel tired), for it's pleasant to wake gradually to the sounds again. Did you ever try that?" "No, I never tried it," said Tom. "Well! you can, you know, one of these days when we're both in the right humour. Don't mind leaving me in the dark. Look sharp!"

Of "Tom Burke" we shall speak more at length at a future day

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHERIFF'S COURT, THURSDAY.

(Before Commissioners Wilde and Burchell, and a Special Jury.)

This court was occupied during the day in trying an issue directed out of the Court of Exchequer, to ascertain the amount in which Messrs. Dean and Co., of St. Paul's Churchyard were indebted to the Crown for duties on contraband foreign goods imported into this country, and which has been already before the public, under the head of Custom-house frauds. After hearing the evidence, a verdict was given for the Crown.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The court resumed its sittings on Monday last. The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Sir C. Marshall, Sir J. Pirie, and Farncombe, the Sheriffs, and the other authorities of the City of London, took their seats upon the bench at ten o'clock. The Recorder addressed a few observations to the grand jury, and after stating that there were no cases in the calendar which would require any remarks upon the law affecting them from the court, he dismissed them to their duty.

James Johnson, 33, was indicted for stealing an order for the payment of £71 7s., the property of his master, James Ivyleafe. He pleaded guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to be transported for seven years.

TUESDAY.

(Before the Recorder.)

Mark Benjamin Benham, George Edwin Champ, and *John Munyar* were indicted for misdemeanour. Two other persons, named *George Usher* and *Thomas Russell*, were included in the indictment; but the former did not surrender, and the latter has died in gaol since the last session. The character of the offence imputed to the defendants was that, by means of false affidavits, they had obtained a writ of execution against a person named Myers, the father-in-law of the defendant Benham, and a sum of £400 was claimed of him, it being positively sworn that no such debt existed, and that the whole proceedings under which the execution was obtained were based on perjury and fraud. The prosecutor, Myers, swore distinctly that he owed no money to his son-in-law, and that no writ or declaration was ever served upon him. Other witnesses were called to confirm his evidence, but there were some material discrepancies in their testimony, and in the course of the case the Recorder expressed his opinion that where such conflicting testimony appeared in support of the prosecution it was not likely that the jury would convict parties accused of perjury. Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Prendergast addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Prendergast did not conclude his address until 10 o'clock, and he then intimated his intention to call witnesses. The Recorder said that, before the case proceeded any further, he really must understand how long the defence was likely to last, for at present it seemed probable that it would go on until the next day. Mr. Ballantine said the case must occupy four hours more at least. The Recorder was here informed that two of the jurymen were very ill, and he observed, that the proceedings were of too much importance to worry out in any one, and the further investigation of the case must be adjourned. It was then arranged that the case should stand adjourned to the New Court, and the jury were allowed to depart, upon the understanding that they would hold no conversation with any person respecting the evidence or the proceedings that had taken place.

WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty's Justices, Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Justice Williams, took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock. *William Connell*, aged 21, described as a waiter, was capitally indicted for assaulting Elizabeth Sarah Magnus, on the 12th of December, at the parish of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, and discharging at her a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, thereby inflicting upon the right side of her person a wound of the breadth of one inch, and the depth of seven inches, with intent thereby to kill and murder her. In another count the prisoner's intent was laid to do grievous bodily harm, and maim the prosecutrix, or to do her some grievous bodily harm. There were other counts varying the form of the charge against the prisoner. Mr. Parkson and Mr. Ribton conducted the prosecution, Mr. Payne appeared for the prisoner. The facts of this case have been already so fully given in the paper, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. Mrs. Magnus, the prosecutrix, and several other witnesses having been examined, the learned Chief Justice summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the second count, but recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of his previous good character. The prisoner was then sentenced to be transported for 15 years.

THURSDAY.

The trial of Mr. Ashley for club house robberies was fixed for Saturday morning, upon the application of counsel on both sides.

CHARGE OF COINING.—*William Browne*, alias *Marten*, and *Christopher Tucker*, were placed at the bar on a charge of feloniously making counterfeit coin. The prisoners were found "Guilty," and sentenced, each to ten years' transportation.

A rather smart altercation took place between the Common Sergeant and Mr. Payne the barrister, with regard to the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, which was by no means calculated to add to either the dignity or solemnity of a court of justice. The Common Sergeant is becoming rather notorious for the possession of a quality, which is rather unfavourably known by the name of off handedness.

NEW COURT.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bullock.)

David Pugh, a nautical man, 40 years of age, was indicted for obtaining on the 3rd of December, the sum of £2 from Anne Lord, with intent to cheat and defraud her thereof. The prisoner was also charged by two other indictments, with stealing ten sovereigns and a quantity of apparel, value £4, the property of W. H. Lord. Mr. Ballantine stated the case for the prosecution, which, he said, was one of a peculiar and cruel description. The prosecutrix's husband had lived at Woodstock, and being unfortunate in business, he came up to London, and visited some respectable relatives. Being destitute of employment, he, with the consent of his wife, enlisted in the service of the East India Company, and was sent to the depôt at Chatham. Mrs. Lord was living with a relative, to whose house the prisoner frequently came, and he represented that he would obtain the discharge of the recruit provided he was furnished with the money to purchase it. The sum now under consideration was first paid, and it would be proved that it was never applied to the intended purpose. Mary Anne Lord, a respectable young woman, stated that in October last she was residing with her uncle, the landlord of the Salmon and Ball, Bethnal green. About that time her husband enlisted in the East India Company's service, and the prisoner, who used her husband's house, intimated that he could procure her husband's liberation, and they went together on that business to the office of Captain Murray, in Soho-square. When they got there the prisoner went into the office, and said she had better not accompany him, as her husband had enlisted as a single man, and he might get into difficulty if it was found that he was married. The prisoner returned to the outer office in about ten minutes, and said that Captain Murray told him that her husband was entitled to go to India, but if £2 were then paid it would detain him fourteen days, and allow time to negotiate for his discharge from the corps. Not having the money, she went to the public and relations of her husband, and borrowed two sovereigns, which she afterwards gave to the prisoner. She then went on to state that after she had paid the £2 to obtain the detention of her husband at Chatham, the prisoner represented that £20 would be wanted as the purchase of his discharge. Not having the money, she wrote to a relative, who sent her up £13, and the prisoner received £10 of it, which he said he should take to Captain Murray, and pay as a deposit. She gave him the money at a public-house, and desired him to bring her a receipt for it. On his return he brought her the paper now produced, on which was written as follows:—"Received, Dec. 3, 1849, the sum of ten pounds, on account of the discharge of Wm. H. Lord. (Signed) J. H. MURRAY, Captain in the East India Company's service."—Captain Murray deposed that the writing was not his, nor had he authorised any person to write such a receipt; in fact, no such money had been paid. He never saw the prisoner before he met him at the police court.—James Jacobs stated that he had known the prisoner for some time, and had seen him write. The paper produced was doubtless written by him, as well as the signature "J. H. Murray."—The witnesses, excepting Captain Murray, were subjected to a rigid cross-examination, but the prisoner elicited nothing in favour of himself, as he was rather more deeply inculpated by their supplementary evidence.—The prisoner denied that he had received the money.—The jury decared him guilty.—Mr. Commissioner Murray told him that her husband was convicted, and the prisoner he had been convicted upon clear evidence of two offences, a misdemeanour and a felony of a very cruel nature, inasmuch as by fraud he had added to the misery of an already distressed female.—The judgment of the court was that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years. The court adjourned at five o'clock.

George Darrow, described as a watchmaker, and *George Thompson*, a shoemaker, were indicted, according to the calendar, for "robbery upon Jane Griffin, and stealing eleven yards of silk, the property of Margaret Evans and others." The jury having been convicted, were sentenced to be each transported for the term of seven years.

WEDNESDAY.

(Before the Recorder.)

IN THE MATTER OF MARK BENJAMIN BENHAM, GEORGE EDWARD CHAMP, AND JOHN MATTHEW MUNYARD.

The learned Commissioners took their seats at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the jury, who had been engaged in the previous day, were called into the box. The defendants were charged with other persons, with conspiracy, by the means of perjury, to subvert the course of judgment by swearing to false affidavits, &c., by means of which judgment was obtained against Abraham Myers, and execution levied upon his goods and chattels. The jury retired with the different legal documents at noon, and after the absence of an hour returned, and delivered a verdict of guilty upon those counts which charged a conspiracy only. The Recorder told the Counsel for the prosecution, that unless cause was shown,

the Court would deliver its judgment instanter. Mr. Ballantine said that owing to the relationship between Benham and Mrs. Myers, the prosecutor was desirous to recommend him to mercy. The Recorder: The party should have considered this point before he indicted the prisoner for perjury as well as conspiracy. After a conference between the court, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Prendergast, the prisoners were called up and sentenced to be imprisoned eighteen calendar months in the House of Correction.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

(Crown Court—Before Mr. Justice Erskine.)

James Hickman was placed at the bar, charged with having feloniously set fire to a rick of clover hay, the property of one James Latham, at Clifton Hampden, on the 17th of November last.—Mr. Keating prosecuted; Mr. Williams appeared for the prisoner. —It appeared that on the night in question the prisoner had applied at the station-house at Abingdon for admission. The policeman on duty declined acceding to the request, as one of the regulations under which he was compelled to act was that of not receiving a prisoner without a charge against him. Upon which the prisoner replied that he had just set fire to a rick of Mr. Latham's, wherefore he was taken in and conducted to a cell. Not long after he was heard crying out for water, on being supplied with which he exclaimed that he could not rest easy, as he had been guilty of a grave offence; when he again repeated that he had set fire to a stack; and on being asked what with, he said with some matches, which he had thrown into the canal.—Nothing of interest or of importance was elicited during the trial, which terminated in the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

The court was occupied during the greater part of the day in disposing of some minor offences of no public interest.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Erskine and a Special Jury.)

PADWICK V. COLE AND ANOTHER.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, as the lessee of the Duke of Norfolk, to try the right to a ferry. The ferry, the right to which this action was brought to determine, was said to exist between Heyling Island and Cumberland Point, near Portsmouth. It was stated to have been a grant to the Norfolk family by Charles I., but no proof of this was given, evidence only being adduced to show a user, which if properly established would support the plaintiff's claim.—The learned judge summed up, telling the jury that the evidence offered was sufficient to prove a user, and, as a consequence, a legal right to the ferry, if it satisfied them that the plaintiff had enjoyed the general right of a ferry across the place in question, without any such a continued interruption as would negative the right claimed. He thought the occasional interruptions relied on for the defence did not materially affect the merits of the case; and that the leases put in, though worded somewhat ambiguously, did demise the toll of a ferry as well as the ferry right of way. But the strong point in favour of the plaintiff was the fact that although Government had built a fort at Cumberland Point, where convicts were kept, and which, therefore, they were bound well to preserve as close as possible, still the gates they had placed across the ferry way were always thrown open at the ferryman's command.—The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

(Crown Court.—Before Mr. Sergeant Atcherley.)

William Davis was indicted for the manslaughter of Stephen Clasby, by shooting him with a leaden bullet. The prisoner was a private in the 6th regiment of foot, and was stationed with his regiment at Portsmouth on the 6th September last. On this day he and four or five other soldiers were stationed as guards near the convicts, who were at work at Haslar Hospital. The deceased was a sergeant in one of the convict hulks, and a superintendent over the convicts whilst at their work. The convicts wear a peculiar livery, and have a chain round their legs, by which it was stated they could be easily distinguished from a person like the deceased, who was dressed in plain clothes. Having seen that the men were properly at work, the deceased was slowly leaving the place, and crossing the barrier it was the prisoner's duty to guard, when the prisoner was seen to present his piece and fire, without hailing the unfortunate deceased at all. The unhappy man fell, and upon examination was found to be dead; the ball having entered near to one of his ears, had passed through his head and gone out on the other side. Upon the prisoner being seized he said that he had not shot the deceased—he had shot himself; and when before the magistrate he took a very incorrect story of having seen the deceased and a convict in his rooms in the morning, after which he went on the parade, found his trousers full of blood, then went on guard at the place where the circumstance took place, and seeing the deceased about to leave the ground, aimed at him as if at a convict, and fired. It was attempted to be proved that he was a man of weak intellects and unsound mind; and for this purpose it was elicited from the corporal that although he (the prisoner) had been in the regiment about seventeen years, yet during a great portion of that time he had been employed as a pioneer, and that loutish stupid men were alone chosen for that post. He (Serjeant Atcherley) then gave a luminous address on the case of the prisoner, and contended that he must be acquitted because he was acting under military orders, which he was bound to obey. In this case the man had no choice—he must obey orders, but that, it was contended made no difference, supposing the jury were of opinion that it was a mistake, and that the prisoner believed that in what he did he was acting in obedience to these orders. The jury, after a very short consultation, found the prisoner "Guilty." The learned Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to ten years' transportation.

WINCHESTER.—TUESDAY.

William Barnes, aged 36, and *Elizabeth Pollard*, aged 22, were indicted for having, on the 1st of September, burglariously broken and entered the dwelling-house of Sarah Dysart, Dowager Baroness Lisle, and stolen therefrom a very large quantity of jewellery, bank notes, sovereigns, and guineas, her property.—The jury found Barnes "Guilty of stealing in a dwelling-house," and acquitted Pollard.—His lordship then sentenced Barnes to be transported for fifteen years.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

NORTHAMPTON (Before Mr. Baron Alderson.)

Marianne Coss, aged twenty-two, was charged with the wilful murder of Mrs. Peggy Ward, at Weekly. Mr. Sergeant Adams and Mr. Miller appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Macaulay for the prisoner.—It appeared that the prisoner was a servant in the employ of the prosecutor (the husband of the deceased). That on the 25th of April, 1842, the deceased was taken ill after eating part of a basin of milk given to her by the prisoner, and died about four o'clock the same afternoon. The contents of her stomach and the remainder of the milk were analysed, and found to contain a considerable portion of arsenic, of which there was no doubt she had died. Fellow-servants of the prisoner were called to prove that she had obtained arsenic for the alleged purpose of destroying mice in the dairy, and had also asked how much it would take to destroy herself. After the death of the deceased, on being interrogated as to what had become of the arsenic, she stated that she had thrown it into the fire. It appeared that she had lived on very good terms with her mistress, and was a faithful and affectionate servant. No motive, therefore, presented itself for the commission of the crime: moreover, she had not taken any means (which she might have done) to conceal the remainder of the milk, and had not exhibited the least confusion or appearance of guilt; but, on the contrary, had assisted her mistress very assiduously when taken ill.—Mr. Macaulay having addressed the jury in her defence, the learned judge summed up, after which the jury acquitted the prisoner, to the evident satisfaction of the court.

In the course of the day two cases of petty theft were disposed of, and the court adjourned. One was the case of a poor half-starved-looking labourer, named *Smith*, who was charged with stealing two pennyworth of turnips. Prisoner pleaded "Guilty," but said he had little or nothing to eat.—The prosecutor observed he had two shillings a week from the parish and three loaves.—The prisoner: Yes, and there is my wife and child to eat them. There are three of us to be fed on two shillings a week and three loaves.—Sentence: Fourteen days' imprisonment.

In the Civil Court, the time of Mr. Baron Gurney and the jury was taken up the whole day in hearing a case of Meadows v. Hassmer, as to whether a certain tract of land, which formed part of the ancient forest of Rockingham, was extra parochial or not. The case was only part heard. Sir W. Follett is specially retained for the plaintiff

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

"On Monday Mr. Baron Rolfe entered the Crown Court at ten o'clock; and, as soon as he had taken his seat upon the bench, Mr. Hopkins, the clerk of the crown, called over the roll of magistrates of the county, absent from the sessions in consequence of the convict hulks, and a superintendent over the convicts whilst at their work. The convicts wear a peculiar livery, and have a chain round their legs, by which it was stated they could be easily distinguished from a person like the deceased, who was dressed in plain clothes. Having seen that the men were properly at work, the deceased was slowly leaving the place, and crossing the barrier it was the prisoner's duty to guard, when the prisoner was seen to present his piece and fire, without hailing the unfortunate deceased at all. The unhappy man fell, and upon examination was found to be dead; the ball having entered near to one of his ears, had passed through his head and gone out on the other side. Upon the prisoner being seized he said that he had not shot the deceased—he had shot himself; and when before the magistrate he took a very incorrect story of having seen the deceased and a convict in his rooms in the morning, after which he went on the parade, found his trousers full of blood, then went on guard at the place where the circumstance took place, and seeing the deceased about to leave the ground, aimed at him as if at a convict, and fired. It was attempted to be proved that he was a man of weak intellects and unsound mind; and for this purpose it was elicited from the corporal that although he (the prisoner) had been in the regiment about seventeen years, yet during a great portion of that time he had been employed as a pioneer, and that loutish stupid men were alone chosen for that post. He (Serjeant Atcherley) then gave a luminous address on the case of the prisoner, and contended that he must be acquitted because he was acting under military orders, which he was bound to obey. In this case the man had no choice—he must obey orders, but that, it was contended made no difference, supposing the jury were of opinion that it was a mistake, and that the prisoner believed that in what he did he was acting in obedience to these orders. The jury, after a very short consultation, found the prisoner "Guilty." The learned Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to ten years' transportation.

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"On Monday Mr. Baron Rolfe entered the Crown Court at ten o'clock; and, as soon as he had taken his seat upon the bench, Mr. Hopkins, the clerk of the crown, called over the roll of magistrates of the county, absent from the sessions in consequence of the approaching assizes, he was somewhat apprehensive that some cases of that nature might have occurred, which would have led to observations from him; but he was happy to say, that, on looking through the depositions, it did not appear to him that there was any case, arising out of the disturbances of last summer; and though there were a good many cases, yet he believed there were not more than at former assizes.

James Ainsworth and *William Thomson* were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Thomas Lund, at Wilpshire, near Blackburn, in this county, on the night of the 30th of August last. The evidence being clear the jury found the prisoners guilty, and the judge sentenced them to be transported for life.

Joseph Abbott was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Isherwood, at Wilpshire, in this county, on the 29th of December, 1839. It appeared that the prisoner was one of a gang of poachers, who were surprised by the deceased and two other gamekeepers, when the fatal conflict took place. The deceased had frequently declared that it was another poacher named Crossley who shot him. Crossley was traced to America, and had since died. The jury acquitted the prisoner. The Chartist trials were fixed for Wednesday morning, when the Attorney-General was expected to conduct the prosecution in person.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

LANCASTER, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—THE QUEEN V. O'CONNOR AND OTHERS.—His lordship took his seat in the Nisi Prius Court this morning shortly after nine o'clock. The counsel engaged for the prosecution against the Chartists are the Attorney-General, Mr. Wortley (Q.C.), Sir G. Lewin, Mr. Hildyard, and Mr. Pollock; for the defendants—Mr. Dundas (Q.C.), Mr. Baines (Q.C.), Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. M'Oubray, and Mr. Atherton: Mr. O'Connor defended himself.—The Attorney-General, before the case was opened, said he hoped the court would forgive him in stating that the jury might dismiss all further concern from their minds respecting William Schofield. He mentioned it, that no misunderstanding might occur, as a *nolle prosequi* had been entered.—Mr. Pollock briefly read over the indictment, setting forth that it was against certain individuals for unlawfully and tumultuously assembling, and making seditious speeches, with intent to bring about a change in the law of the land. To the indictment the several parties had pleaded Not Guilty, to which plea issue was joined. The Attorney-General then addressed the court and jury, and after detailing the various offences attributed to the accused as they occurred, came at length to the case of Feargus O'Connor, as to an occurrence which took place at the meeting of delegates, and in his participation in the publication of a seditious placard which appeared in the *Northern Star*. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to say that he thought it right to state that prior to the 20th of August many paragraphs appeared in the *Northern Star*, inducing the people from taking the course which they were attempting; and, whatever benefit Feargus O'Connor could derive from this admission, he certainly should not ask to withold this from him now. The Attorney-General then proceeded to read from the *Northern Star*, of the 26th August last, different passages in the leading article, advocating the "strike" and "turn-out" of the working people; and stating that, although in the *Star* the attempt had been previously opposed, it could not refrain from giving to the movement all the aid in its power. The learned counsel also produced a copy of the *Northern Star* of the 3rd Sept. to connect Mr. O'Connor still further with a knowledge of the publication of the placard, which we believe was greatly instrumental in causing the arrest of the leading Chartists. He also alluded to the elder Schofield, who had lent his chapel to the delegates, as evidence of his participation in their proceedings. He also spoke in high terms of the respect which had been shown to life and property amidst all this defiance of the law, which he considered as affording great proof of the intelligence of the mode in which the agitation had been carried on. We regret that our space will not allow us to follow the Attorney-General throughout the whole of his speech, which for mildness both of manner and language could have scarcely been surpassed, even in the halls of parliament.—Mr. O'Connor said as he had an application to make before a witness was called, the witnesses on both sides should be ordered to quit the court.—The application was granted, with the exception of witnesses as to character.—Mr. O'Connor then said, he understood two reporters were present, who would have to depose to material facts connected with the present case; and therefore he trusted his lordship would request them to retire.—The Court, after having been made acquainted with the fact that these reporters would only have to swear to notes of proceedings taken by them, refused the application. Joseph Haigh, a milkman, and Henry Brown were called and examined on behalf of the prosecution. Several other witnesses having been examined for the prosecution, the Court, at the request of Mr. O'Connor, adjourned at half-past five o'clock until next day.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A wretched-looking man, whose name appeared upon the list of prisoners as *Thomas Watson*, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having stolen a half-pint pewter pot. The case was a very odd one. The landlord of a public-house in Bishopsgate-street stated that the prisoner walked into the house, asked for, and got, a half-pint of beer, and then, pocketing the measure, said, "Now, if any body wants to earn a guinea he may," and walked off with the booty. Witness followed, and placed the man in the custody of a policeman, to whom the prisoner at once gave up the half-pint pot.—The Lord Mayor: There was no disguise about it?—Landlord. Not the least. Quite the reverse. The Lord Mayor: I must send you to Bridewell for two months for this.—The Lord Mayor: Very well, my lord. As soon as I come out I shall seek the same means of getting something to eat.—The Lord Mayor: Then it will be my duty to commit you again.—The prisoner: Very so, my lord. I can't put up with it. I am a weaver. I have inclination and ability, but no employment and no tools. A mesl of victuals is what I don't now understand. I got threepence-halfpenny yesterday, for holding a gentleman's horse, and I got threepence-halfpenny yesterday, and a saveloy, but it all came off my stomach, for food and I are strangers. The Lord Mayor: Have you never applied to your parish for relief?—Prisoner: Does your lordship mean what it is for a poor man to apply to a parish officer for bread? Have you never heard how the starving man is torn to pieces, if he has any feelings left, by the scamps in office? No, no. I have undergone sufferings that I can't put up with. I am a weaver. I have inclination and ability, but no employment and no tools. A meal of victuals is what I don't now understand. I got threepence-halfpenny yesterday, for holding a gentleman's horse, and I got threepence-halfpenny yesterday, and a savelov, but it all came off my stomach, for food and I are strangers. The Lord Mayor: Have you never applied to your parish for relief?—Prisoner: Does your lordship mean what it is for a poor man to apply to a parish officer for bread? Have you never heard how the starving man is torn to pieces, if he has any feelings left, by the scamps in office? No, no. I have undergone sufferings that I can't put up with.—The Lord Mayor desired that the man should be taken back to the Compter, and that inquiry should be made into the truth of some communication which he refused to make publicly.

GUILDHALL.—*David Solomons*, a converted Jew, was brought before Sir Peter Laurie, charged with stealing a watch, a lady's work-box, and some other articles, from Mr. Tepper, a converted Jew, employed as a missionary by the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. While the prosecutor having relented in the most Christian manner, the prisoner was discharged.

MARYLEBONE.—ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION BY A BOY.—*Edward Onslow*, a boy 14 years of age, was charged with having attempted to stab George Bryer, a check-taker at the Queen's Theatre, Tottenham street, Fitzroy square. The evidence went to show that on the previous night, at half-past nine o'clock, the prisoner presented a check, and on his being told that he had not received it, but that it was given to a man who had gone out, he became abusive, and in consequence thereof he was pushed down stairs; he then drew from his pocket a bayonet knife, with which he threatened Mr. Bryer, and he would, no doubt, have carried his diabolical threat into execution, but for the opportune arrival of Beech, the officer, by whom he was secured and conveyed to the station-house. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that the check which he presented had been given to him by Bryer, and he denied having drawn the knife at all. He was ordered to find bail for his appearance to answer at the session, in case of an indictment being preferred against him; and not being prepared with the sureties, he was committed to prison.

THAMES OFFICE.—Captain *James Hibbert*, commander of the Larkins, East Indiaman, from China, appeared before Mr. Broderip to answer a charge of assault, preferred against him by Lieutenant Henry Reynolds, of the 2nd Regiment of Foot. It appeared that the servant of Lieut. Reynolds that he was a passenger on board the Larkins on the homeward voyage, and that some difference had occurred between him and the commander of the ship, who, he alleged, had frequently insulted and ill-used him towards him, and on two separate occasions had committed an assault on him. It appeared, however, that the complainant was a most disagreeable personage, and during the voyage kept continually saying and doing something to annoy Mr. Clarkson, in defence, said that Lieut. Reynolds was a "pest" in the ship, and characterised the prosecution as a trumpery one. He cross-examined Lieut. Reynolds at great length, and elicited from him that he had gone up and down the cuddy with his cap and cloak on while the captain and surgeon were at dinner. It was a thing he ought not to have done, but he should not have done so if he had not been urged by insulting remarks made use of towards him. Mr. Broderip said, he was of opinion the prosecution had been properly designated a trumpery one. He should leave the prosecutor to indict the defendant at the session if he should be so advised. Alderman Copeland, who was seated on the bench, spoke in high terms of Captain Hibbert as a gentleman and a commander, and said he had saved a ship and cargo worth £180,000, after the vessel was stranded on the coast of Margate.

CORONERS' INQUEST.

On Monday last a most important investigation, which has occupied nearly four days, was resumed and concluded before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., and a jury, at the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, touching the death of James Doyle, aged 38, late a prisoner in that gaol. The inquiry was opened on the 15th inst., and certain charges, imputing neglect and ill-treatment on the part of the officers of the prison, having been made, the coroner and jury felt it their duty to go into the general treatment of prisoners, who were either sick or in a delicate state of health, with a view that any defects existing in a system applying to so many hundred persons as were continually inmates of the above prison, might be ferreted out and remedied. Colonel Chesterton, the governor; Mr. Wakefield, the surgeon; and all the officers of the prison, were in attendance to hear the proceedings, except when prisoners were under examination. They were then directed by the coroner to withdraw, in order that their presence should not be permitted to influence parties under their control. A great number of witnesses having been examined, for whose evidence we regret we cannot find space, the coroner summed up, and the jury retired. After about half an hour's consultation they returned, and delivered the following special verdict:—"We find from the evidence adduced, that the deceased, James Doyle, was admitted on the 1st of September, 1843, and placed to work on the tread-mill until the 6th of November, when he was relieved on account of illness—that he continually complained of illness up to Feb. 11, 1843, on which day, for the first time, he was treated by the medical officer, and that he died on the day following of granular disease of the kidneys."—The jury begged to add to their verdict, "that they could not separate without expressing their opinion that the deceased had not that proper treatment from the warders and medical officer that the nature of his case required." The jury wished it also to be understood that they exonerated the governor of the prison from any blame. Mr. Wakefield wished to be informed if the verdict was an imputation on his character, and ultimately declared his intention of taking the case into the Court of Queen's Bench, to set it aside. The protracted inquiry then terminated.

An inquiry has been proceeding, during the last few days, before special Poor-law Commissioners, into certain alleged neglect of the pauper children in the parish of Marylebone. The allegations were mainly, that a high rate of mortality amongst these poor children had taken place in consequence of the unhealthy atmosphere of the school-room, and neglect of management on the part of the mistress of the infant-school. The inquiry is still going on slowly.

A very numerous meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom was held on Monday, in the hall of the institution, Chancery-lane, to receive a report of the proceedings relative to the removal of the courts of law and equity from Westminster, and to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter. A number of resolutions were adopted expressive of the inconvenience experienced by the profession in attending the Westminster Courts, and declaring that Lincoln's Inn was much more conveniently situated. A committee having been appointed to give effect to the resolutions, the meeting separated.

RUGBY SUBSCRIPTION BALL.—This ball took place at the Assembly-Rooms, at the Eagle Hotel, Rugby, on the evening of the 19th ult., and was attended by about 150 persons, consisting of members of nearly all the principal families in the neighbourhood.

ROCHESTER.—On Monday last the justices in petty sessions were occupied some time hearing a complaint against Ensign Robert Dawson Chapman, and Ensign James Le Marchant Carey, officers of the 44th Foot, for killing and stealing a fowl, the property of Mr. Walker, residing in a cottage on the London-road, near Rainham. From the statement of the complainant, it appeared that on Wednesday week, between twelve and one, in consequence of hearing three distinct reports of a gun, she went to her door, and saw two gentlemen, with guns in their hands, picking up her fowls. She immediately asked why they had shot her fowls? The gentlemen carried away her birds, and took them to the Star Inn, to which she followed them. She saw one of the officers, and asked him to pay her for her property he had destroyed, when he laughed, and gave her two cards, bearing the names of Sir Rowland Hill and John Dawson. Her birds were a favourite breed, and worth twelve shillings. Adams, the constable of Luton, said he had ascertained the officers had had two of the fowls cooked at the inn for their dinner, which they ate; the third fowl they carried away with them. The court granted warrants for the immediate apprehension of the parties. Adams, the constable, with a witness, left Rochester by the mail for Deal, where the officers are now with their depôt.

PRINTS.

ANCIENT ITALY. Painted by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; engraved by J. T. Willmore.

MODERN ITALY. Painted by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; engraved by William Miller.

The above-named magnificent engravings are to be delivered to subscribers to the Art-Union for the year 1843. They may rank with the most splendid productions of the landscape school of any country. In the former print the artist has given us a view of the ancient glory of the Eternal City: the Capitol lifts its lofty dome above the Tiber winding beneath, through rows of palaces and triumphal arches, which are disposed by the painter in architectural masses of astonishing breadth and grandeur. On the right hand is the Forum, with the prætors sitting in judgment, near the naval column of Duilius; the tomb of Nero, with a group of captives and trophies, in the foreground; in the distance a triumphal procession. On the other side are the stupendous arches of the Coliseum, aqueducts, and columns. The other engraving transports us to modern times: a fair city on a hill-side, with a turreted citadel, embosomed amidst luxuriant foliage; a fat-cheeked priest confessing a buxom damsel in one corner, with processions of monks and devotees kneeling before the crucifix; groups of bathers in a running stream, wooded mountains, and a far-stretching *campagna* in the distance. The contrasted effect of the two designs is precisely that produced on us by the realities of history: in one the sense of grandeur and power, in the other that of luscious repose and indolence, like the evening of a brilliant day. The engravers have achieved, in the richness, delicacy, and clearness of the effects, a triumph of art. Distant objects melt into the air, as in real nature; and the dazzling shiny haze of an Italian sky sheds a dreamy lustre over all.

CHESS.

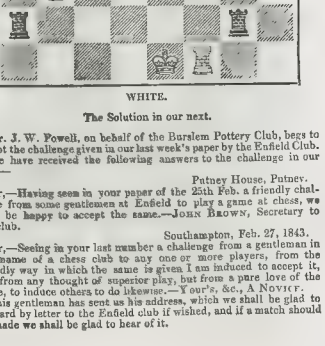
Solution to problem No. 16.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to K R 8th ch	K takes R
Q to K R 6th ch	Q R to K R 2nd
Q takes K R ch	K B takes R
Q takes K B ch	Q to K Kt 3rd
Kt takes K Kt P checkmate.	

PROBLEM, No. 17.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

Mr. J. W. Powell, on behalf of the Bursledm Pottery Club, begs to accept the challenge given in our last week's paper by the Enfield Club.

We have received the following answers to the challenge in our last:—

Putney House, Putney.

Sir,—Having seen in your paper of the 25th Feb. a friendly challenge from some gentlemen at Enfield to play a game at chess, we shall be happy to accept the same.—JOHN BROWN, Secretary to the club.

Southampton, Feb. 27, 1843.

Sir,—Seeing in your last number a challenge from a gentleman in the name of a chess club to any one or more players, from the friendly way in which the same is given, I am induced to accept it, not from any thought of superior play, but from a pure love of the game, to induce others to do likewise.—Your's, &c., A NOVICE.

This gentleman has sent us his address, which we shall be glad to forward by letter to the Enfield club if wished, and if a match should be made we shall be glad to hear of it.

NATIONAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE.

TRAINING-COLLEGE FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.

The gratifying debate which has this week taken place upon the all-important subject of National Education induces us to lay before our readers engravings and an account of one of those institutions which have been already established for the purposes of public instruction—or rather for the normal instruction of those upon whom the education of children will afterwards devolve. The college in question was founded by the National Society, which, however, did not extend its exertions to the general scheme which Government has announced its intention to propose, but confined its influence exclusively within the pale of the Protestant Established Church.

This society has for some time considered that the unfitness of schoolmasters for their work of teaching has long operated to the prejudice of those to be taught. This duty is commonly performed "for less than labourers' wages, without present estimation or hope of preferment, by the first rustic, broken-down tradesman, or artisan out of employment, whom necessity, or perhaps indolence, brings to the employment." The majority of those who seek to be schoolmasters are all but uneducated men from the working classes. "Almost uninstructed, and utterly untrained, with little general fitness for their calling, and no special apprenticeship, they may teach a little, and this not well, but they cannot educate at all." They may be taught a system, but they want the first condition of teachers—the application of the particular method. The best preparation which such a man can receive—short of a complete course of training—is superficial and formal. He must himself be *educated* before he can educate others.

The National Society, feeling the necessity of this "normal education," and the consequent providing of a superior description of schoolmasters, in order to meet this want, have established training-colleges, one of which is shown in the engraving. It is situated at Stanley Grove, at the western extremity of the parish of Chelsea, being divided from the parish of Fulham by the Kensington Canal. It lies between the King's-road and the Fulham-road, by either of which it may be approached; by the former it is about three miles from Westminster Abbey, and by the latter about two miles and a half from Hyde Park Corner. It contains about eleven acres of ground, principally freehold, already beautifully and usefully laid out by the late proprietor. The excellent mansion-house with its adjoining offices have been found of easy adaptation to the purposes of a training-college, and to these has been added an extensive range of dormitories. The college, as now complete, consists externally of a centre and a handsome wing, added by the late proprietor, and a quadrangle erected by the society from the designs of Mr. Blore, in one of the Italian styles. The front entrance is by a vestibule, communicating directly both with the apartments of the Principal and with every part of the public establishment. The principal apartments are a committee-room, spacious and lofty lecture-room, and class-room, and dining-hall. There are forty-four small sleeping-rooms disposed along three sides of a corridor, connected at each end with the main house. At the two outer angles are towers or pavilions, each containing a sitting-room, master's bed-room, and three smaller chambers for boys, thus affording accommodation for fifty students and two masters, with a separate apartment for each. The offices need not be described. Part of a separate building has been fitted up as an infirmary, and a small farm-yard with outbuildings has been put in order for the institution. The several college buildings, with the chapel to be presently described, occupy about one third of the ground; there are two kitchen-gardens and three small meadows, and the whole is surrounded by a wall. "It is perfectly healthy, being on gravel, with an abundant supply of good water, while the fine trees, to which the place owes its name (Stanley Grove), give it an aspect not inappropriate to its present destination. To have secured such advantages in the immediate neighbourhood of London may, indeed, be regarded as most fortunate."

The chapel, shown in the annexed engraving, faces the Fulham-road, as the college itself does the King's-road. The former is cruciform in plan, with a semicircular eastern end. The principal entrance is at the western end, which, with the transept-like wings, have lofty gables. In the former is a large circular or rose window. The entire building is well lit by circular-headed windows, partaking of the Anglo-Norman style. From the west side of each transept, at its junction with the choir, rises a *campanile*, or bell-tower; the material is fine light brick, and the effect of the whole composition is pleasing and picturesque. It serves as a place of worship for the adjoining district, as well as for the inmates of the college. The society is glad to combine in this way a considerable local benefit with its own objects; but no sacrifice has been made, nor any extra expense incurred, for this purpose. A small domestic chapel might have served; but the students would not then have been habituated to the solemnities of *public* worship, and it is desirable that there should be a general congregation.

NEW CHAPEL AND TRAINING GROUND ATTACHED TO THE NORMAL COLLEGE, CHELSEA.

At a short distance westward of the chapel is a *practising-school* for 130 scholars from the neighbourhood, who are taught by six pupils and a master from the college. The school fee is 4d. per week, but there are free scholars. The building is of octagonal form, and its arrangements are very novel.

The college is intended to consist of 60 students, superintended by a Principal and Vice-Principal, who will divide with him the duties of the chapel, and two resident teachers. The Principal is the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, who has drawn up an excellent account of the college. All the students are to be apprenticed to the National Society until each shall be twenty-one years of age. One of the teachers directs the labours of the apprentices out of doors, is steward, and manages the farm and garden. A master has been appointed for the practising-school. Vocal music and drawing are taught by masters, and a drill-sergeant gives lessons in gymnastics. Boys are admitted at from 14 to 17 years of age. Hence the college is not a preparatory-school, but approaches more nearly to an university, from which, however, it differs in all the students being destined for one particular calling. Three months' probation is allowed for each candidate, and his fitness is determined before the indentures are signed. A premium to cover personal expenses (£25 per annum) is expected, but this may hereafter be dispensed with. At the opening of the college, ten free apprenticeships were offered by the committee for public competition, and quickly and satisfactorily filled up. We have not space to describe the youth to be selected for the college further than that he should possess a certain seriousness of character, which appears at a very early age, and insures earnestness, reflection, and good sense. He must read with intelligence, and write correctly from dictation. A very simple education, with a ground-work of religious knowledge, will suffice. Good health is indispensable. A strong, well-grown boy is preferred; and simple manners, and pleasing address, however rustic, are desirable. Faulty pronunciation, and coarse accent, are objectionable; for every schoolmaster should speak his own language with perfect propriety. Latin is taught, though only as far as a sound acquaintance with the accidence, syntax, and etymology of the language, for the sake of the English language, although English grammar is distinctly studied. The intelligent reading of the Scriptures is carefully enjoined. Geography, the principles of numbers, algebra, and trigonometry are taught. Of physical science, botany is preferred. Geometrical perspective is not neglected. Mr. Hullah gives lessons in vocal music, in connexion with the daily service of the chapel. The cost of maintaining each student is but 2d. per week. The clothing comprises a Sunday and working suit: the former is made of black or dark cloth, with shoes and gaiters, and consists of a frock-coat, or a round jacket, waistcoat, and trousers, a black silk hat, and white cravat: the latter is a round velveteen jacket and waistcoat, with fustian trousers and heavy shoes, a brown holland blouse and a straw hat for summer. The whole outfit, with linen, and a cotton umbrella, and a pair of strong leather slippers (to be worn in the house), costs seven guineas. The industrial system has been devised as well for balancing the intellectual pursuits of the students by manual labour as for economy: they perform the business of male servants in the house; milk the cows and manage the produce of the farm, and work in the gardens, lawns, and shrubberies; these duties being assigned to different parties weekly. It should, however, be observed that the service of the chapel is, as it were, the keystone of the entire system of the college.

The National Society have already raised the sum of £30,000, of which £20,000 has been appropriated to the foundation of this training-college; the purchase-money of the mansion and grounds being upwards of £9000. The entire expenditure, when the college is full, will be about £3000, of which two thirds will fall upon the income of the society. The entire cost of educating each schoolmaster is estimated at from £150 to £200—a small sum in comparison with the permanent benefits which this system must insure to society.

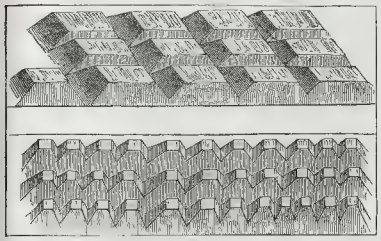
LITERATURE.

NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, DURING THE YEARS 1836-1842, INCLUDING DETAILS OF THE NAVAL OPERATIONS IN CHINA, FROM DECEMBER, 1840, TO NOVEMBER, 1841. By Captain Sir EDWARD BELCHER, R.N. 2 vols. 8vo. Colburn.

The voyage of the Sulphur, described in the present work, has been one of the most protracted of modern times. No less than six years elapsed ere its term was completed. The seas traversed, and the regions visited, were those respecting which our information is least plentiful, and curiosity in the present age most active. The vicissitudes of every climate, from the Arctic Circle to the Equator, were encountered; every corner of the vast Pacific, from the Island of Juan Fernandez to the coast of China, was to be explored; the adventurous vessel was to thread, as an unexplored and dangerous navigation, over oceans rarely visited, and among lands tenanted only by the dusky savage.

Sir E. Belcher was appointed in 1836 to the command of the expedition employed in surveying the west coast of America, from Chili to the Russian settlements at the extreme north. The scheme of his instructions (which are prefixed to the work) embraces a great variety of subsidiary points of interest: he is directed to ascertain the correct position of numerous ports and islands laid down in the charts as doubtful, because imperfectly ascertained by previous navigators. The difficulties of the surveying service are so many and formidable, the operations required for determining the true longitude and latitude of a given point so nice, and depending on contingencies so various, that due accuracy is only to be attained after repeated verifications: hence not even the skill of a Cook or a Vancouver can be relied upon, unless corroborated in its discoveries by the increased resources and more minute investigations of modern science. In the course of his labours, Sir E. Belcher explored and surveyed the eastern coast of Central America, Mexico, the shores of California, the Columbia River, Nootka and Norfolk Sounds, and the possessions of Russia; he twice visited the Sandwich Islands, touched at the Marquesas, Society, and Fiji Islands, and the archipelago of the New Hebrides, and at length, by order of the Admiralty, joined the expedition in the Chinese Seas, whose operations have been crowned with so glorious a result. Perhaps he has not made the best of the opportunities presented to him in so wide a field of observation: his accounts are often deficient in fulness and clearness, and he seems more familiar with the sword and the sextant than with the pen. Much hydrographical information has been withheld which might have been communicated with advantage; but the work, in the whole, forms no slight contribution to the sum of our knowledge, and many particulars, which are now ascertained for the first time, are of great value both to navigators and merchants, as throwing light on the geography and political state of some of the least known portions of the globe.

The Spanish American ports of the east are described as still suffering from the effects of the revolution, and offering to the speculator few inducements to traffic. Commerce is at a low ebb, and the population has fallen off. At some of them great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the requisite supplies of provisions. Panama, in which half the commerce of a continent once centered, has long been falling into decay, and is seldom visited by vessels of any size. Steam navigation, should the projects now on foot be carried to completion, will no doubt work its miracles here as elsewhere, and may more than restore its former greatness. Acapulco, with its splendid harbour, to which the galleons freighted with the rich products of the Philippines once resorted, has been ruined by repeated earthquakes, and by the heavy duties which the absurd impolicy of the Mexican Government has imposed on imports and exports. "The very great mistake," says the author, "committed in 1827, by the expulsion of the old Spaniards, has ruined every port on this side of Mexico, and the vexatious system of carrying into effect the custom-house regulations will utterly ruin its commerce, if this has not been already achieved. Only



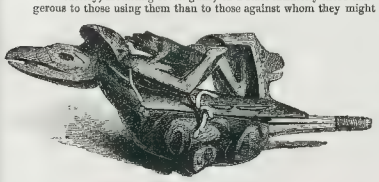
APPEARANCE OF ICE AT CAPE SUCKLING.

two European residents remain." With reference to the scheme of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Isthmus of Panama, so often proposed, and which, it is to be hoped, may soon be realized, Sir E. Belcher points out that the true line of communication would be by the stream of the Estero Real, in the Gulf of Fonseca, which he found navigable by vessels drawing 10 feet for more than 30 miles, and which is fed from the Lake of Momagua. Sir E. Belcher did not proceed to the head of the river, but a few miles of canal would serve to connect it with the chain of lakes in the interior of the states of San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and extend the line of navigation to the Atlantic. It is surprising, he remarks, that so much money should have been expended in the search after other communications, when nature

TEA-BOAT.—CHINA.

points out this as the first that should be attempted. We trust that capitalists who have money to invest will be slow to lend their countenance to the scheme of a railroad, to which the nature of the country seems to present the most formidable if not insurmountable difficulties. The only obstruction which was found in ascending the stream of the Estero was that offered by the musquitoes; but this is of trifling importance to residents.

Monterey, in California, which the piratical audacity of an American officer the other day attempted, without warrant from his government, to appropriate, was visited by Sir E. Belcher, and is described by him as a miserable town, with no defences but a mud-brick battery, mounting seven guns, in a state infinitely more dangerous to those using them than to those against whom they might



CASTANET.

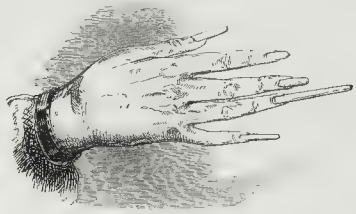
have been used. California possesses immense natural resources, which offer a boundless field for the employment of labour and capital, but the country is in a state of anarchy, which, so long as it exists, will effectually prevent them from being made available. The noble river of San Francisco offers an invaluable outlet for its produce, and will one day be a position of immense importance for the command of the Pacific, in the hands of any country which may obtain possession of it.

The author's account of the Russian forts of Sotka, or New Archangel, and Bodegas, and of the British settlements on the Columbia, to which we alluded in our last, is full of interest. The information he affords on the present state of the Sandwich islands, and the proceedings of the missionaries, is vague and contradictory. A full account of this interesting group, of the progress which has

TRADING JUNK.

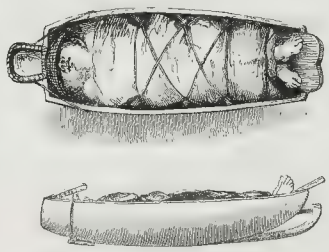
FAST-BOAT.—CHINA.

been made by the natives, and the changes wrought by the missionaries, is much wanted. It is certain that their population has fallen off greatly since the days of Cook. Sir E. Belcher declares that it is a great error to attribute it to the intercourse of Europeans, but he does not attempt to account for it on any other rational ground. A weekly contemporary, in reviewing his book, states, that he has "yet met with no sufficient explanation of this remarkable phenomenon." We fear the explanation is sufficiently evident in the introduction of contagious diseases of the variolous sort, or in others which have a yet darker source in the vices of the European seamen, the ravages of which are not counteracted by any adequate supply of medical aid.



HAND OF A BARBER-SURGEON.—CHINA.

We have left ourselves little space to allude to many other interesting subjects of reflection which these volumes suggest. We could have wished for fuller details on the interesting regions of New Guinea, New Britain, and the various archipelagoes in their vicinity. The author's stay did not permit him thoroughly to explore the coasts, or to visit the interior of these islands, and the book does not add much to our knowledge respecting them. The immense area comprehended under the above designations forms one of the most interesting and important divisions of Polynesia, and as the tide of traffic and enterprise sets on, becomes daily of increased importance. The late Admiral Dumont d'Urville, who

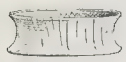


INDIAN CRADLES.

commanded the expedition of the Astrolabe and Zélée, sent out by the French government, explored but a small part of the islands, and left much more to be done. The Dutch, ever alive to the interests of their commerce, have lately formed a settlement in New Guinea, and are actively prosecuting their researches. These things show that the attention of foreign nations is being gradually directed to this quarter, and it is more than time than the British government bestirred themselves in the matter. The exploration of this part of the Indian seas ought immediately to be undertaken. Without meaning to depreciate the importance of other expeditions, it is impossible to doubt that costly and expensive enterprises have

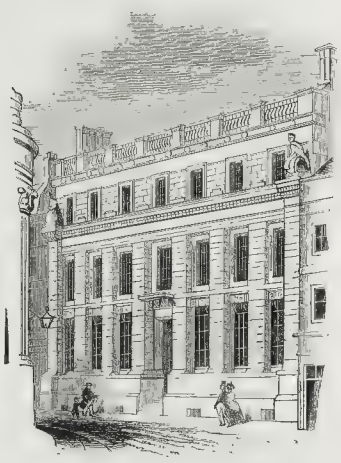
INDIAN TOMB.

lately been undertaken, with far less prospect of a useful and profitable result. The discovery of new markets for our commerce is an object of paramount importance in the present state of distress.



WOMAN WITH MOUTH-PIECE.

We have only to add that the volumes are adorned by very fine and spirited designs, illustrative of scenery and costume, some of which we are enabled to present to our readers, scattered through the letter-press of this notice. We have selected such as serve to illustrate the manners of the Indian tribes on the north-west coast of America. Our readers have here a female head of one of the tribes near Port Mulgrave, with the wooden mouth-ornament, worn by them in an aperture under the lower lip; a castanet; a tomb; Indian cradles; and a strange appearance of ice at Cape Suckling. Another series of the engravings has reference to China, comprising the hand of a barber-surgeon, taken on board the Sulphur from the life; a trading-junk, a fast-boat, and a tea-boat.



LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

The ninth annual meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday last, on the bank premises, Lothbury; Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The directors laid before the proprietors their ninth annual report The profits of the year, after defraying all the current expenses, and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £54,843 18s. 11d. Out of this sum the directors paid last September a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 30th June; and they now declare a dividend at the same rate, for the half-year ending the 31st December. After the payment of these dividends, amounting together to £48,000, and of the income-tax, there will remain a surplus of £5812 14s. 2d., which, added to the reserved fund, will make its present amount £63,125 10s. 10d.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
Payment of the Dividend on the 10th September, 1842, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, for the Half-year ending the 30th June	24000 0 0	Balance of unappropriated Profits on the 31st December, 1841	56107 16 8
Payment of the Dividend now declared at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, for the Half-Year ending the 31st Dec...	24000 0 0	Premiums of £2 per Share on 603 Shares sold in compliance with the resolution of the last General Meeting, being the remainder of the 10,000 Shares assigned at par to the Proprietors, in the Year 1841	1206 0 0
Payment of Income-tax in 1842	1031 4 9	Net profits of the Year 1842, after defraying the total expense of Management, and making provision for all bad and doubtful Debts ..	54843 18 11
Balance of unappropriated Profits	63126 10 10		
	£112157 15 7		£112157 15 7
		Balance of unappropriated Profits brought down	63126 10 10

The three directors who go out by rotation this year are David Salomons, Esq., Henry Bosanquet, Esq., and Lord William Robert Keith Douglas; but, being eligible, they offer themselves for re-election.

Sir Charles Burrell, Bart., M.P., moved, and Mr. Maudsley seconded, a motion that—

1. The report now read be adopted, and printed and circulated among the proprietors.

Several questions were asked by different proprietors about matters

connected with the bank, all of which were answered in a manner that gave the meeting great satisfaction. The motion was carried unanimously.—It was then further resolved—

2. That the cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to the directors, for their able and successful government of the bank during the past year.

3. That David Salomons, Esq., Henry Bosanquet, Esq., and Lord William Robert Keith Douglas, be re-elected directors.

4. That the cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to the general manager, to the managers, and to the other officers of the bank, for their zealous and effective services; viz. —

James William Gilbart, General Manager.
W. T. Henderson, Manager of the City Office, Lothbury.
Oliver Vile, Manager of the Westminster Branch, No. 9, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.
W. Ewings, Manager of the Bloomsbury Branch, 214, High Holborn.
E. Kingsford, Manager of the Southwark Branch, Borough.
W. D. Asperne, Manager of the Eastern Branch, 86, Whitechapel.
G. M. Mitchell, Marylebone Branch, 155, Oxford-street.
Frederick Neale, Secretary.
Joseph Tapp, Chief Clerk.

5. That the thanks of the meeting be given to P. M. Stewart, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

The proprietors then separated, highly gratified at the condition and prospects of this flourishing institution.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET.

WRITTEN ON SEEING A PEN THAT HAD BELONGED TO THE LATE LAMENTED L. E. L.

Heu ' quantum minus est reliquis versari quam illæ meminisse ! SHENSTONE.

Mute, senseless wand, that erst a sibyl wav'd
With bright enchantment o'er beyond earth's sphere,—
Thy pow'r is with thy mistress now in-grav'd,
Hers in cold death—but thine in silence here!
Hast thou no legacy of magic spell
The which to work it was thy task to do;
Or art thou like some fount whose sacred well
Dried up and fled when fled Egeria too?
Is there no charm to find if from thy lips
Some honeyed eloquence was nigh to flow,
When the bright star that rul'd thee met eclipse,
And shed oblivion o'er thee here below?
—No ! silence' chain doth bind thy tuneful tongue—
Thou't never sing again as thou hast sung ! —W.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Bishop of Antigua (Dr. D. G. Davies) intends leaving England for his distant diocese on the 15th of March.

ORDINATION.—At a general ordination holden on Sunday last, the 26th ult., by the Lord Bishop of Chester, in the cathedral church of his diocese, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—Deacons. Of Oxford: C. H. Dean, B.A., Queen's; J. Bury, B.A., New Inn Hall. Of Cambridge: J. Appleton, B.A., Catherine Hall; William Castlege, B.A., St. John's; W. C. Green, B.A., Clare Hall; Charles J. G. Jones, B.A., Clare Hall; J. F. Langham, B.A., Trinity; Thomas Massey, B.A., Catherine Hall; T. G. Ferry, B.A., Trinity; Philip Thompson, B.A., Catherine Hall. Of Dublin: John Jervis, B.A., Trinity; F. R. S. Skea, B.A., Trinity; G. A. Warner, B.A., Trinity. Of St. Bee's College, Cumberland: William Hughes, Thomas Labern, R. White.—Priests. Of Cambridge: Rev. H. Brandt, B.A., Queen's; Rev. M. J. French, B.A., Catherine Hall; Rev. John Griffith, B.A., Christ's; Rev. T. H. Hingeley, B.A., Queen's; Rev. V. Lush, Corpus Christi; Rev. J. W. M. Millman, B.A., St. John's; Rev. D. Shaboe, B.A., Queen's; Rev. G. H. Stevens, B.A., Magdalene; Rev. Edw. Villiers, B.A., Trinity; Rev. Richard Richardson, B.A., Trinity. Of Durham: Rev. E. C. L. Blenkinsopp, B.A., University. Of St. Bee's College, Cumberland: Rev. M. H. Maxwell, Rev. J. Moorby.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INVESTITURE OF SIR HUGH GOUGH WITH THE ORDER OF GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.—The following description of this interesting ceremony is from the letter of survey-witness:—

While at Nanking, I went on board the admiral's ship Cornwallis, 72 guns, and witnessed the ceremony of investing Sir Hugh Gough with the insignia of the Order of Grand Cross of the Bath. This highly interesting and imposing ceremony was performed by Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., by the Queen's special command, and there is but one instance of its having been done in a similar manner before. The Queen's letter, which was read, was the most flattering and complimentary to Sir Hugh Gough that the English language would allow of. It regretted the gallant officer's absence from England, which deprived her Majesty of the pleasure of conferring it personally; but strictly charged the Admiral to do it in the most public manner possible, and to convince the General of the desire of the Crown to make suitable acknowledgment of his services in China. Royal salutes were fired, the ship full of people in full dress. Prayers were read, and after the ceremony the good old English fashion of eating and drinking took place. The Chinese Tartar General with his staff came on board, but too late.*

LORD SEATON'S STAFF.—Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, has appointed Captain the Hon. James Colborne, of the 16th Foot, and Captain George Murray, of the 82nd Light Infantry, to be his Aides-de Camp, and Lieut. the Hon. Fo. Colborne, of the 15th Foot, to be his military secretary

SIR CHARLES METCALFE'S STAFF.—The personal staff of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B., Governor General of the Canadas, will be composed of the following officers, viz., Captain Sackville Berkwurgy, of the Grenadier Guards; Capt. J. A. Lewis Baillie, of the 72nd Highlanders, and Lieut. Archibald K. Campbell, Royal Canadian Rifles. His excellency will embark, with his staff, at Liverpool, for his government, on the 4th of March in the North American mail steamer

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, Esq., K.C.H.—This brave and gallant officer died at Cheltenham on Sunday last. Sir John Jones served in the Royal Engineers in the campaign in Calabria, &c., and was present at the battle of Maida, and attack of Scylla Castle, in the Peninsular campaign and siege of Seringapatam, in 1808 and 1809, accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the reduction of Flushing. He also served in the campaigns of 1810, 1811, and 1812, in the Peninsula, and received a medal for Badajos. Sir John was shot through the ancle joint at the siege of Burgos, in October, 1812.

LORD DOWNES, K.C.B., has arrived at Limerick, to assume the duties of the military command of that district, to which he was recently appointed by the Duke of Wellington

The following alterations and interchanges of Cavalry Quarters have been decided on, and are to commence in April:—1st Dragoons (Royals) from Dublin to his Aides-de Camp, and Lieut. the Hon. Fo. Colborne, of the 15th Foot, to be his military secretary

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Lord Downes

MEDLEY COUNTRY DANCE.—JOHN WEIPPERT, 21, Soho-square, has just published ——— MEDLEY COUNTRY DANCE, as played by his Band with so much success at Buckingham Palace, the Nobility's Balls, to which are added, with explanatory figures, the favourite dances of Sir Roger de Coverley, Le Boulanger, the Cotillion, and God save the Queen, and Nancy Dawson.—Price 3s.
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VIEW OF GENEVA.

The town of Geneva is built on two hills, divided by the Rhône, where it issues out of Lake Leman; the higher of which, on the south bank of the river, is about 100 feet above the lake. The larger part of the town lies on that side. The river forms an island within the town, which is also built upon, and is a separate district, joined to the two banks by bridges. The district on the north bank is called St. Gervais. A smaller island, at the very point where the Rhône issues from the lake, is planted with trees, and forms a public promenade, which is adorned with the statue of Rousseau. A handsome suspension-bridge has been lately thrown across the river, to connect both banks and the island. A handsome quay, with fine buildings, has also been constructed along the south bank of the river. The streets in the old part of the town, or *Cité*, as it is called, are narrow and steep, the houses high, and the appearance of the streets rather gloomy. It is regularly fortified with ramparts, ditches, and bastions, but is commanded by the hills of La Bretie and St. Jean, which makes it unfit to stand a regular siege. There are three gates — two on the Savoy or south side, and one on the French or Swiss side. The municipal expenditure of the town amounts to about half a million of florins annually, the revenue being derived chiefly from the *octroi* or duty on provisions levied at the gate. Geneva abounds with means of instruction. There is the academy, or university, with four faculties, theology, law, science, and belles lettres, with forty professors. The schools of drawing and architecture, mechanic schools (*ecoles industrielles*), where they teach mathematics, physics, and chemistry applied to the arts; a school for music, a school for gymnastics, a school for watch-maker's apprentices; besides elementary schools, infant schools, and other schools, both public and private. There are also societies of arts, of medicine, of physics, and natural history. A mechanics' society, a military society, and a reading society, which has a library of 30,000 volumes, receives foreign journals and papers, and has about 300 subscribers; a museum of natural history, which is very rich; a cabinet of medals; a botanical garden, under the direction of Professor DeCandolle, and other scientific institutions.

The recent disturbances at Geneva, of which some account is given below, present an appropriate opportunity for the introduction of an engraving of that romantic *ville*.

An insurrectionary movement manifested itself at Geneva at six o'clock on the evening of the 13th ult. The tocsin was immediately sounded, and the insurgents, who mostly belonged to the suburb of St. Gervais, the centre of the partisans of the movement, gained possession of two of the city gates (those of Cornavin and Hives). A collision took place between them and the troops, in which 11 persons were said to have been either killed or wounded. Among the dead were Messrs. Fournier, Major of the place, and Fech, a Councillor of State. The insurgents marched against the Hôtel de Ville, the seat of the Government, but failed in their attempt to carry it. An attack was equally made against the powder-mill, which was vigorously defended, and remained in the hands of the Government. The movement was believed to have been occasioned by a law voted on the 13th by the Council of State, authorizing the police to institute domiciliary visits, in order to discover the hiding-place of a foreigner expelled from the canton.

SCENE FROM "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING"—DOGBERRY, VERGES, SEXTON, AND PRISONERS.

Dogberry. "Why this is flat perjury to call a prince's brother villain."

We here present to our readers a scene from "Much ado about Nothing," with a separate portrait of Mr. Macready in the character of *Benedick*, from that finely organised and well continued comedy. Mr. Macready selected the occasion of his benefit as a fitting one to invest with the attraction of a novel appearance; and it would seem, indeed, to have been happily chosen, for it collected into every part of the house an audience that "filled the bumper fair." Mr. Macready, however, can hardly fail—no matter what the peculiar attraction of the character to be sustained by him—to have a host of friends surrounding him on an occasion when the estimation of the man, more than the value of the performance, is taken into account by the world. He has his enemies, and many cavillers at his stage mannerisms, who, nevertheless, cannot often deny his genius: but the great public will always pour forth from its bosom hundreds upon hundreds of warm admirers to assert with him the dignity of the national stage, and to acknowledge and applaud with generous and just encomium his great ability and untiring energy, in fostering and preserving not only the Shaksperian drama, but whatever is pure, lofty, and classical in histrionic art. We were of those, therefore, who rejoiced heartily in the sight of the overflowing audience, who came less to the performance of "Much Ado about Nothing," than to pay to the *Benedick* of the evening their tribute of cordial encouragement and respect. It must be confessed, moreover, that Mr. Macready made a hit in the peculiar character:—he played, notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary,—arch comedy,—and drew down loud uproarious shouts of laughing jollity, by the purely original features which he conceived he might pourtray. A contemporary critic denies the truth of such a conception, but admits its forcible efficacy; in Macready's hands it was acted up to most cleverly, and told thoroughly with the audience. The first great effect was produced immediately after *Benedick* had overheard that *Beatrice* was in love with him. He marched from the arbour, and he took a chair, and there he sat for some minutes with the oddest expression of countenance in the world. *Benedick* did not know what to make of the new dawnings of love in his bosom, so he fidgeted, and he crossed his legs in some new fashion at the end of every three words; and he looked at one moment so lugubrious, and at the next, when he chuckled over the beauty of *Beatrice*, so self-satisfied, that he was perfectly irresistible. The droll misery in his countenance when reviled by the *Prince* and *Claudio*, his horror at the discovery of his brushed hat and civet perfume, were admirable. "He is all mirth," quoth *Don Pedro*, ironically, and the contradiction given to the assertion by that melancholy visage, was humourous in the extreme. But let us not be understood to signify, that *all* the dignity of *Benedick* was given up in this reading. When he had undertaken to fight *Claudio*, and make *Hero's* cause his own, and he was still pursued by the bantering of his former friends, he nicely distinguished the impatience shown by a man with a serious purpose on his mind, who shakes off frivolous jests, from that of the mere butt who is fidgetty at being teazed. His acknowledgment to the *Prince* of past obligations was dignified and respectful, and would have been commendable in any reading of the character. The outbreak of spirits with which he defied jests against the "married man" at the conclusion of the piece produced a most exhilirating effect; and at the fall of the curtain the applause of the audience was *shot* forth in one great burst. We shall not dwell at any length on the rest of the characters, merely observing that the mirth of Mrs. Nisbett, as *Beatrice*, is charming, but that she makes little of the sentiment; that Compton's *Dogberry* is clever but hard, and that Keeley's *Verges* is a little picture, perfectly finished, such as that actor can execute when he pleases.

MACREADY AS BENEDICK, ADVANCING FROM THE ARBOUR—"LOVE ME!"

THE MAYORALTY "SILVER CRADLE."—The recent accouchement of the Lady Mayoress has caused the revival of the old City tradition of a "silver cradle" being customarily presented on so interesting an occasion. The whole, however, appears to be an idle gossip's tale, or is, perhaps, a phrase akin to a child's being born with a silver spoon in its mouth. The last occasion on which the Lady Mayoress (for the time being) was confined was in the mayoralty of Alderman Copeland, when, on December 1, 1835, the Court of Common Council referred it to a committee "to devise some method of testifying the gratification of the court, at the birth of a son to the Lord Mayor." At a Court of Common Council, on December 14, the committee presented their report, recommending an address of congratulation to the Lord Mayor, to be ornamentally written and emblazoned. To this an amendment was moved, "That a piece of plate be presented to the Lady Mayoress, with a suitable inscription." The court adjourned without coming to any decision. At a court, on December 16, the debate was resumed, and a motion was made to agree with the committee in their report; to which, however, an amendment was moved, "That this court doth most sincerely congratulate the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor on the recent accession to his family by the birth of a son, and trusts that the addition will be a permanent increase of happiness to his domestic circle." This amendment was carried unanimously; and so vanished the tale of the silver cradle.

In the votes and proceedings of the House of Lords last week was this entry:—"Lord Brougham and Vaux—to submit a motion relative to the Municipal Corporation of London, Thursday, *thirtieth of February!*"

DISPOSAL OF STOLEN BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN PARIS.—It will be recollected that in the beginning of last October Mr. W. F. Grant, clerk to Messrs. Grant and Hodgson, of Fenchurch-street, merchants, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing £700, in Bank of England notes, on his way from Barnard, Dimsdale, and Co.'s banking-house, on Cornhill, to the Custom-house, where he was going to pay duties. The property lost consisted of two notes for £300 each, one for £50, one for £20, and one for £20; and a reward of £100 was immediately offered, and John and Daniel Forester, the officers, were employed by Mr. Bush, the solicitor to the committee of bankers for protection against forgeries and frauds. John Forester remained in London, while Daniel accompanied Mr. W. F. Grant to Paris, to which place they had reason to suppose the notes had been taken to be exchanged. The loss of the property had, of course, been advertised on the Continent, and our officer received all the necessary assistance from the police at Paris. The two notes for £300 each were soon traced to two men, named Samuel Hudson and Bernard Lapoman, in Paris, who were detained, at the instance of Messrs Chauviteau and Co., the well-known bankers there, on behalf of Messrs. Grant and Hodgson, charged with the unlawful possession of these notes, which the police kept possession of. The case came on before the tribunals in France, and the following is an extract of a letter received by Messrs. Grant and Hodgson, from their agent in Paris, a few days ago:—"The verdict has been in your favour. 1st. The court declared competent about Messrs. Chauviteau, Loyer, and Stephen, and maintained they have only done their duty as honourable merchants in stopping the circulation of £600 bank notes stolen in England, and put them out of cause without any damages, &c. 2nd. The court declared itself incompetent between Messrs. Grant and Hodgson and Samuel Hudson, to judge to whom of the parties the £600 bank notes were the property. 3rd. The court declared all the expenses of the lawsuit against Hudson.

LONDON: Printed for ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court Fleet street, and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, March 4, 1843

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 45.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE TRIAL FOR ASSASSINATION.

We are of those who believe that a very general dissatisfaction exists throughout the empire at the result of the trial of M'Naughten, the assassin of Mr. Drummond, in a verdict of acquittal upon the ground of insanity. We do not speak of a dissatisfaction which has its origin in any feeling of cruelty or vengeance, which merely laments that the wretched man should not have fulfilled the lot of the murderer in the penalty of death, but a dissatisfaction that the fact of insanity should have been admitted so readily, and with so little qualification at the trial; and that a verdict to that effect should invest the criminal with a protection which the community at large regard as being fraught with danger to its own personal security. The public mind is now actively alive to the important question of assassination and its punishment. The crime was formerly unknown amongst Englishmen; its frequency and, we are bound to add, its impunity, is now filling the heart of the country with horror and alarm. The cry, upon the recent acquittal of M'Naughten, is, almost everywhere, "Who after this is safe?" A majority of reasoners upon his case refuse to recognise the principle of madness as having so pervaded his nature as to have, either morally or legally, made him irresponsible for the act which he committed. We do not carry our own argument so far as to base it on these premises. We are content to admit him mad upon the evidence of the medical *opinions*—and that is all—adding, moreover, that *opinions* in this instance seem to have stood in the stead of law. But those who deny the madness of M'Naughten in regard to the act which he committed, have on their side a colourable pretext which impartiality induces us to set up. They contend that his monomania—that *is*, his delusion upon a single point—did not urge him to the act of assassination which he literally committed that in life affairs he was shrewd, careful, parsimonious, and a miser, and that his monomania was confined to an imaginative deception that he was being persecuted without knowing by *whom*. This persecution haunted his spirit in England—in France—in his native country—but he had focussed its origin in his native country alone. His enemies were now Tories, now Catholics; but they were always *people of Glasgow*—and it was from Glasgow that he fled to avoid them. There was no personal monomania—pointing out a special object of abhorrence—according to the evidence, in his disease. But it was contended that his disease assumed a personality by accident—that "he met a man at Charing-cross, in whom he fancied he recognised one of his persecutors; his imagined enemy seemed to scowl at him as he passed; immediately, as he said, the injuries of years rose up before his mind; he thought that there lay a way out of his unbearable anguish in the taking the life of his unrelenting foe; and, thoughtless of morality or personal safety, he did the wild act which he believed would give him relief." But this was only the evidence of *surmise* on the part of the medical practitioners, and not of *fact*—and part of it perhaps originated in the *craft* of simulated insanity. He did *not* meet a man by accident, and concentrate all his imagined injuries into a single act of vengeance upon a scowl. He had been for days and days—whether mad or not—frequenting the scene of the assassination for some settled purpose of recognition or identity; remarking Downing-street, remarking the residence of Sir Robert Peel, and watching the frequent travels of one individual between these places, until the conviction had settled him that that individual was the man he wanted. This, say the reasoners whose arguments we are adducing, evidenced system—"method in madness," if there was madness at all—and certainly no *impromptu* act of monomaniac delusion or despair. The careful preparation of the pistols, too, is another spoke in their wheel of argument. Now, while we think all these propositions deserve much reflection and great deliberative thought, we will own our own impressions made by the trial are to the effect that the unhappy wretch whose crime has so distracted society is really in an irresponsible mental condition—worked out of guilt, however, more than out of affliction—taking rise in depravity, and made more and more morbid by the passive indulgence in and abandonment to the miserable doctrines of Socialism and Infidelity. It is a question whether men who thus brood their dark journey into madness—through the brighter and better elements of society which are free in their action upon all—have a right to put upon it any fearful and atrocious climax, to which they may excite themselves, by a bad process of mental intoxication—and then to be exonerated by the doctrine of irresponsibility from the consequences of crime. The man who is fit to *go at large* among his kind should be subject to the punishments which restrain bad natures from sins against our common brotherhood; and the delusion which prompts a man to a murder with the features of *premeditation* about it, should hardly be allowed to procure him not only a positive acquittal from his guilt, but a positive, and not unpleasant, provision for his after existence. It is sadly holding out to the morbid—particularly if they be *miserly* to boot—a decided premium to commit a crime, for the sake of feigning a madness that shall insure them a life asylum after they are tried.

Upon this subject the papers of the past week have been ringing with florid descriptions of the comfortable condition of Oxford. He is well dieted—is remarkably neat in his person—a gentleman, in fact—and is fast educating himself with books. He is quite an artist, and something of a musician; and, if we should shortly have at one of our theatres a three-act opera by the "self-taught Bedlam regicide"—who, by the way, holds levees of visitors—the public need not be surprised: the "pistol overture" would introduce it with *éclat*. Meanwhile, others follow his example of assassination. Mr. M'Naughten does his murder with effect, and is acquitted with effect also; and, two or three days after his acquittal, a Captain Dillon threatens to put a bullet into the heart of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as if he too had arrived at the conviction that a madhouse, with plenty, was better than pauperism in a gaol! The evil spreads, and is growing horrible, and it is quite clear that the Legislature must interfere. We must not be for ever nursing madmen as criminals, or criminals as madmen, to the endangering of the personal security of the community, and as a sort of premium upon bad passions, and against the cultivation of either intellect or virtue.

One suggestion occurs to us which we throw out for the consideration of those who are occupied in legislative projects upon this important theme. It has reference to those whom *unquestionable* madness may have exonerated from the punishment of any atrocious act. It is the erection of a lunatic asylum upon Norfolk Island, whither such persons should be sent. Treat them there as well as in our own Bedlam; have consideration for their mental affliction if you will; give them none of the physical punishment of transportation, but remove them from the presence of the community they have offended and outraged; give the country the satisfaction of knowing that the worker (responsible or irresponsible) of any dreadful amount of wickedness is no longer a peaceful and luxurious dweller in comfort in the very scene of the crime that he has committed, and the affliction he has wrought. Should the wretched being be brought back to consciousness, and learn what he had done in his disease, he would hardly seek to return to the home which he had blackened with infamy and stained with blood; and should he, on the other hand, continue impervious to light and reason, the remainder of his existence would not be in one respect embittered by his transportation from the country he had unconsciously disgraced. The alternative, too, might act as an example to check the progress of feigned insanity, for Bedlam and Norfolk Island are "wide as the poles asunder," and no similarity of treatment in both, would induce a similarity of desire on the part of acting-monomaniacs to seek the "paradise beyond the seas" with the same morbid avidity with which they have been content to earn their blood-qualification for the Eden of St. George's Fields.

THE SEA-PARACHUTE, OR LIFE-UMBRELLA.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Sir,—The admirably written comments (in your Number of Feb. 25) on the "British contrivances for saving shipwrecked and drowning persons" have earned for you every good and thinking man's most cordial thanks, and I am proud to proffer you the poor tribute of my acknowledgment. If, sir, there were more men in the field of humanity with your Samaritan-like sentiments, we should have fewer occasions for exercising our sympathy and succour; and believing it to be a duty we owe to each other to interchange our thoughts upon points of public utility, I take upon myself to submit what I conceive to be a new and available aid on occasions of shipwreck. In nine cases out of ten a lee-shore is the scene of death and destruction; this I lay down as my postulate. Now we are all old enough to recollect the buoyant properties of a parachute, since they were publicly demonstrated only a few years since by a safe descent from a balloon. Upon this parachute principle, I propose to construct ship-umbrellas; and setting out, as I have done, with the hypothesis that the vessel in distress is on a lee-shore, I question not for a moment but that a ready-made, or even hastily rigged article of the description in question would safely convey a man and line from the ship to the shore, and thus afford the facile opportunity of rescuing the crew, by cradle or otherwise.

I am not, it may be charitably supposed, insane enough to attach any value to this sea-parachute in cases where the wind is not, or nearly so, dead on shore; but I confidently repeat, that nine-tenths of the shipwrecks that annually befall us are deducible to a lee-shore, and for my melancholy data I instance the recent casualties on the seaboard of England and France.

Every man who knows the sea from the land is perfectly aware that the first feeling on board of a vessel that has taken the ground is how to open a communication with the shore, and more especially so on finding that assistance from it is either impracticable or inexident.

In brief, then, a tough stick, with a duck, or light canvass top (if slightly tarred so much the better), and with braces radiating to a grummet, from the end of which (stick) about half a fathom of rope should depend with a short strong piece of wood to sit on, might be made (where no "vessel of mercy" is at hand) the simple instrument of preservation.

The subjoined sketch exhibits the construction of the proposed machine, and the circumstances under which it would be used.

Caleb.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On Friday se'nnight, at the unusual hour of eight o'clock, the Chamber was divided upon Admiral Lacrosse's amendment, proposing a reduction of 50,000f. in the secret service money. Before the Chamber proceeded to vote the Minister of the Interior, in order to put an end to all quibbling and equivocation, declared emphatically—"The only question at issue (at this moment is, then, the question of confidence and of the Cabinet (Cries of "Yes, yes.") I understand the impatience of our adversaries to see it settled. M. Billault has declared that we have not the confidence of the country To ascertain whether we have or have not can only be settled by ascertaining if we have the majority of the Chamber representing the country: if it be ascertained that the majority will desert us, our honour, we shall at least be free from those attacks so unceasingly directed against the Cabinet."

Marshal Soult was still more emphatic:—"The want of confidence must apply to all the Cabinet, between the members of which there is the most perfect union;" and he added, "It belongs to me, old soldier as I am, to defend all the members of the Cabinet, and I will support the Minister of Foreign Affairs, against whom those attacks are more directly levelled, with the same earnestness that I would any other member of the Cabinet."

After these "no mistake" declarations the Chamber proceeded to the vote, when there appeared—For Ministers, 242; against them, 197; majority, 45; and that in a Chamber of 440.

The warmest friends of M. Guizot did not expect a majority so large, and so complete, especially after the defection of Dufaure and Passy. M. de Lamartine's oration is extravagantly praised by the Opposition press, but even that gentleman's great admirer and apologist, the *Constitutionnel*, has to confess that the address of M. Guizot greatly surpassed it in all the elements of legitimate eloquence. The *Journal des Débats*, indeed, pronounces M. Guizot's speech on this occasion his *chef d'œuvre*; and even the friends of the war faction do not deny it the merit of extraordinary oratorical eloquence.

The Paris journals of Tuesday, which we have received, continue to devote entire columns to remarks on the late struggle. The tone of the Opposition organs is still a subdued one, but rather less so than immediately after the ballot on the Address. Hope is the last thing they will admit that the Opposition do not intend to try their strength again during the present session, unless some unexpected event favourable to their views should arise. They are very much with M. Guizot for his reparate and pos tive declarations that he will persevere in the peace policy of the government, and continue to make it a crime that he should be praised and supported by the English press.

A private letter informs us, that in consequence of the majority recently obtained by the Cabinet, it has seriously and earnestly resumed the commercial negotiations with England, Prussia, and Belgium, and that there is a chance of some communication being made on this subject during the present session.

SPAIN.—We have received Madrid papers of the 27th ult., by which it appears that in the capital the organisation of the barracan had, contrary to many a prediction, proved almost wholly favourable to the Ministerial party eleven out of twelve colleges having appointed the said committees favourably to the wishes of the Arachu can faction. The accounts from the provinces, however, are much less favourable. The Regent's party has been defeated in Biscay, the Opposition, or rather *Exaltados*, having returned members for Bilbao, Portugalete, Durango, Valmaseda, Palacaros, Rigoitia, Sondica, and Galvacano. The Opposition were expected to prevail also in Guipuscoa, and had already triumphed in the province of Burgos, their candidates having been returned at Burgos, Briviesca, Villacayo, and Pamplega.

From Barcelona we learn that the municipal elections were to take place on the 5th of this month, the Government having approved of the annulling of the late ones.

The *Diario Malaga* of the 18th ult. says that an English vessel, called the Waterloo, has been seized in that port for smuggling; her destination was Oran.

PORTUGAL.—The Royal Tar steamer arrived on Monday from Gibraltar, having been detained there by hard weather, which had prevailed to such an extent as to prevent communication between Gibraltar and the adjacent towns; the wind was accompanied with tremendous showers of rain, which caused the water to rise at Lisbon and Oporto full sixteen feet higher than the general mark. Much property had consequently been destroyed both at Cadiz and at Lisbon. The Portuguese Government has by this steamer sent a further proposition as an amendment to the British Court, on their tariff. Their terms were yet far from approved of by the British merchants. It was reported that two members of the Ministry were likely to retire. Passengers by the Royal Tar—Lieutenant Crawford, of the Rifles; Lieutenant Stewart, of the 88th; Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 85th; and Mr. Cockburn, a merchant. Feb. 25, passed the Tory transport, in the Straits, bound to Gibraltar, with a detachment of troops.

LISBON, Feb. 27.—At length the tariff convention may be considered as brought to a favourable conclusion. The Portuguese negociators have acceded to the reasonable demands of England to an extent which their a little doubt will be deemed satisfactory by the British government. On Saturday the Duke of Palmella, after a Ministerial council, in which the subject was maturely discussed and the duke fully empowered, presented to Lord Howard the ready final proposition on the part of Portugal, which is forwarded to Lord Aberdeen by this packet. In this proposal Portugal offers to reduce the import duty on Newfoundland cured fish from 16 to 8 reaisons the quintal, and upon woollen goods generally to duties which will average about 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. In both respects Lord Aberdeen's wishes are so satisfactorily met that the result must be an immediate and gratifying conclusion of this long-pending negociation. A drawback will be conceded in favour of Portuguese enterprise, if any really valuable fishing speculations should be conducted here, and the duty retained upon our woolen manufactures will, with the various charges of agency and transport, be an abundant protection to the *bona fide* productions of Portugal. The interests of both countries will thus be reconciled. The reduced tariff will in all human probability be in active operation, early in April.

The Deputies on Friday carried by a majority of 80 the Finance Minister's project for raising 900 contos on the proceeds of the Tobacco Contract for the next three years. On Saturday they voted the "speciality" of the same project. On the same day the Ministerial Bill of Indemnity was carried in the chamber of Peers by a large majority.

The inundations in Riba-Tejo have been of the most disastrous description. They have extended to every part of the kingdom.

Advices from Oporto, received on Tuesday morning, announce great ravages in the vineyards bordering the river.

AMERICA.—By the arrival of the packet-ship George Washington at Liverpool, on Tuesday, we have papers and letters from New York of the 27th ult. The Senate of the United States had passed the bill brought forward by Mr. Linn, for the occupation of the Oregon territory, a result which was not at all anticipated, and which produced a corresponding degree of surprise. The arrogance displayed in the discussion of the measure, and the narrow division in the Senate, where something like cool and dispassionate conduct was expected, has excited a very strong feeling of indignation; and, were it not the belief that the veto of the President will be interposed, should it become necessary, such presumption bids fair to set the whole kingdom in a flame. The bill was carried by a majority of twenty-four to twenty two, after much discussion. Mr. Calhoun energetically opposed the measure

The Court of Inquiry had made their report on the Somers mutiny case, and express their approval of the conduct of Commander McKenzie, who, however, is undergoing the ordeal of a trial by court-martial, which was proceeding when the last accounts left. The trial was to last three days each day being, whether charges and specifications were presented against and to the prisoner before the execution. The judges had refused any counsel to be present on behalf of Spencer's relatives.

CANADA. From Canada there is no news of interest. Sir Charles Bagot had again experienced a relapse, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—By the arrival of the schooner Doria at New Orleans, from Metamoras, advices had been received confirming the intelligence brought by the steamer Neptune of the division of the Texian army under Colonels Fisher and Green had been captured at Meier. The Mexicans report their loss during the engagement at 420 killed and 130 wounded. Gen. Ampudia returned to Metamoras, the 21st, with his army, having with him 213 texian prisoners, including Colonels Fisher and Green.

THE WEST INDIES. DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—By the arrival of the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's packet Forth, at Falmouth, on Saturday afternoon, we received the mails from the West India colonies and the Gulf of Mexico. The following are the dates in consecutive order:—Port-au-Prince the 11th, St. Kitts's the 20th, Vera Cruz the 26th, Dominica the 28th, Trinidad and Barbadoes the 31st January. Copy of the 1st, St. Lucia and St. Vincent's the 2nd, Demerara the 3rd, Jamaica the 4th, St. Jago de Cuba the 5th, Cape Haytien and Havannah the 6th, Nassau the 9th, and Bermuda the 16th February.

The Forth brings the fearful tidings of an earthquake which occurred at St. Thomas's on the 8th ult.; and although no very serious damage to property, and no loss of life, are reported from the West India colonies at this there, it is much feared that at Montserrat and other islands serious accounts will be received by the next steamer. Subjoined will be found the most detailed particulars of this alarming event—Copy of the 1st, from Lieutenant R. J. Fayrer, R. N., to his Excellency the Governor of Bermuda.

"Royal Mail Steam Ship Forth, 14th Feb., 1843, off Bermuda.—Sir,—I think it expedient you should be in possession of circumstances that have recently occurred, and the intelligence conveyed to you as correctly as possible, as no doubt there will be vague reports on foot which may tend to alarm (and perhaps with much reason too) those who have friends in the West India Islands. An earthquake, I fear of great violence, has visited the 8th of February, at 10h. 30m. A.M., I was sitting at table with Mr. Cosmic, of the Colonial Bank, at St. Thomas's, his private house being on a declivity half way up the highest part of the town. We were suddenly surprised by a confused sound, very much resembling the action of a strong draught of one of the large steamer's flues with the door shut, attended by a hissing sound. Our first impulse was to fly to the balcony, from whence there would have been no escape, nor indeed from any part of the premises, had the house fallen. Everything was on the move, glass windows in our house and those in the one above us rattling, and plaster falling off. The streets immediately under us presented an extraordinary scene, people rushing out of their houses, many out of the lower windows, to escape, wringing their hands and crying in all directions, many fainting. This lasted full three minutes; the shock (rather vibration) came, not perpendicular, but horizontal; then a perfect calm. All business suspended, and frightened inhabitants hastened to the open ground, the Parade Ground, at their respective places of worship, for their escape from destruction. I cannot say, that personally, I felt any great alarm, though much startled at the effect, and from the motion did not conceive that anything very serious would occur nor has there, beyond much fright. A ball was to have been given that evening, but was suspended. The ships at anchor in the harbour felt the shock very plainly, and those in the offing were below at the time of the fall of the sea was the cause. A French brig coming to St. Thomas's, off Tortola, felt the shock so severely he thought that the vessel had struck on a rock. The Spanish man-of-war corvette Cubana came in from the westward, and though close in to the west end of St. Thomas's, did not feel any shock. I regret it is much to be feared serious calamities may have occurred amongst the islands to windward. A vessel arrived from St. Kitt's this forenoon, and Custom House were fallen, but no mention of any loss of life. On the following day, at eight A.M., arrived the royal mail steam-packet Thames, Captain Philip Hanks, from whom the following particulars were gathered:—

"Captain Haste says the Thames was brought up as if on a reef of rocks, to his own dismay, and the dismay of all on board, and continued for a short period to jump and kick, as if mounting the rocks. His attention was called by a passenger exclaiming 'Heavens! look at the land!'—all was enveloped in a cloud of dust—the shock had passed. Many declare the moment before they saw large houses standing (supposed the barracks on the ridge), but after the shock no houses were to be seen, but many soldiers running about the vicinity. Mountserrat continued, as the Thames passed, covered in a cloud of dust. God only knows the fate of the islands to the eastward. I sadly fear we are to hear of something dreadful. The Actæon, royal mail steam-packet, was to have sailed for England on the day the Forth left St. Thomas's, and it has been thought proper to send her up, and St. Kitt's and Nevis to Antigua, to know the result, and by so doing, carry home from thence the real state of things. The admiral was to sail on the 8th instant for Antigua and Barbadoes, but Captain Thomas has no doubt he was at sea.—I have the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient servant, R. J. FAYRER, commanding the Forth."

In a subsequent letter received from the commander of the Forth, he states that Tortola had not suffered; but that a vessel, arrived from St. Kitt's, reported that the Custom and Court Houses were both destroyed.

The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship Actæon, homeward bound, on the arrival of the news at St. Thomas's, was forthwith despatched to gather particulars of this awful visitation, and to proceed from Antigua to England direct with the same in order to afford full information on the subject, and to relieve as far as possible the public anxiety.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The West India Company's steamer Actæon arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, and landed the mail and, after taking coals, she proceeded immediately to the eastward.

The Actæon left St. Thomas's on the 11th of February, St. Kitt's and Nevis on the 12th, and Antigua on the 13th. Passenger, Lieut. Mullman, of the 33rd regiment. She was despatched from St. Thomas's to Antigua to ascertain in her way, and also at that island, the amount of damage sustained by the late awful visitation of earthquake. It is a matter of congratulation and thankfulness to almighty God, that although much property has been destroyed the loss of life has not been comparatively great.

FROM ST. KITT'S.—The island very sadly injured; many of the largest houses in stones, and the streets choked with ruins. The church must be pulled down. The sugar works destroyed. A part of the Brunsinne Mountain torn away. The old volcano emitted smoke. Two lives lost.

FROM NEVIS.—The destruction terrible. The Court-house, the Custom-house, and other large establishments in ruins; others must be taken down. Happily no lives lost, but all the mills much damaged or shattered to pieces.

FROM MONTSERRAT.—The shock lasted three minutes and a half, and the like destruction of the sugar works on the estates, and of several of the large houses in the town, was evidenced here as the further effect of the terrible and tremendous awful visitation. Six lives were lost. All business suspended at the islands, and a day of thanksgiving had been ordered by the respective governors.

We have received the following from a correspondent at Antigua, relative to the earthquake at that island, which will be read with deep interest:—"There was nothing remarkable in the atmosphere on the morning of the 8th of February; the sun was shining hot and bright, and the sky nearly without a cloud. The wind was moderate from the east rather exceeding the usual quarter, N.E. The only thing that could be noticed was a deep purple haze, which is certainly rather unusual at this time of the year, hanging over the distant mountains in the interior of the island. Little man had fallen at Antigua for some time past, and the earth in consequence was parched up. About 23 minutes before 11, A.M., I was on the quarter-deck of her Majesty's ship Rose, which lay at anchor in the finest bay in English Harbour, taking in coals. The men, women, and children of the Royal Arsenal were on shore in the dockyard, enjoying themselves cooking, playing, and singing, when suddenly I felt a rumbling in the bowels of the earth, and the coal-yard vibrate to and fro, and the smooth surface of the dockyard undulate like a carpet under which the wind has crept; the huge steam-ship quivered from stem to stern, and I rather reeled on deck, for the great difficulty I could keep on my legs. On turning my eyes up the harbour, I saw Monk's-hill toppling from its summit, and enveloped in a cloud of dust. The water at the same moment rushed from the shore in a white mass of white substance rose as if thrown up from the bottom. How shall I describe the terror and consternation that in a moment seized upon those persons who were on the wharf; some ran on board the *Dee* from all directions, endeavouring to scramble up her sides; others in their distraction threw themselves into the sea, even some of the sailors jumped into the sea; but, providentially, no accident occurred to any one. The cries of the wharf and the vessel, I can never forget while I shall never forget the horror that was depicted on the countenances of all—each gazing at the other in blank and terrible dismay. I can remember one thought that darted through my mind—the earthquake in Chili flashed across my mind—should the sea rise! Horrid was the idea; but that in a moment gave way to the fear that the men climbing the sides of the ships would get jammed between the sides of the wharf and the vessel, as she was rolling with violence. The only sound that can convey the slightest idea of the noise which accompanied the shock is that of a heavy steam-carriage passing swiftly by in a hollow way; and the sensation like a grinding on a coral rock. As I was in the act of going on shore I looked again at a timepiece in the captain's cabin, and found the hour to be twenty minutes to eleven. Allowing for the time it was on board the ship the shock and after, I should say its duration was not more than one minute and thirty seconds at the most. Had it continued longer not one stone would have been left upon another in the whole island. The direction of the vibratory motion was perceptible from the N.E. to S.W., and, as far as my senses, highly wrought as they were for the time, can allow me to judge, there were six vibrations between the gates of the wharf and the vessel, a distance of about 200 yards. Nothing that I afterwards saw of the effects of the earthquake gave me so great an idea of its power as this. The barracks on the ridge of the hill appeared entire in every respect, as did Shirley Heights, the partition walls had fallen in, burying everything in the ruins. The hospital, built of iron, has suffered very trifling damage; but all the small buildings, such as stables, &c., are a complete mass of ruins. The powder magazine at the Block-house is split from top to bottom. The batteries at Shirley Heights have suffered very much, the soil and rock having given way below. Some of the guns were skewed right round, and the piles of shot thrown down. One thing I must not forget to mention. There was a soldier in solitary confinement in the cells, who could not escape. What must have been the thoughts during the shock! Those few moments must have seemed to him a century. At about half past six at night there was another shock, but very slight. The soldiers, however, were so much alarmed that they could scarcely be persuaded by their officers to return to their barracks, not having a sufficient number of tents to encamp the whole of the detachment. The day after I rode into St. John's. Here and there huge masses of rock, of many tons weight, had tumbled from the hills through the cane-pens, forming a clear way of the road. The sea and it is feared that a sufficient number of mills, even of a temporary nature, cannot be got ready to make the sugar before the canes rot. An enormous quantity of wine and other goods was washed away. The loss of life is not been proportionate to the damage done. Seven persons are known to have perished; but many accidents of a serious nature have taken place. Had not the awful visitation happened in the night many lives undoubtedly would have been lost."

Accounts have been received from Barbadoes, where the shock was slight. From St. Thomas's the same report is received. At St. Kitt's the shock had been very severe, though not so bad as at Antigua. Nevis, Montserrat, Saba, and Eustatius have all suffered in a greater or less degree. It is greatly feared that the chain of islands of St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, and Guadaloupe have also been visited, as at the latter island a volcano was distinctly visible emitting dense volumes of smoke; and, from the direction of the shock, and its having been felt so severely at Antigua, and slightly both at St. Thomas's and Barbadoes, it appears that its centre must have been Guadaloupe.

There is no truth whatever in the report that the entrance of the English Harbour is blocked up, Lieut. Jenkins, commanding her Majesty's brigantine Griffon, having carefully sounded the whole of the harbour, and found no change in the bed, except one spot near the wharf. Her Majesty's steamer Dee, and the company's steamer Actæon, have both passed out since.

The Forth was prevented touching at Fayal, in consequence of the violence of the weather. She brings twenty-two passengers, and on freight 307,597 dollars, 1867 ounces of gold, and 227 serons of cochineal. She also brings 20,000 dollars on account of the Mexican dividends.

The following are the names of the passengers by the Forth:—Colonel Arabin; E. Jackson, Esq., Attorney-General, Trinidad; Captain Charlewood, R.N.; Captain Wright, R.N.; Lieutenants Pretyman and Futnell, 52nd Light Infantry; Major and Mrs. Gossett, Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun, Mr. Macfarlane, Monsieur Quetier, Lieutenant Stephens, 28th Regiment; Mr. Grant, Mr. Charles Hadwen, Mr. Cabot, Mr. Blake, Baron de Huxell, Mr. Buscan, Mr. Donnall, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Green.

Captain Charlewood and Captain Wright, of the British navy, mentioned above, held commissions in the Mexican service, and have returned by the Forth, in compliance with orders from this country. Her Majesty's ships Warspite and Pique were at Jamaica. Her Majesty's ship Illustrious (flag of Sir Charles Adam), Orestes, Pilot, and Tweed, were at Barbadoes, with the Firebrand troop-ship. The troops at Jamaica were very healthy, and in the mountain cantonments.

The royal mail-steamer Medway had brought the Mexican mails to Bermuda on the 14th of February, and afterwards sailed for St. Thomas's.

The iron steamer Montezuma, belonging to the Mexican Government, left Vera Cruz with about 1500 troops for Yucatan on the 20th of January, accompanied by a schooner and some transports, and it was confidently expected that Campeachy would speedily surrender. The eruption of the party of Texians into Mexico, and the subsequent capture of 270 of them, after passing the river Bravo del Norte, all of whom were immediately put to death, is confirmed by this arrival. Santa Anna was at his country-seat at Manzo de Clavo, and was expected to be speedily proclaimed dictator. His wife became insane in consequence of the illness. Mr. Pakenham, the British minister, would quit his post by the next steamer, leaving Mr. Ward as chargé d'affaires. The new tariff was being rigidly enforced, and causing great dissatisfaction to the public.

The Earl of Elgin and family were in good health; and since the adjournment of the Assembly he had been sedulously occupied in devising arrangements for improving the discipline of the militia.

The rece pt of the conditional consent of Lord Stanley to the immigration from Africa created a great sensation in Demerara. The Court of Policy was immediately assembled, and the message from the Colonial Secretary read, after which the guarantee of indemnity required by the home Government was voted with unanimous cordiality. This resolution is transmitted by the return mail.

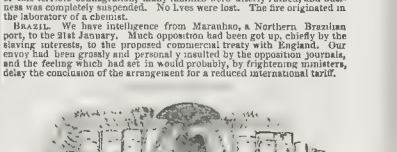
The accounts from Trinidad are very favourable, that crown colony contrasting with those under the government of local legislatures to great and manifest advantage. Emigrants continue to pour in from many of the other colonies, and the labourers appear universally well satisfied with their treatment.

The complaint is general and uniform respecting the irregularity of the arrival of the outward mails, but in this respect Demerara is still in the van.

In Jamaica, the principal topic of interest was the expected reduction of the duty on the import of foreign sugars to the mother country. From a source not named, they had learned by the last outward mail that the executive Government intended in the treaty with Brazil to propose a discriminating duty of 14s. per cwt. in favour of our own colonies, a rate which it is assumed will not be an adequate protection, except for a small portion of the most fertile districts, unless greater encouragement be given to the influx of labour from the coast of Africa. The prospect of the present year's sugar crop in Jamaica was very good, and strong efforts were making by the agricultural and scientific associations recently formed to stimulate production by introducing the most approved modes of culture, and machinery for expediting the manufacture of the staple article.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.—The schooner Balius arrived at Falmouth on Saturday last from Port au Prince, and brings intelligence that a most destructive fire broke out in the richest part of that city, on the 8th of January. About 400 houses, chiefly consisting of shops and warehouses, containing a great quantity of valuable property, were destroyed. The damage is estimated at eight or ten millions of dollars. In consequence of this terrible conflagration, many families were utterly ruined, and business was completely suspended. No lives were lost. The fire originated in the laboratory of a chemist.

BRAZIL.—We have intelligence from Maranhao, a Northern Brazilian port, to the 31st January. Much opposition had been got up, chiefly by the slaving interests, to the proposed commercial treaty with England. Our envoy had been grossly and personally insulted by the opposition journals, and the feeling which had set in would probably, by frightening ministers, delay the conclusion of the arrangement for a reduced international tariff.



HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that, unless the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench should bring forward a measure upon the subject of criminal committed on the parties were labouring under insanity, he would feel it to be his duty to bring forward the matter for their consideration.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said his attention had been directed to this subject, and he had already taken steps to acquire the requisite information, which he should communicate to the house as soon as it was obtained. He quite agreed with his noble and learned friend that the subject was one which called for consideration, and he would feel great pleasure in co-operating with him in framing some measure for legislative consideration.—Lord DENMAN felt the necessity of the matter being considered, but thought it far better that it should be taken under the care of the Government, than that it should be confined to anybody else. He could assure their lordships, that any assistance that could be given by the judges would be cheerfully afforded, and in his place, in their lordships' house, he would render all the aid in his power After various observations from Lord Campbell and Lord Brougham the matter dropped.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented the report of the select committee on the Townshend peerage, which stated that no relief could be given to the petitioners except by a bill in Parliament, and recommending that a private bill for that purpose should be introduced.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. WALTER moved for an account of the sums expended in outport service for the poor during 1841 and 1842, and of work performed for such expenditure. The hon. member, he only regretted, had not moved for a committee on the Townshend peerage, which stated that no relief could be given to the petitioners except by a bill in Parliament, and recommending that a private bill for that purpose should be introduced.—Their lordships then adjourned.

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pied the remainder of the evening.—The SPEAKER read the reply of Sir Gordon Bremer to the vote of thanks presented to him by the house for his services in China, which reply was ordered to be inserted on the journals.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord TEYNHAM brought under consideration the question of the Poor-law, with the view of obtaining an abrogation of that portion of it which separates man and wife in our workhouses. He contrasted the principle acted upon by our ecclesiastical and civil courts of not allowing a divorce, even a separation a mensa, except on the ground of adultery or cruelty; and yet, in the face of such a law, the constant practice of the union workhouses was to divorce them practically for no other cause than poverty. Both parties were in fact imprisoned, and for an indefinite period—it may be for days and weeks, but it may also be for years, or even for life. It was to be observed, too, that the same treatment was in the workhouse applied to all; the drunkard or even the thief was treated precisely as the unfortunate woman for whom poverty had overtaken. He was not calling upon their lordships to express any opinion upon the general policy of the Poor-law; his only object was to prevent the separation of man and wife, and if their lordships were desirous of maintaining the Poor-law they ought to vote for the resolution he proposed, for by removing such a violation of all common sense and propriety from the law, its durability would be greatly increased.—The Duke of WELLINGTON in the exercise of his public duty felt himself called upon to oppose the motion. The noble lord had never said one word in the way of suggestion as to the way in which the proposition could be carried out. There was no such thing as divorce in the workhouses; there was only a separation of the sexes, for in the day time the members of a family might see each other as often as they wished. Officers in the army and navy were compelled to submit to separations of greater duration from their wives and families. A new measure had for some time been under consideration with a view to ameliorate some of the hardships of the existing law, and would be certainly brought forward this session probably before Easter. Under these circumstances he hoped their lordships would not agree to resolutions which bound them to nothing definite, and might fetter their better judgment when they came to consider the measure under the consideration of the Government. The noble duke concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the house do adjourn.—After some observations from Lords Lyttelton and Colchester on the analogy between the cases of officers of the army and navy when separated from their families, and those of persons entering a workhouse, for the officers might refuse to serve if they disliked to be separated from their wives and families.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he might take the case of the seamen, which was quite in point.—Earl STANHOPE then proceeded to condemn the existing poor-law, and quoted the opinion of Mr. Pitt, who had made it the boast that he had steered the vessel of the state through the most fearful storm that ever had assailed it, by attending to the feeding and to the comforts of the people.—After some observations from Lords Lyttelton and Colchester the amendment of the Duke of Wellington was carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Boyd took his seat for Coleraine. Several private bills were advanced.—Lord PALMERSTON postponed his motion for papers respecting the Texas and United States' Treaty to Tuesday week.—Mr. FERRAND gave notice to move, on Thursday, for returns connected with the Halifax Union.—Dr. NICHOLL having stated that he could not postpone the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill, which stands for Friday, Mr. C. BULLER declared his intention of offering to its progress every interruption the forms of the house would allow.—Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Dr. Bowring, said the Government had no intention of altering the import duties on British manufactured goods in the Isle of Man.—Sir R. PEEL, in answer to a question from Mr. Mackinnon, on the subject of the plea of insanity, stated that at this particular juncture the utmost caution and deliberation were requisite before any measure, altering the law as it at present stands, would be introduced.—The Lord Steward delivered the following message from her Majesty in answer to the address on education:—"I have received your loyal and dutiful address. The attention of my Government had been previously directed to the moral and religious education of the working classes of my people. The assurance of your cordial co-operation confirms me in the hope that this blessing may be secured by legislative enactment."—Mr. F. MAULE moved for a committee to take into consideration the petition presented to the house by the commission of the General Assembly. The petition complained of two distinct grievances. First, that an infringement had been made on the constitution of the ecclesiastical Courts of Scotland, of which the General Assembly was the head, by the invasion of their rights and privileges by the Civil Courts. The second was the grievance of patronage, which was not new, but which had been constantly, from time to time, agitated. The hon. gentleman having entered at great length upon the subject, and detailed the numerous circumstances relating to it, concluded by asking for the committee to be appointed.—Sir J. GRAHAM would be ready to propose definite measures for the purpose of settling the question.—Sir J. GRAHAM thought the dominant party of the Church of Scotland were deeply responsible for the course they took on the question, at some length on the evils resulting from the conflict between the Church of Scotland and the civil power, and supported the motion. He called upon the house to interfere and avert the consequences which might ensue from the breaking up of so valuable and popular an institution as the Church of Scotland. Mr. COLQUHOUN stated an instance in which a pious, learned, and popular minister had been set aside by the Veto Act, by seven out of 1,200 communicants. He appealed to the clergy of the Church of Scotland to rest satisfied with the immense influence which resulted to them from having in their hands the education of the people, and not to raise a question which was uncertain in its results to themselves, which was productive of the worst consequences to the people, and the principles of which the House of Commons would never sanction.—Mr. J. M. STEWART charged Mr. Colquhoun with apostacy from opinions formerly delivered in a speech addressed to the electors of Kilmarnock, which speech the hon. member (Mr. Stewart) quoted, to the great amusement of the house. He contended that there was a marked distinction between the Church of England and that of Scotland. There was a distinction in the mode in which the Reformation in each country was effected, and that distinction led to one which prevailed to this hour. In England the Reformation was effected by the Monarch, against the wish of the people, while in Scotland the Reformation was effected by the people, in opposition to the Monarch. The consequence has been that the Church of England is monarchical, while the Church of Scotland is republican. The honourable gentleman then supported at great length the independent jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland.—Mr. G. Bruce moved the adjournment of the debate, which was immediately agreed to.—Sir J. GRAHAM then brought in a bill for regulating the employment of children and young persons in factories, and for the better education of children in factory districts.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his concurrence to the greater part of the bill, but hoped some further restrictions on the hours of labour would be adopted by the Government; if not he should certainly, when the proper time came, move an amendment to that effect.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday, the House of Lords did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A new writ was issued for Tavistock.—In reply to Mr. Blackstone, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that 150 quarters of wheat had been imported last week from Holland, on a duty of 20s. a quarter, the remainder of the cargo, 1,000 quarters, still remaining in warehouse.—Mr. Hutt moved the second reading of the Foreigners Naturalisation Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM thought that Mr. Hutt had failed in demonstrating that any practical inconvenience had arisen from the present state of the law, and he believed that the law afforded every reasonable facility to foreigners to obtain every privilege to which they could fairly lay claim. The only privileges from which foreigners were excluded were those of sitting in Parliament and at the Council. It was only reasonable that our Legislature should be composed of British subjects, he should, therefore, oppose the motion. The right hon. gentleman moved that the bill be read that day three months.—This amendment was carried without a division.—The Dogs' Cart Bill was read a second time.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Fox Maule's motion for a committee to consider the petition of the commission of the General Assembly of Scotland was resumed.—Mr. C. BRUCE opposed the motion, because, if the claims of the Church of Scotland were granted, the evils at present existing would be aggravated, the ancient purity of the church would be injured, and the interests of true religion would suffer.—Sir G. GREY was prepared to give his vote for going into the committee, and to follow that up by legislative measures, though he did not agree entirely in the propositions of Mr. F. Maule. To any resolution sanctioning the principle of non-intrusion, as established by the Veto Act, he would give his hearty concurrence. He would also concur in a motion for an address to the crown to grant its consent to the introduction of a bill. He felt, however, great difficulty as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, and therefore but, in the event of things which had arisen, he thought the house ought not to refuse to entertain the question.—Mr. S. WORTLEY dissented entirely from the motion. He never would consent to the house going into committee to consider a petition praying for the alteration, if not the total abolition, of patronage in the Church of Scotland.—Sir A. L. HAY assured the house, as the advocate of neither party, that if they refused this committee, and checked for ever legislation on this important subject, they would be doing a lasting injustice and a fatal injury to the people of Scotland.—Mr. A. COCHRANE thought it a sad spectacle to see the child of the law set itself up against the law—to see that body which was the creature of the state place itself in hostility to it. He hoped that the Government would adopt some measure which would have the effect of gaining the approbation of both parties. Nothing could be worse than the present uncertainty, but if the concessions asked were made, a most serious injury would be inflicted on the church itself.—Lord J. RUSSELL contemplated with the utmost anxiety so great a calamity as the secession of the clergy of the Church of Scotland hanging over a large portion of the people of this empire. The clergy had given the strongest proofs of their sincerity and steadfastness in the conscientious feelings they entertained. With every desire, however, to effect a settlement of the disputes unhappily existing, he could not vote for going into this committee, because he could see no advantage that could result from the adoption of any mere abstract resolution. Neither could he assent to the claims which had been put forth by the Church of Scotland. He believed that, while disposed of this motion, no declaration would be made by the Government which would preclude them from attempting hereafter some amicable arrangement by legislative means, should a favourable opportunity for so doing offer itself.—Mr. A. CAMPBELL had heard it asserted that the pretensions of the Church of Scotland should be extinguished; but he would tell the house that the principles of civil and religious liberty would never be extinguished in Scotland. He supported the motion.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into an able exposition of the statutes on which the Church of Scotland was established and regulated, and maintained that the principle of patronage was clearly acknowledged and recognised by them. It was undeniable that the church was attempting to act in defiance of the statutes on which it was founded, and were the house to acquiesce in the claims now made by them, they would be overruling the supremacy of the law. The General Assembly ought to have paid obedience to the law, as pronounced by the highest tribunal in the kingdom. The effect of the resolution proposed would be to put on record the opinion of the house as being that the statute of Anne was not binding, and that patronage in Scotland should be abolished. To these principles he could not assent, and therefore he should be obliged to vote against the motion.—Sir R. PEEL felt the full importance of this subject, and was well aware of the magnitude of the evil which threatened Scotland from the secession of the ministers of the established Church. A state of things never contemplated by law had arisen, a Church established by statutes at variance with the courts by which those statutes were interpreted. Two proposals had been made—one that patronage should be abolished, and the other that a definition should be attempted, by legislation, of ecclesiastical and spiritual power. He had the greatest doubt of the policy of abolishing patronage, and he could not anticipate the propriety of attempting to define the boundaries of civil and ecclesiastical authority. He refused to go into committee, because he did not think there was any probability of his agreeing in the views which would be there propounded by Mr. Maule, and not because, if he saw any prospect of a satisfactory solution of the difficulties that surrounded the question, he was not willing to legislate. A settlement might certainly be effected consistently with the privileges and rights of the Church of Scotland, but that could hardly be done if the present demands of that church were insisted on.—Mr. F. MAULE replied, and the house divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 76; against it, 211; majority, 135. The Punishment of Death Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir R. Peel laid on the table papers relating to the treaty with the United States of America.—Adjourned at two o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.—Lord CAMPBELL, in answer to a question from the Earl of Clarendon, said that the treaty of commerce, properly so called, between this country and Portugal, was signed so long ago as the month of July last. By one article of that treaty the two Governments agreed to revise their tariffs, with the object of making them mutually beneficial. That negotiation had terminated, as the noble lord stated, as there did not appear to be any prospect of coming to any satisfactory understanding with the Portuguese Government. Fresh proposals had now been made by the Portuguese Government, certainly going considerably in advance of the views of her Majesty's Government, but in some quarters not unable at this moment to decide; the proposal had only arrived yesterday, and, till he had had an opportunity of consulting with his noble friend the President of the Board of Trade, and the matter had been maturely considered, he should not feel justified in giving a decided answer.—The Marquis of Cannicarde presented a petition from the London Missionary Society, praying the house to take measures to prevent the recurrence of the atrocities has those of the present Governor-General of India, in ostentatiously restoring a pagan temple.—The petition having been read by the clerk at the table, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved a resolution condemning the conduct of the Governor-General's proclamation on the subject of the gates of the Temple of Somnauth. The noble marquis said the Governor-General had no right to tell the people of India that professions of idolatry were unwisely and imperiously towards them. With regard to the gates of Somnauth, the conduct of the Governor-General was calculated to excite the jealousy of the Mahometan people in the minds of the East India Company, inasmuch as it encouraged the Hindoo worship, one of the most horrible and abominable idolatries of India.—The Duke of WELLINGTON defended the policy of Lord Ellenborough, and in the course he took an opportunity of condemning that of the late Government. He contended that the gates of Somnauth were a mere military trophy, and were altogether divested of anything like religious attributes. The noble duke concluded by moving the previous question.—Lord COLCHESTER opposed the motion, as did also the Bishops of LLANDAFF and CHICHESTER.—The Bishop of NORWICH said he should vote for the motion.—The Earl of CARNARVON acquitted Lord Ellenborough of any premeditated intention to encourage idolatry or superstition, but his conduct would have the effect of encouraging those evils.—Lord FITZGERALD (President of the Board of Control) opposed the motion, as did also Lord BROUGHAM, who vindicated the religious character of Lord Ellenborough, and defended him from the charges so industriously circulated against him.—The Marquis of Londonderry supported the motion, after which the house divided, when there appeared For the motion, 25; against it, 83; majority, 58.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.—Several private bills were introduced, and read a first time.—The Northern and Eastern Railway Bill was brought in and read a first time; also the Dean Forests Railway Bill.—Sir R. PEEL presented Mr. Hume's presented petitions from different places and societies complaining of the proclamation issued by Lord Ellenborough.—Mr. Vernon Smith, after presenting four petitions of a similar nature, proceeded, pursuant to notice, to move a resolution to the house with respect to the proclamation of Lord Ellenborough, and which was similar to that moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Clarendon. The hon. gentleman considered that Lord Ellenborough's proclamation was in the highest degree impolitic, and tended to encourage idolatry in British India.—Mr. MACAULAY addressed the House at considerable length in condemnation of Lord Ellenborough, who, he said, had disobeyed the instructions sent out with him to preserve a strict neutrality.—Mr. HOGG opposed the motion, as did also Mr. ESCOTT.—Mr. HUME thought that Lord Ellenborough ought to be immediately recalled, not on account of a single error, but because of his whole proceedings.—Mr. C. WYNN opposed the motion.—Mr. PLUMPTRE condemned the conduct of Lord Ellenborough as indiscreet, and would oppose any censure.—Mr. HENRY GREY supported the motion, which was opposed in a spirited speech by Lord STANLEY, who said that the motion was brought forward for party purposes. Lord PALMERSTON regarded the conduct of Lord Ellenborough's proclamation was in the highest degree impolitic, and tended to encourage idolatry in British India.—Mr. R. Peel opposed the motion, and Lord John Russell would up the debate in an energetic appeal in its favour.—The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	.. ..	157
Against it	.. ..	242
Majority	.. ..	—85

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.—Lord Beauchamp presented a petition praying for additional church accommodation.—The Bishop of Chichester presented petitions against the union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.—On the motion of the Earl of Rosebery a copy of her Majesty's warrant, appointing the Poor-law Commission in Scotland, was ordered.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from an individual named Rutt, complaining of the oppressive and illegal conduct of a justice of the peace, which petition bore testimony to the defective state of the naturalisation laws.—The Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition complaining of the late proclamation of Lord Ellenborough, which petition was ordered to lie on the table.—Lord Chancellor laid on the table a report from the committee which had been appointed to inquire into the progress of the new houses of Parliament. The noble lord obtained leave to report from time to time.—On the motion of Lord Montegle, a return of certain imports of the precious metals was ordered to be laid before the house.—The Earl of Radnor presented a petition praying that the municipal charities of Ireland may not be placed under the Poor-law Commissioners.—Adjourned at half-past five.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker entered the House at the usual time, but there being only 34 members present at four o'clock, the right hon. gentleman adjourned the house.

THREATENED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRIME MINISTER.—On Thursday evening last one of the passengers who arrived in London by the steamboat Gazelle, from Hull, was taken into custody by the police on the charge of Captain Hyrst, in consequence of certain threats which he had indulged in during the voyage against the Queen and Sir R. Peel. He was ordered to be brought up before the Lord Mayor on Friday morning.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The following intelligence, having reference to British Guiana, arrived by the Demerara papers which came to hand on Tuesday last. It may appropriately precede our engravings and account of that colony.—

The Demerara papers, in noticing the return of the Chevalier Schomburgk from his expedition to define the boundary between the British and Brazilian territories, afford some particulars of the researches made by that gentleman and his companions. They had been absent about 13 months, having left Georgetown for the interior in December, 1841. The party proceeded direct to Pirara, whence they directed their course to the river Takutu, which they traced to its source. It appears M. Schomburgk regards this stream as the true line of boundary of the two countries, inasmuch as it forms a natural separation between them. He describes it as running through an extensive savannah, sluggish in its course, and so shallow that they were obliged to abandon the corials, and prosecute their course along the banks. Its course he states to be nearly parallel with the Rupununi, till it reaches the parallel of Pirara, where it branches off to join the Rio Branca, while the Rupununi tends to the Essequibo. In this river M. Schomburgk discovered some sniffing quantities of gold-dust. Three months were occupied in making this survey, when the party returned to Pirara, where they remained for about the same period, waiting the arrival of provisions and the setting in of the dry season. In September last the party again set out to explore the south-western boundary, and ascended the Cotinga river to its source at Roraima, a spot which M. Schomburgk had before visited in 1830, having then reached it by a different route. Here he discovered the sandstone hills, extending for about 10 miles in a westerly direction, and which rise abruptly, and in some instances quite perpendicularly, to the height of about 7000 feet above the level of the sea. The temperature at the base of this natural wall a little before sunrise was not above 51 or 51½ degrees. Another agreeable evidence was furnished of the temperature of the climate here by the abundance of blackberries and other wild fruits. The inhabitants of this region are Arecuna Indians, a collateral tribe of the Macousi, the language of the two bearing the same similarity to each other as Spanish does to the Portuguese. M. Schomburgk represents them as a strong and well-made race of beings, and of a warlike disposition. At this point the party separated. M. Schomburgk's brother and Messrs. Goodall and Frere returned to Pirara, while the chevalier, attended by three canoe-men and some Indians, struck across the country, traversing the savannahs and forests, to reach the Cayuni. In this journey our traveller informs us he fell in with several new botanical specimens. He also saw some hundreds of acres of plantains growing wild, and so luxuriantly that he represents some of the trees as being as thick as a man's body, and growing to the height of 40 and 50 feet. Suckers from these plantains Mr. Schomburgk had brought to Georgetown with him, expressing a wish that they should be cultivated, he being confident that the disease which so affects a large portion of the plantain on almost every estate where it is grown has never yet tainted these wild fields.

Guiana, or Guyana, formerly comprehended the north-eastern portion of South America, extending from the banks of the river Orinoco southward to those of the Amazon river. More than five sixths of this country are, however, now appropriated by Venezuela and Brazil, and form Spanish and Portuguese Guiana; whilst the remaining sixth comprehends the English, Dutch, and French settlements, and may, probably, cover a surface of about 100,000 square miles, or double that of England and Wales.

British Guiana, the most westerly and extensive of these settlements, participates largely in the character of a West India colony. It comprehends the countries extending from the Corantin river westward to the Orinoco, and from the sea-coast to the sources of the rivers Essequibo and Courantin; an area of, probably, 50,000 square miles. The English settled here in 1634, but in 1667 gave their possessions up to the Dutch, who retained them to the British by the treaty of 1814. Previous to 1831, the country was divided into three colonies, Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, upon rivers of those names; but in that year they were united under one government, and call d British Guiana.

There are six tribes of natives, besides several Carib tribes, some of whom are said to be cannibals. The Europeans are mostly descendants of Dutch settlers, but some are descended from English-men and Frenchmen. Three natives were brought to England in 1839 by Mr. Schomburgk, and were exhibited in Regent-street for several months. They were a Warrow, a Macusi, and a Paravi-hano, and formed part of Mr. Schomburgk's boat's crew during the last of his three expeditions into the interior of Guiana. The natives generally are much more civilised than the aboriginal tribes who inhabit the adjacent countries. They cultivate Indian corn, cassava, and some other roots, but are still attached to a wandering life. The Arawaaks visit the British settlements, where they cut wood for daily wages, and are preferred to the negroes as steady labourers. Some of the Indians are almost as fair as Creoles or Italians, while those who live near the sea-coast are of a very dark brown, sometimes resembling the yellow-skinned negroes. But the straight, strong, black hair, small features, and well-proportioned limbs, always distinguish the Indian from the African.

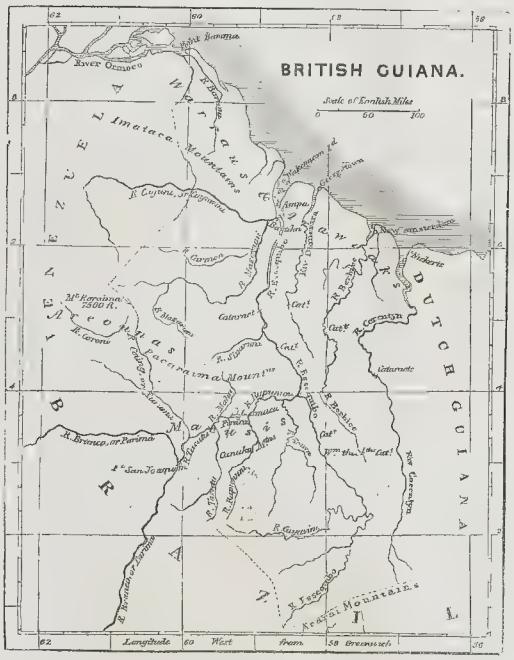
British Guiana is popularly known as the "Walter Raleigh's "El Dorado." The territory is, however, low, flat, alluvial, and in many parts swampy; and the greater portion, when it came into the possession of Britain, was covered with dense and almost impenetrable forests. Since that time, a prodigious improvement has taken place. British industry has cut down the woods, and, availing itself of the natural fertility of the soil, has rendered this one of the most productive regions of the New World. Demerara ranks, as to West India produce, second only to Jamaica; its rum is inferior only to hers; and the coffee of Berbice ranks above that of any of the islands. As the first crop fully pays the original cost of embanking and cultivating the soil, the tilled land in Guiana is rapidly increasing. Extensive savannahs afford good pasture, but the surface is mostly covered with trees and shrubs, and vast ferns, and fit for the growth of every kind of grain, and tropical product. The mountains rise from 1000 to 4000 feet, forming the land into great terraces. Of the Guiana rivers, the largest, the Essequibo, traverses nearly the middle of British Guiana: it is varied with cataracts and rapids, and its banks richly wooded, and fringed with luxuriant vegetation. The seasons are two dry, and two rainy. The heat is not so great as might be supposed, from the position of the country near the equator, and the lowness of the coast: the thermometer, even in summer, seldom rises above 90 deg., and the climate is more healthy than that of most places in the West Indies, whilst hurricanes, so destructive in the latter country, are unknown here. Few countries can be compared with British Guiana for vigour and luxuriance of vegetation: its stupendious trees produce cedar, mahogany, dye-wood, or fruits: three crops of Indian corn and two of rice are sometimes obtained in one year: the cho-cho, yams, sweet potatoes, and arrow-root; and the fruits, pine-apples, and the cocoa-nut: the latter grows wild, as well as the arnotto and castor-oil tree. The sugar plantations are scarcely inferior in extent to those in Barbadoes or Jamaica; coffee and cotton are much cultivated, and some spices have been introduced. Of the flora may be mentioned, the magnificent water-lily, *Victoria Regia*, the largest flower in the world, discovered by Schomburgk, in 1837, and named after our beloved Queen. The domestic animals are the same as in England. Among the ferocious animals are the jaguar and cougar; the armadille, agouti, ant-bear, sloth, and various monkeys and lizards are found here. The alligator and sea-cow are met with in the large rivers; the bats are twice the size of those in England; the snakes, including the boa constrictor, are numerous; the birds are of brilliant plumage, as parrots, macaws, humming-birds, flamingoes, &c.; some of the fresh-water fish are 15 feet long; and there are swarms of scorpions, centipedes, termites, &c.

Colonization has already advanced considerably in British Guiana. The residence of the governor is in Georgetown, formerly called Stabrook (pronounced brook), on the Demerara river. The streets are of wood, seldom above two stories high, and shaded by colonnaded porticoes and balconies, and roofs of red wood, resembling mahogany; and Venetian blinds, or jalousies, are used instead of glass windows. The wide streets are traversed by canals, and the roads are like wharfs, strewed with casks and bales. A well-appointed shop is shown in the engraving. The town contains about 10,000 inhabitants, of whom more than half are negroes, and some of considerable wealth. New Amsterdam, the capital of Berbice, extends about a mile and a half along the river Berbice, and each house has an allotment of a quarter of an acre, insulated by trenches; and the government-house, of brick in the European style, is one of the finest

VIEW IN BRITISH GUIANA.

buildings in British Guiana. There are also a small church and a free-school. A newspaper is printed here: thus, in the *Berbice Gazette*, received last month, we read of an execution, on July 18, of a native bravo for murder, at which 4000 persons were present. A beautiful parapeted road, 60 feet broad, runs along the shore to Demerara.

The governor-general and commander-in-chief of the colony include in the same government the islands of St. Lucia and Trinidad;



MAP OF BRITISH GUIANA.

but the lieutenant-governor is the executive. Besides a legislative council, chief justices, and judges, there are six "protectors of Indians" and sixteen special justices to watch over the execution of the slave emancipation law of 1834 on behalf of the apprenticed population; and the "compensation" paid was nearly a quarter of the twenty millions awarded by Parliament. The coins current in the colony are British half-crowns, shillings, and sixpenny pieces, besides colonial moneys of guilders, dollars, &c.; but there are no gold or copper coins in circulation. Accounts are kept in Dutch currency of guilders and stivers.

A SHOP IN BRITISH GUIANA.

HIGHLAND DRESS.

Having in a former number given our readers a general description of the Highland dress and arms, we proceed to give them a more particular account of their fashions and peculiarities.

Almost one hundred years have elapsed since the Highlanders have had opportunity for such an imposing display in their native habiliments as on the late auspicious visit of her Majesty to her Scottish dominions; an occasion which formed a delightful contrast to the hostile gatherings of the '45. Assuredly, while so harsh a law against the dress remained in force, the manufacture of tartan being prohibited, and its use visited with the pains of felony, as a bond of rebellious confederation, it could not have been dreamt that it would ever become so popular, and that it should be considered worthy of adoption by the illustrious of this and other lands, and that the manners of a people should add to the royal pleasures, and their distinctive raiment meet the taste of a family whose right to the sovereignty was so strenuously opposed by the immediate ancestors of that people. This is the age of change, but all changes are not improvements, although, in matters immaterial to public or private advantage, innovations may take place without affording any substantial reason for objection.

National associations lead natives of Scotland not residing in the country to wear the time-honoured garb of their fathers. At home it is in keeping with their loved Caledonia, and abroad it serves as a passport for a Scot, and cherishes the warmth of attachment to the land of his birth. The celebrity which it has acquired from the military renown of the Highland troops, from the writings of the historian and fascinating productions of the novelist, with its own picturesque effect on the heath and in the hall, has induced others to honour the country by assuming it as an occasional fancy costume; and in this way deviations from correctness in dress, and rectitude of equipment, have arisen, whilst little positive authority was to be found for guidance in this long-dishonoured costume. It is very desirable, however, that it should be preserved from inappropriate and unbecoming variation inconsistent with its fitness and utility, its best and characteristic effect arising from its primitive simplicity. Attention to cut and colour, material, and mode of arrangement, being the very ground of that respect in which the *Eididh Gaelach* is held, as the original attire of "a peculiar people;" it is an eye-sore to those who are *au fait* in the mystery of its formation to witness the frequent incongruities which are exhibited, rendering a manly and graceful garb ridiculous, and sometimes even offensive to delicacy; and this is the more to be regretted as the recent progress of her Majesty in the Highlands may serve to perpetuate these inconsistencies. A change in manners would, in some points, render a departure from the strictness of antique observance of little importance, but an abandonment of old use and wont is intolerable to a Celt of the genuine breed. "Cheapside Highlanders" may figure as fancy may lead them, in a bal-costume, or masquerade, but innovations will not be quietly permitted by those whose virtue it is to abide by the practice of their venerated ancestry. The Highland costume has, moreover, borne the test of age, as being found admirably suited to the people, their country, and their occupations; in fact, it may be considered insusceptible of further improvement than the substitution of velvet or fine broad cloth instead of the native cath dath (*ea da*), and the enrichment of ornament. It is not meant to make objection to the taste evinced in the beautiful patterns from the northern looms; quite the contrary. It is of no consequence whether manufacturers call a successful pattern the Prince Albert, Victoria, or Peel; but our opinion respecting sundry novelties in "tartan heraldry," recently propounded in patterns of clan tartans, such as were never before seen or heard of, is very different. It is a manifest absurdity to wear the sword-belt over the plaid, but a dandy Highlander would never, of course, permit the richly chased buckles, pointings, and nondescript ornaments to be hid by the breacan, neither would he exchange his waving ostrich plumes for the strait unbending ones of the eagle. Beautiful as these foreign feathers are in the military it is a strange impropriety to place them in the bonnet of a Highland soldier. Mounting, or "cocking," a bonnet is a practice of very modern adoption; and that which has very unaccountably obtained the name of a Glengarry, being in no way peculiar to that district, is a recent fashion of trimming it, and is a specimen, in our opinion, of bad taste. The oldest form of it is that worn on Donside, and the Highlands of Banffshire, No. 1. and in that shape it is not an unpleasing variety; but the other, when stuck on the top of a stalwart Highlander's cranium, is a most ridiculous "pendicle," and our taste must be wrong, if artist can reckon it in any way characteristic or becoming. At Preston pans and Culloden the Highlanders pulled their bonnets down on their brows before rushing to the attack. There were no Glengarries there; these scrugs look as if a slight breeze would blow them from the apex on which they are stuck so awkwardly; and an old Highlander would have spurned a shape which offered no protection to the face from sun and rain. The modern Turkish head-piece is superior to it. The flat bonnet, moderately broad, was the only sort worn by the Gaël of former days.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived on Saturday on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, at Stanmore Priory, accompanied by Lord C. Hamilton, who reached Argyll House on Thursday se'nnight from Vienna.

THE LATE EARL OF ATHLONE.—The mortal remains of the Earl of Athlone passed through the metropolis on Monday last for Holland, from Bath. The interment is to take place in the family mausoleum in the neighbourhood of Amerongen Castle, Utrecht. The Hon. Captain Frederick Villiers, and Colonel H. Bentinck have left for the Continent to attend the funeral obsequies.

FINE ARTS.

THE BLIND BOY AT ONE OF HIS PRANKS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The authority of precedents has exercised a most injurious sway over the minds of artists. The ancients have been followed to the neglect of nature, and the individual excellences of modern academicians have been servilely copied and repeated, to the manifest detriment of original observation, and that special manual dexterity by which its conceptions are pourtrayed. We are opposed to this "*finality*" system of art. Great works, whether of the ancient or modern schools, are to be studied for the purpose of discovering the principles on which their authors proceeded, and not, as is so generally the case, with a view of acquiring the style of practice which, in accordance with their own particular constitution of mind, they were led to adopt. Nature is the guide, her imitators are but models. Like the stars of heaven, luminous in themselves, but giving no light to the mariner who shapes his course by their respective altitudes, they should be attentively observed, but not followed. The artist's course should be his own. The Greeks had no precedents for their first-born divinities,—

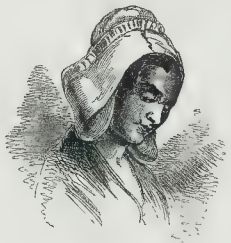
> Those dead, but sceptred sovereigns, who still rule
> Our spirits from their urns.

The Venetians had no works of mortal harmony from whence they mingled colours for all time; the Gothic architects of the middle ages had no scholastic formulæ for the tight confinement of their genius in the erection of those glorious temples which it is the labour of this day to restore rather than to emulate. They were men untrammelled by authority, who busied themselves with the fitness of things, and, like Hogarth, Reynolds, and Wilkie, stamped the impress of their own minds, the aspect of their own age, upon their works. But what do we see in the present day? a host of imitators. The present curse of art, that which blights and paralyses native genius, is *imitation*. Wilkie invents a style,—a host follow him; he changes it,—the fashion of the multitude alters; he changes it again, he becomes dashing, spirited, historical—and his echoes are straightway the same. Does Turner pour out the sun-light of Italy upon his canvass, immediately the landscapes of England become effulgent with his selling atmospheres. Has Lawrence become "sweet" in faces, careless in hands, negligent in apparel, every needy portrait-painter in the land becomes Lawrence-like. An Ionian elegance is made to sit upon the clumsiest shoulders, and pervade the grossest features. Are particular subjects in vogue, scenes from "Twelfth Night," "Devil upon Two Sticks," "Don Quixote," why no one thinks of painting anything else. The sources of history seem to be dried up, and a wretched mannerism both of choice and style universally prevails. Now this is the very destruction of art; and it is one only which common sense can be expected to correct. Meantime, our exhibitions continue to give lamentable proof of the extent and virulence of the plague; repetition upon repetition succeed each other like the shadowy kings in Macbeth, each one resembling his predecessor, till, as Sir R. Westmacott has recently observed, "art returns as it were upon itself, and losing all its life and energy, becomes vapid and imbecile."

But "there is hope in Britain concerning this thing;" the sin is one of fashion, not of nature. Our history is rich in incident, picturesque in costume, noble in sentiment; our native land presents a surface of glorious variety, rocks and hills, vales and pasture. Our domestic life, our court pageants, our legislative exhibitions, abound with material for the employment of the very highest genius. The national mind is powerful, observant, imaginative, and capable of grasping the mightiest conceptions, or of executing the nicest details. All that is needed, is, that our young men should go forth in the broad world and think and act, as Chaucer and Shakspere and Barry did, for themselves. Nothing, it is said, can come of nothing; and as every mind has an individuality of its own, and can by no means become identical in its feelings with another, it follows that he who merely imitates or copies the style of a master draws, as it were, upon mere vacuity. In Scripture language, he sows to the wind and reaps confusion. Let the example of the shepherd-boy, afterwards the celebrated mechanical philosopher Ferguson, who always drew from *nature* in preference to copies, because she was so "*powerful*," so "distinct," so "easy to copy;" let his example be followed, and with even Raffaelle, Claude, or Ostade before us, we should have no fear of the result being otherwise than honourable for British art.

We have been led to make these remarks by the impressions we have received from a general survey of the works presented to the public in the exhibition of modern paintings at the British Institution. There are four hundred and thirty-one pictures; and the enormous number of upwards of four hundred and sixty are said to have been returned by the directors from want of room. Of this multitude of pictures it becomes us to speak with respect; for we are not disposed, with many critics, and the majority of visitors, to "trip it lightly," and despatch so interesting a sight as that which some three hundred men have done their best to furnish, with the flippant condemnation—"nothing worth looking at"—"shocking bad exhibition"—"nothing new," or worse. The pictures this year present, as a whole, no improvement and little variation on the established "sorts" of previous years. The older artists have repeated their ancient themes and recapitulated themselves, with their accustomed skill and epic peculiarities; but as these are well known to the public we shall not, at the present moment, as illustrators of London "News," indulge in any commentaries on their share of the catalogue. The younger men, however, claim an extended notice, and in some cases our hearty praise. Invention, founded upon original observation, and expressed in new and suitable methods of execution, are apparent in many of their works. The first of these performances in point of merit is No. 114, J. Goodall's "Rustic Music, Brittany." It represents the exterior of one of the picturesque cottages of the province, with its usual many-coloured accompaniments of lace-makers, knitters, grandams, and rejoicing children. Before these busy *gossannes* a couple of itinerant musicians are performing a pantomimic dance to the merry thumps of a tambourine and the whiz-whiz of a hurdy-gurdy. This is the simple subject: it could hardly be less simple, yet is it the most striking, beautiful, and, in every respect, perfect work of the exhibition. The figures are conceived with characteristic truth, their actions natural, and their drawing free and powerful: the boy who beats the tambourine is a poetical representation of rustic merriment; and the expression of the half Norman woman, who, as she knits, eyes askance his jolly pantomime, is so felicitously rendered as to demand our unqualified admiration.

TAMBOURINE-BOY.



NORMAN WOMAN'S HEAD.

The treatment of the picture is in a style of corresponding excellence. The colouring is rich, but chaste and nicely discriminated; and the touch throughout is broad, firm, and in everything indicative of a hand familiar with all the mechanical resources of its art, and capable, therefore, of generalizing the details of its subject and harmonizing its component masses. Mr. Goodall is, we are told, only three-and-twenty years of years of age. We give him joy of the future, for in this, his first great work, he has exhibited

ARABIAN GIPSY-WOMAN'S TOILET.

strong apprehension of human character, with much of the depth, the clearness, and refinement of Wilkie.

Another work of great power, but placed most ungenerously in the second tier, is No. 246, Mr. Gilbert's "Education of Gil Blas." This artist is remarkable for the dramatic force of his compositions, the emphatic vigour of his chiaroscuro, the massive richness of his colouring, and an easy prodigal style of drawing which seems to play with the ordinary severities of the pencil. This picture is remarkably suggestive of these elements of a great painter; and we should be glad to see them devoted to some nobler subject than the self-willed boy of Oviedo.

A third picture of present excellence and glorious promise is No. 128, "The Blind Boy at One of his Pranks," J. P. Phillip.

> When Love came first to earth, the Spring
> Spread rose-beds to receive him.

But according to our painter it was a love-lorn swain who sent him on his first voyage. In this picture, which by permission we have engraved, "the gallant boy, who loves all times and seasons," is seen floating in his bed of roses down the gladsome current of a stream, till, like a second Moses, he is by "an undesigned coincidence" stopped in his career by a fair maiden, who, coming to the water-side, plucks the charmed flowers from the river's bosom, and planting them in her own, becomes an easy victim of the insidious foe. The drawing is graceful and the sentiment elevated. The figure of the urchin boy is nearly equal in conception to Sir Joshua's "Puck."

A fourth great work by a young man, and one with which we shall conclude our present illustrations, is No. 12, "The Toilet," by W. Fisher. In this picture we are presented with the portraiture of an Arabian gipsy-woman:—

> For dance, and love, and gipsy wile,
> Pride of the dusky band!

She is in the act of dressing her profuse ringlets during a fit of abstraction. The artist is a person of great classic attainments, and apparently disposed to adopt the strength rather than the elegancies of poetic fancy for the special occupation of his genius. This picture is moulded in the spirit of Guido's principal works, of which we should guess him to be a great admirer; and its execution has all the broad and plastic freedom of Horace Vernet, without his hard "batchetty" tone and inharmonious colours.

We have thus discharged a duty which we feel we owe to the British Arts, and shall return to the subject in a future number.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 12.—Second Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 13.—
TUESDAY, 14.—Admiral Byng shot, 1750.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Cornwallis's victory, 1792.
THURSDAY, 16.—King of Sweden murdered.
FRIDAY, 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
SATURDAY, 18.—Edward King of West Saxons.

SUPPLEMENT.

On SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843, to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with TWENTY EXTRA ENGRAVINGS, and the commencement of a New ROMANCE, by the Author of "Valentine Vox," "Stanley Thorn," &c. &c., of deep and absorbing interest, entitled "ENGLAND AND FRANCE; or, The Sisters;" profusely illustrated by the combined talent of Meadows, Leech, Crowquill, Hine, Gilbert, and other distinguished artists.—GRATIS!

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 18 will present its usual number of 20 superb Engravings, devoted to the most interesting news of the day, in addition to the 20 in the SUPPLEMENT, which will embrace the newest and most interesting subjects in the Fine Arts, making a total of FIFTY ENGRAVINGS! and will exhibit the most splendid combination of attraction ever attempted or conceived.

*** The immense demand expected will render it necessary that *immediate* orders should be given to booksellers, news-agents, and postmasters.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, price 6d., stamped; the SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, also stamped; and will go together free of postage.

The First Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready, richly ornamented in gold and gilt edges, price One Guinea.

Office, 198, Strand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. K. G.*"—*We do not undertake to decide bets. Spring in this year commences on the 21st of March. "Credible" is wrong, and should be "creditable."*

"*Grammarian.*"—*Both are improper.*

"*Matthews.*"—*The effusion, though clever, is unsuited to our columns.*

Several chess contributions shall have our attention next week.

"*Chess.*"—*A military gentleman, who writes under the signature of "Pawn," is open to play any gentleman a friendly game.*

"*Mr Hulse.*"—*of Marine-place, Plymouth, is open to a friendly game at chess.*

"*H. G.,*" *Staffordshire, will find his wish anticipated.*

"*E. T.,*" *Huntingdon.*—*A reasonable quantity of wearing apparel may be taken if once worn. The French Ambassador's office for granting passports free is in Poland-street, Oxford-street.*

"*Philo-poeta*" *will find a magazine a more fitting channel for his contributions.*

"*G. G.,*" *Bath.*—*Under consideration.*

"*J. M.*"—*A "ten pound" note is correct.*

"*A. X. Y.*"—*Consult your clergyman.*

"*Mr. Maltby*" *has our thanks. The subject shall be attended to.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *at Liverpool is very obliging.*

"*L. H.*"—*The landlord is bound to pay the property-tax.*

"*Puter-familias.*"—"*Home soil,*" *&c. Our correspondent may not look to us for the commentary.*

"*A Novice,*" *who wrote us last week, will be good enough to send his address to Mr. Piercy, R. M. College, Bagshot, as we have mislaid it.*

"*T. W. W.*"—*Hints shall not be overlooked.*

We have no time to attend to the investigation of the matter submitted by Mr. Butler.

All the back numbers have been reprinted, and may now be had at this office. The price of the portfolio is four shillings.

"*T. R.*"—*The paragraph was copied from an evening paper.*

"*W. H.*"—*A reference to our Parliamentary summary of Tuesday last will solve the question.*

We shall have great pleasure in enforcing the views advocated in the memorial addressed to Lord Aberdeen, and signed Thomas Clarkson, a copy of which has been sent to us, when the proper occasion arrives.

"*A Subscriber,*" *Daventry, should consult his legal adviser.*

"*J. Nelson.*"—*We have perused your little volume with considerable pleasure, and particularly admire the passage at page 60, where an allusion is made to the burial of the dead amidst the living.*

"*W. H.*"—*The sonnet will appear in an early number.*

"*F. W. S.*"—*Your suggestion will not escape us.*

"*T. F.*" *Apply to a respectable solicitor.*

"*Cant. A.*"—*Notice the present number.*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*We know of no work that would give the information.*

"*T. M. K.*"—*The wants for Calcutta are made up monthly. The postage is twopence. About six weeks.*

"*Robert,*" *Linnington.*—*The Bude light consists of an ordinary argand oil lamp being supplied with pure oxygen in the place of air. The hydro-oxygen, or Drummond light, consists of a combination of these two gases in combustion impinging upon a cylinder of lime. Great care is necessary in using the last combination.*

"*Do Mihi.*"—*If you have sixty or seventy pounds a year at your disposal, go to France as a student, if not, stay at home.*

"*John Ogle,*" *St. Agnes, Cornwall.*—"*Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.*"

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Three shillings.*

"*Un Ignoto.*"—*None better than the "Sun."*

"*R. Bretel,*" *Sutton Woodhouse.*—*Your suggestion is quite impracticable.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *will shortly perceive that his valuable suggestions have been acted upon. Thanks for kind wishes. We shall always be happy to hear from him.*

"*Orlando.*"—*Totally blind we fear.*

"*Lastig.*"—*Not admissible—too personal.*

"*X.*"—*Send a specimen.*

"*I*"—*Deferred for a time.*

"*The Last of the Conquerors.*"—*Too late.*

"*T. S. S.*"—*Hints in our Supplement next week.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The Hon. Rev. B. W. Noel is a brother of the Earl of Gainsborough.*

"*H. T.*"—*The circulation of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *on an average, with reprints, exceeds 40,000 per week.*

"*Lutrametre.*"—*In answer next week.*

"*G. W.*"—*Try Steward, Whitechapel, Liverpool, or send six postage stamps to our office for the number.*

"*W. N.*" *Manchester.*—*Mr. Barton, Ducie-place, Manchester, we believe has all the back numbers in stock; apply to him.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*Apply to Crowquill, who drew the likeness.*

"*J. G. F.*" *Dartford.*—*We have abandoned the first novel as announced, but by this week's paper he will observe that a romance of an unobjectionable character will be commenced in next week's Supplement, which is presented gratis.*

"*R. J.*" *Cambridge.*—*We post an early edition on a Friday night for the country. A quarter's subscription is only 6s. 6d. when paid in advance.*

☞ The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS are happy to announce that they have made arrangements with a distinguished sporting writer for the supply of an original article on sporting generally—on the turf especially—to appear weekly.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In all cases when Nos. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS happen to be deficient, or are destroyed by accident, or soiled, the same Nos. may be obtained by applying to the persons who supply the paper. It sometimes occurs that a paper does not reach its destination, in such case Subscribers should apply only to the person who receives their subscription or who sends the paper.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

Lord Teynham, a young nobleman who has but lately inherited the peerage, and who made his first speech on Tuesday evening in the House of Lords, deserves some congratulation upon his entry into public life, less even for the modesty and grace of his deportment, although these were conspicuous, than for the Christian spirit and high principle with which he advanced the arguments of humanity, and directed them against one of the chief cruelties of the worst legislative enactment that England has had for many a long year to deplore. We need hardly say that we allude to the New Poor-law.

The evil of this law against which his lordship levelled a just and spirited censure, attacking it with resolutions admitting its infamy and proposing its subversion, was that which legalizes the separation of parents from children—of husband from wife—that shameful and unholy human defiance of the strong injunction from Heaven, "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

This separation clause, the great and paramount cruelty of modern legislation, has been the theme of the rebuke and abhorrence of all just and virtuous minds. It elicited the warmest opposition of some of our most distinguished living Christians when it was being piloted through the Senate by the stern, uncompromising heartlessness of political economy; and when it received the powerful but wicked sanction of law, and was forced into tyrannical practice, its inhumanity and brutality became more and more apparent, and confirmed the disgust and apprehension of the deploring community. Virtuous prelates, indignant noblemen, warm, free-hearted country gentlemen, well-disposed politicians, the trembling poor, and the *un*-trembling press, all raised their voices against it—some with eloquence, all with sincerity—and no single opponent, without a certainty of having truth, justice, and sympathy used against him as weapons of assault. Still, however, the hard mischief worked on; and although Lord Teynham has failed to overthrow it by his excellent resolutions of Tuesday night, yet the field is still open, and we trust will never be abandoned by society until the victory of humanity is achieved. When the Poor-law question is discussed in the Commons, a good opportunity will present itself for advocating the genial cause of kindred and brotherhood in that free arena of debate. In the meanwhile public opinion cannot be too strongly recorded upon the question.

The fact is, that the separation of husbands from wives, and parents from children, under the mockery of a pretended system of shelter and relief, cannot be defended by any man who admits the claims of the domestic affections, and the value of the human heart. Its doctrine can have no tenure within the sphere of morality, and religion opposes it with most holy and emphatic voice. Such divorces of kindred must be all unnatural; and poverty is not the crime for which, even as punishments, the world can assume a right to their infliction. It is not because necessity bows man to earth that you are therefore to rob him of the partner of his love, and toil, and woe—it is not because woman is crushed in hopeless penury and destitution that you are therefore to rob them of the love and clinging offspring from her caress. Because you build up a workhouse, you are not to exclude from it the feelings which God implants in us for cultivation, which virtue honours, nature nourishes, and love endears, as if those feelings were weeds of poison in the human bosom, and were to be extirpated with impunity from their true and tender soil.

Lord Teynham did not propose a bad alternative when, in his denunciation of the foul cruelty of the working system, he said—"If your doctrine of separation is to be set up in all despite—if you cry out that your object is morality, and that a separation of the sexes is requisite to that end—then limit your severity to the legitimate demands of that morality, receive no paupers *into* your workhouses but the unmarried, the widowed, the orphaned, and the lone; do not break up the ties of kindred with remorseless hardship, but pour your stream of charity into the desponding bosoms of families with a natural and humane modicum of *out-door* relief." This is the true and generous panacea—the balming cordial for which nature cries aloud.

In another part of Lord Teynham's speech a charge of inconsistency against the sanctioners of the present law was put in the form of an appeal to those very feelings and charities for which they were individually distinguished:—"He addressed their lordships as men who had a necessary care of the character of the law, and of its exercising a uniform, wise, and righteous influence on the people at large—that kind of influence which would create no insubordination or clamour. Doubtless many of their lordships sought to make the cottages of their tenants comfortable, and gave them suitable gardens and allotments of land, and presented them with prizes at horticultural societies, and, in a word, aimed at their domestic happiness in every way. How then, when they came to this house, could they maintain the operation of this law, which ran counter to all the other acts of their daily life? How could they, as men, take their position in this house, and assent to the operation of this portion of the Poor-law? Not one of them could, as an individual, go into a poor man's cottage and put before him and his wife the alternative of starvation or going into the workhouse." This was a point from which we can find no reasonable escape. How can we sanction the operation upon a great and wholesale scale of a principle at which we should revolt and shudder were we called upon to put it into individual practice? But, still more, if we have kindred, wives, children, shall we sanction the application of a cruelty in the families of others, which, if enforced (even without the accompanying horrors of privation and destitution) in our own would rend its branches with inconceivable anguish, and sting our bosoms with poignant and agonizing grief?

It seems, indeed, impossible to find in any corner of the human heart a fair excuse for this cruel clause of a generally bad enactment; and it is with a most earnest conviction that we are only recommending to the public a stern and bounden duty incumbent not only upon every husband and parent, but upon every man who can think and feel—that we urge all classes to bestir themselves by petition, remonstrance, and the expression of indignant opinion, to impress the Legislature with the necessity for abolishing at least this one blot upon the scutcheon of national humanity, and the purity and sympathy of the English heart.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

CLAREMONT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the royal suite, and the household attended Divine service on Sunday at Claremont. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated. The venerable Archdeacon had the honour of joining the royal circle at dinner in the evening.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their accustomed walk in the forenoon in Claremont Park. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing in the grounds, accompanied by Lady Lyttelton. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took a carriage drive in a pony phaeton. Sir Robert, Lady, and the Misses Gardiner had the honour of joining the royal circle at dinner on Sunday.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in Claremont Park yesterday morning. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback for an hour, attended by Sir Edward Bowater. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert left Claremont for a drive in an open pony carriage.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town at a quarter past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, from Claremont. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, followed in another carriage; and the Earl of Warwick, Lord in Waiting; Colonel Buckley, Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert, occupied another royal carriage. Her Majesty and the Prince were received at Buckingham Palace by the Hon. Miss Lister, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Vice Chamberlain, the Master of the Household, and Captain Hood, Groom in Waiting. The royal standard was displayed from the marble arch immediately on her Majesty's arrival.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, and the Earl of Liverpool joined the royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

The venerable Elizabeth Whitbread, sister to Earl Grey, and her family, have been placed in mourning by the demise of the Hon. Mrs. Witham Waldegrave, wife of the Hon. Captain Waldegrave, R.N., uncle and heir presumptive to Earl Waldegrave. The deceased lady was sister to the lady of the Speaker of the House of Commons (Mrs. Shaw Lefevre), and was married to the Hon. Captain Waldegrave in 1812.

The Hon. Francis Charteris, M.P. for East Gloucestershire, has been suffering from a long and severe attack of ague and fever at Naples, which has been the sole reason of his absence hitherto from his parliamentary duties.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager received visits on Saturday at her residence, Marlborough-house, from their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta.

CATCH CLUB.—The noblemen and gentlemen, members of this club, commenced their convivial meetings at the Thatched House, St. James's-street, on Tuesday last.

The health of the Hon. E. Stanley has improved during the last few days. We understand her Majesty has sent daily to Lord Stanley's mansion, in St. James's-square, to learn the state of his lordship's only son.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—A fire broke out on Monday evening at seven o'clock in the Caxton letter foundry, the property of Messrs. Wilson and Co., Duke Humphrey's court, Old Bailey. Two engines got into operation, and in a short time allayed all fears of the extension of the flames. The fire broke out near the counting-house. The building was injured, and some of the stock damaged.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a special general court of proprietors was held, for the purpose of receiving documents relative to the recent operations in Afghanistan, and also the resolution of thanks adopted in consequence by the Court of Directors. Sir J. L. Lushington, the chairman, opened the question on the resolution of thanks, by entering into a long explanation of the state of affairs during the period of Lord Ellenborough's arrival there, and detailed at great length the misfortunes that attended the disastrous retreat of the British troops from Cabul. The resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Colton, were carried with one dissentient, and the court adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. Rundle, the member for Tavistock, having declared his intention to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, Mr. J. S. Trelawney, a supporter of free trade and the ballot, has announced himself as a candidate for the vacant representation.——The Columbia steam ship, under the command of Captain Judkins, left the Mersey on Saturday at noon, conveying Sir Charles Metcalfe and suite to Boston; who will immediately proceed by land to Kingston, to assume the office of Governor-General of Canada. The Columbia had upwards of 50 passengers, and took out a very large amount in specie.——The King of Hanover, on the occasion of the marriage of his son, the Prince Royal, gave 1000 crowns from his privy purse, to be distributed among the poor of the capital and the village of Linden.——The Duke of Buccleuch has transmitted the donation of £25 to the fund for the relief of the unemployed tradesmen and labourers of Edinburgh.——Viscount Dungannon left his seat, Brynkinalt, for Liverpool, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of taking the chair at the anniversary meeting of the Welsh school, when the carriage was overturned and his lordship thrown out. He was taken up insensible, much bruised, and dreadfully cut about the forehead and face. A letter from Marseilles, of the 1st inst., mentions that a very heavy gale then blowing from the north-west was likely to retard the arrival of the Indian mail.——Her Majesty's government is, it is understood, about to resume possession of our settlements on the Gold Coast, which have for the last twenty years been so successfully managed at Cape Coast Castle by a committee of merchants, and on the spot by Governor Maclean.——A most extraordinary criminal trial has been going on for some days at St. Vincent. The prisoner is a young girl, charged with poisoning her three brothers; the jury had already been nine days in deliberation without agreeing upon a verdict.——A running match took place at Ealing on Tuesday between two men, named Smith and Drinkwater, for £10 aside, which was won by the former by a distance of three yards.——Tuesday last being the licensing day for the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the magistrates assembled in the vestry-room, when upwards of 130 licences were granted, and several others were ordered to stand over until the adjournment day. The 9th May, the 11th July, 3d October, 5th December, and the 7th February, were then fixed for the transfer days, and the court broke up.——A meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England was held on Tuesday at the office in Whitehall-place.——The Earl of Ripon was able to leave his room on Monday, for the first time, since his recent illness.——A deputation from Liverpool, on the subject of the income-tax, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.——A meeting of the proprietors of the Warwick and Leamington Railway Company, now incorporated with that of the London and Birmingham, was held on Tuesday at the Easton Hotel, when resolutions were passed, confirming the purchase by the Birmingham Railway of the Warwick and Leamington branch, and a bill, now before Parliament, agreed to, for the more effectual transfer of the same.——The journeymen coach-makers of London formed an institution on Tuesday evening last at the National Association Hall, Holborn, for the purpose of protecting their interests and improving their present depressed condition.——The Berlin *State Gazette* publishes the instructions to the censors of the public press announced in the cabinet order of the King of Prussia, by which it appears that a well-meant and moderate criticism, the object of which is to give useful counsel, is not to be shackled; but the censor must not tolerate expressions of contempt or degradation towards the existing institu-

tions, or allow to pass articles having for object to sow disunion between the different classes or the religious sects of the country, or to create irritation against the government.——Count de Leitsiak, Bishop of Grosswardien, in Hungary, the author of several historical works, has just given up his bishopric, valued at 150,000 florins (400,000 francs) a year, to retire to a convent at Presburg. The Emperor has appointed Baron de Bremer, Member of the Table of Septemvirs (the Supreme Tribunal of Hungary), who for a length of time has filled the office of Grand Vicar of the Archbishopric of Vienna.——The weather at Vienna has been extremely fine, says a letter from that city of the 20th ult., that the fruit trees in the neighbourhood are already in full blossom.——The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Thames Tunnel was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday last, when the engineer of this great national undertaking (Sir J. Brunel) reported the work to be complete as a public thoroughfare, and stated his unqualified confidence in its solidity and durability. Nothing is now wanting but the carriage way, which will be commenced immediately.——On Tuesday, "Old Father Thames" presented a bustling appearance, in consequence of the arrival of a great many ships of large tonnage from China, principally laden with teas.——The Sacred Harmonic Society has announced the production (for the first time) of an anthem, with accompaniments for a full band, by Dr. Crotch, of Beethoven's Mass in C, and Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise. The latter work has never yet been performed at the society's concerts.——A sacrilegious robbery was committed during the night of the 27th ult., in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. Two gold crowns, set in diamonds and rubies, one dedicated to the Virgin, and the other to the infant Jesus, and a gold chalice, weighing upwards of 3lbs., were carried off.

——The *New Zealand Gazette* of the 1st of October brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain W. Hobson, the first governor of this settlement. He died at Auckland on Friday, the 10th of September, under a severe attack of paralysis, which from his youth appears to have made great inroad upon his constitution. Mr. Willoughby Shortland, the Colonial Secretary, was filling the important post of governor.——A contagious complaint is now very prevalent in the metropolis, which is very severely felt by the police and others exposed to the weather, particularly during the night. It attacks first the mucous membranes of the stomach and lungs, and produces general debility, accompanied with great depression of strength and numbness of the limbs.——The Bishop of Bangor has presented a donation of £100 to the Denbigh Infirmary, and one for the insane poor of North Wales. The hospital is to be erected at Denbigh, and the subscription, including the munificent contributions of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the donation of the Prince of Wales, already exceeds £4000.——On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting of the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company was held at the London Tavern. The report of the directors stated that they believed, from communications which they had had with the Colonial-office and Board of Trade, that if they excluded banking from their future operations it would facilitate the granting of the company's charter, and that the loan of money, on good security, at a large rate of interest, in the colonies, could be carried on at a moderate expense, and at a sufficient remunerative profit. A dividend at the rate of six per cent. was declared.——The *Diario de Malaga* of Feb. 15 says, that an English vessel, called the Waterloo, has been seized in that port for smuggling: her destination was Oran.——The annual election to the scholarships founded by the Masters of Rugby school took place on Wednesday last, when Gore Langton, Esq., Mr. Hope, and Baumgartner, and Mr. Stanley's, were declared to be the successful candidates.——For the last few months an epidemic fever of great severity has prevailed in and around London. The Fever Hospital is so crowded that the resident medical officer is daily under the necessity of sending away several persons brought in for admission. As the passenger train was running on the Durham and Sunderland Railway, for Sunderland, on Thursday evening week, when near Seaton Bank, one of the passengers looked out of the carriage, when his head came in contact with a bridge, and he was killed on the spot. We understand the unfortunate person was a traveller, and resided at Shields.——During the last month the consumption of meat in Paris was 6344 oxen, 1073 cows, 4872 calves, and 35,254 sheep, being 621 oxen, 286 calves, and 2669 sheep more, and 266 cows less, than in February, 1842.——The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, commenced his levees at the Admiralty on Thursday, and his lordship will receive naval officers every Thursday until further notice.——The Dublin and Drogheda Railway progresses most favourably; and the engineers are of opinion that the line will be completed in the course of 12 or 14 months.——One of the most splendid bay carriage-horses, in point of size, symmetry, and action, belonging to her Majesty, and which was a great favourite of George IV., was sent down from the royal mews at Pimlico on Monday last to Cumberland-lodge, in Windsor Great Park, to be shot, in consequence of his great age and infirmities.

IRELAND.

SPIRITS IN IRELAND.—A parliamentary return published this week shows that there were taken out for home consumption in the various collections of Ireland, in the respective years ending 5th January, 1841, 7,401,396 gallons; 1842, 6,483,443 gallons; 1843, 5,290,850 gallons; showing a decrease in the consumption of the year ending Jan. 5, 1843, compared with 1841, of 2,110,491 gallons; and as compared with 1842, of 1,194,793 gallons. A return of the detections and number of persons prosecuted during the same period, for offences connected with illicit distillation, exhibits the detections in 1841 to have been 1004; in 1842, as 881; and in 1843, as 1895. The persons prosecuted were—in 1841, 379; in 1842, 308; in 1843, 664. The numbers convicted were, in 1841, 302; in 1842, 228; in 1843, 478. The number of persons confined in the respective gaols of Ireland for the before-named offences, on the 5th day of January, in 1841, were 46; in 1842, 53; and in 1843, 225.——The seizures made by the revenue police in Ireland from the 11th Oct. 1842, to the 5th of January, 1843, were—8961 heads of malt, 290 stills, 3664 still-heads, 183 worms, 3514 vessels, 528 gallons of illicit spirits, 644 gallons of plain spirits, 46,587 gallons of potale, 1400 gallons of singlings, 35 horses, 20 carts, and 452 lbs. of tobacco.

There are at present sixty persons confined in Donegal gaol charged with illicit distillation. A country paper observes—"Might it not be advisable to employ the constabulary, who appear to have nothing to do, in checking the progress of this illicit traffic, which is daily increasing? They could be employed in aid of the revenue police to scour the country occasionally, instead of allowing them to foster and encourage it."

KING'S COUNTY.—On Saturday last a man named Byrne was found guilty of the murder of Mr. Roberts, at Moneygall, on the borders of the King's County and the county of Tipperary, some months since. He was sentenced to be executed.

His Excellency Earl de Grey has determined upon completing the "Wellington Testimonial" in the Phœnix Park, which has remained from the period of its erection to the present in a very unfinished state.

The *Monitor* of Monday night states that a Presbyterian clergyman has been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the late attempt to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Dickie at Rathfriland.

On Monday morning last Davis's buildings and warehouses at Belfast were destroyed by fire. The damage done is estimated at £7000.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Calliope, 26, Captain A. L. Kuper, C.B., arrived at Deronport on Saturday from China, but she had none of the Chinese money on board. Commander Parvis, of the Cracker, 16, had preceded her. Lieut. Brown, of the Vixen sloop; Lieut. Drake, of the Cornwallis, 84; Lieut. Hoffmaister, of the Belleisle troop ship; and 62 seamen, invalids, from the China squadron, have been brought to England by the Calliope. She is ordered into dock to repair, and to be paid off.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants: F. Denison, T. Carmichael, and A. C. Key, to the Curaçoa. Surgeon: J. J. Dobson to the Sappho. Pursers: T. Hosken, from the North Star, to the Endymion, vice Brown, deceased; R. I. Sutherland, from the Hastingues to the North Star, vice Hosken; J. Giles, from the Power, to the Harlequin; T. Cunningham, to the Wolverine. H. S. Collins to the Pelican (acting). Messrs. C. W. Bonham, to the St. Vincent; Henry de Saile, to the Hecla; E. L. Grenfell, to the Spitfire. Midshipmen: C. C. Grylls, to the Spitfire. Assistant Surgeon: Charles Coffey, to the Sappho. Clerks in Charge: M. King, to the Royalist; J. Ellis, to the Power.

PROMOTION.—Commander D'Corse, to the Newcastle station, vice Commander Edwin, removed to the Cove district. Lieut. C. H. Johnson, to Lions Cubb; Lieut. H. Crozier, to Carronsdegree. Lieut. E. G. Elliott, from the Royal George revenue cruiser, to Oyster-haven, vice Lieut Charleston, who has exchanged to the Royal George, Lieut. W. Butler is appointed to the Coast Guard.

MAN OF WAR LEFT AT GIBRALTAR.—Her Majesty's ship Belvidera, steamer Lizard, her Majesty's ship Resistance, with 17th H pment, for Jamaica, her Majesty's steamer Alecto arrived on the 5th Feb., from Malta, with mails, having had a long voyage down in consequence of westerly gales. The Savage sailed from Gibraltar for Barcelona, on the 23rd ult., Vanguard was expected down, and Geyser steamer

AT CADIZ.—A French steamer (Phenecien) had made three attempts to get out of the bay for Gibraltar, unsuccessfully, and was nearly lost. Two Spanish frigates Cortes and Christina, a French brig-of-war.

AT LISBON.—Her Majesty's ships Rodney and Lynx; Saffren, 60, and Volage brig (French); met the Peninsular steamer, outwards, Lady Mary Wood, at Lisbon, on the 28th ult., having been detained by severely gales and thick weather. The following one, the Montrose, on the 3rd inst., going into Vigo.

The Royal Tar sailed from Gibraltar, Feb. 25; Cadiz, Feb. 26; Lisbon, March 1; Oporto did not communicate; Vigo, March 3, and arrived at Falmouth on Monday last.

The 2nd company of Royal Sappers and Miners, under the command of Captain Mulcaster, recently undergone a course of instruction in field fortification at Chatham, were relieved last week by the 6th company of Royal Sappers and Miners, under the command of Lieutenant Ingils, from Woolwich, and the former company returned to head-quarters on the same day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH SEA FISHERY.—The Courrier des Indes, arrived at Havre from the South Seas, spoke the following whalers:—The George, from Havre, 21st June, 1841, at the Heiden Islands, with 150 barrels; Ferlec, from Havre, with 100 barrels, 21st June, at the Bourbon Islands, second mate dead, two men drowned, and four men killed by a whale; the Ann with nine whale, the Angeline with one, the Salamander with one, and the Indien with 210 barrels, arrived at the same island between June 21 and Sept. 27. Sept. 27, at King George's Sound, the Faune, with 350 barrels, Angelina with one whale. On January 9, 1843, at Hobart Town, found the Salamander with 800 barrels. Never, from Nantes, with 250 barrels; George with 200 barrels; Gustave with 1000 barrels. On April 20, at Amboyne, found the Aimable with 1000 barrels; La Manche, 600 barrels; La Here with 600 barrels, Ketos, 800 barrels; Roland, 700 barrels; Indien, 70 barrels; Aglae, 850 barrels, master killed by a whale. On August 10, at New Zealand, found the Orient, from Nantes, at Cloudy Bay, with 1600 barrels; Asia with 1500 barrels; Reton, 800 barrels; Roland, 600 barrels; Harmonie, 1200 barrels, Vaillant, 850 barrels; Heva, 4000 barrels.

The Washington, from Bengal to London, foundered at sea, in a hurricane, on the 25th of October. The hands were all saved and brought to England by the Sir Robert Peel, from Calcutta.

The brig Sarawnut, Kimball, which arrived at Boston on the 6th of December from R. on the 11th ult., in lat. 28 15, long. 68 10, fell in with the wreck of the British brig Nassau, Pearson late master, of and from Halifax for Demerara, which sank the 14th of September, and on the 22nd, in lat. 29, was capsized in a heavy squall, keel out. She righted next day full of water, and with loss of all her spars except the foremast. Took from her William Fosdick, of New York, seaman, the only survivor. Two men were drowned in the forenoth when she capsized, and six had died of hunger and thirst. Fosdick was in a helpless state, unable to stand, and could have survived but a short time.

The Lenore, Packet, bound to the Mauritius, was spoken with Dec. 19 off that island, and reported the loss of the Shannon in the Mozambique Channel, on a shoal not laid down in the charts, by the Helen Mary, arrived off the Wight.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

THREATENING TO SHOOT THE QUEEN AND SIR R. PEEL.

MANSION-HOUSE.—FRIDAY.

James Stevenson, a native of Scotland, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with using threatening language respecting her Majesty and Sir Robert Peel. It will be seen by a paragraph elsewhere that the prisoner was given into custody on Thursday night by Capt. Hurst, of the Gazelle steam-packet, in consequence of his having often stated, during the voyage from Scotland, that he was going to London to have an interview with Sir Robert Peel, to whom he had written several times, but had not received any answer; and that he considered the Queen, in consequence of her sex, was an improper person to rule a nation, and he would put a stop to it. Information of the prisoner being apprehended was immediately forwarded to the Government, and instructions were given that the prisoner should be examined before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House at two o'clock.

The following is a copy of the charge, as entered in the police-sheet:—"James Stevenson, aged 29, a native of Belfries, in the parish of Lockerbie, threatening to shoot the Queen and Sir Robert Peel."

A few minutes past two o'clock Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury, entered the justice-room, when the Lord Mayor ordered the prisoner to be placed at the bar.

The Lord Mayor: What is your name?—Prisoner: James Stevenson. I am 29 years of age. I am a native of Renfrewshire. I am a weaver; but done little in that business for three years past.

The Lord Mayor: What have you been doing the last three years?—I have been studying the Bible and the Greek Testament, and other works.

The Lord Mayor: Did you belong to any society?—Prisoner: No. I left the Church of Scotland in consequence of the differences which existed.

The Lord Mayor: What brought you to London?—Prisoner: To see Sir Robert Peel, in hopes that some union in the church might be accomplished.

The Lord Mayor then asked several questions as to the route the prisoner came to London, which he answered in a manner an incoherent manner.

The Lord Mayor: Did you intend to shoot the Queen, in consequence of her sex, was that what he was at Manchester, but he could not say where he stopped at. He walked from Manchester to Hull, but did not know how many days he was doing it. When he left Scotland he had only one guinea in his pocket; and never been in London before.

The Lord Mayor: What did you come for?—Prisoner: To see Sir Robert Peel.

The Lord Mayor: What did you mean to say to Sir Robert Peel?—Prisoner: That it was time to look to me; but I should certainly ask him to dissolve the Union, and protect the true religion which, as a servant of Christ, he is bound to do. And, said the prisoner, holding up his hands, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

The Lord Mayor: How do you think of supporting yourself in London?—Prisoner: By living sparingly. I intended to go to Sir Robert Peel's as soon as I found out where he lived. If I had not been able to see him I should have gone back again. I have travelled to many places to find out true men.

The Lord Mayor: Do you wish to see the Queen?—Prisoner: Yes; I should like to see her very well, and to see what height she is. I must think no woman ought to sit on the throne, as the Scripture says—"Woman, obey your husband in all things;" and therefore there ought to be a king on the throne.—The prisoner then proceeded, in a most incoherent manner, to quote passages of Scripture.

The Lord Mayor: Are you a married man?—Prisoner: Yes. Mother knew that I was coming to London. I had never been away before.

John Hewitt said he lived at Hull. When the prisoner booked his place to come to London, he said no woman ought to take the reins of government, that the Queen must be destroyed, and a man must be placed on the throne.

The Lord Mayor: Do you hear what the witness says, prisoner?—Prisoner: Yes; I said if she would not resign her office she must be destroyed, by so doing he was only doing God's will.

Witness continued: Prisoner on the passage said, if Sir R. Peel would not dissolve the Union, he must be destroyed, and he was determined to do it.

The Lord Mayor: Is that true, Stevenson?—Prisoner: Yes, and it is not by my intention destroy Sir Robert Peel, but it is also the duty of every Englishman to assist me.

The Lord Mayor: Who have you been hearing preach of late?—Prisoner: Oh, no one. There is no one in Scotland able to expound the Scriptures now. When I go back to Scotland I intend to expound the Scriptures, and expose the malignity of the human race.

Captain Hurst stated that he was captain of the Gazelle. The prisoner came on board at Hull; he said he was going a long passage to see Sir R. Peel and the Queen—he was determined to see them. I asked him how he thought of seeing them? He replied, "There is plenty of people who will point them out to me, and I am determined not to leave London without finishing them."

Prisoner: Yes, that is true; I want to lay the axe to the root of the tree.

The Lord Mayor: What papers do you generally read?—Prisoner: I think it is the *Herald*. Inspector Shaw produced a number of papers found on the prisoner.

The Lord Mayor: Have you any money?—Officer: He has 9s. 3d., my lord.

The Lord Mayor: Well, Stevenson, you cannot live long in London on that sum; neither can you get back to Scotland with the money you have, and therefore to take care of you, I shall send you to the Compter for a week; and some gentleman shall call and see you. Would you wish your friends to be written to?

Prisoner: No, my lord; my father holds me bad beyond correction.

After some further questions his lordship remanded the prisoner until next Friday. His lordship directed that he should be placed in the infirmary of the Compter, and not to mix with the other prisoners. As the prisoner was leaving the bar he wished to have a Bible restored, which was taken from him yesterday.—The Lord Mayor: Certainly, and you shall be taken proper care of.—The prisoner was then conveyed to the Compter. A more decided case of aberration of mind has never been presented to public notice. There cannot be a doubt that the unfortunate man is a lunatic.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager on Thursday, at Marlborough House. The Prince was attended by Sir Edward Bowater.

The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir George Couper. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance at the palace during the evening.

The Lord Mayor has appointed the Hon. Miss Devereux, as one of the Maids of Honour in waiting on the Queen.

On Thursday morning a dreadful accident occurred at the foundry of Sir John Reynolds and Co., in Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, to a man named James M'Cay, 45 years of age. He was employed, with several others, in removing a large iron plate weighing upwards of 25 cwt., when the chain which supported it snapped, and it fell upon the unfortunate man. Upon being extricated it was found that his left thigh was fractured, besides being otherwise severely injured. He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital in a state of great suffering.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES WEMYSS MACKENZIE, BART.—We regret to state that accounts have reached town from Scotland of the demise of the above venerable baronet.

BOULOGNE AND CALAIS.—The number of passengers who embarked or disembarked at these two ports during the week ending the 2nd of March was according to the following proportion:—By way of Boulogne, 569; by way of Calais, 179.

The Portuguese Minister transacted business on Thursday at the Foreign Office. Mr. W. E. Gladstone had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday.

The Prince de Chimay, the elder, died on the 1st inst. at Toulouse, where he had gone to direct a suit commenced by the Canal du Midi, of which he was one of the largest proprietors, against the government.

RESISTANCE TO POOR-RATES.—Four or five thousand persons attended a suit of cattle distrained for non-payment of poor-rates in the country of Tipperary, a few days since, but not a single bidder could be found. The cattle were returned to their owner, who drove them home in triumph.

The Sultan has refused, it is said, to consent to the revocation of his acts, as solicited by the Czar.

Dr. Langston was on Thursday elected a physician of Westminster Hospital, in place of Dr. Burne, resigned.

BRIGHTON.—On Wednesday afternoon, as one of the Brighton "hog" boats was engaged trawling in the Channel, she was run down by an East Indiaman, and completely cut in two. The crew, consisting of two men, succeeded in catching hold of part of the wreck, but not the slightest assistance was rendered by the men on board the Indiaman. One of the men was nearly exhausted, and told his companion he must soon let go his hold, when they were fortunately descried by a Dover pilot boat, who rescued them from their perilous situation and brought them into Brighton.

SPAIN.—The assignees of Arcamans and Co. intend to resume operations at the works in St. Philip's and Bathurst's basin, for the benefit of the estate. It is probable that nearly two hundred hands will be set to work next week.

POLICE.—GUILDHALL. On Thursday *G. Blackburn*, a middle-aged man who gives for hire as a porter on Dowgate hill, was charged with uttering a forged check for £200 at Messrs. Hoares, bankers, Fleet-street. The prisoner, it appeared, was a poor but honest man; and his story ran that a gentleman in appearance had employed him for two successive days in carrying letters; and, after paying his hire, directed him to go to Stonecutter-street, and wait for him. Prisoner did so, and shortly before five o'clock the gentleman came up, and gave him to understand that with the cheque, directing him what notes he was to ask for, and to bring the money to him at the Mitre.—Alderman Farncomb asked him to describe the person.—The prisoner said his manner was that of a gentleman, and he wore a black coat and waistcoat; rather under the middle size; rather dark complexion; and about 48 years of age.—Alderman Farncomb, after consulting with Mr. Palmer (a cashier at Hoares's, who stopped the cheque), discharged the prisoner, that he may assist the police in their inquiries.

CHARTIST TRIALS.—LANCASTER, Thursday.—On the Learned Judge taking his seat, and the names of the jury having been called over, his Lordship commenced his summing up, by observing that they had at length arrived at the last stage in their important investigation. The jury had received from both sides expressions of their opinion of the extreme length they had had to the case. He (the Learned Judge) must bespeak the same attention, first, as to what was the nature of the charge against the defendants. They had been told over and over again what it was the defendants were charged with; it was the crime of conspiracy, inked up, it was true, with other charges, but as they had been withdrawn, the attention of the jury would be directed to the charge of conspiracy alone. It had been said there was extreme difficulty and confusion in the present case to discover what was the precise crime of conspiracy. He (the learned judge) did not see the difficulties which had been suggested by others. Undoubtedly there might be cases of conspiracy in which it might be difficult to define what was a conspiracy. Once he apprehended a conspiracy was made out where two or more persons to do an illegal act, or bring about a legal act by illegal means. The indictment contained a variety of counts, which, in truth, were nothing more than different charges, which, as they had been given up, it was not then necessary to discuss. There remained now, therefore, only seven counts of the indictment, all of which related to conspiracy. His lordship then explained the nature of the different counts of the indictment to the jury. The fifth count merely charged them with persuading others to refrain from work against the Charter became the law of the land. Now, as there was some difference of opinion as to whether that was really a count, the jury would have to say whether, after hearing the evidence, they were of opinion, supposing them to be guilty at all, they found them guilty on the former or the latter counts. His lordship then read over the whole of the counts, and then pointed out that portion of it which applied to twenty-four of the defendants who took part in the conference which was held, on the 17th of August, in the chapel of the Rev. James Scholefield, and he was the jury to consider whether they were of opinion that the defendants were guilty on the 5th count of the indictment or on the others. When they had considered the case, he would then explain to them the nature of the evidence applicable to another class of defendants, who had attended public meetings in various parts of the county and against whom a different species of evidence had been given. The jury then stood at twenty minutes past four to consider the point; and, on their return into Court, delivered a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners, with the exception of seven acquitted by consent of the Crown, as already stated.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday are chiefly occupied with M. Jaubert's proposition in the Chamber of Deputies, for a grant of 13,500,000 francs to defray the expense of completing the Louvre, and prolonging the Rue de Rivoli to the Rue l'Oratoire. This proposition was negatived by the standing committee, because it interfered with the administration of the civil list: the decision is, therefore, left with the King.

A private letter from Sierra Leone, of the 19th of January, mentions the arrival at that settlement of the Belle Poule, with his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, on Thursday, the 5th instant. The Prince was received by the headquarters of the 3rd West India Regiment, with the honours due to his rank. On the day after his arrival he visited Fort Thornton, where he was received by a guard of honour of the 3rd West India Regiment. On returning on board his Royal Highness ordered a salute to be fired, which was acknowledged by another of 21 guns from Fort Thornton.

SPAIN.—Our latest advices from Madrid are of the 1st instant. The elections in the capital were progressing favourably for the Government. In the Asturias the Regent's candidates were also in the ascendant. At Barcelona our latest accounts from that city are to the 24th inst. The appointment of a president and four secretaries to preside over the voting, when Moderado candidates were returned by a majority of 400 to 72. These persons are believed to be entirely devoted to the Government. Unfavourable accounts from Catalonia had reached the capital on the 1st inst.

AMERICA.—Papers and letters to hand by the packet ship United States, which left New York on the 16th ult. have reached town. The following from Detroit, which that vessel did not touch, from which place a packet had been made to leave the Senate to consider the Oregon Bill, but it had failed in consequence of it was reported that the House of Representatives. It was then proposed to refer the bill to the committee on military affairs, and then to a committee of the whole house, but both these propositions were negatived, and it was ultimately disposed of by committing it to the committee on foreign relations. According to the private letters from the usually best-informed sources, this is considered to lay the bill on the shelf, which shows that the majority of the Senate from whom more discretion than the majority of the Senate, from whom more just views of international rights have been expected.

These papers also contain the President of the United States' Message, with reference to the present and prospective condition of the country's finances. It appears from what the President says, that if the receipts from the various sources of revenue for the present year shall prove not to have been overrated, and the expenditures to be restrained within the estimates, the Treasury will nevertheless be exhausted before the close of the year, and that this will be the case, although authority should be given to the proper department to re-issue Treasury notes. He says that it is not certain that the expenditures which will be authorised by Congress may not exceed the aggregate sum hitherto assumed as the basis of Treasury calculations

After warning Congress of the necessity of public credit being maintained, and of the President's duty to see that it is duly advised of the state of the Treasury, and of any danger from not being enabled to meet the expenditures authorised by law, he states that there will be a serious failing off in the receipts from the sale of the public lands, and public lands. The President then argues against any mere temporary provision, and justly observes, that in a country so full of resources, of such abundant means, if they be but judiciously called out, the revenues of the Government, its credit, and its ability to fulfil all its obligations would not be made dependent on temporary expedients, or on calculations of an uncertain character.

The Message of the President, which is dated Feb. 13, concludes as follows:—"By the aid of a wise and efficient measure, not only would the internal business and prosperity of the country be revived and invigorated, but important additions to the amount of revenue arising from importations might also be confidently expected. Not only does the present condition of things, in the business and commercial exchanges, produce severe and distressing embarrassment in the business and pursuits of individuals, but its obvious tendency is to create also a necessity for the imposition of new taxes, and for loans, in order to secure the government and the country against discredit, from the failure of the means now relied upon to pay expenditures."

The Message of the President was accompanied with a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which estimates the receipts of the year at 15 or 15 millions of dollars, and the expenses at 16 or 17 millions. According to this report, however, there are about two millions of dollars now in the Treasury.

We regret to state that there is little or no prospect of Sir Charles Bagot's ultimate recovery. Letters from Kingston, dated the 4th ult., mention that dropsy had commenced. The following is the bulletin issued on that day:—"His Excellency the Governor General has, since Wednesday last, experienced an increase of unfavourable symtoms, which continue unalleviated this morning.

(Signed) "W. HOMI.
"W. C. GWYNN.

"Government House, Feb. 4, 1843."

MARSEILLES HARBOUR.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The occasion of the arrival of the overland mail (now momentarily expected) affords a good opportunity for introducing some features of attraction to our readers, in an article and engravings illustrating the history and marking the progress of this peculiar express, from the time of its outset from Marseilles up to its arrival at the office of one of those leading public journals which are so active to promulgate its intelligence at home.

RUE DES CHANGES, ABBEVILLE.

Nothing is more characteristic of the age we live in than the desire which everywhere prevails of increased rapidity of communication and multiplied facilities of intercourse. Everywhere the empire of commerce is extending, with its busy energies, its untiring speculation, its restless bustle, and never-ceasing movement; and the calls of curiosity and craving for adventure combine with the necessities of business to quicken the motions of men, and urge on the wheels of life in their revolutions with accelerated velocity. The bonds which unite to each other the great families of mankind are being drawn closer and tighter; the barriers of time and space, which once opposed to their union obstacles apparently insurmountable, are lessened, if not altogether removed; and those pioneers of society, the courier and the steam-packet, are annually spreading wider the circle of civilization, and preparing new triumphs for humanity.

Of all the improvements which have been effected of late years in our methods of communication, none is more remarkable than the change which has taken place in the transmission of intelligence to and from our Indian empire. The great importance of the vast and splendid domain comprised in it, the immense amount of British capital invested in the securities of the Indian Government, the number of our countrymen in India, forming a large portion of the flower of the middle classes of Britain, make it imperative on those who have the direction of affairs to avail themselves of every means which the mechanical discoveries of the day afford them to abridge the distance which separates us from our Eastern possessions. The importance of our Indian empire and the amount of its commerce with England have been trebled or quadrupled since the days of Hastings and Cornwallis, and the tardy communication which satisfied the public of half a century ago will not longer do for the present day. At that time less than a year would not suffice for the conveyance of a letter to Calcutta and the receipt of an answer in England, through the medium of the sailing-vessels of the Company, which made the long voyage by the Cape of Good Hope. The inconveniences of such a system, causing losses and delays to the merchants, and obstructing the path of the Government with serious difficulties, were too great to be endured a moment beyond the time when they could be got rid of; and the outcries of the commercial interests, as well as of the public in general, with the obvious advantages which would result to the state from shortening the time consumed on the route, forced the directors of the East India Company, a few years back, to establish an overland communication. The state of Egypt had always previously presented an obstacle to the realization of such a scheme, but when the Mamelukes had been expelled, and the country tranquillized under the rigorous sway of Mohammed Ali, this difficulty disappeared. Arrangements were made with the Government of that ruler by which a free passage through Egypt was secured for letters, passengers, and light goods; and the ports of Alexandria and Suez became the two points of arrival and departure on the European and Asiatic side. Without the aid of steam not much, perhaps, would have been gained by the adoption of the new route; for the light breezes and calms of the Mediterranean, the baffling navigation of the Red Sea (so called, we may take the opportunity of informing our readers, from the great reefs of red coral rocks which form its bed), and the monsoons of the Indian Ocean, would equally have interposed insuperable impediments to sailing-ships. But by the employment of that powerful agent which was discovered in the last century, and is slowly advancing to perfection in the present, the opposition of wind and tide is rendered nugatory. Neptune and Æolus, vanquished, must bow before the footstool of Watt. Two lines of powerful steam ships—one from Bombay to Suez, the other from Alexandria to Marseilles—carry the mails on their long course with perfect regularity, in spite of the alternate storms and calms of the tropical seas. This system did not come fully into operation till 1837, and is every year receiving some material improvement in the details, by increasing the size and power of the steam-ships, and smoothing the roughness of the journey from Alexandria to Suez. As to adopt the circuitous passage through the straits of Gibraltar would be a needless lengthening of the route, the mail is conveyed through France, from Marseilles to Boulogne or Calais, and so by Dover to London. This route was doubtless preferred to that by Trieste, at the head of the Gulf of Venice, and Hamburg, from the superiority which has hitherto existed in the inland communications of France over those of Germany. The highways are kept in much better order than the rough and uneven roads of Germany, and their mails and diligences move at a less sluggish rate. But it is very questionable whether this superiority will much longer continue, for the Germans are as far before the French in railroads as the latter are superior in paved high-roads. A line of railroad from Hamburgh or Ostend to Trieste has been laid down, and portions of it are already executed; and when this magnificent undertaking, which will connect the German Ocean and British Channel with the Adriatic, is completed, it is probable that the mail will come to England through Germany instead of France. This is a consummation to be desired on all grounds; the adoption of the present line of conveyance has the unavoidable effect of putting the French Government, by means of the telegraph, in possession of the chief points of each month's India news at least one day, if not often two or three, before they can reach our own ministers. The insolent and conceited jealousy of England which has marked the whole policy of France for some years past renders her people little deserving of the benefits conferred upon them by our selection of the present route for the conveyance of the mails. The object of our present article is to present to our readers several beautiful illustrations of the chief towns (Paris excepted) through which the mail passes, which cannot fail to give the highest pleasure, from the natural beauties of the sites chosen, as well as the interesting associations connected with them, as well as to assist the conceptions of our readers in understanding the various arrangements which we are endeavouring briefly to explain.

The first point on the journey we have selected is Marseilles harbour, of which our artist has made a graphic and faithful delineation, conveying the full idea of the scene. The calm waters of the Mediterranean, with the sunny sky which shines overhead, the indolent and dreamy repose of the picture, are all true to nature. Marseilles is a town of immense wealth, as well as of historical importance and ancient fame. We need not here fatigue our readers with statistical details of its commerce, which is second in amount only to the Liverpools and New Yorks of countries more exclusively trading and maritime. Founded by the Phocæans, a people of Grecian extraction, four centuries before the Christian era, it was one of the chief cities of ancient Gaul, and resisted the assaults of Cæsar in his Gallic wars. During the middle ages it was inferior as a mart only to Venice; and when the power of the latter declined, it succeeded to much of its commerce, and saw great part of the trade of the Mediterranean centre in its port. It is remarked that its people to this day show some traces of their Greek origin, which have not escaped the observation of French antiquarians.

Abbeville, on the road from Paris to Calais, is the next spot selected. It is celebrated for its fine old cathedral, the towers of which overhang its old-fashioned streets of massive projecting houses, and frown with awful grandeur over the traveller's head as the coach rattles into the Rue des Changes. The north of France has few national beauties of scenery, presenting for the most part an unvaried plane, with little or no wood but that of young plantations; but to make amends, it has to boast of some fine old towns, most interesting both in their appearance and from association. In the immediate vicinity of Abbeville is Montreuil, of which the northern gate is here engraved. Montreuil, situated on the only important eminence to be found for some distance round, is the strongest fortress of the north-west of France. It owes its strength to nature rather than art; all the inequalities of the ground are skilfully taken advantage of, and the country in the immediate neighbourhood is so flat and low, that it can be laid under water by the garrison. The approach by this gate is striking. You seem, as you descend the steep declivity which leads to the covered way, to be entering a subterraneous defile, until, after passing through narrow passages and arched vaults, commanded from various points, you suddenly emerge on the brow of a hill, and find yourself in Montreuil, and within the gates. In the old feudal times, Montreuil was a place of even more consequence than now, and was the scene of many a desperate contest in civil dissension, as well as in the wars between England and France. From its vicinity to the sea, it was a most important point for the English to win, and not less so for the French to hold. That these days of darkness may not again return, and the fair fields and vineyards of peace be laid desolate by the iron hand of war, ought to be the wish and prayer of every true patriot.

ENTRANCE TO MONTREUIL.

Few, perhaps, of our readers are aware of the extraordinary exertions which are made by the daily press of London to gratify the public curiosity in reference to each month's India news, by anticipating the arrival of the regular mail by an extraordinary express

CALAIS HARBOUR AFTER STANFIELD.

This was first established in 1840, at which time intense curiosity prevailed relative to the then impending war with China, and it has been continued, of course at vast expense to the proprietors of the various journals, ever since that time. The outlay incurred for this object affords an astonishing proof of the enterprise and spirit of the press Britain, in which our newspapers infinitely outshine all competition. It is well known that, such is the rapidity of conveyance attained by their combinations, although London is 200 miles farther from Marseilles than Paris is, the India budget of news is generally printed in the London journals, and published to the world, before it has been received in Paris otherwise than by the telegraph. The French couriers have long been celebrated for speed and endurance on horseback; the same qualities are also possessed by those of several other European countries, especially Russia and Spain.

Many of these are able to ride the whole journey from Marseilles to Boulogne or Calais, a distance of at least 700 miles, without any other rest or refreshment save what they can snatch on the horse's back! The old-fashioned high or demi-pique saddles in use assist them in taking repose; and they are accompanied by a relay of horses, in case of any accident on the road. It is by the employment of these invaluable agents that the conductors of our journals are enabled to supply the public with information forty-eight hours or more before the arrival of the regular mail; for these couriers reach the speed of thirteen or fourteen miles an hour, by the aid of strong limbs, good riding, and a plentiful supply of horses, while the mail jogs along at the rate of seven or eight. A steam-boat waits off Calais or Boulogne, according as the wind serves, and receives the express, which is immediately conveyed to Dover, and thence, by horse-express, to London. We illustrate this interesting crisis by a splendid view of Calais harbour, of which we need say nothing, as being so well known. Gad's-hill, on the Canterbury road, with its quiet wayside inn (where mad Prince Hal and Falstaff robbed the sheriffs), and the picturesque prospect it offers over the county of Kent, is engraved in order that we may not confine our illustrations entirely to a foreign country. Our artist has also selected for a sketch the office of the *Times* journal, in Printing-house-square, in order that nothing may be wanting to complete the chain of illustration.

GADSHILL.

TIMES PRINTING-OFFICE.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, March 6, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Without having got rid of winter, we may be considered as having made great advances towards spring, for we still see, though with a large admixture of those fashions and those forms which belong peculiarly to winter, the gradual appearance of those lighter textures which give token of a more joyous season. At the great parties which have been given lately, but more particularly at the Civil-list ball, and that splendid fête of M. Guizot, this might be particularly remarked; for though numerous of the guests wore costumes of silk and other light materials, still the preponderance might truly have been said to exist on the side of velvets and other articles more peculiarly adapted to winter wear. These, however, were gaily trimmed, and were worn in such a fashion as to denote the coming change which the return of spring always produces. Black and other velvets, trimmed with lace, and lined with rose and other gay-coloured satins, formed the majority of the dresses worn, yet here and there might be observed exceptions to the general rule; for instance, let me cite the costume of a lady, whose general good taste is almost proverbial in this capital. On the occasion I refer to she wore a dress of white crêpe, forming a double tunic, ornamented with pearls and silver, and with a berthe of similar materials. Her coiffure was composed of an edging of pearls, in which was seen a bouquet of moss roses. The general appearance of this dress excited general admiration, and was admitted to be extremely becoming. Two or three other dresses, of a similar fashion, but made of cabbage green satin, with an under petticoat of white satin, had a very tasty and remarkable appearance. I should observe that all these dresses were, to a certain extent, open at the sides for the purpose of permitting the under petticoat of satin to be seen, but the skirts were retained in their place by slight bands of puffed ribbon, and in their front, reaching from about the height of the knee to the waist, they supported two festoons of camellias, the flowers gradually diminishing in size as they approached the waist. The head dress which appeared to me the most becoming with this style of costume was a simple crown of white camellias or roses, with diamonds in their centre, or attached to sprigs, with the foliage in diamonds and other precious stones. I do not think the form or the style of these dresses have altered much within the last fortnight; perhaps (but it may be only imaginary on my part) the fashion of wearing two or three skirts is giving way slightly to the simple robe made entirely of the same material, and unbroken in its whole length. I confess I fancied I observed a tendency towards such an alteration in parties who are supposed to lead the way in our fashionable world, and, perhaps, a description of the toilette of one of those belles would be more to the purpose than any fancies of mine. The lady of whom I speak wore, at M. Guizot's party, a robe composed entirely of blonde, trimmed with a garland of May roses, and on her head she carried only a simple coronet of roses, with the foliage entirely composed of diamonds. The elegance, as well as the richness, of this dress was the subject of general observation, and equally of general admiration. The form and shape of the dresses are in nowise altered since my last communication; they are still made as low as before, the only variation being in the substance of which they are formed. Perhaps I ought also to remark that the fashion of flowers being intermingled with diamonds and other precious stones is completely in vogue; and a crown of roses or camellias, as set at the present day by our first houses here, is, I can assure you, one of the most becoming and, at the same time, splendid ornaments that you can possibly conceive.—Adieu.

Henriette de B.

The Russian Embassy.—We understand that in the course of the ensuing summer the Emperor of Russia's second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, will, in all probability visit this country. His Imperial Highness is in the naval service.

The contemplated matrimonial alliance between his Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge is not expected to be solemnised until the middle of May. The illustrious bridegroom elect is expected daily at Cambridge House from the Continent.

It is stated that owing to the declining health of the Hon. Arthur Cole, brother to the Countess De Grey, and member for the borough of Enniskillen, it is his intention to resign on the first opportunity. It is added that his nephew, the Hon. John Cole, will be his successor.

North American Securities.—The following communication from her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to an application to his lordship by some of the deluded and unfortunate holders of the stock of several of the states of North America, will be read with deep interest:—"Foreign Office, March 6, 1843. Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., calling his lordship's attention, on behalf of yourselves and other holders of American securities, to the non-fulfilment by several of the American states of their engagements with their public creditors. I am directed to state to you in reply, that the bonds, being bonds of the separate states, and not of the central government, that Government has no concern with the securities in question, and no power to compel payment of the sums required; and I am, therefore, to inform you that it appears to Lord Aberdeen that any good offices which her Majesty's Government might be disposed to employ with that of the United States, on your behalf, would, under these circumstances, be ineffectual.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant. "H. U. Addington."

A Female Maniac.—*The Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday last contains the following:—Yesterday only a female, who some time ago figured at the Mansion-house, and who has since been exceedingly troublesome at our office, as she, no doubt, has been at other newspaper offices, left a placard, partly in manuscript and printed, in which she says—"British soldiers'—Act like *free* men. The power you possess will be required, and when I need your aid—*protect me*. Who is now your Queen? I am, Sarah Newell. March 7th, 1843." There can be no mistake as to the state of this female's mind; the only question is as to the propriety of allowing such persons to be at large. A gentleman informs us that this woman is in the habit of frequenting the lobby of the House of Commons. Last night she was for a considerable time there, and addressed several members as they came out of the house into the lobby; and, amongst others, the Lord Mayor, with whom she familiarly shook hands.

The Assassin M'Naughten.—No order has yet been issued from the Home Office for the removal of M'Naughten to a lunatic asylum. Of course, until such order is given, the assassin will remain in Newgate.

LITERATURE.

THE ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY; BEING LIVES OF EMINENT OR REMARKABLE PERSONS, WHO HAVE DIED WITHIN THE YEAR 1842. By CHARLES R. DODD, Esq., author of "The Peerage," "The Parliamentary Companion," "The Manual of Dignities," &c. Chapman and Hall.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION FOR 1843. By C. R. DODD, Esq.

"The Annual Biography" supplies a deficiency in literature which had long been sensibly felt. "It has often been remarked," Mr. Dodd truly says in his preface, "that many celebrated men are allowed to glide away from the stage on which they have sustained such conspicuous characters, without any attempt being made to commemorate the admiration of the age in which they lived, or to form a record of those illustrious actions from which their reputation had been derived. The series of volumes, of which this is the first, will, it is hoped, not only satisfy the prevailing taste for memoirs, but enable those who take an interest in the lives of distinguished or extraordinary men to indulge their tastes, without the toil of searching through the many volumes of periodical literature, which are necessarily devoted to a great variety of subjects, or encountering the disappointment and delay of being obliged to wait for the tardy justice of a ponderous biographical dictionary." The plan of the work, as thus described, is an excellent one, and to no better hands could its execution have been committed. Mr. Dodd's well-known ability and accuracy, as well as his long practice in biographical researches, were a guarantee for the proper performance of what he here undertook. This promise of excellence has been amply realized in the work, which embraces concise and yet full memoirs of all persons who have died within the last year, in whose fate the public can be supposed likely to take an interest. It is written with much neatness and elegance of style; the judgment of the author has enabled him to avoid superfluity and prolixity of trivial detail on the one hand, or vagueness and generality on the other. We may refer to the memoir of the Marquis Wellesley as a model in this style of biography, presenting a clear and correct narrative of his life and actions, with a view of his public character, in as short compass as was consistent with the demands of the subject. If carried out in the same spirit, the work will furnish a complete view of the careers of all the persons who, in the present age, so fruitful in talent, have gained any degree of celebrity or distinction.

"The Parliamentary Companion" is a well-known hand-book of political information, which has now become established in the favour of the public.

The other works of the same author—his "Peerage" and "Manual of Dignities"—ought equally to be in the hands of all who interest themselves in public affairs, or desire thoroughly to comprehend the form of British society, and the workings of the constitution under which they live.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FASTS AND FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH, arranged according to the Calendar. 1 vol. 12mo. Brooks.

It is properly remarked in the preface to this little volume that the information supplied by it "is of that kind which all persons are expected to possess, and are anxious to acquire, but which few know where to obtain." The want of such a compendium has long been felt. How few there are, for instance, who can explain the meaning of the terms Ember Days, Rogation Days, Quadragesima, Quinquagesima, and so forth, yet there are fewer still who would not be ashamed to confess ignorance. We recommend the work to all who are anxious to inform themselves on these particulars as adequate to its purpose, and compiled from the best sources. It comprises explanations of the names of the months, with biographical sketches of the persons, and historical accounts of the events on which the festivals are founded. A sketch of the origin and nature of almanacks, and explanations of their chronological and astronomical terms, is added.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL GUIDE TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT, comprising authentic Accounts of its Antiquities, Natural Productions, and Romantic Scenery. By THOMAS BRETTELL. 1 vol. 12mo. G. Biggs.

An excellent guide to the island, which Walter Scott calls "that lovely spot, which he, who has once seen, never forgets, through whatever part of the world his future path may lead him." No spot is more frequently visited by summer tourists, especially since the establishment of the South-Western Railway; and all persons repairing thither cannot do better than possess themselves of this volume, which will furnish them with all the information they are likely to require, and some not uninteresting reading besides.

MAXIMS, MORALS, AND GOLDEN RULES. EXTRACTS, USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE, AND ENTERTAINING. Madden & Co.

Two admirable manuals, each of which contains matter useful to men of all ranks and conditions. They consist, the former of apophthegms and sentences; the latter, of moderately long extracts, carefully selected from approved writers, and bearing on matters which, like the Essays of Bacon, come home to the business and bosoms of men. In the latter, many valuable extracts will be found from early English authors, whose works are scarce and costly, and in few hands but those of the scholar and book collector. Coleridge remarks, "Great old books of the great old authors are not in everybody's reach; and though it is better to know them thoroughly than to know them here and there, yet it is a good work to give a little to those who have neither time nor means to get more." With reference to aphorisms, Johnson says, "He may therefore be justly numbered among the benefactors of mankind who contracts the great rules of life into short sentences, that may be easily impressed on the memory, and taught by frequent recollection to recur habitually to the mind." We heartily approve of the plan of both collections, and have found them most useful in recalling many sayings and remarks of great writers which had slipped from recollection, or escaped our search in the original works. There is amusing as well as instructive matter, for a number of anecdotes illustrative of the principles and maxims are introduced.

[We take this opportunity of reminding publishers that they must send us their magazines and periodical works regularly and in good time, if they wish us to pay attention to them.]

NEW MUSIC.

VOCAL PART MUSIC, Sacred and Secular. Edited by Edward F. Rembault, F.S.A., &c. D'Almaine and Co.

We have been favoured with the first six numbers of this very elegant and desirable publication, and have no doubt that the praiseworthy object of the editors will be speedily and advantageously attained. If it were productive of no other effect than that of making young musicians (of the present day, who affect to despise the works of our masters) look into and study the "hidden soul of harmony" that is enshrined in the music of the ancients, a great good would be the consequence thereof. We should not be thronged, as we are now, with half-fledged composers, who think that if they can construct an air of a dozen bars' clumsy movement, all the *desiderata* of musical knowledge have been arrived at. Let them study such works as this delightful work promises to favour the public with, from time to time, and we shall soon perceive an amelioration in our musical taste. The numbers we have had the pleasure of perusing present us with some names probably not heard of by many before —such as Redford, Crecquillon, Richardson, &c.; but the sooner that every lover of *poetical* music becomes acquainted with them, the better for his taste and judgment. We entirely agree with the substitution of the G and F clefs for the C; and altogether recommend this elegant work, equally for instruction as for amusement. We cannot take our leave of it without specially recommending to notice Crecquillon's charming madrigal, "Hence, clouds, away!"

THE UNION. Kathleen Mavourneen and Dermot Astore. Written by Mrs. Crawford; composed by F. N. Crouch. D'Almaine and Co.

"The Union" is not so happy a production as any other of Mr. Crouch's melodies—it is too chromatic and laboured, without an object. The second part of the air is most anti-Irish, as is also the costume of Dermot on the title-page, which resembles Perrot in an Italian ballet. The words are not particularly remarkable, except for applying the epithet "Astore" to a male. But we must not enter here into philology.

LAYS OF ERIN, No. I. The Maid of Kildare. The poetry by W. H. Bellamy, Esq.; the music by Alexander Lee. D'Almaine and Co.

A pleasing and simple melody; not very original or characteristic, but easy of retention and performance.

LISTEN TO THE AIR THAT I LOVE BEST. Words by J. E. Carpenter; music by N. J. Sporle. L. Williams and Son.

In this ballad the memory of "the song of other days" is advocated to the exclusion of everything modern; the composer, however, has not rigidly adhered to his text, for he has presented us with a light graceful melody which is anything but old-fashioned.

THE HILLS OF MY COUNTRY ARE MANTLED WITH SNOW. Ballad. Composed by F. Kohler. L. Williams and Son.

A ballad of the extremest simplicity—no attempt at modulation or chromatic phrases—and, withal, pleasing from its great modesty.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S MARCH, arranged for the Piano-forte. By C. Chaulieu. D'Almaine and Co.

A graceful and correct trifle, partaking, however, more of the Swiss style of music than anything connected with our young royal highness's title. But there are hills in Helvetia, and hills in Wallia, and that is quite enough.

FANTASIE ORAGEUSE, for the Piano-forte, composed by Charles Czerny. D'Almaine and Co.

A brilliant production in this popular composer's most felicitous manner. The *larghetto*, in four flats, is most elegantly treated, and the *allegro vivace* finely sustained in accordance with the subject to the end.

A SECOND FANTASIA FOR THE PIANO-FORTE. By R. Andrews. L. Williams and Son.

This is a misnomer: it is not a fantasia, but a series of variations in the old subdivisional style on the grand march in "Norma," wound up by a *coda* as common as well may be. We have not seen the *first* fantasia by Mr. Andrews, but we would recommend him, if he attempt a *third*, to aim at something original.

MORCEAU DE SONATA, for the Piano-forte. By C. Czerny. D'Almaine and Co.

Is a more elegant and serious composition than the foregoing. Bishop's celebrated vocal quintett, "Blow gentle gales," is most delicately and expressively reduced to the piano-forte; and in the following *allegro con trio*, the young contrapuntist, as well as pianist, will find some excellent *writing*, particularly at page 6, where a *fugata* passage suddenly breaks forth with all the energy of an impromptu. Altogether this is an excellent *morceau*.

FANTASIE DE CHASSE, for the Piano-forte. By Charles Czerny. D'Almaine and Co.

This is a brilliant and not difficult Fantasie de Chasse, but we are weary of "hounds and horns" on the piano-forte.

FANTAISIE AND BRILLIANT VARIATIONS ON AIRS FROM ADAM'S OPERA "LE ROI D'YVETOT. By Fred. Kalkbrenner. D'Almaine and Co.

It is quite a treat now-a-days to see the name of Kalkbrenner on the title-page of a musical novelty: it is a genuine guarantee of something good; at least with this feeling we turned over the pages of this publication, and we have not been disappointed. The *introduzione* is a masterpiece of solid writing, and the *divertimento* pages which follow it are sprinkled over with some elegant and novel passages.

ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA'S BAND MARCH. Composed by Fred. Kohler. L. Williams and Son.

This is a very unpretending little trifle: it will be found of use to very juvenile piano-forte players.

THE THEATRES.

ITALIAN OPERA.

This central arena of all that is attractive in the *beau monde*—all that is delightful in the arts of music, and her sister, the muse of poetical motion—and (to use the phrase of many magical influence) all that is *fashionable* in the gay world, will open this evening, March 11, with Donizetti's opera of "Adelia;" principal characters by Madame Persiani, Signor Conti, and Signor Fornasari. In former years it was the custom of the *entrepreneur* to open with any sort of a company, generally composed of third and fourth-rate *artistes*, who, although in their *débuts* they attempted the highest *rôles*, soon found their original level, or were withdrawn and forgotten before the season was half over; the lessee finding to his expense the error of applying the domestic axiom, *Magnum est vectigal parsimonia*, to the concerns of a national establishment dependant upon aristocratic patronage like the Opera. Mr. Lumley has acted upon a wiser principle, by not giving us at the opening of the forthcoming season any hazardous or doubtful novelties, but presenting us at once with an opera and ballet worthy of the best support. Of the skill, versatility, and artistical finish of Persiani, little need be said. Inferior to many of her rivals in physical power, she possesses in a great degree over, we may say, all of them, a more ready physical obedience to perform whatever her rich fancy, guided by the purest taste and judgment, may suggest; and if the volume of her voice be not of the *calibre* of a Pasta or a Grisi, her *recitals* are always eloquent, energetic, and graceful. There is also in some of her pathetic tones a thrillingness of design rather than reality, which not the less conveys the sentiment of the singer to her sensitive auditors. Her performances may be styled

It cantar, che nell' anima si sente—
Il più ne sente l' alma, il men l' orecchio!

With such a *prima donna* the opera never before (in our time) commenced its career. A new (at least to our boards) *tenore serio*, Signor Dominique Conti, is to appear also at the opening. He is an artiste of the Donzelli school, possessing a powerful and beautiful voice, which will be the "ninety-nine" out of the "hundred" requisites towards good singing with the multitude. We do not mean to depreciate the taste of the good folks of Lisbon (with whom he has been an immense favourite during the last four years), by mentioning his voice *en particulier*: we merely mean that it is his *forte*; while, on the other hand, he is by no means to be considered as an instance of "*vox et præterea nihil*," for his manner, although somewhat *sombre*, is chaste and impressive. In addition, we are to have another *débutant* in this country, Signor Luciano Fornasari (from the Teatro Regio, Turin), who, no doubt, is intended to fill the place of Tamburini, and whose abilities unquestionably will entitle him to do so, if there be not "got up" another shameful tyranny over the lessee, as was the case when Coletti (a good singer and an injured man) was brought forward under similar circumstances. Fornasari possesses an immense reputation in Italy as a *prima basso cantante*, and is an actor of the greatest versatility and discernment. His person is rather *portly*, resembling the "Gros *de Naples*" when somewhat younger, and like that *great* man, he is as impressive in opera seria as he is volatile and *piquant* in the buffa. His *Barbiere* is esteemed to be the best on the stage. Then for the ballet, we are to have Fanny Elssler, Guy Stephan, and Adèle Dumilatre (a most beautiful and accomplished *danseuse*), with the inimitable Perrot, Silvain, and a host of others, on the first night. Mr. Lumley you are right, "*chi ben comincia ha la meta de l' Opera!*"

But brilliant as this opening will be, we must consider it only as "the helical rising of the stars that are to follow." Grisi, Signora Ali (a contralto of continental celebrity), the charming Moltini,—Mario, Pannini, and "though last," certainly "not least,"—Lablache, or, as he is now styled, *Don Pasquale*, from his extraordinary performance of that character in Donizetti's opera of the same name. It is not improbable that Rubini also, who intends visiting London in the course of the season, will again "enchant our ears" by joining the operatic corps,—what a treat *in perspectu!* The ballet is to be reinforced by Taglioni and Cerito, and a hundred other "*amoretti alati*;" so that if there be not names "*Apollineo digna choro*," we know not what the subscribers and the public would look for at the hands of the liberal lessee.

Since writing the above it is with the greatest pleasure also that we perceive the name of the interesting and unfortunate Brambilla has been added to the list of engagements. It may not be known to all our readers why we apply the term "unfortunate" to this delightful contralto; but be it known that having captivated an Italian nobleman of the highest order, and accepted his honourable addresses, her union on the very appointed *jour de noce* was carried off by some ruffians, and has never since been heard of! This fatal circumstance has added a melancholy charm to the naturally plaintive voice of poor Brambilla, who now may be said, like the lorn nightingale,

to mourn her mate,
In voice most sweet, but desolate!

If Signora Ali prove a "hit" the *ensemble* of the Opera cast will be more perfect than we ever recollect it to have been. Perhaps a prima *seconda* donna would be a desideratum, as we cannot suppose Grisi and Persiani will frequently, if ever, assume an inferior part to strengthen a cast; but we must not be too *exigeant*.

Various are the novelties, both in opera and ballet, which are now in preparation. In the first there are three new operas by Donizetti, including his wonderful "Don Pasquale," which has nearly turned the heads of the Parisians with admiration. Pacr's "Camilla" is to be revived, and Herold's "Zampa" will appear in Italian guise. A new opera, entitled (and founded upon Schiller's) "Don Carlos," with music by Costa, will also be produced in the course of the season. In the ballet department we are to have a new ballet, entitled "L'Ambre," the subject from Guido's celebrated picture, the music by Signor Puguy, in which Dumilatre will make her curtsey on the opening night; after which, on the same evening, "La Tarantule" will be revived for the reappearance of Fanny Elssler. Another new ballet, named "La Esmeralda," is in preparation for the same *danseuse*, and *encore un autre* entitled "La Naiade," for the *début* of Taglioni, most likely in conjunction with the aërial Cerito. The choruses are to be augmented, and to receive more than customary drill, that nothing may be short of perfection; and the splendid orchestra, increased to the number of one hundred performers, will be, as usual, under the able conduct of the clever, just, severe, but impartial Costa. With such a prospect before us we cannot but thank Mr. Lumley for his exertions, and sincerely wish that he may be as successful in his arduous undertaking as he has been liberal and indefatigable in his catering for the enjoyment of his patrons. We will present our readers from time to time with individual portraits and scenic groupings from the Opera as they may strike the fancy of our artist, who wants but a bird's-eye glimpse of anything interesting to transfer it faithfully to our pages for the entertainment of our numerous friends among the public.

DRURY LANE.

"Virginius" was one of the first tragedies which introduced Mr. Macready to the notice of the public, and will be, perhaps, the one in which he will continue to appear with the most success. The house on Monday was not full—not nearly so full as the manager deserved, but he must have experienced satisfaction in perceiving that he made a thorough impression on his audience, that all his efforts were appreciated, that sympathy followed him throughout. In the whole range of character which Mr. Macready plays there is, probably, not one which he has made so perfectly his own as the Roman plebeian in Mr. Knowles's tragedy—not one which he has seized so completely in all its bearings, and in which he gives such perfect satisfaction. In the paternal tenderness, which is the feeling of his first scene with *Virginia*—a charming scene, in which the tumult of old Rome is most pleasingly interrupted by a tranquil picture of domestic life—he exhibits that depth of affection which, to make the character dramatic, the author has given to *Virginius*. It is the dignified repose of a veteran, who seeks refreshment from the conflict with stern natures like his own, in the affection of a beloved child. This is the scene in which the character of *Virginia* is most striking, for in the subsequent parts of the drama her more delicate nature is almost lost in the bustle of the action. Miss H. Faucit appeared to great advantage here. The maiden-like consciousness of her love for *Icilius*, which she would half conceal from the knowledge of her father, by modestly declining her face—the very act that betrays it—and the warmth of filial affection with which she clings to her father, with a full sense of dependency, are great completenesss to the scene, and prepared us for that after situation, where the wronged maiden, claimed as slave, feels that all is lost, till her father has returned, and she finds herself once more in his embraces. Strikingly beautiful is Macready's pathos as he gives *Virginia* to *Icilius*, with the speech beginning—

Dost thou but know, young man,
How fondly I have watched since the day
Her mother died.

Dentatus, in the plebeian imitation of the old patrician Menenius Agrippa, was played with much ability by Phelps. The caustic speeches of the veteran he gave with rugged humour, but we wish that he would not allow the habit of bawling to grow upon him. The practice of loud speaking is also beginning to do considerable injury to Anderson, who played *Icilius*. At the fall of the curtain the audience broke out into true enthusiasm, and hailed Mr. Macready with every expression of delight.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Sheridan Knowles's play of *Love* was revived on Monday, the two principal characters being intrusted to a lady and gentleman making their first appearances. The gentleman, whose name is Mr. Paumier, has, we believe, previously made an attempt to take the higher walk of tragedy characters, about four years ago, but failed to make any

successful impression. Beyond doubt his second trial has not placed him in any better position, the general feeling of the house, as far as any feeling could exist in so thin and chill an assembly, being that he had mistaken his vocation. The entire performance was a failure, and the curtain fell in silence, interrupted only by a few scattered plaudits.

ADELPHI.

A comic burletta, called "Captain Charlotte," in two acts, adapted from the French, was played at this theatre on Monday for the first time in this country. The piece was very cleverly played by all parties concerned. Miss Kate Howard, who sustained the principal part, is likely to be a great addition to the company already engaged at the theatre, is a very clever young lady, and to the attractions of a handsome face and good person, unites considerable talent as a dramatic *artiste*. She was received with applause at the fall of the curtain. There was an unanimous call for her, and on her appearance bunches of flowers and similar marks of approbation were showered on the stage. She is certainly deserving of public patronage. The piece has a great many good dramatic situations, and was received with strong marks of approbation.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

COVENT GARDEN.—The manager, Mr. Bunn, revives Weber's celebrated opera of "Oberon," for his benefit on Monday.

MADLLE. BRAMBILLA.—We gladly perceive that this interesting lady and delightful contralto has been added to the list of the Opera engagements.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The first concert for the season will take place at the new rooms, Hanover-square, on Wednesday, the 15th of March.

DRURY LANE THEATRICAL FUND.—The "festival" in aid of the funds of this charity is "necessarily" postponed to Wednesday, March 22nd, in consequence of the first ancient concert of the season being fixed for Wednesday the 15th of March, at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge *is* to be present, and of course could not extend his noble ubiquity to the charity on the same evening.

MR. JAMES BENNET.—This gentleman has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Vaughan, as tenor singer at the chapel royal.

LYCEUM.—The season here is drawing to a close; and Mr. Carter, the lion-king, takes his benefit on Friday; when Charles Freeman, the American giant, will go through his equestrian performances on *two* horses, *one*, we believe, not being competent to the task.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE TURF.

"Beware the Ides of March," is a wise old saw, having a currency of some twenty centuries. Even we cannot more conveniently preface our notices of the turf for this year of grace than with so wholesome a spice of caution. There has been, since old Forty-two went out, some little doing at Tattersall's, but in this instant mouth business has commenced in earnest, and the legs are heard exclaiming with Richard -

> Now is the winter of our discontent
> Made glorious summer.

The racing season has begun *quoad* the speculator, and its relation with him is our present affair. To the various sports of this island our attention will be turned in their succession, in fact, seasonably directed; for the present, the turf demands our especial attention.

If ever there was a company of monomaniacs going about loose, it is the backers of the great Derby favourite in 1843. For that race there are upwards of a hundred horses in training, and one is backed (and has been for months) at little more, on the average, than *seven* to one!! A beaten—a *badly* beaten horse backed under such circumstances, at seven to one! On this horse one individual, a leading man in the Manchester ring, stands to the tune of £60,000. "Think of *that*, Master Brooke:" let this be the key note of our song. "A British Yeoman!" as the most preposterously overrated of all the overrated that have ever flourished in the annals of Epsom credulity. Leave we the Derby, however, for a space, and betake us to the present state of the Chester Cup. This race seems to from the cradle to have been a rogue—a son of Olympic Bil Sykes. First they got up a quiet little "fix," upon the Corsair, picking the pockets of the green of any odds to be had, from 10 to 1 to 100 to 1 inclusive. Before this the foundation for a handsome larceny was laid by the handicapper, who put 8st. 13lbs. on Corsair's filly, or a stone and a half less on Corsair, in order to bad a runner of her own age. This being the case, everbody with a mouth and eyes, having by means of the latter espied a good thing, opened the former to turn it to account. Among these was one Mr. R——, of Manchester, who, finding all mankind ready to lay all their moneys on her, took their odds of all sorts, and ready to make them even by buying the mare, it is natural to suppose for the purpose of doing as he pleased with his own. This he conceived he had done, and then went and betted one Mr. Goodman Levi a wool £300 he did not start at all at Chester. Now on this Goodman became alarmed, and, seeking out one Mr. Clarke, who he ignorantly imagined to be the real owner of Bizarre, he learnt a bargain had been struck for her with R——, as aforesaid. This took him for a moment aback; but "inferance" not being the badge of his peculiar tribe, he made an offer to become the purchaser of her himself, seeing that R—— had unlawfully bargained for her *on a Sunday!* Taking a bond of indemnity for £8000 in case R—— should bring an action for breach of contract, Clarke resold to Levi for £2500 about six times the value of the animal, who of course will run at Chester, which will reduce her price by £300.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ASHBURTON ELECTION.—The polling commenced at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and throughout the day the proceedings were conducted in a very quiet and orderly manner. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Matheson, 141; Palmer, 98: Majority, 43. The defeated candidate is a Conservative principle.

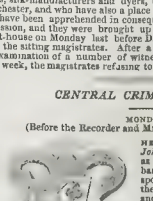
LIVERPOOL.—ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.—We are sorry to say that another dreadful fire took place at Liverpool early on Tuesday morning, by which the bonding, sawing, and planing premises of Messrs. Whitty and Co., Parcels and Preston, in York-street, and two warehouses (one bonded and the other free) were destroyed. The fire broke out about one o'clock in the panel shop belonging to the foundry, and though Mr. Whitty and the fire-police were immediately on the spot, it was impossible to do anything effectual for a long time, owing to the usual deplorable want of water. At last a supply was procured, but not until the flames had got such a head as to make it impossible to extinguish them, until they had destroyed the greater part of the foundry and an adjoining warehouse, together with another on the opposite side of Lydia Anne-street. One of the most painful circumstances connected with this sad calamity is, that it will deprive from 300 to 400 workmen of employment, and thus add to the already frightful amount of distress existing in the town. Owing to the pressure of the times, the number of men employed in this great establishment had been reduced from nearly 700 to 350, and of these a very large proportion, if not the whole, will be unable to get employment until the workshops are rebuilt.

MANCHESTER.—ENORMOUS SILK ROBBERIES.—During the last two or three years a number of silk warehouses in Manchester and its neighbourhood have been broken into and robbed of goods, the entire amount of which is said to have exceeded £10,000 value. These robberies have been so ingenious y planned and executed as to have defied the utmost vigilance of the police either to trace the parties or the thieves at the time, and not the slightest information on the subject has till very lately been obtained. About a fortnight ago, however, it was rumoured that parties were connected with these robberies who stood higher in the world than the police had ventured to look—that they had been planned and effected at the instance, in fact, of master silk manufacturers and dyers. It was said that these parties, entering the warehouses of different merchants and tradesmen in the way of business, had thus the means, in the day time, without suspicion attaching to them, of observing the fastenings of doors, and getting to know the situation of the most valuable and most suitable goods for their purpose—that they then laid their plans and submitted these plans to workmen in their employ journeymen housebreakers—by whom the robberies were effected; that the goods so stolen were mostly yarns, which, on being brought to them, were immediately consigned to the dye-tub, and that thus, with the change of colour, the possibility of detection was removed. This rumour is said to have reached the police, and we understand that it has since been traced to the letter of a convict lately received from him by his parents. What the precise language of the letter is remains a secret, but we learn that the parties to whom it refers had in contemplation, besides their present plundering transactions, a scheme for swindling on a most extensive scale, from the effects of which the mercantile community will probably be saved, in consequence of these disclosures. The police have also been busy in acting on their newly-acquired information, and having obtained search warrants against Messrs. Nathaniel and Edgar Lucas, silk-manufacturers and dyers, carrying on business at Leigh, near Manchester, and who have also a place of business near Macclesfield, these men have been apprehended in consequence of stolen goods found in their possession, and they were brought up for examination at the New Bailey Court-house, and were last before D. Maude, Esq., and Elias Chadwick, Esq., the sitting magistrates. After a long investigation, which involved the examination of a number of witnesses, the prisoners were remanded for a week, the magistrates refusing to take bail.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.

(Before the Recorder and Mr. Commissioner Bullock.)



MR ROBBERY AT THE CLUBS.—*Joshua John Ashley*, described in the calendar as "agent," aged 35, was put to the bar on a charge of stealing four silver spoons, and one silver fork, value £8, the property of the Earl of Carnarvon and others, in their dwelling-house. There were also five other similar indictments against the prisoner for robbery at other club-houses. Mr Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecutions; Mr. Prendergast defended the prisoner.—Mr. Clarkson, in opening his address to the jury, said that the prisoner at the bar was indicted for larceny under somewhat peculiar and novel circumstances, and which must raise a discussion on a point of law. The prisoner for robbery at other club-houses. Mr Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecutions; Mr. Prendergast defended the prisoner.—Mr. Clarkson, in opening his address to the jury, said that the prisoner at the bar was indicted for larceny under somewhat peculiar and novel circumstances, and which must raise a discussion on a point of law. The prisoner was most respectably connected—he was the son of an army agent, and a member of the following clubs: The Junior United Service Club; the Union Club; the Reform Club; and the Colonial Club. Silver plate was missed from the establishments of which the prisoner was a member, and from some circumstance which lately occurred, suspicion fell upon him as being the pur-loiner. At this period the prisoner was lodging in Allingham-street, Pimlico. Instructions were given to the police to watch his movements, and on the day named in the indictment he was seen to leave home. He was followed by a policeman to Holborn, and seen to enter a pawnbroker's shop of the name of Fleming. On entering the shop he pulled out a parcel from his pocket, which contained four spoons and a fork, which he desired the person he gave them to behind the counter to have them marked with the same initials as formerly. The policeman having obtained possession of the parcel, took the prisoner into custody, and asked him where he got the spoons from; prisoner replied that he had had them in his possession for four years. On examining the articles it was clear that some crest or initial had been rubbed or filed off. The policeman then went with the prisoner to his lodgings in Allingham-street, Pimlico. On searching them he found a great number of duplicates for which goods had been pledged; and he also found a file, which it would be most important to consider when the evidence was gone into. It would be clearly proved that these spoons were the property of the Junior United Service Club; but then a question would be raised as to whether the prisoner, be being a member of that club, could be indicted for larceny in taking them away—that was a matter of law, however, which must be decided by the court. The plate belonging to the club was entrusted to Mr. John Howse, the butler, who gave security for keeping it safe, and he believed Mr. Howse had been obliged to make the loss good; therefore he thought, in law, the prisoner might be indicted for stealing it from him. The learned counsel cited several cases in which convictions had taken place, which he should have hereafter to contend were analogous to the charge against the prisoner. Mr. Clarkson, after a few further remarks, proceeded to call witnesses, but as their evidence was precisely the same as that given a few days since at the police-office, and which was fully reported, we consider it unnecessary to give any detail of the evidence. The learned Recorder summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—Sentence, transportation for seven years.

TUESDAY

The Common Sergeant sat in the New Court to-day, and tried the charge of assault, in which one of the prisoners, who gave his name Simpson, was supposed to be either a baronet or a nobleman. We merely allude to the case from the speech of Mr. Bodkin, counsel for the prosecution, and a rumour had gone abroad of a most mischievous and cruel nature; the name of that respectable gentleman who was then sitting on the bench, Sir Peter Booth, had been made use of by the defendant. Now, a more honourable and moral man than Sir Felix did not exist. He had filled with the greatest credit the high office of Sheriff of London, and was in all respects entitled to the esteem of his fellow-citizens and the public. He (Mr. Bodkin) would prove the real name of the prisoner Simpson; his name was Robert Smith, and he had for a number of years carried on a respectable practice as a solicitor in the city of Worcester. Witnesses having proved that the real name of the prisoner was Robert Smith, the trial proceeded, and a verdict of "Guilty" on the eighth count of the indictment was returned.—Mr. Clarkson took a legal objection to the indictment, and consequently the judgment was postponed.

—Sir Felix Booth was on the bench during the whole morning.—The Common Sergeant observed, in summing up, that rumour was a "common liar."

The Recorder sat in the Old Court, but no case of interest was tried.

WEDNESDAY

(Before the Common Sergeant.)

George Coward, a porter, aged 33, was indicted for stealing (in London) 30½ yards of silk velvet, called waistcoating, and 5 yards of satin, value £9 15s., the property of Messrs. Sidney Smith and Co., of King street, Cheapside, to whom he was a servant; and *James Newcomb* (previously known to the pouce) was charged with feloniously receiving the same with a guilty knowledge. In this case the main facts of the evidence were similar in most respects. The principal difference was that these articles were contained in a trass which had been in its transit through the medium of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne. The scheme resorted to by the prisoner Coward showed that he was an adept by nature or tuition, upon each occasion some time both his employers and the carriers were prevented from suspecting him. Smith, the officer, proved that the articles named in the indictment found their way through the agency of Newcomb to the shop of Wallace and Co. Mr. Wallace was examined, and acknowledged that he purchased the property of the prisoner Newcomb on the day the robbery was effected. Common Sergeant: You did? Pray what time? You have given for the waistcoating per yard?—Mr. Wallace, 3s. 6d., and I sold it in a lot.—Common Sergeant: For how much?—The witness named the sum Common Sergeant: Pray how much was that per yard? Mr. Wallace, 5s. with a fraction. Common Sergeant: A quick return and a large profit. Neither you nor your partner shall have a farthing expended on your behalf. You know how the system is working. Who can wonder at the repeated failures of tradesmen, who, by an organised plan, are plundered wholesale by their servants. Mr. Wilde said he saw the difficulties he had to contend with, and was unable to rebut the evidence.—The jury were so satisfied with it, and simultaneously returned a verdict of guilty. The Common Sergeant then proceeded to sentence Coward to seven years' transportation, and Newcomb, the receiver, to fourteen years, being seven upon each indictment. The court at its rising adjourned till Monday the 3rd of April next.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, printers, in Whitefriars, applied for protection against the mischief which might be done either to their property or persons by an insane person named *James Deeie*. Dowie was charged at this office on the previous Friday and Saturday with breaking five panes of glass at the printing-office of the complainants, to accomplish which he had carried stones in his pocket. In excuse for this he stated that Messrs. Bradbury and Evans published *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, in which one of his ancestors, who went to India, had been introduced, and neither the booksellers in Paternoster-row, nor the printers of the paper, would tell him where Robert Chambers lived in London. He knew Mr. Chambers was constantly driving a little phaeton up and down London, and the effect of the statement in the paper was, that he could get by the elevation as a journeyman stonemason.—Mr. Evans stated that Mr. Chambers resides in Edinburgh, and the alderman tried to reason the prisoner out of his delusion that what was said of Dowie in India could have no effect in this country. Who can wonder at the repeated failures of tradesmen, who, by an organised plan, are plundered wholesale by their servants. Mr. Wilde said he saw the difficulties he had to contend with, and was unable to rebut the evidence.—The jury were so satisfied with it, and simultaneously returned a verdict of guilty. The Common Sergeant then proceeded to sentence Coward to seven years' transportation, and Newcomb, the receiver, to fourteen years, being seven upon each indictment. The court at its rising adjourned till Monday the 3rd of April next.

CHINESE TRIBUTE MONEY ENTERING THE MINT.

THE CHINESE TRIBUTE.

The pleasant task devolves upon us this week of recording not alone verbally, but by pictorial representation also, the safe arrival at the English mint of the Chinese silver paid as indemnity as arranged by the recent treaty. Our engraving represents the waggons moving slowly under their valuable burden, and escorted by the 6th Foot. That regiment (and not the 60th as erroneously stated in the daily papers) guarded the treasure during its transit upon the Southampton Railway, and upon them devolved the gratifying duty of escorting it to the building in which it is destined to take a new form, and, impressed with the image of the British monarch, pass current amongst a people widely different to those who first cleansed it from its parent earth.

SYCEE SILVER.

The Sycee silver is in masses from three to four inches in width, as represented in our engraving, and appears as if cast to the shape of the crucible. In the centre of each piece of the metal are marks in the Chinese character. These hieroglyphics are also interesting from their similarity to those attached to the treaty recently completed between his Celestial Majesty and this country.

On Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock, five more waggons, escorted by a strong party of the 10th Regiment, arrived at the Royal Mint, from the terminus of the Southampton Railway at Nine Elms, with 20 tons of the Chinese silver, in value 750,000 dollars, which was brought over from China by her Majesty's ship Columbine, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, and was brought to town by the above railroad, under the especial care of Mr. Cooper, of the Commissary Department at the Mint. The silver is packed in boxes about two feet in length and one and a half in height, 425 in number. The official authorities were in readiness at the Mint for the purpose of receiving it, and, the usual formalities having been gone through, it was deposited in the same bullion storehouse as that in which the consignment brought over by the Modeste brig is placed, making in all nearly 2,000,000 dollars. The greatest activity and bustle now exist in that institution, consequent upon the arrival of this immense quantity of silver, and it is expected that in the course of the week they will have stored the 1,000,000 on board the Herald, and the 3,000,000 in the Blonde, which vessels are at present detained in the Channel. It has been stated the silver, after it has been melted, will be sold to dealers: such is not the fact. It is expected that orders will not be given as to the disposal of it till the whole of the ransom has arrived.

A Parliamentary paper delivered on Tuesday last shows that the quantity of silver imported from China in her Majesty's ship Conway, in January, 1842, amounted to 2,001,200 dollars, weighing 143,639 lbs. 2 oz. 5 dwt. gross, the standard weight of which was 148,526 lbs. 4 oz. 2 dwt. This, sold from the Mint, realised £440,720 10s. 6d., at the respective prices of 59¼d., 59⅜d., and 59½d. per ounce. There was no charge for melting the silver, Mr. Mathison, the Mint refiner, under sanction of the Treasury, having undertaken to defray all expenses, in consideration of being allowed 3½ grains of gold (less 10 per cent.) on every pound weight gross of silver. The gross weight of gold extracted therefrom was 2530 oz. 1 dwt. 17 gr.; allowance to Mr. Mathison, after deducting 10 per cent., 940 oz. 13 dwt. 9 gr., leaving 1589 oz. 8 dwt. 8 gr. gross, which produced in standard weight 1739 oz. 7 dwt. 21 gr. The expense of transporting the treasure from Portsmouth to the Mint was £300 15s. 8d. Gratuities to Mint officers, clerks, porters, &c., for extra exertions, £486 15s. 8d. The amount which the gold produced, at £3 17s. 9d. per oz. was £6723 0s. 4d. By sending the silver to the Mint, instead of selling it in the market at the estimated price of 59½d. per ounce, the Mint obtained a profit of £654 12s. 9d.

The Sycee silver is particularly pure, a quality shared by it in common with the metals obtained from the valuable mines of the celebrated Golden Island. Of this spot we give a sketch, since it possesses, at this moment, great interest, from the fact that the deepest recesses of its long wrought caves are now undergoing busy search for precious metals to aid the payment of the tribute to England. To render the series complete we have, at considerable expense, obtained likenesses of the two mandarins upon whom has devolved the duty of superintending the collection and payment of the ransom to the British Plenipotentiary. These Chinese dignitaries are habited in the costume which has long been familiar in England upon "china." Tea cups have not inappropriately acquainted us with Chinese appearances; and Viscount Jocelyn, in his recent work, remarks—"It is wonderful how correct they are in the main features." Here they are shown to be well clothed; and they are more completely so than the other nations in the south of Asia.

GOLDEN ISLAND.

CHINESE DOLLARS.

The Chinese dollars are mere rough pieces of silver, rudely circular, and having no impress save that placed upon them by various merchants through whose hands they pass. Each trader into whose possession they fall stamps them with his mark, and thus such of the pieces as have had long currency are completely covered by the names or signs of successive owners.

CHINESE MANDARINS.

The extremes of heat and cold which characterise the climate of China at opposite seasons of the year have led to a marked distinction between the summer and winter dress of the better classes. But the difference is principally in the cap, which in summer is of finely-woven bamboo, of conical shape, with a blue, white, or gilt ball at its point, whence falls, all around, silk or red horse-hair fringe. The winter cap is circular-crowned, and a broad brim, turned up all round, and faced with velvet or fur; at the top of the crown is likewise a ball, whence falls just over the dome a bunch of crimson silk. The changing of these caps with the season is of such importance as to be notified in an official gazette. A small skull-cap is commonly worn within doors in cold weather. The summer garment is a long loose gown of light silk, gauze, or linen; in full dress, worn with a silken girdle, to which are fastened the fan-case, tobacco-pouch, bag for flint and steel, and sometimes a sheathed knife and chopsticks. In winter a large-sleeved spencer is worn to the hips, over a dress of silk or crape, which reaches to the ankles. This spencer is of fur, silk, or broad-cloth, lined with skins; and the neck, which is bare in summer, is in winter covered with a collar of silk or fur. On state occasions the under dress is splendidly embroidered in silk and gold, and the caps are crimson, with various-coloured balls. The fur dresses of the higher classes are expensive, and descend from father to son. Little linen is worn, and the body garment, sometimes of light silk, is very rarely changed. Nevertheless, the costumes of all ranks and orders about the imperial palace are observed at Pekin with as much precision as in any court of Europe. Fashion, too, has its votaries; a Chinese fop being dressed in costly crapes and silks, boots or shoes of black satin of Nankin, embroidered knee-caps, cap of exquisite cut, and button of neatest pattern, and English gold watch, a toothpick attached to a string of pearls, and a scented Nankin fan; and such a personage is attended by servants in silk dresses.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY. The anniversary meeting of the members of the above society was held on Wednesday at the offices in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square. Amongst those present were the Earls of Arundel and Surrey, Sir H. Ellis, Sir R. F. Jodrell, the Rev. Dr. Croly, Mr. Crofton Croker, &c. Henry Hallam, Esq., took the chair. Mr. Blewitt, the secretary, read the report of the council. It stated that the presidency of his Royal Highness Prince Albert had proved highly advantageous to the institution, and that during the past year the sum of £1255 had been given as relief to distressed literary men, their wives and children, making a total, since the establishment of the society in 1790, of £39,000. The amount distributed in 1841 was £785. The report having been adopted, a letter was read from the Russian ambassador, announcing that the Emperor of Russia appreciated the objects of the institution, and presented it with 1,000 silver rubles (about £155). The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earls of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, &c., were re-elected vice-presidents, after which thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND

DUMBARTON CASTLE.

This singularly picturesque old edifice is most advantageously situated at the mouth of the noble estuary of the Clyde, and, whether looked on in an artistical or historical point of view, presents in its solitary grandeur one of the chiefest charms of that romantic river; and, as the busy steamers ply along the peaceful shores of Argyleshire, many a story is told of Scotland's trials and glories, when Wallace the wight, with his brave comrades in arms, driven from their homes, occupied those heights in martial array, and successfully resisted the oppressors of their country. Perched on the top of an isolated basaltic rock, and overlooking the Clyde at an almost perpendicular height of upwards of five hundred feet, and almost inaccessible on every side, the castle from the south or sea view is seen to the greatest advantage; and, though it seems little the worse for the centuries which have passed over it, yet has time not passed it scathless, as we find by comparing its present aspect with that described by Froissart in 1334. Among other changes we find that it was then completely surrounded by water, a fact difficult of belief, but, coming from the painstaking Sir John, not to be disputed. On the south side, at the bottom of the rock, and defended by a battery in which a garrison is still kept, stands the governor's house. From this with vast labour the steps of a long stair, ascending between the cliffs, have been cut out of the solid rock. Near the top of this stair in ancient times there was a great iron gate or portcullis, that was drawn up or let down as occasion required. This gate so effectually divided the higher part of the castle from the lower that tradition says at one time the English held the south side, while the Scotch continued to possess the north. A square tower on the north side, built in the hollow between the two peaks, is said to have been the residence of Wallace (whose sword is still to be seen at the castle), while the English were in possession of the south side. On the western top, which is by thirty feet the highest portion of the building, are the remains of a watch-tower, from whence seven counties may be seen, taking in Ben Lomond with its beautiful loch, so well known by Scott's description in "The Lady of the Lake," and afar off Ben Nevis, amid hundreds of others as beautiful but less known; and here also at its very base is Leven, tranquil and pastoral as when Smollett so beautifully sang its praises in one of the sweetest and simplest odes in the English language. The following is from a descriptive poem by an Argyleshire poet:—

> The gleaming lake, the ever-changeful sky,
> Old ocean's waves in view, the prospect wide,
> The stream, slow winding in the grassy vale,
> The broken cliff abrupt, the waving flood,
> The barren heath, the lofty mountain wild,
> Whence soars the eagle on strong pinions borne,—
> Sublime the soul, and nurse her dormant powers.

DANDY-LION—IN FLOWER, AND SEEDY.

seeds of lupins, larkspurs, and sweet peas, I observe his mature deliberation. Before putting them into the ground he surveys the little space, and walks round, with his garden trowel in his hand, ere he ultimately decides upon the precise spots where the future embellishments of his hobby shall display their beauties to the sun.

If he has a book in his hand you may be sure it is Abercrombie's "Complete Gardener," which to him, good soul! is as indispensable in the rearing of Flora's beautiful progeny as Buchan's or Graham's "Domestic Medicine" to the mother of a numerous family.

There is only one wish ungratified—he is not rich enough to put out his washing! and every six weeks he is sure to have some mischief to repair, some unfortunate flower's broken neck to deplore—for washerwomen, who are not *bed*-makers, invariably use a kitchen-chair in their operation of "hanging out," and make four woeful holes in the light sifted earth wherever they pitch!

Summer comes, and he sits in his snug arbour at the extremity of the garden, with his pipe and tankard, and sometimes with a "brother clerk," viewing with pardonable pride the many-coloured carpets his hands have woven.

The sun sinks. He lays aside his pipe, and fills the capacious watering-pot — giving the thirsty flowers their evening draught, which they gratefully acknowledge by exhaling their sweetest odours.

ALFRED CROWQUILL'S SKETCHES.

THE HORTICULTURAL MAN OF BUSINESS.

From the days of Adam the love of gardening has been inherent in the human breast. Even the monotonous and artificial life of those doomed to spend the greater part of their days in the smoky atmosphere of a commercial city is not sufficient utterly to destroy this innate feeling.

Some there are, indeed, who *appear* to possess no sympathy with the beauties of nature, displayed in the green and refreshing hues of the vegetable kingdom, or to reflect that the slice of mahogany on which they daily labour was once the pride of the forest and bore other leaves than those of the ledger and day-book. I say appear, because I do not believe there exists "a man with soul so dead" as not to feel, in a greater or less degree, the calm and sweet exhilaration which the fields and woods produce—a perfect consciousness of the truth that "God made the country, man the town."

How much natural pathos is there in the act of the mere boy (snatched from his pleasant native fields to become the occupant of a dingy office), who, still clinging to a flower as a part of the Elysium of his childhood, places it before him in a phial of water on the desk where he daily drudges, gazing upon it with a feeling of first love—pure and holy—a feeling which is never wholly lost even amid the blaze of the golden successes of his manhood. The pleasant vision still lingers in his imagination, but, unfortunately, it too frequently happens that increase of business involves him in a mesh from which he finds it daily more difficult to extricate himself—and he dies regretting, too late, the fields and flowers of his life's morning sacrificed to Mammon.

I was induced to employ my present worthy tailor from seeing a box of scarlet runners growing in the window of his narrow little cell in the corner of an alley—there was something *so* pleasant in the sight!

I have spoken of man generally, but there is a particular class who positively prove the correctness of my observation; men who have toiled all the youthful part of their days in the great Babylon—who, by industry, have been enabled, at the age of forty, perhaps, to quit their close apartments in the "courts" and "buildings" of the metropolis, and take a house in the suburbs, with a small garden in the rear!

My neighbour is of this class. With what pleasure I view him from my study window wielding his hoe and rake! The blue-aproned gardener who works by the "day, month, or year," is as a drone compared with this bee. The love he bears his new vocation renders it a pleasure—and how he toils!

He is a picture for a painter, with his short tartan plaid jacket, his thick shoes, and straw hat. How erudite does he become! With what an air he rattles off botanical Latin to the delight and pride of his little wife (who fondly believes he could speak the language if he chose), and the great admiration of the city friend who smokes a pipe with him, and believes him to be the most wonderful man of his acquaintance—"errors excepted."

Although I am sure he possesses a truly Brahminical feeling towards all created things—(for I never saw him crush anything—ever taking off the slugs and snails, and other destructive vermin, with a tender hand, and hurling them over the mural boundary of his little domain into the adjoining field—preferring banishment to the infliction of death)—I have seen him throw little pebbles at the cats who only intruded their whiskers over his walls. Indeed, so fearful is he of their claw-digging, that he will entertain none in his domestic establishment; rather suffering the invasion of mice and their petty peculations in his larder than the spoliation of his trim garden. The gravel walks are as bright and clean as the bed of the golden Pactolus; his parterres trimmed with thrift; and not a weed attains a day's growth, unless, indeed, it springs up in the identical spot where he has planted seed—marked with a white painted lath, and numbered—then his want of botanical knowledge sometimes spares the offender—for, like a merciful judge, he gives the criminal the benefit of his doubts: but, as is the fate of other pretenders, it flourishes only for a time, and, like an unsuccessful candidate at Cambridge, it is plucked!

There is always employment in a garden: but the seasons for turning the soil and sowing the seed are his delight.

When he displays his small brown paper parcels, containing the

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXIII.

SIR C. NAPIER.

Sir Charles Napier's is the great naval name of the day. The achievements of the last war are but "as a tale that is told" to the present generation; and the two great battles of Algiers and Navarino, under Lord Exmouth and Sir E. Codrington, are now long enough ago to have paled in the recollection of men. But the taking of Beyrout and Acre seem as things of yesterday; nor have the circumstances connected with the taking of the fleet of Don Miguel, while Napier was in the service of Don Pedro, lost their interest in the eyes of the admirers of bold, decisive, and successful strategy, though, from political changes and the springing up of other subjects, the action is seldom alluded to in public discussion. The leader, planner, and animating spirit of all these enterprises, and of many more which we cannot particularize, was Commodore Sir Charles Napier, who, after nearly half a century of battle and storm on the ocean, has embarked on a sea scarcely less tempestuous, by changing the quarter-deck for the floor of the House of Commons, where, laying aside the warrior and assuming the legislator—*cedant arma togæ*—he sits as the representative of the metropolitan borough of Marylebone. And a very amusing, plain-speaking, blunt, downright, bluff "old salt" of a member he is. To our eyes he seems the very ideal of the old sea song embodied: it is almost impossible to conjure up a more fitting representative of

> The brave old commodore,
> The run old commodore,

except that the "bullets and the gout" seem to have respected his corporality, and left him little the worse for the life of battle, siege,

and storm he has passed through; and so far from its being the fact that

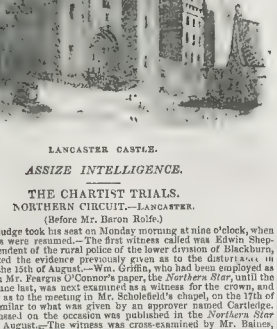
He'll never more be fit for sea,

we will answer for it he would take the command of a fleet to-morrow, and batter down the Sultan's seraglio at Constantinople, or give Mehemet Ali a "ditto repeated" at Acre, with the most perfect indifference as to whether he was bombarding Turk or Egyptian; whichever of them might have the misfortune to encounter him might rest assured that what he undertook would be thoroughly performed with "no mistake" about the matter

The personal appearance of the gallant officer would disappoint those romantic individuals who expect every hero to be either a Hercules or an Adonis. The commodore is as little like either as possible; he is short and stout, with a head somewhat bald, and a face of which the prevailing expression we should say is good-humour. He has a pretty considerable contempt for the graces of the toilet; but except for extreme carelessness, sometimes verging on the shabby, his costume has nothing remarkable in it, but the large *sou'wester*, or broad-brimmed hat of more than Quaker-like dimensions, which he occasionally sports. He sits, votes, and speaks with the Liberal party; and we believe is rather more of a Radical than a Whig. Like most men who have entered Parliament late in life, he used to be continually committing violations of the forms of the house; he would ask a question and append a speech to it, and be called to "order;" he would present a petition, and proceed to take a speech, and be called to "Order" again; if he had to explain, he would travel far beyond the limits allowed—which is another breach of "order;" and if any gentleman said anything he dissented from he would express his dissent rather loudly, without waiting for the end of the speech—a great sin against "order." His perplexity on these occasions is very amusing, every step he takes seeming to entangle him more and more in the network of "form;" his last resource is to sit down abruptly, and say no more. He is not at all scrupulous in speaking his mind. He once plainly told Mr. Hume that he was "a fool;" and but a few nights have elapsed since he called Mr. Ferrand "the greatest humbug in the house." Candour is a virtue, and it is refreshing to find even one man who says what he thinks. The commodore carries this independence of mind into his professional duties; he once electrified the house with a description of the unceremonious and unseemly manner in which he disposed of certain orders not to fight, sent him by a civil first lord of the Admiralty, when he was in command in the Mediterranean. It is needless to say that he thoroughly disobeyed them. In fact, he seems always to have done pretty much as he liked, following his own impulses, which were to act promptly and bravely, and his plans were uniformly guided by a skill that, fortunately for the nation, has been successful. Had it been otherwise, the case of Admiral Byng might not have stood alone in history. Of his courage there can be no doubt, nor of his eccentricity. He has been both admiral and general, for in Syria he led a charge of Turks, "flourishing his stick over their heads, to make them do their duty,"

Alike to him the sea, the shore,
The brand, the bridle, or the oar,

may be said of him as of Sir Sydney Smith, whose name is also united with that of Acre. But one proof of his courage seems to us even more decided than his taking of Acre itself; after blowing the citadel of Mehemet Ali about his ears, he "greatly daring," and without the fear of poison before his eyes, took pipes and coffee with the pacha as if nothing had happened!



LANCASTER CASTLE.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LANCASTER.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

The learned judge took his seat on Monday morning at nine o'clock, when the proceedings were resumed.—The first witness called was Edwin Sharples, superintendent of the rural police of the lower division of Blackburn, who corroborated the evidence previously given as to the disturbance in Blackburn on the 15th of August.—Wm. Griffin, who had been employed as a reporter upon Mr. Fergus O'Connor's paper, the *Northern Star*, until the beginning of June last, was next examined as a witness for the crown, and gave testimony as to the meeting in Mr. Schofield's chapel, on the 17th of August last, similar to what was given on the same day by an approver named Cartledge. The address passed on the occasion was published in the *Northern Star* on the 20th of August.—The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Baines, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Atherton, and Mr. O'Connor. He admitted that he first gave information in this matter about the middle of September; that he had been living in Ireland since, and had five shillings allowed him, for which Mr. Irwine was responsible. He denied that he ever said he would be revenged of Mr. O'Connor before he died. He admitted that he had advised the witness Cartledge to give evidence on behalf of the crown; and that, at the time he dined with Mr. O'Connor, he had given the information which led to his (Mr. O'Connor's) arrest.—John Hanley, a reporter for the *Manchester Guardian*, proved the passing of certain resolutions at the meetings held in Carpenters'-hall.—Matthew Maddex, a constable, of Ashton, proved the violent conduct of the mob at Ashton, on the 18th of August, and the reading of the Riot Act.—Samuel Newton, James Whittam, Charles Slorack, and other witnesses, gave evidence as to stopping the works at several mills, but their evidence was not important.—The Attorney-General then said this was the case for the prosecution.—After a considerable discussion on the framing of the indictment, the learned judge intimated that he felt great difficulty, as to the numerous counts of the indictment. All the defendants were jointly charged with being guilty of conspiracy to cause a cessation of labour, in order to carry the Charter; and also with riot, unlawful assemblages, &c., without any such charge. It was clear that on many of these counts some of the defendants must be acquitted, whilst others might be found guilty on them, and acquitted on others. This created a difficulty, and it was hard to say how judgment could be given on such a record.—The Attorney-General quoted a decision of Lord Denman to prove that, though guilty charges with all the offences, one act of defendants might be acquitted on one count, whilst others were convicted, and *e converso*.—After much discussion, the learned judge intimated that there would be much difficulty in sustaining that view of the case, and the Attorney-General abandoned the four last counts of the indictment, charging the defendants with riot. On the fifth count, which will materially affect Mr. F. O'Connor, and on which the charge is per*s*ading and inducing others to cause a cessation of labour, and without charging that they persuaded them to do so by violence, the learned judge said there was a difference of opinion in high quarters as to whether mere persuasion constituted a crime at all, or not.—Mr. Dundas then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defendant Robert Brooke, in a most eloquent speech of some length.—He was followed by Mr. Baines on behalf of the Rev. J. Scholefield; and by Mr. Sergeant Murphy for Dr. M'Douall, Railton, and Derham, each of whom made powerful appeals in behalf of their clients, complaining in strong terms of the complicated nature of the indictment, and of the number of defendants included in it. At the conclusion of the speech of the latter learned gentleman the court adjourned until the next morning.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Atherton appeared for Fenton and Stevenson. He said the indictment was remarkable for the number of defendants included in it, and which threw upon the jury the especial duty of taking more than ordinary care that the case should be proved against each of the accused. The nature of the charge, and the penalties which imposed upon the defendants excessive hardships. In ordinary cases a man was liable but for his own acts, or for the acts or speeches of those acting with him and in his presence, while, under this conspiracy, a man is rendered accountable for the acts and the speeches of men of whom he knows nothing, and who are totally unconnected with him. The defendants, too, were poor men, unable to search out through the country means of procuring evidence, and opposed to all the power and unlimited means of the Crown. It was said the recommendations on the part of the Chartists to the maintenance of peace, law, and order, were mere words of mockery, but on what ground? These words had been all along the watchword of the Chartist meetings. The acts of the Chartists, the recommendations of their organs, were all in accordance with these words, and they could now be inferred, that, if activities before, they become a mere pretence in the commencement of this later agitation? The jury had before them witnesses who were acquainted with all the secrets of the Chartist conspiracy, and knew of the kind appealed. It might appeal almost to the demeanour of the defendants during the continuance of that trial, and to their exemplary peaceful conduct under what must have been to them, considerable provocation, as some evidence of the peaceful tenor of their principles. He would conclude by one observation, that in all political struggles there would be firebrands, who would wish to seek by violence to obtain that which others were endeavouring peacefully to attain.—Mr. M'Oubrey addressed the jury on behalf of Mooney and Aitkin. He said he would not go over the ground which his learned friends had already trodden, and which applied to the evidence at large. He would confine himself to the evidence solely as it applied to his two clients. He pointed out the facts connected with them which had been deposed to by the various witnesses, and contended that their conduct was one of not guilty.—George J. Harney addressed the jury. He apologized for his inexperience, and said he had been induced to undertake his own cause with the feeling that innocence was in itself the best defence. He was a resident at Sheffield, and knew nothing of the turn-out for a week after it commenced. He felt that he was brought there, however, not really as a conspirator, but as a Chartist. That was his offence, and he would be inferred, that, for principles

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On the 1st of April will appear, price 3s. 6d., full coloured, Part I. of a New Edition of BETTS'S FAMILY ATLAS.
To be Completed in FOURTEEN MONTHLY PARTS, each containing Four Maps, or Two Double Sheet Maps, and eminently suited for PARTS OF THE KNOWN WORLD
The Proprietor has much satisfaction in appearing before the public with a NEW EDITION of a work which has already elicited for him much public and private commendation, and of this affording he trusts to many individuals the opportunity of supplying themselves with a valuable work at a very reasonable price, and on a plan which is found most convenient by a large portion of the community.
The present edition will possess the advantage of the introduction of several new and very important Maps, the whole work having also undergone a thorough revision, every new and important change and settlement will be found carefully introduced. The Maps of ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND are on an unusually large scale, accurately showing the various lines of Railways, the Turnpike and Principal Cross Roads, Rivers, Canals, &c. (that of England and Wales alone embracing no fewer than 8000 names. The Maps of the BRITISH COLONIES are also on a large scale; and, as a whole, the Proprietor feels confident that the work will be found fully to support the character it has obtained, and he confidently invite patrons even a larger share of patronage than on the first appearance. Extracts from a few literary notices of the former edition are subjoined.—
"The work is correctly described in its title as a good FAMILY ATLAS, compiled with care, executed with great beauty, and sold at a moderate price; and we observe that considerable attention has been made to bring down the information to the latest moment" Athenæum.
"This is a very elegant book of maps, the whole of which appear to have been got up with great care, and to be exceedingly accurate; they are printed from steel plates, and are remarkably clear. * * * Mr. Betts deserves the thanks of the public for the manner in which he has executed his labours." Gleaner.
"* * * Independently of these claims to notice, the cheapness of the work, and its elegance of appearance, must insure its popularity."—Morning Herald
"* * * In fine, the superiority of the old map will be found fully to support the one earlier it has obtained, and he confidently invite patrons even a larger share of patronage than on the first appearance. Extracts from a few literary notices of the former edition are subjoined.—
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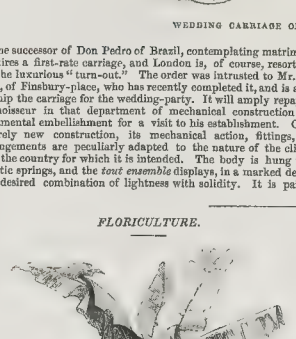
WEDDING CARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE BRAZILS.

The successor of Don Pedro of Brazil, contemplating matrimony, requires a first-rate carriage, and London is, of course, resorted to for the luxurious "turn-out." The order was intrusted to Mr. Palliser, of Finsbury-place, who has recently completed it, and is about to ship the carriage for the wedding-party. It will amply repay the connoisseur in that department of mechanical construction and ornamental embellishment for a visit to his establishment. Of an entirely new construction, its mechanical action, fittings, and arrangements are peculiarly adapted to the nature of the climate and the country for which it is intended. The body is hung upon elliptic springs, and the *tout ensemble* displays, in a marked degree, the desired combination of lightness with solidity. It is painted green and yellow, richly gilt-mounted, and ornamented with silver. The windows are of plate glass in mahogany frames, and there are Venetian blinds, which act in a novel manner for the admission of air. The lamps are of cut glass, beautifully set off by silver ornaments. In front of the carriage are carved the coffee and tobacco plants, emblematical of the staple riches of the country; and at the back are the same ornaments, with flying dragons and snakes, richly gilt. The interior is lined with white figured satin, and the roof with fluted satin, from the centre of which is suspended a handsome tassel, and the sides of the interior are surrounded with spring curtains and footcloths. The appearance is altogether extremely chaste as well as rich.

FLORICULTURE.



THE PLANTAIN.

The Dwarf Plantain, *Musa Cavendishii*, being the species introduced by the Duke of Devonshire, is at this time producing its fruit at Jessop's nursery, Cheltenham. It rises with an herbaceous stalk ten feet high, with leaves more than six feet long and two feet broad, with a strong fibrous midrib, and a great number of transverse veins running from the midrib to the borders. The plant has grown with great rapidity, having come to its present perfection in nine months, so that it is expected to perfect its fruit in twelve months, and make way for a succession of plants now appearing. The flowers came out in bunches from the centre of the leaves, with a spike three feet in length; each of the bunches was covered with a spatha or sheath of fine purple colour within, which drops off when the flowers open. The fruit is now green, but when ripe is said to be of a yellow colour, and filled with a pulp of a luscious sweet taste; several hundred fruits grow on a spike, which is often as large as to weigh half a hundred, and frequently much more. But reckoning the weight of a cluster only at forty pounds, and a spot planted of a little more than a thousand square feet will contain from thirty to forty plants, such a plantation would produce more than four thousand pounds of nutritive substance. Calculating that as thirty-three pounds of wheat and ninety-nine pounds of potatoes require the same space as that in which four thousand pounds of plantains are grown, the produce of plantains is consequently to that of wheat as 133:1, and to that of potatoes as 44:1.

The plantain is one of the greatest blessings bestowed by Providence upon the torrid zone, offering its produce indifferently to the inhabitants of equinoctial Asia and America, of tropical Africa, and of the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Wherever the mean heat of the year exceeds 75 deg. of Fahrenheit, the plantain is one of the most important and interesting objects for the cultivation of man. Its produce, as already mentioned, is enormous; and for an immense portion of mankind is what wheat, barley, and rye are for the inhabitants of Western Asia and Europe, and what the numerous varieties of rice are for those of the countries beyond the Indus. The natives of both Indies, to many millions of whom it supplies their principal food, eat it with avidity, the fruit being a very sugary substance. Three dozen plantains are sufficient to serve one man for a week instead of bread. The ripe fruit of the plantain is preserved like the fig-beg, being dried in the sun. Meal is extracted from the fruit by cutting it in slices, drying it in the sun, and then pounding it.

CULTURE.—The dwarf plantain is well worth growing as a fruit for the table in our hot-houses, and is propagated by carefully takingoff the suckers, planting them in pots filled with light rich earth, and plunging them into a tan-bed in the stove. These plants must be plentifully watered, for the surface of their leaves being large, there is a great consumption of moisture. The plant now in fruit has been daily supplied with two buckets of water. The most sure method to obtain fruit in our stoves is to plant them into the tan-bed; the roots will then extend themselves many feet each way in the earth, and these plants will thrive a great deal faster than those which are confined in pots or tubs, and with the thermometer ranging from 75 deg. to 90 deg., in a very moist atmosphere, will certainly bring to perfection the beautiful and nutritious spike of fruit.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Mr. Henry Edward Moberley, Scholar of New, was admitted actual Fellow of that Society.

The Examiners appointed by the trustees of Dean Ireland's Foundation have fixed Monday, the 27th instant, for the commencement of the examination for the Ireland Scholarship. Candidates are to call upon the Warden of New College, on Thursday, the 23rd, between twelve and three o'clock.

The Examiners appointed to award the Hertford Scholarship for the encouragement of Latin Literature have fixed Wednesday, the 22nd instant, for the commencement of the examination. Candidates are to call on Mr. Jacobson, at Magdalene Hall, on Monday, the 20th, between one and two o'clock.

Mr. James Bennett has been appointed by the Bishop of London one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, vice Mr. Vaughan, deceased.

OXFORD, Wednesday.—The following gentlemen were this day elected Proctors for the year ensuing: The Rev. William Edward Jelf, M.A., Student and Censor of Christ Church. The Rev. Andrew Douglass Stacpoole, M.A., Fellow of New College.—At a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, in the Delegates' Room on Monday last, the practice of using vehicles prohibited by the statutes of the University, which has of late prevailed amongst the under-graduates to a serious extent, was discussed, when it was resolved: "That the attention of the junior members of the University be specially directed to the statute, which prohibits the use of vehicles of all descriptions; and that they be informed that its penalties will be enforced against all persons who shall be found driving in, or otherwise using phætons, tandems, gigs, or any other description of carriages, whether drawn by one horse or more, in violation of the said statute."

SCOTLAND.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.—On Thursday week the Marquis of Breadalbane was elected Lord Rector of this college. The other nominees were Sir James Macgregor, Lord March, and the Marquis of Waterford.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The *Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle* says that the non-intrusionists are proceeding vigorously with preparations for seceding. Their agents, chiefly females, are going from door to door distributing printed invitations, and soliciting subscriptions. The leading clergymen of the movement have given some proof of their determination to sacrifice their endowments, by giving up their expensive houses for cheaper dwellings. Plans for the new wooden churches have been ordered, and other symptoms appear of a real intention of carrying the long-deferred threats of seceding into execution.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Among the distinguished persons who honoured the meet of the Quorn hounds, at Rolleston Hall, the seat of the master, on Monday, the 6th instant, were his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, their Graces the Dukes of Leeds and Montrose; Lords Cardigan, Wilton, R. Grosvenor, W. Russell, Gardner, Manners, Cholmondeley, Wellesley; Hon. H. H. Wilson, C. Forester; Sirs W. W. Wynn, R. Bromley, G. Palmer, W. Carew, J. Musgrave; Colonel Shoobert Moore; Mahar, Gilmour, Surtees, De Burgh, Paik, Cruuford, J. Wormald, Geary, W. Bright, J. Humfrey, Burges, &c., &c. They had a glorious run of thirty-five minutes. Prince George was on a visit to the Earl of Cardigan, at Deene Park, Northamptonshire. On Saturday, the 4th instant, a stag was uncarted at Loddington Rectory, which afforded a magnificent run, in which his Royal Highness went most gallantly, being *shown the way* across the *cream* of the Leicestershire country by his noble host in first-rate style.

TATTERSALL'S. THURSDAY.

CHESTER CUP.—7 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Reaction; 9 to 1 agst Mr. Lovesey's Chemistry; 15 to 1 agst Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn (taken), and Lord Chesterfield's Marshal Soult; 15 to 1 agst Mr. Isaac Day's Marius (taken).

DERBY.—9 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman; 17 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Mirza; 25 to 1 agst Mr. Elliott's Winesour and Lord Eglinton's Aristides; 27 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier; 33 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt; 35 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt; 40 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract (taken and afterwards off.) and Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone; 1000 to 15 agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock, and Duke of Richmond's Cornopean (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Colonel Peel's Caen; 1000 even Oaks.—5 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken).

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Another very scanty arrival of English wheat has taken place up to our market this week, but it has proved in excellent condition. The stands on each market day have exhibited but a comparatively small number of samples of both red and white; yet the demand for them has ruled very dull, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath last week's figures. The sale for both free and blended wheats has proved extremely inactive, and, when sales have been forced, lower figures have been accepted. Barley and malt have maintained their value, with a moderate inquiry. Good sound oats have commanded quite as much money; but the weathered parcels have had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour have been a mere drug.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 50s; ditto white, 57s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 47s; ditto, white, 51s to 56s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 36s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 52s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 25s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 25s to 28s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 42s to 47s per quarter Town made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 42s to 45s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s per sack. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 52s to 55s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; oats feed, 14s to 15s; beans, 25s to 26s; peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Although this may be considered the height of the clover season, very few transactions have taken place in that article this week. At other kinds of seeds go off slowly, at our last week's quotations.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 52; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 43s, hempseed, 32s to 40s per quarter. coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt., brown mustard seed, 7s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d tares, 4s to 5s 3d per bushel; English, new, 40s to 45s; Scotch and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s per Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s, ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £6 5 to £6 per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 3d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 29s 0d beans, 26s 7d; peas, 34s 1d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 3d; barley, 27s 4d; oats 17s 6d; rye, 28s 11d; beans, 27s 2d, peas, 29s 9d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 8s 8d, oats, 5s 8d; rye, 11s 0d; beans 11s 8d; peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—There has been a very steady demand for most kinds of bohea black and green teas this week, and former prices are freely paid. Several arrivals—amounting to about 5,000,000 lbs.—have taken place since our last. The stock in London is now 27,691,000 lbs., against 30,197,000 lbs. at the corresponding period last year.

Sugar.—This market has ruled firm the whole of the week, and prices may be considered 6d to 1s per cwt. higher, with every prospect of a further advance.

Coffee.—This article has been rather more in request, but we have no variation to notice in price.

Molasses.—Several parcels of Old St. Vincent's and fair Demerara have sold—the former at 24s 6d, the latter 25s per cwt.

Fruit.—The demand for currants is dull, but no further reduction can be quoted in prices. Deans raisins are still in demand at 29s, with a decreasing stock. In French fruit, little doing.

Metals.—We have not the slightest improvement to notice in this market, which remains heavily stocked.

Oils. The article still rules dull, but prices are not lower.

Saltpetre.—The prices remain much the same as before quoted. About 4607 bags have gone at public sales, at late rates.

Provisions.—The best kinds of Irish butter are selling on full terms; but the middling descriptions are a dull sale. Fine foreign butter is in demand at late rates.—fine Dutch realising 118s to 120s. There is not the least improvement in the bacon market. Prime Waterford, landed, is selling at 35s to 36s.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, and we have sellers of P.Y.C. on the spot at 43s to 43s 3d per cwt.

Hops.—Good coloury hops may be considered quite as dear; but all other kinds are little sought after.

Wool.—The imports this week have been very small—viz., about 600 bales and bags. By private contract, a very limited amount of business is doing, at the late depression in prices.

Potatoes.—About 1970 tons of potatoes have reached the Pool from various quarters since Monday. Good sound qualities command full rates. In other kinds, however, little is doing.

Coals. Adair's, 18s; Hedley, 17s 3d.; Hetton, 18s 9d; Lambton, 20s 9d; Adelaide, 16s 6d; Eyre, 17s 6d; Hetapar, 16s 6d; Killoe, 19s 9d, Seymour Tees, 18s per ton. Ships arrived, 18.

Smithfield.—The primest of each description of stock has sold steadily this week, at a trifling improvement in value. In other qualities, however, little has been doing. Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d, mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Although we have been fairly supplied with both town and country killed meat this week, the general demand has slightly improved, and the following are the ruling prices:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d, and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Nothing has occurred in the commercial circles during this week of much public importance, but any alteration which at the same time may have taken place in any department of manufactures, small though it may be, is of a favourable description. Although the supplies of cotton wool will be much increased when the winds permit arrivals from the west-ward, yet still the demand by the manufacturers for this raw material has, during the week, been so considerable, that a slight advance in its value must be quoted. For sheep's wool but an inferior still exists a fair demand, at late prices, from which we may infer that in this article also productive employment continues to be obtained by our workmen. In the fancy goods trade, however, improvement is more rapid than it is either in the cotton or woollen trades. From Paisley the accounts continue to be much more favourable than could have been expected so soon after the great distress which prevailed there at the close of last year.

In the money market the same difficulty of safely and profitably employing money, to which we have latterly had occasion so repeatedly to allude, still continues to exist, and the consequences are, that a further advance in the value of those public securities in which confidence can be placed. In Consols the increasing demand has again been attended by advancing prices, and that to the nearest value of three days ago. In Bank and East India Stock similar effects have been produced, and commercial acceptances of known respectability for definite periods are uncommonly scarce, as they can be easily turned into cash at the rates of from 2 to 2½ per cent. per annum. In the Foreign Stock Exchange, also, the abundance of money continues to create a gradual improvement in the value of most descriptions of foreign securities. In those of the Peninsula the improvement is increased considerably by the prospect of immediate commercial treaties, by which the revenues both of Spain and Portugal must eventually be materially increased, and the regular payment of the dividends rendered more certain. In the Bonds of Mexico and Colombia a gradual rise is weekly also in progress occurring, but the reason is not very obvious, for capitalists generally prefer adhering to their money dealings to the chances of large but uncertain profits. In one respect, however, the abundance of money is conferring many benefits on the people at home. Large investments of it continue to be made in railway shares, and thus an additional spur is given to these important undertakings. From one extremity of Great Britain to the other improvements in them continue to take place, those of the Edinburgh and Glasgow line having risen to par, and 5s/ are on sale at the present quotation of 2½, for a more decided rise, towards the end of the intensive month, a very confidently anticipated by their proprietors. Money has been also invested this week in the shares of those lines which heretofore have been much neglected, and have consequently been much depressed in their value. On the whole, it is very satisfactory to notice returning soundness in this great department of British industry.

The foreign exchanges during the week are again favourable to a further importation of specie.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.—THURSDAY.)

Bank Stock, ——	India Stock, ——
3 per Cent Reduced, 96¾	Ditto Bonds, ——
3 per cent Consols, ——	Ditto Old Annuities, ——
3½ per Cent Reduced, 103	Ditto New Annuities, ——
New 3½ per Cent, 102¾	Exchequer Bills, £2100, 2d., 67 69
New 3 per Cent, ——	Ditto £500, 68 69
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 68 70
Jan. 1860, ——	Bank Stock for Account, ——
Oct 1860, 12 13-16	India Stock for Account, ——
Jan. 1860, ——	Consols for Account, 95¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid), ——	Ditto Loan Notes (10 paid) 10¾
Cheltenham and Great Western (80 pd), ——	London and Birmingham (100) 218
Eastern Counties (72 paid), 9¾	Ditto New Shares (2 paid), 3¾
Ditto New (paid) 1¼	London and South Western (£41 5s 10 pd.) ——
Ditto Debentures (paid), ——	Manchester and Birmingham (40 paid) 52½
Great Western (55 paid), 85¾	South Eastern and Dover (30 paid) 22¾
Ditto New Shares (50 paid), 69¾	Ditto Scrip (7s paid), 2¾
Ditto Fifths (12 paid), 18¾	York and North Midland (50 paid), 95
London and Brighton (40 paid), 35¾	Ditto New Shares (20 paid) ——

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

DOWNING STREET, MARCH 6.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Worsley Hill, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, to be Lieutenant Governor of her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. JOHNN, Truro, arsenic-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—A. NORTON, Edward-street, Portman-square, upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS.—R. CHAMBERLAIN, Ipswich, shipowner. H. YEATMAN, Bear-lane, Blackfriars-road, victualler. D. BARLEY, High-street, Southwark, cheesemonger. G. BARKER, Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, blacksmith. J. ENAPTON and W. P. J. PAPILLON, Leeds, wine-merchants. S. KIRK, Sheffield, iron founder. J. D. BINNS, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper. C. LONSDALE, Sheffield, grocer. C. PARKINS, Leeds, worsted-spinner. W. THOMPSON, Rawdon, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. J. MARSDEN, Lydiate, Yorkshire, woollen cloth-manufacturer. H. A. JAMESON, North Shields, linen-draper. J. SOFFLEY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. J. WALKER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-broker. W. JONES, Higher Babelegh Farm, Devonshire. T. ALSTON, Balderston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. W. WHITLEY, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. ADAM, Glasgow, carpenter. J. REID and CO., Glasgow, merchants. D. T. BUCHANAN, Iron shipbuilder. D. STEWART, Glasgow, cabinet maker. W. MACRIE, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, innkeeper.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 10.—4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. M. Clerk to be Capt., vice Harper, Corset H. J. B. Tower to be Lieut., vice Clerk; Cornet J. Mullen to be Cornet, vice Tower. 7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. J. Mullen to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. J. Campbell to be Capt., vice Sandilands; Cornet A. Robertson to be Lieut., vice Seagrave; Cornet A. S. Boulter to be Lieut., vice Campbell; Serj. Major J. Mallen to be Cornet, Reg. Serj. Major H. M'Gill to be Quartermaster, vice H. Higgins.

Brevet.—Major G. Clerke to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. W. Bace, from the 2nd Foot, to be Captain

BANKRUPTS.—C. S. MARTERMAN, North-end, Croydon, grocer and cheesemonger. BANKRUPTCIES.—T. DAVIES, Worcester-street, Gloucester-square, draper. G. Bailey, Witham, Essex, builder. H. CLARKE, late of Wolverhampton, now of George-street, Mansion-house, lock manufacturer. W. J. CHETWYND, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, Worcester-road, Surrey, gentleman. J. WILSHIN, Reading, Berkshire, draper. H. HUGHES and W. HUNTER, Bermondsey-on-sea, Sussex, builders. J. PETERS, Merrthaw, Surrey, coach-builder. J. SAUNDERSON, Cambridge, horse-dealer. E. DE CARLE, Penrith, stone-mason. N. W. COOKE, Tamworth, merchant. T. and G. SZARKA, New Bond-street, furriers. T. COX, Gloucester, publican. R. HALL, Manchester, linen-draper. T. DIGG Thirsk, Yorkshire, linen and woollen draper. G. ROBSON, late, Oxhouwick, Northumberland, dealer. E. BUTLER, Cardington, Bedfordshire, iron-master and victualler. and J. WALLER, Sheffield, stone masons and builders. T. GOODWIN and W. FIN, Lesoce, Derbyshire, lime-burners.

BIRTHS

At Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs. King Herman, of a son.—In Eaton place, the Lady Howard, of a daughter.—At Shalebrooke Lodge, the lady of Abraham George Rolt, Esq., of a son.—In Mount-street, Berkeley square, the lady of T. W. C. Lester, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Peter Borough, near Pau, department of the Basses Pyrenees, first by the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards by the Rev. Edward Hedges, minister of the English church at Pau (the immediately preceding marriage, according to the law of France, having been previously performed), Don Jose Maria Osma, son of the Duke de Lerma, grandee of Spain of the first class, to Mary Isabella Caroline, eldest daughter of William Johnson Campbell, late of Blendon Hall, in Kent, Esq.—At Alverstoke, James Druitt, Esq., of Carisbrooke, to Sarah, daughter of S. Boswell, Esq.—At St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.—At Bath, Colonel Love Parry Jones, late of Llwyn Gunn, Denbighshire, aged 80.—At Brighton, Jesse, wife of Ambrose Goddard, of Swindon, Wilts, Esq., and daughter of Sir T. Lethbridge, Bart., aged 43.—At Bath, Colonel Love Parry Jones, aged 80.—At Hastings, Arabella, the widow of the late William George, Esq., of Russell square.—In Weymouth-street, in her 28th year, Georgiana, the wife of Charles E. Freeling, Esq.—At his residence on Woolwich Common, Major-General Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B., and H.C.M., in the 82nd year of his age.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, March 11, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 46.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND. WITH SUPPLEMENT.

LEGISLATION UPON INSANITY.

We last week addressed our readers upon the subject of the verdict given in the case of M'Naughten, the insane assassin. The remarks which we then had occasion to make have since been honoured with approval from high and influential quarters, and the numerous letters which we have received from general correspondents, entreating us to return to the theme—have held out to us an inducement to pursue our argument, which has been more than confirmed by the early Parliamentary proceedings of the week, and by the common siege which has been laid to the question by the whole of the contemporary press. It is in truth one of great and grave importance. It involves on one hand the liberty of the subject, on the other the security of the community—here the licence of tyranny, there the punishment of crime. It places society upon the horns of that fearful dilemma, which exhibits, as it were, the Scylla and Charybdis of morality, with no faithful compass whereby philosophy may steer between. On one side there is the dreadful danger of punishing with human visitation an affliction cast down from Heaven—of making one whom God has declared irresponsible by an awful fiat as amenable to the just trammels of reason as though she held her throne within his brain—in a word, of crushing madness with the retribution which the law can only direct with majesty against crime; while on the other side society rears its crest alarmed, and claims protection from the Legislature not only against the degrading and afflicting act and guilt of assassination, but equally against the impulse of monomania, by which the unconscious murderer of the moment may bring them fatally into force. Society, too, has a still further claim—that the presence of madness in the commission of such a sin against its brotherhood should be indisputable and distinct, and that no protection of the law should be misapplied to the sane criminal taking upon himself the "feint and measure" of the delusion which gives impunity to the really mad.

Between the difficulties which thus present themselves it has been found most hazardous and almost impossible to steer, at a time when the circumstance of the M'Naughten assassination, and the universal dissatisfaction expressed at the result of the M'Naughten trial, seem to have rendered it all but imperative that some passage should be found. On Monday night, the Lord Chancellor addressed the House of Lords upon the subject, as one full of importance and fraught with difficulty; and he discreetly, and perhaps wisely, preferred the doctrine of prevention to that of cure. He intimated his intention to attack the system of allowing monomaniacs to go at large, by more stringent legislation in their respect; and he seriously promised to bring the opinions of the judges to give weight and guidance to the decision of their lordships' house; but he still left untouched the crisis of emergency in which the social relations of the country are placed by the apparent coherency in the first place, and impunity in the second, of this M'Naughten murder.

Lord Brougham, Lord Cottenham, and the rest of the law lords followed the Chancellor almost in a similar spirit to the tenor of his own speech, expressing, however, only their belief in the propriety of the verdict *according to evidence*, but their dissatisfaction—some at the way in which that evidence was permitted to be taken, and others at the abrupt conclusion of the trial without the examination of the witnesses for the defence; the reply of the counsel for the prosecution, with its natural and fair influence upon the minds of the jury; and the summing up of the judge upon some more complete superstructure of evidence than was adduced by the mad-doctors, and their very peremptory qualifications of medical conceit. The fact is, that public impression accords the imputation of madness to M'Naughten, so far as delusion on one point is concerned; but it does not admit that the delusion extended its mania to the commission of the act, which seemed rather deliberate than otherwise; neither does it allow, what is most material to obtain the pardon of society for the crime of a man only *partially* insane, that he did not know and fear the consequences of that act, and possess a perfect consciousness that in its commission he was violating the laws of his country in the most fatal spirit of the penalty which they exact. It is this doubt about the insanity of the criminal (who has hitherto, according to the newspaper evidence of the week, slept so well in Newgate, and who is now removed to sleep in Bedlam more serenely still), in regard to the *act* of murder (not in reference to the delusion which justified it to the maniac's mind, for no law can recognise *any justification*), that has so unsettled the public feeling upon the whole question, and created an anxiety for more definite legislation. All our correspondents concur with us that the suggestion thrown out by us last week, having for its object banishment without punishment—a mild asylum at Norfolk Island instead of a "retreat of idleness" in St. George's-fields—would help the ends of justice by curbing, on the one hand, the desire to be *profitably* insane, and crushing, on the other, a sense of the impunity of crime, even in monomania as well as in simulated insanity. The injured parties at home, too, would feel that some little consideration was held by the country for their affliction, and that at least the poor reparation of the absence of the murderer would be afforded to those who had borne a load of bitterness and mental anguish for his crime. Lord Campbell echoed this suggestion in the House of Lords.

This, however, is only a part remedy, and a greater strictness of the prevention of facilities for the exercise of lunacy is, perhaps, better still. One thing, however, is certain. Everybody will look with anxiety for Lord Lyndhurst's proposition, because everybody feels that the trial of M'Naughten, if it has not disappointed justice, has at least evoked a distinct and universal belief in the necessity for a better protection of the public against the madness which, doubting in theory, they are forced to admit in practice, and which may, under the disgraceful semblance of morbid delusion, fix the brand of assassination upon the character of the land.

PUBLIC SUPPER OF THE SCHOLARS AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

One of the most interesting Lenten sights of the metropolis is the supping in public of the scholars of Christ's Hospital on the evenings of eight Sundays, terminating with Easter-day. On these occasions admission may be obtained by tickets, liberally granted by the president, governors, and other officers of the hospital, "the noblest institution in the world."

These suppers are held in the magnificent hall, which, next to Westminster Hall, is the noblest room in the metropolis. It measures 187 feet in length, 51 wide, and 46½ high. It was designed by the late Mr. Shaw, architect to the hospital, and is in the style of the last period of pointed architecture, before its Italian debasement.

Provided with your ticket you enter the court-yard from Newgate-street, where the rattling of carriages denotes the arrival of the distinguished company, and the light streaming through "the stately range of beautiful windows, with their stained glass arms and devices," indicates that the hall is prepared for the occasion. The public are admitted to the floor of the hall as well as to the gallery facing the organ loft. Assuming your privilege to be for the latter, you enter by the arcade beneath the hall, whence you ascend on the left by a newelled stone staircase to the gallery. The scene from hence is very impressive, the vast apartment is lit with a double row of chandeliers with argand lamps. Immediately above you is Holbein's vast picture of Edward VI. granting the hospital charter to the city; and on the long line of wall facing the windows is another great picture—"Charles II. giving audience to a deputation from the hospital," by Verrio. There are other paintings here, but they are seen to less advantage than the flat-ribbed ceiling, the well-proportioned windows, the tasteful oak fittings, and, in short, the beautiful as well as gigantic architecture of the hall. The company fast pour in, and "the trade boys," a party to each table, bring in baskets of bread, knives, &c.; leathern piggins, into which the beer is poured from a leathern jack; and one brings candles, which are lit and set about the tables, already laid with the cloth. The boys next stream in, and seat themselves at their respective tables, each of which has its separate nurse. All being thus prepared, precisely at seven o'clock the official procession enters, consisting of the Lord Mayor, president, treasurer, and governors, walking two by two; the organ rolls forth its "billows of sound;" the assemblage stand up *en masse*, and join in the hymn, which is led by the singing-boys in the organ-gallery. Meanwhile the distinguished personages take their seat on the raised dais stretching across the further end of the hall. The Lord Mayor takes a carved chair, made of oak from old St. Katharine's Church; behind him sit the official personages, and next the distinguished visitors — invariably numbering many elegantly-dressed ladies; whilst other visitors are accommodated beneath the windows. On the opposite side a Grecian, or elder boy, mounts the pulpit; and,

silence being enforced by three strokes of a hammer, he proceeds with the evening service, appropriate lessons, prayers, &c., at the close of which the supper commences; the visitors walking to and fro, between the tables. It is a homely meal of bread and cheese, relieved by sundry "pulls" at the contents of the piggins—carrying many a spectator back to his own school-days. After supper, an anthem accompanied on the organ is sung, that on Easter-day being composed by one of the senior scholars, and the subject of an annual prize in the school: an impressive prayer or blessing follows. The organ again peals forth, the singing-boys from the gallery join their full notes, and the ladies having found their shawls, and the cloths rolled up, the nurse of the first table leads the way, followed by the boys, two and two, towards the Lord Mayor, where she curtseys and they bow two and two; the trade boys carrying the baskets, piggins, &c., and the rolled up cloths, which add grotesqueness to their etiquette. Having passed the dais, they return by nearly the whole length of the room to the door by which they entered; and thus the obeisance continues until the whole number of boys, upwards of 800, have disappeared. The official personages then retire, the organ ceases, and by this time the majority of the general company have quitted the hall. The spectacle is altogether a most impressive one, awakening associations of general benevolence, and an especial sense of the excellence of this right royal institution.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Friday week and Saturday contained no intelligence of any importance. It was stated that the differences between France and Spain were at an end, and that M. Lesseps was to be promoted with a view to his removal.

COUNT VILLEMAIN had addressed a letter to the *Gazette de France*, in which he states that Don Carlos is "actually a prisoner at Bourges;" that "the Prince, before entering the French territory, had merely asked leave to cross it;" and "that he had been detained ever since."

The Paris papers of Sunday were chiefly taken up with publishing the additional accounts that arrive from Guadaloupe and Martinique of the dreadful effects of the late earthquake. The French Government has lost no time in coming forward to aid the unfortunate sufferers, and the Chamber has already been called on to vote 2,500,000 francs, or £100,000. Private subscriptions are also opened in the capital, and no doubt a considerable sum will speedily be raised for that benevolent purpose.

The Paris papers of Tuesday, and journals and correspondence from Madrid and Barcelona up to the 29th inst., have come to hand, but they are totally destitute of anything interesting to the general reader.

SPAIN.—We have received the Madrid journals of the 3rd and 4th inst. The elections were still going on favourably for the government in the capital. Messrs. Argueiles and Mendizabal were so much ahead of their opponents that their return appeared certain. In the provinces the government had, on the whole, gained some ground; but in the Basque provinces the Carlist rand dates had an immense majority.

The Lisbon mail of the 6th has arrived. An important decision had been come to by the Chambers, to the effect that royal nomination was sufficient to establish the right of bishops to a seat in the Upper Chamber without appeal to the Pope

AMERICA.—By the packet ship England, Captain Bartlett, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, we have advices from New York to the 21st ult.

Although the period for the adjournment of Congress was fast drawing nigh, yet that body had not turned its attention to anything like business. Mr. Rives had offered a series of resolutions, having for their object the assumpt.on by government of the State debts, which occupied the attention of the house for nearly two days, but, upon a division, the numbers being equal, the motion was lost. The Committee on Foreign Affairs had reported a bill to consider the Oregon Territory Bill was referred, had made an adverse report on the bill from the Senate, with a recommendation that it be not adopted. A bill had successfully passed to curtail the expenditure of the country by the reduction of the salaries of the various officers of State, but not those of the members of Congress.

From Canada there is no news, except that the health of Sir Charles Bagot had not in the slightest degree improved.

Advices from Campeachy, six days later, informed us that the Campeachians still held their position, and that the Mexicans had rather advanced their warris in their attempts to gain possession of the city. Reinforcements had arrived for the Mexican army, but it really is not as strong now as when the siege first commenced. Commodore Perry, who had succeeded Mr. Conner in the command of the Guadelope steam-ship, together with his first lieutenant, had been peremptorily ordered to their proper spheres, and had accordingly sailed for England.

The Somers mutiny case continued to occupy a large share of public attention, but no decision had been come to in reference to it.

From the Cape of Good Hope we hear that the threatened attack upon Phupolis had not taken place, and it was expected that as the troops advance the Boers will leave the country quite clear. The accounts from the eastern frontier are favourable, and everything seems to be in safety. The accounts show the great increase of St. Elizabeth during the last year; the Customs had improved from £402s, in 1841, to £10,060, in 1842; whereas Cape Town had only increased £1,000 during the same period.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.—The Acadia arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday from Halifax in twelve days and a half, bringing between twenty and thirty passengers. As we anticipated, she has brought the account of the repeal of the backrupt law, which is the chief feature of her news. Trade was apparently very bad, and great complaints prevailed in consequence.

CANADA.—SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—Montreal, Feb. 15. We understand from Kingston that a most remarkable change for the better had taken place in the health of the Governor-General. On Saturday evening last he was despaired of. On Monday morning about one o'clock, however, his Excellency was seized with a vio ent fit of vomiting, which relieved him completely, his disease having been an abscess in the stomach, and not dropsy. His Excellency was so much better that fears were no longer entertained for his safety.

RIO BRAZILS.—The Brazilian mail, which arrived at Falmouth on the 11th inst., brings news of a change of Ministry, which was announced on the 19th January in the Chamber of Deputies. The Chambers had been discussing the reply to the Emperor's speech on the opening of the legislature. It was expected that the Brazilian ships of war, a frigate, a corvette, and two brigs, would be despatched at the end of February, or the beginning of March, to Naples for the Emperor's bride. The Prince Royal was shortly expected. Mercantile affairs at Rio yet looked very gloomy, especially as to importations, while the exportations had consi erab.y fallen off. The new crops of coffee promised a plentiful harvest, and the sugar crop in the Island Cam.os did not afford a similar promise for sugar. The Emperor visited the French war steamer Gomere on the 7th, on her return from the Falkland Islands, and similar honours were paid to her by the salutes from the fort of Britannic Majesty's, the French, and Brazilian ships of war there. Her Majesty's ships Alfred, Madagascar, Viper, Crescent, and Patridge, were at their moorings. The latter, we think, must soon be ordered home.

In addition to the shocking details of the ravages attending the earthquake in the West Indies given in our last, we regret to announce that accounts have been received of the destruction by the same cause of Port Louis, and other places in Guadaloupe, and of an immense loss of life by a similar calamity. We find the following on this melancholy event in the ministerial evening journal the *Moniteur*:—"A new shock of earthquake after the last fallen on one of our principal colonies. The earthquake of February 8th, which had only caused partial disasters in several islands of the Antilles, has covered with mourning almost the whole of Guadaloupe, and the important town of Pointe-à-Pitre no longer exists. We lay textually before our readers the report which the Governor-General Gourbeyre has addressed to the Minister of Marine from the scene of the disaster. Orders have just been sent by telegraph to Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort for money, medicines, and a million of rations to be sent immediately to Guadaloupe. The following is the despatch of the Governor General

"'Basse Terre, Feb. 8th, three o'clock, P.M.

"'An earthquake, which lasted seventy seconds, has just thrown the inhabitants of Guadaloupe into the utmost consternation. This event took place this morning at half-past ten o'clock. A large number of several buildings have fallen down, and a number of houses are so injured as to be no longer habitable; fortunately, no life has been lost. At Santes, all the houses built of masonry-work have been overturned. The quarters to-ward have much suffered; persons have been killed and wound ed. I have this moment learned that Pointe-à-Pitre no longer exists. I am about to get on horseback and proceed to the scene of the disaster.

"'Pointe-à-Pitre, Feb. 9, Three o'Clock

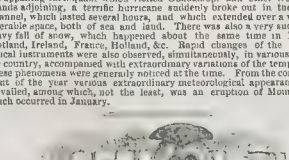
"'Pointe-à-Pitre is entirely destroyed. What was spared by the earthquake has since been assailed by fire, which burst out a few minutes after the houses fell. I am writing in the midst of the ruins of the unfortunate city in presence of a population without food and without asylum, in the midst of the wounded, of whom the numbers is considerable (it is said from 1500 to 1800). The dead are still under the ruins, and their number is calculated at several thousands. The fire is still raging. All the quarters of the colony have suffered. The town of Moule has been destroyed, and 30 persons are dead. The small towns of St. Francois, St. Anne, Port Louis, Bertrand, and St. Rose, have been overturned, and in all there are dead and wounded. I implore in favour of the inhabitants of Guadaloupe that inexhaustible goodness which, from the throne, pours forth so many benefits. I implore also France to stretch forth an aiding hand to us, as she has already done to Martinique. She will not abandon this population, entirely French, nor leave to stretche lessa the widows and orphans whom this terrible disaster has overwhelmed. I shall speedily send you such details as I shall be able to collect. I fear that the sugar crop will be lost, for the mills are all destroyed. Famine stares us in the face: prompt succour is absolutely necessary. Journals has much suffered; Petit-Bourg is destroyed.

"'(Signed) , Governor.'"

The *Messager* adds:—"By a happy circumstance the soldiers of the garrison of Pointe-à-Pitre had time to evacuate their quarters, and we have only to deplore the loss of three of them. Martinique only felt the earthquake slightly. We hear of no victims or any material damage."

The *Moniteur Parisien* says:—"The calamity was increased by the occurrence of a vast fire. Two thousand bodies are said to have been dug out of the ruins. It is certain that there were an equal number of wounded. At the moment when the account left 500 persons had undergone amputation, and died after the operation."

The *Moniteur* further states, that about forty eight hours preceding the appalling earthquake which visited Guadaloupe and other West India islands adjoining, a terrific hurricane suddenly broke out in the British Channel, which lasted about twenty hours, and which extended over a very considerable space, both of sea and land. There was also a very sudden and heavy fall of snow, which happened about the same time in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Holland, and Belgium. Changes of the meteorological instruments were also observed, simultaneously, in various parts of the country, accompanied with extraordinary variations of the temperature. These phenomena, combined with the fact that there were an equal number of the year various extraordinary meteorological appearances have prevailed, among which, not the least, was an eruption of Mount Etna, which occurred in January.



HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

In the HOUSE of Commons on Saturday petitions on various subjects were presented.—Several railway and other private bills were advanced a stage.—After a discussion, in which the Government were taunted by some of their own friends, as well as by the Opposition, with not having taken proper care to secure a "house" on Friday evening, it was arranged that the committal of the Registration of Voters Bill would be taken on this day; and that the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill should stand postponed to Monday, the 10th of April.—Adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The house met at five o'clock.—The LORD CHANCELLOR informed the house that he had received a letter from Sir Gordon Bremer, in answer to the vote of thanx for the gallant and meritorious conduct of the officers of China, which was read. The letter was then ordered to be entered on the journals of the house.—Lord CAMPBELL gave notice that on Monday, the 20th of March, he would move certain resolutions respecting the difference which at present existed in the Church of Scotland, with the view of preventing the schism which was threatened, or, if it occurred, of preventing it from being so calamitous as it would otherwise be.—Lord WARRENCLIFFE said that he was directed by the Committee on the New Houses of Parliament to report that they had agreed to the following resolution:—"That there should be no delay in building the House of Lords beyond what was absolutely necessary for the safety of the works, that the architect should be directed so to conduct the works as to have the House of Lords fitted up for their lordships' accommodation by the session of 1844, and that if he thought that by doing so any danger to the rest of the works would be occasioned, that he should report the same to the house."—The same Noble Lord laid on the table, by command, the report of the Railway Department.—The LORD CHANCELLOR then brought under the notice of the house the question of partial insanity as exculpatory of criminals, for the purpose of expressing his opinion thereon, and of stating the nature of the legislative measure he was willing to introduce on the subject. After alluding to the great sensation created in the public mind by the late trial, he proceeded to show what the rule of law was on the point, and how far it allowed occasional insanity to be a valid plea to the commission of a criminal act; and, in doing so, he cited the opinions of several eminent judges. The law, according to all authorities that was, that, unless the person afflicted with monomania, delusion, or partial insanity were suffering under its influence at the moment of committing the crime, unless he was then unable to distinguish right from wrong, he should be held accountable for his act, notwithstanding his occasional defect of reason. That was the law not only in England, but in Scotland, in France, and in Germany; and it was a law founded on justice and reason. The mode and form of administering the law with regard to persons so circumstanced were precisely similar to those applied to others accused under like charges; nor could any solid argument be adduced against their having the same species of trial, the same defence, and the same line of examination. The question, then, for their lordships to consider was—the law being clearly laid down, and the mode and manner of administering it being unobjectionable—whether it would be practicable or judicious to alter the law or to change the procedure under which it was at present administered. It was his opinion that it would neither be practicable nor judicious, nor indeed possible, to do either. The only thing left to their lordships to attempt by way of legislation was to try if any preliminary measure could be framed which would have the effect of preventing for the future a recurrence of the crime which had, so recently and so fatally, been committed. He would in a few days lay a bill on their lordships' table having that intent, but, such were the difficulties that surrounded the subject, he could not undertake to say with certainty that it would effect what it was intended it should. In referring to the late trial, the Lord Chancellor declared that, while no question could be raised upon the acuteness of the law, as laid down by the judge who presided at it, and while it was plain that no alteration of the verdict would have ensued, had the evidence been continued to the end, he should have been better pleased had it been allowed to go on in the usual way, and to terminate only when the witnesses on both sides had been fully heard. In order to obtain the united opinion of the judges on the general rule of law, he suggested a consultation of all these learned persons.—Lord BROUGHAM also regretted that the late trial had not been allowed to take its regular course, and condemned the manner in which witnesses had been questioned at it—If newspaper reports spoke true—as to their opinions upon facts given in evidence by other witnesses—a mode of examinat on that had the effect of virtually placing witnesses in the position of jurymen. It was much to be lamented that, in the absence of precision in the nature of terms, language had not always been used by the judges, so as to convey a precise and correct impression of their full meaning. If the person committing the offence knew at the time that he was doing wrong, if he took premeditative to attain his end—used the same means as any rational man would to accomplish his purpose—and if he knew at the time that he was committing an act forbidden by the law—could he, according to the present test—legislate Correnham was glad that the Lord Chancellor had taken up the subject. As the Legislature could do would be to keep the law in a proper state, to see that the judges kept to the path of their duty, and that the juries applied the law as laid down by the judges. It was precisely that the juries applied the law in each particular case. He would support any plan which would insure more security to the public than the present law afforded, but should view with the greatest jealousy any alteration that would give greater facilities for the confinement of individuals than now existed.—Lord CAMPBELL, though he had no doubt of the proper acquittal of M'Naughten, would have considered it more satisfactory, if the trial had been permitted to reach its natural conclusion, and if the reply of the Solicitor-General and the summing up of the judge had followed in the regular course. It was most desirable to have some guide to assist them in declaring the law in cases of this kind, and this might be embodied in a declaratory Act. The learned Lord alluded to the treatment extended to unhappy persons of this class, by reason of their confining notions of character. He thought that, after acquittal, they should be removed from the public eye, to some place where they would never more be heard of.—The Lord CHANCELLOR replied to this last observation, that he precisely had the power to confine those unfortunate persons wherever she thought proper, without any further legis ation on the subject. With respect to the general question, he would take the earliest opportunity of calling the judges before their lordships to give their opinions on the law.—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Newdegate, the newly-elected member for North Warwickshire, in the room of Sir Eardley Wilmot, and Mr. Matthewson, the new member for Ashburton, in the room of the late Mr. Jardine, took the oaths and their seats.—On the motion of Sir F. Baring, a new writ was ordered for the election of a burgess of the borough of Ripon, in the room of Thomas Perrington, Esq., who has accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. Also a new writ for the election of a burgess for the borough of Cambridge, in the room of Sir A. Grant, who has accepted the stewards up of her Majesty's manor of Poynings. (A laugh.)—In answer to a question from Mr. MCKinnon, Lord STANLEY said the accounts received from Ashantee by the Government were very imperfect, but he feared the newspaper accounts were not exaggerated as to the extent of the damage from the recent earthquake. It might become his duty hereafter to call upon the house to aid the colony with a loan, which was the only shape in which they could afford relief.—On the motion for going into a committee of ways and means Dr. Bowring and Mr. Ainsworth, the two members for Bolton, entered into statements, contradictory of one another, as to the feelings of the inhabitants with respect to the necessity for the erection of barracks in that borough.—Mr. James Gibson inverted to the late bankruptcy trials, and to the particular evidence of Mr. J. Wilcox, who had stated that he had been in communication with Sir James Graham, and wished to know if there were any objections to the production of the correspondence.—Sir James Graham had received numerous communications from the disturbed districts at the time, but could find no trace and had no recollection of any correspondence with Mr. Wilcox. The nature and duty of the Home Secretary explained the circumstances under which he had been led to propose to release Sir James Graham from further attendance on the trials, by substituting the evidence of Wilcox, and defended his temperately in conducting the prosecutions on the part of the Crown.—Mr. Thomas Duncombe said that he had received many communications, all bearing testimony to the impartial conduct of the Attorney-General.—Mr. Ferrand moved the subject of a mill being erected in the workhouse of the Halifax union, which Sir James Graham had described, on the authority of the Poor-law Commissioners, as a kind concern, but which he affirmed was a rag-mill, on which rags collected on the Continent, and impregnated with diseases, were to be crushed. He moved for papers containing lists of the guardians of the Halifax Union, &c.—Sir James Graham, after remarking that Mr. Ferrand had originally spoken of a *tread* mill, and that he was occasionally led astray by inaccurate information, said that though he had in the present instance been himself misled, and had called the rag-mill a corn-mill, yet that on state points on a former occasion had been substantially correct and resisted the motion.—Mr. C. Wood said that Mr. Gulson, the assistant Poor-law Commissioner, did not deserve the imputations thrown on him by Mr. Ferrand.—After a few observations from one or two members, Mr. Wallace expressed his regret that the papers had been refused, as he wished to argue any complaint made on behalf of the poor fully gone into.—Mr. Stuart Wortley recommended that the motion should be put in a shape which would bring the question as to the erection of the mill before the House, without mixing up the case of private indivi.uals.—A desultory debate followed, partly carried on in the absence of strangers, which ended in Mr. Ferrand withdrawing his motion.—The House then went into a committee of ways and means, and a formal vote was taken after which, on the motion of going into committee on the Registration of Voters Bill, Sir James Graham, in reply to Mr. Liddell, stated that clauses had been prepared in order to provide against the fraudulent personation of voters, which would be added to the bill.—Mr. Hume did not anticipate much good from the bill, on ess more ample protection were given to the voters. The House then went into a committee on the bill, and on the fifth clause a long debate took place on an addition moved by Mr. T. Duncombe, that the grounds of the objections to voters should be added, instead of the simple words, "objected to;" but this was rejected by 51 to 47.—Mr. Tufnell, in moving that when an overseer objected to a vote, he should be compelled to give notice of the objection to the voter. This amendment was resisted by Sir James Graham, and rejected by 91 to 38.—At the 11th clause, Mr. Ainsworth objected to the tax-paying clauses of the Reform Act, as being unnecessary to the qualification of a voter, and moved their omission. He considered that the sufficient guarantee for

with the exception of Mr. Marshall and Colonel Rolleston, who were absent from the house. After a delay of several minutes Mr. Marshall came into the house, and hastened up to the table, amidst great laughter, and cries of "Hear, hear." A further delay ensued, in consequence of the continued absence of Colonel Rolleston, and, at five o'clock, Lord G. SOMERSET said, that, as it was five o'clock, and the hon. member for the southern division of the county of Nottingham (Col. Rolleston), not having appointed a member of the committee for trying the merits of the petition against the return for the borough of Athlone, had not appeared in his place within one hour after the meeting of the house, there was no alternative left for him (Lord G. Somerset) but to move that, according to the standing orders, the hon. and gallant member be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. (Hear, hear.) The question was put from the chair, and agreed to.——Several private bills were advanced.——Lord Ashley gave notice of a motion for the 28th, on the subject of our opium trade with China.—Mr. Ewart postponed his Corn-law motion until after Easter. Sir R. Peel stated, in answer to Mr. Wallace, that the Portuguese Government had made considerable advances towards the views of our Government in the pending treaty, but not to an extent that could be considered as yet satisfactory. Another month would enable him to say whether or not we were to have a commercial treaty with Portugal. Sir R. Peel gave notice of his intention to move, on the 8th inst., for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the completion of a survey map, on a large scale, of the metropolis.—Mr. Ward, in a speech of considerable length, introduced his motion for a committee to enquire into the peculiar burdens that press upon the landed property, and into the peculiar exemptions enjoyed by it. He could show that the power of the landlords had been systematically applied to the exemption of themselves from taxation, and that a combination existed amongst them dangerous to the other interests of the country.—Mr. G. Bankes moved, as an amendment, that the attention of the house should be directed to certain associations deserving the public peace, and inconsistent with the principles of the constitution; and, in doing so, took occasion to contradict the charge which Mr. Cobden had, on a previous evening, made against him, of paying to the men in his employment no higher wages than eight shillings a-week, and of having in his neighbourhood the worst paid, worst clothed, and most illiterate people in England. This he did by reading several letters, which showed that his average rate of wages was from nine shillings and some pence as high as twenty-five shillings a-week, with other advantages, the principal number ranging between these sums. He also said that the peasantry of his neighbourhood were as well, if not better, with respect to wages, clothing, and education, than those in any other part of the country.—Mr. Cobden said he had not spoken particularly of Mr. Bankes, but of the system which he upheld. Colchester Election Petition.—Mr. Bramston moved for the Report directing its attention to the dangerous and treasonable proceedings of the Anti-corn law Association. Such associations had been put down before, and there could be no doubt that the machinery of the League might be applied to insurrectionary purposes.—Sir R. Peel could not vote for the amendment, because it had no immediate connexion with the motion, and because it would be only right to give a separate consideration to Mr. Ward's motion. To that motion he could not agree. Should the committee be appointed, it would not be satisfactory to the gentlemen who proposed it unless there were a majority of their own opinion on it, which, he begged to say, as a committee, he could let permit. The peculiar burdens on the land were great, and returns of these might be laid before Parliament. With respect to the Corn-law, in his considered that any further alteration would not be required, nothing should induce him to continue it. Believing that the agricultural body was right to expect him to maintain the law until he was convinced of the necessity of a change, he felt bound to say that his intention at present was to maintain it.—Mr. Blackstone congratulated the house and country on the declaration made by Sir R. Peel of his fixed determination to maintain the present law. That declaration would give universal sat sfaction, and put an end to the hopes that existed in some quarters of being able to tamper with the law. He trusted, also, that the threat of importing American corn, at a nominal duty, through Canada, would not be again heard of.—Mr. W. Martin, Mr. Woodhouse, and other hon. members spoke against the motion, and it was supported by Mr. Williams, Mr M. Gibson, Mr. Villiers, and Lord Howick.—On a division, it was rejected by a majority of 99—there being for the motion, 133; against it, 232.—Adjourned at a quarter past one

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The House of Lords did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Colonel Rolleston was brought up in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for being absent from his duty as a member of the Athlone Election Committee, and a plausible excuse having been made, he was discharged on paying the fees.—Sir J. Graham declared his intention not to discuss the Poor law Amendment Act before Easter, though he should lay it on the table previous to the recess.—Mr. French, on the suggestion of Lord Eliot, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Medical Charities Bill.—The Dogs Bill, after a division, in which there were 129 ayes and 129 noes, and despite a caution given to hon. members by Mr. G. Berkeley to beware of "house bank" in the event of a tie, becoming law, passed through committee. The adjourned debate on the question of privilege arising out of Howard's action was then resumed.—Lord J. Russell rose to move, as an amendment to the position of the Solicitor-General, to direct the defendants to plead—that Thomas Barton Howard be summoned to the bar of the house. He believed that, after the resolution of the 3rd of May, 1837, declaring the bringing of such actions like the present a breach of the privilege of the house, the Solicitor-General should have proposed, not only to plead to the present action, but to go into committee to alter the existing law, and to prevent actions like it. He proposed some other mode of dealing with this sort of actions. The course he should recommend was, to call Mr. Howard to the bar, and to inquire from him whether he proceeded in his action for an excess of the lawful authority of the house by its officer, or whether he disputed the authority of the house altogether. Great embarrassment and great peril would impend on the house if they resolved no longer to assert their privileges, but to submit them to the decision of the courts of law.—The Attorney General was not prepared to abandon the privileges of the house, nor was he willing to go along with those who were the advocates of compromise. But, on precedent, and on the ground that it was the course most consistent with the dignity of the house, he was of opinion that the defendants should be directed to plead to the action, and that the cause should be tried in Westminster Hall. By calling the plaintiff to the bar they would be giving him an opportunity of addressing the house, and visiting him in the way he most desired.—Sir R. Peel said, though his first inclination was against pleading, yet, if they did not plead, the action would proceed, and damages would be given, they would be driven to the necessity of committing innocent men, the agents of the courts of law, and he, therefore, could not avoid coming to the conclusion that the best thing that could be done would be to plead to the action. But while consenting to plead in this case, he was quite alive to the importance of not in any degree submitting the privileges of the House of Commons to the authority of any court of law. To plead and commit at the same time, as was proposed by Lord J. Russell, would [illegible] Mr. Wakley believed that [illegible] the house [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. Hawes [illegible] Mr. Hume [illegible] Mr. Aglionby [illegible] Mr. Bernal [illegible] Mr. Ewart [illegible] Mr. Bernal Osborne [illegible] Sir R. Peel, in reply, said he had not thought proper to recommend a course of proceeding in concurrence with them. Any unpopularity which might follow the assertion of the privilege of the house could not be admitted as a legitimate reason at any time for not exercising that privilege when circumstances imperatively demanded it. All ancient precedents were in favour of commitment, and in those modern instances in which counsel had pleaded, they had surrendered their privilege to the courts of law. To do so in the present instance would be to place in peril the constitutional authority of the house. They were bound, if not to commit Howard, at least to refuse to plead to his action.—The Solicitor-General could not discover amidst the learning and research exhibited by Sir Thomas Wilde what practical mode he had suggested for extricating the house out of its difficulty. If it were decided not to plead, what would be done with the action? Judgment would go by default, and a jury would be empannelled to assess the damages; and would the house then call the jury, or the under-sheriff, or the judges to the bar? It was not to be supposed, because an erroneous judgment had been given by the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Stockdale and Hansard, that, were they again to plead, a similar decision would be pronounced against their privilege. There was no instance prior to 1840 in which the house had imprisoned the sheriffs or other officers for executing the due process of the law. They had the modern precedents of Burdett v. Abbott, and of Stockdale v. Hansard, in favour of pleading; and, after the maturest consideration of the present case, the same course was that which he felt it his duty to recommend. Should the court of law again demur against the house, he then could see no means of preventing a collision between them, except by some legislative enactment. He should decidedly oppose Lord J. Russell's amendment.—The house was subsequently addressed by Lord Howick, Sir R. Inglis, and other hon. members.—Lord J. Russell's amendment was rejected by 137 to 84; and the original motion was carried by 135 to 71.—A select committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Hutt, to inquire into the distribution of foreigners resident in this country.—Returns connected with the Halifax union were ordered.—Adjourned at half past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at the usual hour, but no business of importance being before the house, their lordships sat only ten minutes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Nottingham Lighting Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. Fergand gave notice that he would, on the 30th March, move for leave to bring in a bill to compel the allotment of waste lands enclosed to the labouring classes.—Lord Lincoln gave notice that on March 30 he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of buildings in the metropolis.—Colonel Sibthorp gave notice that he would, in the week after the Easter recess, move a resolution for the reduction of the duties on fire insurance.—The house was counted; and there being but thirty-five members present, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Attorneys and Solicitors Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord Stanhope presented several petitions, one against the great use of machinery, which led to some observations in favour of machinery by Lord Brougham. Lord Campbell postponed his motion respecting the Scotch Church till the 27th instant.—The Marquis of Lansdowne moved for a [illegible] form of the correspondence between the Envoy in China and the British merchants trading in Canton. Agreed to.—Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.—Sir James Lastage and Baillantine Bills, the Southport Harbour Bill, and the Preston Water-works Bill were severally read a second time.—Mr. Wodehouse gave notice of his intention, on Monday next, to move for a copy of the Report of Dr. Bowring to the Foreign-office, while in Berlin, with respect to the import duties.—Mr. F. French gave notice of his intention, on Monday next, to put a question to the noble lord the Secretary for Ireland, as to the truth of a report that had been circulated, that 4000 men had marched into Waterford, threatening to resist by force the payment of Poor-rates in Ireland.—Mr. Crawford, after complaining of the house being counted out last night, now gave notice that he should bring on the motion on Thursday the 30th of March.—Mr. Aglond asked whether it was the intention of the Government to bring forward the Education Bill in its present form, or to divide it into two bills?—Sir J. Graham replied that he did not intend to divide the bill, but he would take the two principal clauses *pari passu*. On Friday next he would move that the bill be read a second time.—The house then went into committee on the Registration of Voters Bill.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Court of Aldermen.—A Court of Aldermen assembled on Tuesday at Guildhall for general business, which was fully attended. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor nominated the Bishop of Norwich, who was requested to preach the Spital Sermon before the Governors of the Royal Hospital, at Christchurch, Newgate-street, on Easter Monday next. The Sheriffs delivered in returns of the number of prisoners, with the state of health, at the several goals of the city.—The Gaol Committee presented a report on considering a letter from Sir James Graham, with a code of proposed rules and regulations for the city prisons, and for new dietaries to be observed there, which they recommended the court to direct all the governors and other officers of the prisons strictly to carry into effect. The court unanimously agreed with the report, and gave orders accordingly. The court, after disposing of routine business, and referring various petitions for examination, broke up at an early hour

Bank of England.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock was held on Thursday, when a dividend of 5½ per cent, interest and profits for the half-year ending 5th April next was declared, and the Governor informed the court that the dividend warrants would be delivered and paid on Thursday, 6th April

Retirement of Lord Abinger.—We are able to state on good authority that Lord Abinger's retirement from the bench is at length determined on, and will take place previously to Easter Term. Sir Frederick Pollock will be his lordship's successor. Sir W. Follett will become Attorney-General, and the Solicitor General's place will be supplied by Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, if that learned gentleman be successful in his new attempt to get into Parliament.—*Globe*

On Wednesday night the first weekly meeting of the Anti Corn law League took place at Drury-lane Theatre, which has been hired for the purpose. The theatre was well filled by a respectable audience. In the boxes there was a number of ladies, who occupied nearly one half of that portion of the theatre. The stage was occupied as a platform, the speakers addressing the audience from the front of the footlights. The stage was filled with the leaders and members of the League and their friends. Mr. Wilson was called to the chair, when a number of spirited speeches were delivered, and a series of resolutions adopted to give effect to the object of the meeting.

The Royal Exchange.—Great progress has been made during the last few days in placing the sculptured coping above the colonnade as well as over the other parts of the building. The transition is more striking on account of the elaborate workmanship being all performed ere the stone is raised, and but a short time is now required, with the improved machinery at command, to fix it at once in its position.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The floating piers at Deptford, Greenwich, Charlton, and Woolwich have been condemned as obstructions to the fair stream of the river by the Court of Conservancy, and are to be removed forthwith.——The Marylebone vestry have come to the decision not to entertain the question of wood paving for the space of three years.——Letters from Malta mention that an officer belonging to one of the regiments quartered there, Ensign Macfachlan, of the 42nd, had been tried in the Anglo-Maltese Court for offering an insult to the procession of the host in the streets, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.——On Saturday the police received information of the escape of a convict from Woolwich Dockyard. His name is Paxton, and he was convicted at Derby last year for housebreaking, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.——On Sunday evening last a fire broke out at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, in the students' reading-room adjoining the chapel. Happily the fire was got under with the parish-engines, and by the strenuous exertions of the students themselves, before the arrival of the London engines.——We learn from Athens, 20th ult., that the celebrated Colocotroni died there on the 16th, of an attack of apoplexy. He had for some time past, in consequence of his advanced age, retired from public life.——Legal proceedings are in progress against the publishers of the *Leeds Mercury* for libel before the office of the Duchy.——The Lancers.——The Brussels journals of Wednesday week state that M. Caumartin, who stands charged with the murder of M. Sirey, had arrived in Brussels, for the purpose of surrendering to take his trial.——Mr. Drummond, nephew of the late Mr. Edward Drummond, has been appointed by Sir R. Peel a junior clerk in the Treasury.

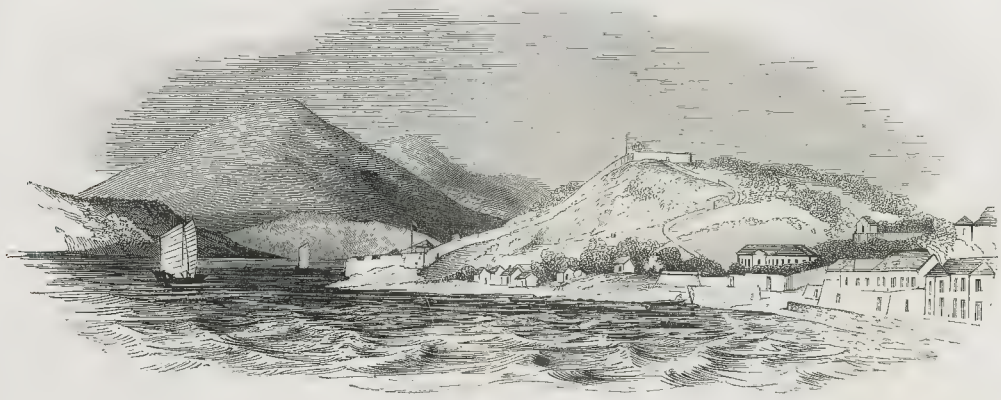
— Letters have been addressed, during the last week, from the Excise-office, in Dublin, to the Protestant clergy, threatening them with the utmost rigour of the law, unless they immediately pay up the arrears of quit and crown rent, which accrued during the years 1836, 1837, and 1838.——There was a fire, but it did not do much damage, in the house of a confectioner, named Ring, at 189, High-street, Shadwell, on Monday morning. Several of the firemen had a narrow escape from the falling of a large stack of chimneys which tumbled down while they were at work putting out the fire.——Saturday afternoon, Thomas Wilkins, in the employ of Mr. Hearn, dust contractor, Waterloo-road, was standing on a cart he was driving in Mount-place, Westminster-road, when he fell forward, and the wheels passed over his head and head. When the [illegible] had expired. He was [illegible] but in five minutes [illegible] its or ginal size, and he had ceased to breathe. Joseph Wheatley, aged 20, son of the coach proprietor of Greenwich, was found in front of the Bricklayers' Arms Station-house, Deptford, dead, and partly buried. He was, it appears, subject to epileptic fits, and must have fallen down in one; the burns were done after death, according to the medical evidence at the inquest.——There are at present in the East and West India, London, and St. Katherine docks, upwards of two hundred vessels ready to be sent to sea, many unemployed, and for which freights cannot be obtained.——On Monday, an alarming fire broke out at the residence of Mr. Venables, a gentleman of property, residing at Drayton-green. The services of the engines were, however, fortunately required, as, by great exertions, the dwelling-house had been preserved, although the offices were consumed.——It is stated from Constantinople, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, that the police of that city had just seized a vessel having on board several tons of counterfeit Turkish coin, which had been made at Syra.——We are sorry to announce the indisposition of Mr. Baron Gurney. The learned judge had exerted himself very much at Lincoln in the discharge of his duties, and to that cause is to be attributed an abrasion of the mucous membranes of the throat, from which proceeded slight hemorrhage. He was advised not to go into court, and Serjeant Adams and Clarke have acted for him. He is now convalescent.——The commission of inquiry into the operation of the Poor-law in the parish of Marylebone concluded the examination of witnesses on Tuesday last, and are expected shortly to furnish their report.——On Tuesday, a fire, attended with much loss of valuable property, broke out at the beautiful residence belonging to Mr. Edmunds, the Surrey magistrate, situate at New Cross, on the Old Kent-road. Fortunately, though not without very great difficulty, the flames were prevented from extending further than the dining-room, which is partially burned, with its contents.——On Tuesday, by direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, several houses in the line of the new street to lead from Oxford-street to Holborn, and which is to be called "Oxford-street East," were sold by auction, in order to be immediately pulled down. The new street will be in a straight line, about 1300 feet long and 50 feet wide.——

The Earl of Shannon, the Right Hon. Sir George [illegible] Lumley Skeffington, Bart., Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., Sir R. P. Jodrell, D. C. L., Mr. Lindley, Esq., are making exertions to establish a public [illegible] den at East Dowes, Isle of Wight.——Mr. Macready has appointed one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, [illegible] dean of Mr. Nield.——The number of bequests [illegible] Londoners has never been so large as at the present time. A considerable proportion are from the country, having been obliged to leave their settlements in consequence of the impossibility of obtaining work.——The first importation of Dutch salmon, this season, under the new tariff, was brought over by the Columbine steamer from Rotterdam on Tuesday. They are of a very fine quality, weighing from 36 lb. to 40 lb. each, and attracted general notice in the city. New potatoes are also very plentiful; several baskets have been brought over.——A meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, was held on Tuesday last for the purpose of procuring a dissolution of the Kensington Union, when petitions to parliament on the subject were adopted, and a committee appointed to carry the objects of the meeting into effect.——The English residents of the city of Munich are at length about to enjoy the advantage of a regularly ordained clergyman of the Church of England residing permanently among them. The Rev. George Ross is the gentleman who has left England for this purpose.——The *Frankfort Journal* publishes a letter dated Vienna, 4th inst., stating that a serious riot had taken place between the students and the military, in which one student was killed, and several wounded.——Messrs. Mackenzie, the contractors for the Paris and Rouen Railway, have just entered into a contract for the execution of a canal in France. It is rather extraordinary to see the French placing such a work in the hands of Englishmen; it is a proof of good sense, and the absence of old prejudices.——The Queen has remitted a further sum from China arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last. Three officers of the Treasury have left town to attend its conveyance to the Mint.——Mr. Defaucompret, the well-known translator of Scott's novels into French, has just died at Paris in his 75th year. The *Journal des Débats* says that he was twenty years a resident of London, during which time he published more than 600 volumes of translations and many original works.——At a meeting of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association, held at the Freemasons' Tavern last week, Mr. More in the chair, and at which many leading members of the trade were present, resolutions were passed, recommending an earlier suspension of business, and a more general abridgment of the hours of labour.——Amongst the reports of inspectors of factories relating to the state of the manufacturing workpeople in the West-Riding of Yorkshire is one from Mr. Saunders, which states that he found an overwhelming majority of the parents wholly indifferent to the religious training of their children, and that he believes, from the remarks made to himself, that many would send their children to a school where the principles of Mahomet, or the worship of stocks and stones, were inculcated without concerning themselves in the matter, if only the school fee was less at such school than at the best school in the neighbourhood.——Mr. Hogg and Mr. Charles Buller have been elected chairmen of the Nottingham and Athlone election committees.——The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg was to set out on the 8th for England, where he will remain a month.——We regret to state that the Earl of Ripon was not considered so well on Tuesday.——The new Servian Government has published a general amnesty to all political acts against it, in the establishment of the new order of things in that country.——Some anonymous donor has presented to the Bishop of London five thousand pounds, to be expended in building a church in London.——Lord Campbell stated in the House of Lords, the other evening, that a person who laughs when he reads a libellous epigram read it as libelled as the publisher. ——In the half-yearly statement of the revenue accounts of the North Midland Railway Company is the following item:—"Loss on light gold, £102 19s. 6d."——By a private letter, dated Guindy, Madras, 28th January last, we learn that the transport Gertrude, with 200 of the 6th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, from China, had been wrecked about seven miles to the north, but that every soul had safely reached the shore on the evening of the 25th.——On Wednesday last the third portion of the Sycee silver, being above three tons of gold, the first instalment to be paid by the Celestial empire to the English Government, arrived at the Mint, escorted by a detachment of the 75th Foot. The money was brought over by the Blonde frigate, commanded by Captain Sir Thomas Boucher, which arrived at an early hour on Saturday morning at Portsmouth having had a safe though slow voyage.——We learn that a slight shock of an earthquake was experienced about twenty minutes past eight o'clock on Friday se'nnight, through a considerable part of the district to the north-eastward of Manchester. This convulsion was indented by a rumbling sound and a rather sudden shock, which induced many persons to think that some heavy body had been suddenly thrown down in their houses.

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

Among the intelligence from China, brought by the late overland mail, is an event which must very seriously threaten the good understanding which we had hoped was restored between ourselves and the Chinese. This event is no less than a [illegible] massacre of British subjects in the island of Formosa [illegible] mountainous province of Fo-kien, on the eastern coast of China. It appears that, late in 1841, and early in 1842, while the war was yet at its height, two British ships, the Nerbudda and the Ann, were wrecked on Formosa; and, deducting a few who were drowned in landing through the surf, 297 of the two crews [illegible] were [illegible] became—must have reached the shore in safety. On the cessation of hostilities, 10 are restored to us [illegible] the heads of Sir H. Pottinger, in his careful proclamation, [illegible] Commissioner, that 237 persons belonging to the Nerbudda [illegible] long to the Ann, have either been put to death by [illegible] of the Chinese Government in Formosa, or had to undergo [illegible] treatment and starvation." It seems that, immediately [illegible] reaching the shore the crew of the Ann were seized, [illegible] and marched some distance without a particle of covering, exposed to a cutting north-east wind. Two men died from cold, and several others dropped from the same cause and fatigue, and the people in [illegible] vessels to the capital (about ninety miles from the spot where the brig was wrecked), where they were separated into small parties, and put into distinct prisons in irons." They were almost starved; and those who did not die under this treatment were, for the most part, beheaded, in or about August last, by "the Chinese authorities of the island, who allege that they perpetrated this cold-blooded act in obedience to the Imperial commands"—commands which Sir H. Pottinger asserts to have been drawn from the Emperor by the gross misrepresentations of those very authorities, and of whom, consequently that the sufferers were unarmed, unresisting, inoffensive, and distressed seamen, and camp-followers, it is difficult to speak in terms of too great indignation and abhorrence. Sir Henry has already threatened the Chinese with a renewal of hostilities, [illegible] declared that the Formosan authorities, with whom this massacre originated, "shall be degraded and punished; their property confiscated, and its amount paid over to the families of the innocent men who have been put to death." The laws of humanity loudly call for their vindication, which, it is hoped, may not renew our quarrel with China. The proclamation states:—"Among the sufferers is Mr. Gully, a British merchant, who was returning to Macao from the northward, as a passenger by the Ann. It is not possible to account for the lives of the six European and American seamen, and three natives of India being spared; but it is surmised that they were considered to be principal men of their classes, and were intended to have been sent to Pekin, to be there executed." The majority of the sufferers were natives of India.

Meanwhile, let us glance at the scene of this horrible event of massacre and starvation, rendered, if possible, more atrocious by its occurrence in a land of plenty; since Formosa is described as *the granary of the eastern coast of China*, supplying the celebrated port of Amoy, whence most of the Formosan colonists emigrated, with capital supplied by its merchants; and, in proportion as the island has flourished, so has Amoy increased in wealth and importance. Indeed, the western part of the island may rank with the best of the Chinese provinces: its surface is finely diversified, and



THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

watered by numerous rivulets descending from the higher parts of the island. Settlements were formed here, first by the Portuguese, and then by the Dutch; but both are now expelled. The epithet, *Formosa* (Lat. fair), is applicable only to the western part. The eastern side is rugged and mountainous, and occupied by races almost savage, who live by hunting, sleep on leaves, have scarcely any clothes or furniture, and tattoo their skin like the rudest of the South Sea islanders. Formosa is called by the natives, Tai-ouan. It is about 260 miles in length, and about 70 in breadth.

THE BRITISH FACTORY, CANTON.

The annexed engraving shows the immediate site of the conflagration, the view being taken from the bank of the river opposite Canton, directly in front of the foreign factories, as the warehouses and residences of the foreign merchants are called. They are all of granite or brick, and present a handsome and substantial front. The ground on which they stand, as well as most of the buildings themselves, are owned by the Hong merchants; the nation, English, French, or American, being denoted by the ensigns floating above the roof. The entire factories have not more than 600 feet frontage, with about 1000 feet depth; and within these narrow limits was conducted the whole foreign trade of the Celestial Empire. On each side of the factories may be seen a small portion of Canton, bordering upon the river; but, as the city is built upon low and flat ground, almost the whole of it is invisible from this point. In front of the factories a broad esplanade extends along the river, where the Europeans customarily promenade in the evening.

This portion of Canton is, however, a mere suburb, and does not contain many of the larger or public buildings. The several streets are commonly devoted to distinct trades: there is Carpenter-street, Curiosity-street (as the English call it), for the sale of antiques; and Apothecary-street, full of druggists' shops. The inhabitants of each division combine into a system of watch and ward for common protection. Fires are very common, and they are frequently not accidental: our engines have been adopted. The foolish notion of fatalism which prevails among the people makes them singularly careless as regards fire, although the conflagration in 1823 went far to destroy the whole city. Hog-lane, mentioned in the above letter, is one of the three thoroughfares crossing the foreign factories: it is more narrow and filthy than anything of the kind in an European town; it is lined with miserable hovels, occupied by abandoned Chinese, who supply drugged spirits to the poor ignorant sailors; and when the wretched men have been rendered nearly insensible by their poisonous liquors, they are frequently set upon by their wily seducers, and robbed as well as beaten. This quarter may have been the hot-bed wherein the recent disturbance was raised.

Meer Mahomed. Meer Musseer Khan. Meer Nour Mahoud.

THE THREE PRINCIPAL AMEERS OF SCINDE, FROM A DRAWING BY CAPTAIN POSTANS.

THE AMEERS OF SCINDE.

The Ameers, or Mahomedan chiefs, of Scinde, present the unusual form of a divided government, each chief possessing a certain portion of the country, yet ruling together under one title, as above designated. The eldest, Noor Mahomed (since dead); his second brother, Nusseer Khan, now the senior of the family; and the third, his cousin, Meer Mahomed. The country of Scinde extends for a distance of nearly 500 miles in length, from the mouth of the Indus upwards, and is exceedingly fertile, though at present wasted, and laid out in large hunting-grounds, the Ameers being devotedly attached to the chase, and sacrificing every other consideration to this absorbing passion for sport. We have now possessions on the Indus, within the Scinde territories; and the mighty river, so famous from Alexander's expedition down it, is navigated by iron steamers. The Ameers of Scinde, long jealous of our obtaining any footing in their country, and of opening the Indus to mercantile projects, resisted all our attempts to effect these objects; but Sir John Keane's army, in its march to Cabul, brought them to an understanding, and they appear to have remained ever since apparently well satisfied with the new order of things; though late accounts represent them as restless, and as being threatened with a visit by our troops under Sir Charles Napier. The latest intelligence from Scinde, received by the last overland mail, is to the effect that the Ameers, whose doubtful policy and intriguing conduct had during some weeks kept up the alternation of war and peace, have been influenced by the presence of Major Outram, with whom they are all personally acquainted, to enter into terms, which will, it is expected, establish a system of good intelligence between them and the Government of India. One of the youths of their family had attempted, by flying to a fort in a desert district, to baffle the intentions of the British commander, Sir C. Napier; but a force had been despatched, which soon obliged him to quit the fort, which was then destroyed. The necessity of requiring the most satisfactory conditions from the Ameers is obvious, for without such conditions neither the navigation of the Indus nor the progress of civilization on its banks can be secure for a year.

The Duke of Buccleuch commences his dinner parties on the 24th inst. at Montagu House. The Duchess of Gloucester, the foreign ministers, &c., will be invited.

Sir G. Cockburn has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to attend public business several hours every day.

Commissioners of Sewers.—On Tuesday, in the Court of the Commissioners of Sewers at Guildhall, Alderman Gibbs in the chair, Sir Peter Laurie brought forward a motion to the effect that those who approved of wood paving should be alone compelled to pay for it. Mr. King, after a few words, moved the previous question, which was carried by a majority of two; the numbers being against Sir Peter Laurie's motion 20, for it 18.

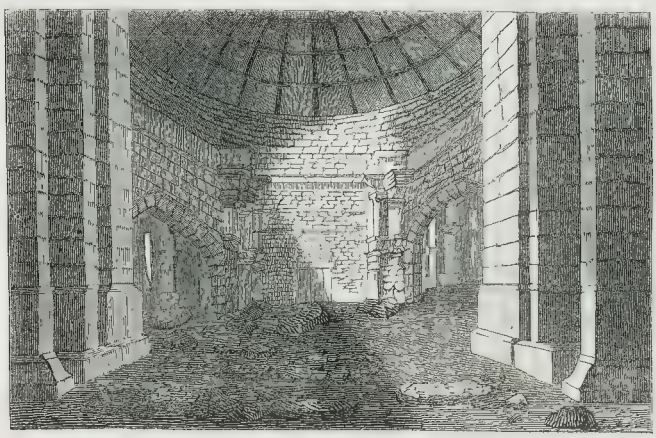
Removal of M'Naughten.—On Tuesday, at three o'clock, M'Naughten was removed from Newgate to Bethlem Hospital. He received with evident satisfaction the intimation that he was about to leave Newgate, and walked with a quick, firm step, to the outer prison gate, where a hackney cabriolet was in waiting to receive him. Mr. Cope alone accompanied the prisoner, and on arriving at the hospital, handed him over to the custody of the governor. He was immediately conveyed to that portion of the building, on the southern side, appropriated to the reception of criminal lunatics, where an apartment had been prepared for him. During his confinement the prisoner has frequently made inquiries as to the political movements which were going on, and has manifested great anxiety when, in the performance of their duty, the officers attempted to evade answering the question. His conversation generally is stated to have been interesting—frequently turning on mechanical subjects; but on one occasion only did he allude to the fearful crime committed by himself, and then only in the most unconcerned manner. He was impatient of confinement, and would sometimes pace his cell, backwards and forwards, for half an hour together. He slept remarkably well, generally retiring about ten o'clock, and seldom waking during the night. Since his acquittal he has been visited by his father, but no other relative has seen him. He attended divine service in the prison chapel twice on Sunday last and took part in the prayers with great apparent feeling.

TEMPLE OF SOMNAUTH.

Probably no place in the vast territory of India possesses more interest at this time than the Temple of Somnauth, the annexed engravings of which were taken from sketches made on the spot by Captain Postans. The almost interminable controversy which has been raging in the columns of our daily contemporaries with regard to the conduct of Lord Ellenborough in reference to these gates, and the recent debate in both houses of Parliament on his lordship's ostentatious restoration of a pagan temple, have doubtless rendered the subject sufficiently familiar to our readers to render it unnecessary for us to repeat all that has been said and written of these far-famed relics.

This great fane of the early worship of India is situated in the peninsula of Guzerat, near the ancient Hindoo town of Puttun, which is now inhabited by a Mohamedan population. The Temple of Somnauth stands on a sea-girt cliff, and was dedicated to the Lord of the Moon, whom, according to the old Persian historians, the sea itself worshipped. The mosque, which has been erected on the ruins of the ancient temple, is itself crumbling to decay, and of the five domes which once decorated it two only now remain; while the three entrances and the way leading to them are nearly blocked up by huge masses of stone, which have fallen from the roofs and ornaments of the building. A good deal of elaborate decoration, however, still appears on the back of the temple, but it consists of groups of small figures sculptured in the Jain taste. The present condition of Somnauth is one of ruin and abandonment; the interior a resting-place for cattle, and its decorative architecture the abiding place of the bat and the owl.

The Temple of Somnauth was originally one of the most splendid fanes of Hindooism, and of the very highest antiquity. Dedicated, at various periods, to the moon, to the self-existent, or Budh, and to the Siva of the Hindoo triad, it remained for centuries an object of the highest veneration to the people of India, until Mahmoud of Ghuznie, A.D. 1022, in his tenth expedition against the fanes of Hindooism, besieged Puttun and destroyed Somnauth. When the conqueror made good his entrance into this great temple, after having continued the siege for three days, and slain five thousand of its hapless defenders, he found an idol of stone, five cubits in height, surrounded by smaller images of gold, and standing in a sanctum supported by six pillars richly set with gems of the rarest value. Priests surrounded the altar, who, with prayers and shrieks, besought the King to spare their God; but the conqueror, rushing forward, aimed a blow at the idol with his mace, which severed it in twain, and from the body rolled gems, coins, and treasure incalculable. The priests were put to the sword, and by the command of Mahmoud the fragments of the idol were carried to Ghuznee, and cast before the Great Mosque in honour of the triumph of Islam; the mace of the conqueror was also long preserved, and, at the same time, probably, were taken thence the sandal-wood gates, although no mention is made of them by the historians.



INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE OF SOMNAUTH.

Somnauth appears to have been restored as a Temple of Siva after its destruction by Mahmoud; but long years have past since its Hindoo origin was forgotten by the descendants of those who fought and fell for its honour, and the ruined mosque which now stands on its site is the property of the Mohamedan Government of Puttun, where it serves the purposes of a sheltering stable for cattle, and a resting-place for the wandering mendicant.

There remains, indeed, but little to mark its original greatness, for the interior of Somnauth consists simply of a large hall, supported on an octagon of pillars, with a smaller room, or sanctum, wholly undecorated. The floor of this first hall is covered with huge blocks, which have fallen from the roof, and the whole has an air of utter desolation. Yet the Persian historians tell us that when Mahmoud of Ghuznee, tempted as much, probably, by its reported wealth as by his religious zeal, laid siege to Somnauth, and, after a desperate resistance, planted the banner of the crescent upon its bastions, that he found a covered apartment, supported by six pillars, each pillar encrusted with gems of enormous value, and an idol of cut stone five cubits in height. This idol was venerated by the Hindoos more than any other; the attendants washed it daily with water brought from the Ganges. The revenue of ten thousand villages was assigned to the support of the temple; two hundred dancing women, with three hundred musicians, were ready to perform before it; many smaller images of gold and silver in the temple surrounded this the greatest of the gods; and three hundred barbers were in waiting to shave the devotees who sought admittance to the holy place. Such was the popularity of this obscene worship that the Princes of Hindostan devoted their daughters to the service of the temple, and, at the occurrence of an eclipse, sometimes as many as a thousand individuals came to perform their devotions. But 800 years have passed, and the hall of Somnauth has changed with its religion; it is now little but a heap of ruins, here and there a sculptured block alone revealing the cunning of the hands who chiselled its originally rich and gorgeous ornaments.

The following arrived in the last overland mail:—

THE GATES OF SOMNAUTH.

NOTIFICATION, BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Camp Ferozepore, December 23, 1842.

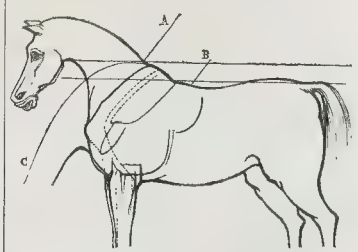
This day Major-General Nott passed the Sutlej at the head of his whole force. The Major-General was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor-General and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, attended by their respective staffs and escorts. The Governor-General was accompanied by Jye Singh Rao Ghatkee, by the Rajah of Jheend, and other chiefs, to Sirhind. The troops and followers of the Rajah of Jheend and of the other chiefs were formed in two lines, beyond the escorts of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. The gates of the temple of Somnauth passed the brigade under the escort directed to be formed by the Governor-General's order, the escort of infantry being composed of volunteers from the 2nd regiment of Grenadiers. The following are the officers selected by Major-General Nott to accompany the escort:—Major Leach, Political Agent; Captain R. N. M'Lean, and Lieutenant J. Travers, 2nd Native Infantry; Assistant Surgeon M. A. B. Gerrard; and the same are appointed accordingly. The Governor-General delivered to the senior Jemadar of the escort of the infantry a flag of the colours of the Military Riband of India, having inscribed thereon "Ghuznee," in English, Persian, and Hindee, and informed Captain M'Lean, Commandant of the escort, that on their return to their regiment the flag was to be retained by the 2nd Grenadiers as a third colour, in commemoration of their distinguished services. Major-General Nott, appointed Resident at the Court of Lucknow, will bear the title of envoy to the King of Oude, and that of "Excellency" in all communications with His Majesty.

HAYDON'S CURTIUS.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News).

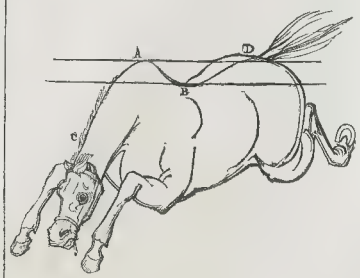
London, March 11, 1843.

Sir,—As a great many remarks have been made by judges of art on the seat of Curtius at the British Gallery—as if he appeared buried in the horse's body—will you permit me to send you two sketches illustrative of the cause, from the anatomical construction of the horse.



A. Nape, and top of the scapula. B. Back-bone, the seat of a rider.

When the head is in the natural position the position of the rider below the nape is not felt as low, but the moment the horse bends his neck down (C), the nape (A) keeping its position, the back-bone appears low (B).



When the neck is low, either in front or sideways, the relative position of nape and back must be the same; and, the nape never moving, it is really so much higher than the back-bone, that the rider must appear buried in the horse on the back-bone (B) between A and D.

This, I hope will clearly explain to your readers that an illustrative reply to the errors of the critic is the best of all replies.

B. R. HAYDON.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 19.—Third Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY 20 Day and night equal.
TUESDAY, 21.—St. Benedict.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Goethe died, 1832.
THURSDAY, 23.—Countess Desmond died, aged 147.
FRIDAY, 24.
SATURDAY, 25.—Lady Day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber,*" *Chertsey.* — *The communication has been forwarded. Thanks for the contribution.*

"P."—*We are much obliged.*

"*A Lover of Chess.*"—*We shall make use of them on the first opportunity.*

"*J. W. W.*"—*You shall be accommodated with something more difficult. The problem you mention has been mislaid. Will you favour us with another copy? but we cannot insert it until we have the solution.*

"*Intricabilis.*"—*We have seen several methods, one of which is very simple. Perhaps our correspondent will let us know how he does it.*

"*A. W. B.*"—*See our chess article this week.*

Error in our last solution—Black's 4th move should be Q to K Kt sq., instead of Q to K Kt 3rd.

"*Pawn*" *who sent a communication, must write to* "*E. S.*" *Foregate-street, Worcester.*

"*Ex-Draughtsman.*"—*He can demand a Queen for the Pawn. The suggestions will have our early attention.*

"*Peep,*" *whose address we have, will be happy to play a friendly game at chess with any gentleman by correspondence.*

"*Reader.*"—*We think the problem one of interest to our chess subscribers. When the game is completed we may insert it.*

Thanks for the good wishes of a correspondent at Dublin; we shall be happy to advise him in return.

"*Joe Doe.*"—*To the Cape we believe about 3000 miles, to the nearest East India port 4000 more.*

"*A Lover of the Drama.*"—*We restrict the number of advertisements as much as possible; the space, after our usual limits, we consider the property of our subscribers.*

"*A. H. D.*"—*The sketch we think is taken from a print long since published. Send an original sketch and description.*

"J. Johnston," *Birkenhead.*—*The Brighton Life Boat is in preparation. Cinderella* [illegible] *has our best thanks for his communication.*

"*W. D.*" *Arbroath.*—*We are unable to attend to the suggestion of folding all the copies; we have scarcely time to count them.*

"[illegible]."—*We will attend to the suggestion.*

"[illegible]." *Vantage.*—*Mr. Moore, St. Martin's-lane, will colour the print.*

"[illegible]." *We shall have the first intelligence, and give drawings of the Arabs at Marlow when brought out before the public.*

Mr. [illegible] Pittuser, of Finsbury-place, writes to state that the order for the [illegible] was received from his agent at Rio de Janeiro, to be used at the [illegible] wedding.

"[illegible]." *Lisbon. The sketch was a true copy of the original picture, and [illegible] as our correspondent appears to apprehend.*

"[illegible]." *The circulation of the daily paper in question reaches [illegible] day.*

"[illegible] *must prevent what he objects to.*

"*Peninsula*" *has our best thanks for his sketch and letter. The interest of the object has, however, passed, or we should have made use of them.*

"*S. A.*"—*In the year 1830 there was no possession.*

"*T. R.*"—*We shall be very happy to receive his communication and sketch. A correct portrait, with biographical sketch, would greatly oblige us.*

"[illegible]" *must apply to the Lord Chamberlain for permission.*

"*A. B.*" *We do not know of a complete work upon the subject. Address Mr. [illegible], Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.*

"[illegible]."—*The suggestion would be valuable to a scientific magazine.*

"[illegible]."—*Our statement is correct, and we have answered this question before.*

"[illegible] *letter*"—*An I. O. U. is good evidence in proof of a debt.—Yes, to [illegible] when proved or acknowledged in a subscription in advance.*

"[illegible]."—*Address the Editor of the "Medical Times."*

"[illegible]." *will oblige us by addressing Mr. Sly, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, for the communication.*

"[illegible]." *The subject of your communication will be treated of in our [illegible] number in an article on Life-Boats.*

"[illegible]." *We shall be happy to have an interview.*

"[illegible]."—*Our remarks we think are based upon common-sense principles.*

"[illegible]."—*A parliamentary report is published, containing the fullest details respecting the Bude Light.*

"*An Amateur.*"—*Apply to Mr. E. Landels, 6, Bride-court, Fleet-street.*

"*J. Jordan,*" *Hampstead.*—*The print has not reached us.*

"[illegible]."—*Our sporting friends will be glad to hear that portraits of all the [illegible] of the day" will be given with fidelity.*

"[illegible]." *Any information may be obtained by addressing the Argus Life [illegible] Company, 93, Throgmorton-street, or at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*

"[illegible]." *A Lord.*"—*The subject is exhausted.*

"[illegible]."—*The review would be charged advertisement duty.*

"[illegible]." *even by have not space.*

"[illegible]."—*The suggestion shall have our attention.*

"[illegible]." *We thank you for the compliment, but are overwhelmed with [illegible] contributions.*

"*J. H., Scattergood.*"—*To the first question—Certainly not. The rule in some few instances is not complied with.*

"*One of Nelson's Fleet*" *will find positions are noticed.*

"[illegible]." *will shortly be gratified.*

"[illegible]." *Bath, is thanked for his contribution. We have not yet examined [illegible].*

"*G. L.*" *Subscriber.*—*Walker's* "*Manly Exercises.*"

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*A similar contribution when the celebration of Nelson's funeral takes place would be acceptable.*

"*A. [illegible] and Subscriber*" *has our best thanks for his kind and flattering [illegible].*

"*Licensed Victualler.*"—*Address Mr. Smith, news-agent, Strand.*

"*Viator.*"—*We have not time to answer all his questions.*

"*A Man of Kent.*"—*Shakspere.*

"*Legality of Art-Unions.*"—*We shall not interfere in this matter.*

"*Vatterkin.*"—*The poetry under consideration.*

"*An Admirer of the Picturesque.*"—*His letter is referred to the artist.*

"*Anthony Smoker.*"—*This week's paper contains what he suggests.*

"*G. M. Winton.*"—*It is applied to independent gentlemen, merchants, the professions generally, and to all wealthy persons.*

To insert the letter headed "Heartless Cruelty" would subject us to an action for libel.

"*Photo portrait.*"—*We have received the sketch. A sketch possessing novelty of subject would be much more suitable.*

Part IX. is now ready, price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

The future Parts published will be charged Two Shillings and Eightpence, to pay for the Wrapper.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843.

We have this week the pleasure of presenting to our readers what we hope will be accepted as a very attractive Supplement to the present number of this journal. The gift is made in most cheerful spirit, and not without pleasing promptings of gratitude for the unexampled favour we have received at the hands of the community, to whom we trust these little periodical offerings of thanks will prove as acceptable to receive as they are gratifying to bestow.

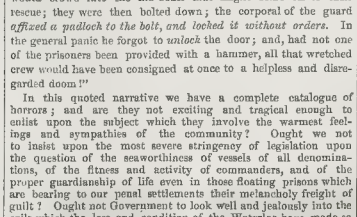
It is probable that some of the country subscribers to our earliest edition will find some trifling deficiency of later news, as, with a view to meet the increased demand at our office, and to give efficiency to the working of the engravings of the supplemental number, we shall be a few hours earlier at press. Editions of the journal will, however, continue to succeed each other as usual, with every fresh and [illegible] latest news; and, indeed, we may indulge our readers in the prospect of our being able soon to keep even pace with public intelligence in our working at press, by the great improvements which we are each week making in the practical application of machinery to the printing of our engravings—machinery already quite without precedent, and which it must take months and months of practice, experiment, and experience to attempt to rival, even at a humble distance of success.

It will be in the memory of our readers that, so lately as August last, among the lamentable shipwrecks of that terrible and stormy month were two occasioned by the driving on shore of vessels in Table Bay; and on board one of these vessels, named the Waterloo, a fearful sacrifice of human life occurred, in the consignment to eternity of near two hundred of our fellow-creatures, drowned in the agonizing conflict between hope and desperation, in very sight of shore. This awful calamity created the deepest impression upon men's minds, not only where it befel with so many features of dread and horror, but far from the scene of the fatality—in the bosom of old England herself, to whom the lives and safety of her children are ever dear, and whose community is still warmed by the sympathies of brotherhood towards all the creatures of her race. The unhappy beings who perished upon the shores of the Cape—"in the deep bosom of the ocean buried"—by the destruction of the shattered fabric of the Waterloo, were unfortunately the children of crime, and the reflection became more dreadful that they were thus hurried to their doom before the solace awaited them of any earthly atonement. But that they were convicts did not the less impress upon the people of this country, nor upon the distressed spectators of their appalling destiny at the Cape, their right to life preservation by every means within the power of human foresight, not only by the exertions of humanity in the hour of danger, but by preparing *against* the hour of danger, and so perhaps averting its consequences when arrived, with such due precaution as it is equally imperative to exercise and flagitious to omit. Over and over again have the natural guardians of the public safety, whether upon sea or shore, raised their voices against the infamous practice of sending across the ocean, freighted with a cargo of life, vessels not worthy of encounter either with the billows or the storm—not proof against the ordinary contingencies of danger—not fortified with all the security which human ingenuity can devise. Yet a fear that some such wicked neglect was suffered with reference to the Waterloo, and the unfortunate convicts to whom her fragile timbers proved as but "the rise of death," began to creep among men's suspicions. The point was mooted in England—echoed at the scene of the disaster—an inquiry instituted by Vice-Admiral King (the commander at the Cape station)—and the report of its board (under Sir J. Marshall, the captain of the Isis) printed for the information of the House of Commons here. That report confirms the worst fears and censures of the friends of humanity; it points to the grave of the unhappy convicts, and it condemns the Waterloo! The tale is really monstrous. The vessel is not only declared to have been, *when she left England*, unseaworthy, in ordinary terms, but the board declares that "general decay and rottenness of the timbers appeared at every step we took;" and again, that many of the planks and timbers appeared "*crumbling to dust with age and rottenness.*" To have sent men to sea in such a vessel was to exhibit a recklessness of God's gift of human life, which no language is strong enough to brand with sufficient indignation and reproof. It was a crime of horrible magnitude—nothing less. The whole history of the vessel's fate, however, is most reproachful, and lays at some door—where we do not venture to surmise—an awful measure of responsibility and guilt. "This report states, that during the gale the master was on shore, that the Waterloo was left under the charge of an inexperienced young man; that she had no third cable on board; that the masts were not cut away to lighten the ship; that the long boat was not got out; that the quarter-boats were equally neglected; in a word, that no measures were adopted to avoid the worst and most probable consequences of the gale. Dreadful as were the actual consequences of this inefficiency and unseamanlike mismanagement, they fell far short of the horrors which only a providential interference averted from the unhappy convicts.

"The prisoners had been ordered below, from a fear that they would crowd into the life-boats that might come off to their rescue; they were then bolted down; the corporal of the guard *affixed a padlock to the bolt, and locked it without orders.* In the general panic he forgot to *unlock* the door; and, had not one of the prisoners been provided with a hammer, all that wretched crew would have been consigned at once to a helpless and disregarded doom!"

In this quoted narrative we have a complete catalogue of horrors; and are they not exciting and tragical enough to enlist upon the subject which they involve the warmest feelings and sympathies of the community? Ought we not to insist upon the most severe stringency of legislation upon the question of the seaworthiness of vessels of all denominations, of the fitness and activity of commanders, and of the proper guardianship of life even in those floating prisons which are bearing to our penal settlements their melancholy freight of guilt? Ought not Government to look well and jealously into the evils which the loss and condition of the Waterloo have made so flagrantly apparent, and of which the people's representatives have before them documentary evidence of the most resistless kind? We trust the arm of humanity upon the reform of this most wicked grievance will not be stayed.

By the way, the *Times*, in noticing this affair, throws out a practical suggestion on the subject of the system of the classification of vessels at Lloyd's, by which the Government surveyors may be rendered liable to deception. The arguments of our contemporary afford ample reason why this system should at once be examined into with a view to reform.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and the Prince attended divine service on Sunday in Buckingham-palace: the Rev. Mr. Vane officiated.

The Queen Dowager and the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the chapel royal St. James's. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Povah; the lessons by the Rev. Mr. Haden; and the communion service by the Bishop of London and the Rev. Dr. Sleath. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Winchester from 2nd Chron. c. 32, v. 24.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited the Queen on Monday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, rode out on horseback in the morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken airings in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Charlemont, the Earl of Warwick, Colonel Buckley, and Sir Edward Bowater, honoured Covent-garden Theatre with their presence during the evening.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Dowager Lady Clinton, visited the Queen on Tuesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk in the royal gardens, and the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken their accustomed airings in the grounds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, afterwards rode out on horseback, and visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge-house. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the French Ambassador and the Countess de Ste. Aulaire, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Leicester, &c. The band of the Grenadier Guards attended at Buckingham Palace during dinner, and performed the following pieces:—Grand Turkish march (Kuffner); Waltzer, "Homage" (R. Siboldi); Quartetto, "Cielo il mio Labbro," Lady of the Lake (Rossini); Quadrille, "La fille du Regiment" (Musard); Introduction, "Valse et Galop de Faschingen," Anna (Costa).

The Queen, attended by the Countess of Charlemont, took an airing on Wednesday in a carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater. Her Majesty and the Prince promenaded in the royal gardens. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham palace on Wednesday evening included Viscount and Viscountess Eden, Lord Colville, and Mr. Charles and the Honourable Mrs. Bruce.

On Thursday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the garden of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson, afterwards presided at a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening.

Viscount Sydney and Captain Dancombe have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and Captain Hood, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Colonel Sir W. L. Herries has been appointed chairman of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts, in the room of Sir Francis S. Mulholland, Bart., who retires, after having served for many years; and Sir Alexander Gray Grant, Bart., is nominated a commissioner, vice Sir W. L. Herries.

The ecclesiastical commissioners for England had a meeting on Tuesday at the office in Whitehall place. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Colchester, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean of Westminster, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Duncannon, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. John Nicholl.

The Duke of Wellington visited the Earl of Ripon on Monday, at his residence on Putney Heath. The noble duke visited Sir R. Peel on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major Stephens, honoured the noblemen and gentlemen's catch club with his company at dinner on Tuesday evening last.

The Speaker's levees are fixed for March 16th, and April 1st and 25th.

The ex-King of Holland has quite recovered from his late illness.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's. Her Majesty also visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening, at Cambridge House, to the noble Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, the royal duke being director for the evening. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Archbishop of York, and Miss Vernon Harcourt, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Fanny Howard, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Howe, Lord J. Thynne, Lord Ashley, Sir Gore and Lady Ouseley, Sir W. Curtis, the Dean of Carlisle, Sir James Reynett, and Sir H. Bishop.

After dinner the Duke of Cambridge went to the Hanover-square-rooms. The Duchess of Kent, attended by Fanny Cambridge, together with all the noble directors, and the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta followed, to honour the performance with their presence. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also honoured the Ancient Concerts with his presence.

Dr. Chambers and Dr. Bright still continue their daily visits to Mr. Stanley, who is gradually recovering his health.

The Marquis of Normanton gave his second *soirée*, as President of the Royal Academy, at his house in Piccadilly, on Saturday last. Prince Albert came in unexpectedly, attended by Lord Colville and Sir L. Pottinger. The Duke of Cambridge was also present. The rooms were crowded with nobles and gentlemen of rank, fashion, and scientific position and attainments.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—On Saturday last the Feoffees of the Guildhall School elected Mr. Robert Craske master of their commercial school. Out of 84 candidates the number was reduced to two—Mr. Craske, of Bedford (who was elected), and Mr. J. Wortley, of Bennington, near Boston. The testimonials of these gentlemen were of the highest order, and the trustees had much difficulty in making their choice.

CAMBRIDGE. Sir Alexander Grant has resigned his seat for Cambridge, and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly has addressed the electors on the Conservative interest. The addresses of both gentlemen took the town by surprise. The Liberal party have called on Mr. Richard Foster to stand forward in opposition to Mr. Fitzroy Kelly. This gentleman and Lord Cosmo Russell were the candidates at the last general election. The Anti-corn-law League, it is said, intend sending a candidate of their own on the occasion, but there is no positive authority for such a rumour.

DEVONSHIRE.—SINGULAR CHARGE OF MURDER.—*John Dawson*, late a seaman on board the Earl Clive, has been committed to the Devon county gaol, on a charge of murder, alleged to have been committed on the person of a native of Zanzibar, an island tributary to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat. The homicide was committed by the prisoner while in a state of drunkenness, on the 25th of August last. He was sent home in custody, on board her Majesty's ship Andromache, which arrived last week at Plymouth, when he was examined and committed by Mr. R. Clarke, a county magistrate.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—On Saturday last a meeting, consisting of several hundreds of pitmen, and attended by a band of music from Sheriff-hill, Gateshead, was held at Scaffold-hill, near Longbenton, within five miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The pitmen were met by several men of the locality, and by Mr. Coughan (a Scotch delegate), Mr. Swallow, from Wakefield, and Mr. Brophy, a Chartist lecturer. The condition of the pitmen of the Tyne and the Wear, which is now sorely depressed, was depicted in forcible language, and one of the speakers (the Wakefield delegate) stated that he had been in communication with Lord Ashley, who was ready to support their cause if they would only be true to themselves, and had sent him one of the Commissioners' reports, containing facts and pictures that must harrow up the feelings of every man of common humanity. Resolutions were passed in favour of a national union of coal-miners for the protection of their interests—of the repeal of the export-duty on coal, and of the retention of Lord Ashley's Mines and Collieries Bill unimpaired. Thanks were then voted to the noble Lord for his humane and zealous efforts to improve the condition of the people.

SOUTH WALES.—REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.—MORE GATES DESTROYED.—On Monday week "Rebecca" and her followers appeared at the Pedlerdine and Cutts gates, in the neighbourhood of Narberth. It is said that the party mustered about 100 strong, and in each instance the gates were completely demolished in the short space of ten minutes. The Pembrokeshire grand jury have found a true bill for felony against Thomas and David Howell, two of "Rebecca's daughters."

UXBRIDGE. On Thursday, the 9th inst., Mr. Robinson gave his annual concert at the Public Rooms. The performers were the Misses Pyne, Mr. G. Pyne, Mr. Edney, and Mr. Robinson, assisted by the gentlemen of the choir of Uxbridge Church. The first part consisted entirely of sacred music; the choruses in which, particularly "The Heavens are telling," were indifferently sung: the voices and accompaniments were continually at fault. Mr. Robinson sang some ballads in the second part with his accustomed sweetness, in one of which he was encored. Miss L. Pyne met with a deserved encore in a serenade, "Light of my soul," by Asquil. This charming little singer is only 17, and sung several passages in the above-mentioned song in very excellent style. Mr. Edney amused the company with Mr. Parry's "Berlin Wool" and "Anticipations of Switzerland;" in both of which he was encored. Sir H. Bishop's well-known "Mynheer Van Dunck" concluded the concert, and, with the exception of a blunder in the chorus, was very nicely sung.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHERIFFS' COURT.—TUESDAY.
(Before Mr. Under-Sheriff Kenney.)

BRISTOL V. WHITAKER.

This action involved a material point relative to the individual responsibility of the shareholders of the London and Westminster Joint Stock Loan Company. Mr. Thomas stated the plaintiff's case. This was an action of debt brought by Mr. Thomas Bristol, an engraver, carrying on business in King William-street, Strand, to recover the sum of £13 10s. 3d. from Mr. Frederick Augustus Whitaker, a gentleman of property, residing at

Mounton, in Kent, who was one of the directors of the London and Westminster Joint-Stock Loan and Investment Company. The sum sought to be recovered by this action was due for engraving done by the plaintiff for the company, of which the defendant was a director. A part of the sum formed the consideration of a bill of exchange, which the company had given to the plaintiff in part payment of his bill, but which was afterwards dishonoured. The defendant was the only man of property connected with this unfortunate company, and the plaintiff had therefore commenced this action against him individually. The secretary and actuary of the company were then called, the former of whom proved that, in the early part of the year 1842, he ordered the plaintiff to execute certain engravings for the Londonand Westminster Joint-Stock Loan and Investment Company, which he, witness, afterwards received. A bill of exchange, accepted by Mr. Charles Knight, was given to the plaintiff, in part payment of his bill, for the engravings. Previous to 1841 the company was a private concern, but in and after that year it became a joint-stock banking company, and the defendant then executed the deed of copartnership, as a covenantee. Witness had seen the signature of the defendant to several of the shares of the company. The defendant had deposited with the company £1250. The secretary proved that the defendant was in the habit of attending public meetings of the company, and was an extensive shareholder Mr. Crouch urged for the defence that there had been no case made out against the defendant, inasmuch as the witnesses had failed to prove that the defendant had signed the deed of the company as a director. The defendant had lost £1200 by this unfortunate concern, and the object of this suit was to make him responsible for the liabilities of the company. He, therefore, trusted the jury would, by their verdict, protect his client against such an attempt.—The learned under-sheriff then summed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.—Mr. Crouch then moved an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to send the case to the jury, but the learned under-sheriff overruled the objection.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—YORK, March 13.

CROWN COURT. (Before Mr. Justice Coltman.)

Thomas Dixon, 29, was charged with having, on the 22nd November last, feloniously stabbed, cut, and wounded Thomas Blakelock, with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor was at the Rail-moon public house, Thirsk, where he had been drinking all night, and about three o'clock in the morning the prisoner, with two men, named Morell and Kitson, entered the house. There was some quarrelling, and the prisoner took the prosecutor by the collar, to pull him down, on which the prosecutor struck a blow at the prisoner. They then stood talking until they were apparently good friends, and prosecutor was going to turn round to go home, when the prisoner struck a knife into his neck, on the left side, near to the ear. The wound was of a dangerous description, but ultimately the prosecutor had recovered. On being taken into custody the prisoner asked if Blakelock was dead, and expressed regret when he heard that he was not, saying that Blakelock was a worse man than himself.—"Guilty."

Richard Sharp, 35, was charged for that he on the 2nd of March, 1833, was convicted of a capital felony, and sentenced to be executed; that the sentence was commuted to transportation for life, and that he had been found at large on the 21st of February last, without any lawful cause. The necessary evidence having been given as to the identity of the prisoner, Sinkler entered into his defence. He stated that he obtained a free pardon for good service and good conduct, on the recommendation of Mr. Hardy, Inspector of Crown Lands, but had lost his certificate. The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty," and Mr. Justice Coltman sentenced him to be transported for life.

CARLISLE, March 13.—The confusion occasioned by the lengthened assizes at Lancaster having been remedied by the postponement of the Westmoreland assizes, the commission for the county of Cumberland was opened on Saturday evening. The calendar is rather heavy as to number, there being 28 prisoners for trial. The offences are of the usual character, but there is one charge of manslaughter in the calendar which is stated to be of a very aggravated character. The cause list contains seven causes, none of them of any importance, nor likely to be of any interest, unless it be one of libel upon the character of a dissenting minister. Mr. Baron Rolfe proceeded to the Court about 10 o'clock, and charged the jury, after which, as soon as a bill was found, he commenced the trial of prisoners, none of which were of any public importance.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—STAFFORD.

James Stanyer Wilson, aged 23, *Henry Wilson*, 18, and *Tristram Naden*, 19, were indicted for burglariously breaking into the dwelling-house of George Swinnerton Bladen, in the night of the 15th of September, at Uttoxeter, and stealing £3 in silver coin, a silver pencil-case, and other articles, his property; and *Rebecca Snape* and *Charlotte Plant* were indicted for feloniously receiving the same knowing it to be stolen. The prisoner Wilson pleaded guilty, and the females acquitted. Wilson was sentenced to 15 years' transportation, and the others to 12 years' transportation.

NISI PRIUS COURT.

Mr. Justice Erskine has fixed O'Neil's trial for sedition, for Saturday morning, and that of Cooper, the Leicester Chartist leader, who is to be tried on a similar charge to the one on which he was acquitted at the late Special Commission, is fixed, it is understood, for Monday. An old man, 70 years of age, named Richards, is also included in the indictment with Cooper. These trials, which are looked forward to with great interest, will be tried in this court, having been removed by certiorari into the Court of Queen's Bench since the commission, and therefore made Queen's Bench records. They will be all tried by special juries

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday a man of respectable appearance, named *George Edward Blyth*, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of a constable in the employment of the Board of Customs, and charged as a person whom it was dangerous to allow to go at large. It appeared that the unfortunate man had been employed as a custom-house officer on a foreign station, but becoming insane he was sent back to England. Upon his arrival in London he made some noise at the Horse Guards about the Queen, and was conveyed before a magistrate. He subsequently was confined at St. Luke's and at Dr. Warburton's establishment, from which the latter of which he had lately been discharged as incurable. He had that morning called at the Custom-house and wanted to see the Commissioners, of whom he spoke in a very incoherent manner. The prisoner was ultimately sent to the Compter until his friends are communicated with on the subject of his future safe custody.

BOW STREET.—On Tuesday, a middle-aged man, having the appearance of a mariner, was brought before Mr. Twyford, charged with being insane and attempting to obtain, under suspicious circumstances, an entrance into the residence of Sir Robert Peel. The following was the account given of the police-sheet.—"*Edward Colley*, 12, Newcastle-street, Strand, ironmonger, late from Browsley, Salop, charged with being insane, and endeavouring to obtain an interview with Sir Robert Peel at his residence" Constable 16 A said he was on duty in Downing-street, in plain clothes, about one o'clock in the afternoon, when the defendant drove up in a cab to the official residence of Sir Robert Peel, and on alighting at the door rang the bell at the door for Sir Robert, when he was informed by the office-keeper he did not reside there. He then walked along Dowaing-street, and crossing over to the Duke of Buccleuch's, and inquired where Sir Robert Peel lived, upon which the porter directed him to the residence of the right hon. baronet, in Whitehall-gardens. He accordingly proceeded to the door, followed by witness and the cabman, and being told by the servants he should make his communication with Sir Robert in writing, he went away, and he'd a short communication with the cabman, paying him his fare, as witness believed, and leaving them, walked away in a very strange manner. He went up to him, and told him he was connected with the Government offices, and if he wished to communicate with Sir Robert, he would give him paper, or he would write a letter for him. To this he made no answer, but with eyes of apparently very wild, and witness finding he could not induce him to leave the place, he called two other constables to convey him to the station-house, where, on searching him, were found a newspaper, a bunch of keys, and several letters relating principally to religious subjects.—Mr. Twyford inquired of the defendant if the letters were in his handwriting? The defendant replied they might be, but he could not say unless he heard them read.—Mr. Twyford then directed the clerk to read one of the letters, of which the following is a copy: "Newcastle street, London, Monday evening 4 past 11 o'clock. "My dear Father,—I wish to communicate to the authorities that I have hitherto advanced as been written or said from the impulse of the moment, but no I state for—the Government office men, who can read well, that the form has hitherto used should be continued, and that I wish to be sent to my house for my wife (say Tuesday early, per the Ironmonger invention) as that is the maxim of mine. I don't mine so much as the state, therefore let proper men in the Charterhouse, but had to the old maxim and statute, and the church of England in a sound basis, and marriages should be solemnized therefore as hitherto—and that no men be suffered to have one—(this may be strange, but in opinion correct) as if theologians search they will find that the laws was given by Moses, but Grace and truth by (J. C.) that the whole may be crowned by one being able to say, Glory to God in the highest, peace on Earth, Good will to men. Adieu if I don't see you before I go. E. G. C.—Mr. Collier, of Cockspur street, said the defendant was very strange at times, and that the disease ran in the family. His father was in the Charterhouse, but had formerly been in excellent circumstances. The defendant had been apprenticed by Dr. Grainger, of Birmingham, his cousin. The defendant was asked if he could give any reason for seeing Sir Robert Peel, he replied, he thought he might make some suggestion to him. After some further conversation, Mr. Twyford told him he did not think it quite safe he should be allowed to go at large, and he should order him to be taken care of by the parish authorities of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where the offence was committed. He was then removed in the custody of the officers.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Ingenium magni livor detractat amici,
Quisquis et ex illo Zoïle nomen habes.—*Ovid.*

If any bould traytor,
Or infayrior creature,
Denies Pat's jayrulus, I'd like to see the man!

Free Translation by Tom Ingoldsby.

History relates that Zoïlus, the detractor of Homer, not satisfied with waging war in his own country against the memory of the great Maeonian bard, took it into his ill-natured "silly pate" to transfer his ignoble and bootless exertions to, if it were possible, a still less congenial atmosphere, the capital of Egypt, the most renowned theatre in that age of the liberal arts, and where the most accomplished prince that ever wore a crown, Ptolemy Philadelphus, then held his classic court. Here it was that such divine spirits flourished under such truly royal patronage as Theocritus, thrice-favoured shepherd of the Dorian Muse; Apollonius Rhodius, who immortalized the "Ei Dorado" expedition of Jason and his companions; Lycophron, called "the dark one," from the awful sublimity of his Cassandra; Aristophanes, not the prince of ancient comedy, and whose productions even St. Chrysostom did not think it profane to put every night under his pillow, but the most accomplished poet at the same time the most candid critic of the age in which he lived; Callimachus, the easy-flowing, the elegant, the courteous, whose hymns to the gods, such of them as are extant, can never be forgotten until all sense of the beautiful and the memory of Greece herself shall have passed away—who, had he never risen higher than *his* "Rape of the Locks" (concerning Berenice's hair), had even then reached the stars, and his verses had been intertwined in the far-streaming radiance of the constellation they so divinely celebrated. Such minds, and many more of the same polished stamp, were in Alexandria in those days. They were, in fact, as Carleton's Irish schoolmaster called his first class (although we detest punning), all "*Homericus*." The time and place, too, which "the Thracian slave," as the ill-natured critic was called by an indignant public, selected as most suitable for firing *his* pistol off showed that he at least must have been a monomaniac of the first water. He arrived at Alexandria (not in the Gazelle steamer) on the very morning of the day when Ptolemy was to feast his court and the public with games to Apollo and the Muses, and to appoint honours and rewards to such writers as contended successfully in them. Zoïlus looked upon this as the happiest possible omen at his entrance; but, having something like wit in his madness, kept his intention to himself, or doubtless he had been taken up before the chief civic magistrate of Alexandria (Vitruvius states his name to have been *Humphrus*), and subjected to a most rigorous examination by that profoundly learned personage in the laws of Sesostris. The madman went to the public theatre, and remained there unmolested and unnoticing, until after the prizes had been distributed to the victors. He then stepped forward, and having demanded privilege to "have a shy at the gingerbread," he commenced flinging his critical crabstick at the memory of Homer. The King and his court listened with the dignified silence which might have been expected, but the people did not conceal their indignation. Paving-stones, however, were scarce, and they were not barbarians enough to behave like such modern Egyptians as those who at the O. P. rows in Covent Garden and the *skrimmages* at old Crow-street, Dublin, exhibited their notions of *mewm* and *tuum* by tearing up the managers' benches to pelt each other; they were patient. The king very soon rose, and "gentle and simple" rose with his Majesty, leaving the friend of ill-nature alone in his glory to be kicked out by the call-boy or scene-shifter. We do not know whether there was a public lunatic asylum in Alexandria at the time, where every crack-brained rascal who chose to drill holes in the bodies of the distinguished living or to pick holes in the memory of the illustrious dead was sent, and housed and fed and treated kindly for the rest of his days at the public expense; but certainly Zoïlus was not provided for in this extraordinary manner, although he was pronounced by "*Humphrus*" to be mad at the time, and just as poor as such a philosopher ought to be. He wrote a letter—give the devil his due, it was not a threatening one—to Ptolemy, soliciting some *stannum*, or "*tin*," which request was flatly refused; the prince desiring him to be informed that Homer, who had been for more than a thousand years dead, still maintained thousands of people, and Zoïlus, who boasted more wit than he, ought not only to maintain himself but thousands of others also. The poor wretch was afterwards hanged at Alexandria—not *in propriâ personâ*, but in effigy—on the occasion of the opening of the splendid temple which Ptolemy erected in honour of Homer. Of course "our gentleman" cut the Egyptian capital, such a moral flagellation as this being too severe for even the hide of a donkey or a rhinoceros to endure. He tried the same game afterwards at Smyrna, and proceeded so far as to enter the Homereum, a temple dedicated to the poet, where he played all sorts of wicked pranks, even to committing violence on some of the aged priests. The Smyrneans, who were amongst the seven sets of citizens of "credit and renown" who claimed Homer as a countryman, soon made short work of their natural enemy. It required no Lord Chancellor of the day to bring in a bill for such special cases. The wretch was tried by Lynch law, and condemned to death by fire, which sentence was duly executed, his own criticisms being made into squibs and crackers to light the funeral pyre. Thus perish all those whose cynical acerbity, amounting to the fanaticism of ill-nature, would throw dirt at the sacred memory of those whom not alone a nation but the nations both cherish and venerate.

But what has all this to do with St. Patrick? "*Bethershin!*"—as that destroyer of vermin himself said to the great boa-constructor which disputed, to his cost, the holy man's *entrée* into the Bog of Allen—and that means "wait a while," or "don't be in a hurry," or "keep your temper," or any tantamount expression, paraphrastic or circumlocutory, you like, for a literal explanation of the Delphic original were impossible.

Seven cities contended for the birth-place of Homer. More than seven cities contended for the birth-place of the Irish Saint, who, in addition to his other virtues and accomplishments, was a bard of high rank, or he would not have been called at the head of the learned commission who got up the renowned "Psalter of Cashel." Seven countries waged war to the knife for the honour of him whom Christian countries, and Ireland in particular, celebrate on the 17th of this month of March. Seven countries, each of which claims the birth, so seven cities, and some of them had cities to spare, which might, to follow the "Quarterly Review's" humane advice touching the manufacturing towns of the north, be sunk chin deep, and a little farther, in the ocean, without mankind being a bit the worse off for the immersion. As seven cities contended for the honour of Homer's birth, so seven times seven would have "fought blood to the eyes," as the Irish say, for the bit of luck which fell to the people of Smyrna, whose lot it was to prove to his detractor, on whom all other proof was thrown away, that at least he was not *foreproof*.

Gentle reader! it is a mathematical certainty that you either have been in Ireland, or you have not. If you have, and we mean before Father Mathew's crusade, you have seen the glories of an Irish row, or you have lain abed all day, and sat roasting your heels by the fire all night, in which case we have only to say, "we pities you," as the sailors say to those who have never been at sea in a storm.

THE CASTLE-YARD OF DUBLIN ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Well, then, there's the point. Just fancy yourself in the Castle-yard of Dublin on St. Patrick's day, just at the time when they relieve the guard, and the Lieutenant, at the head of his splendid levée, appears in front, with his brilliant suite, and sports in his button-hole or his hat a bouquet, as large as a bunch of turnips, of the immortal trefoil—

> The chosen leaf
> Of bard and chief,
> Old Erin's native shamrock!

If you were to utter one word against St. Patrick, or his mother, or any of his relations to the fiftieth generation, miserable would be your doom. As the ill-natured character we have already alluded to perished by fire, in all probability you would be subjected to the "*ultima ratio*" of another element. The river Liffey is at hand, where "the Dublin boys" would souse you to your heart's content, the last "souse" being perhaps as conclusive as that which settled the poor Turk's business, when, having been sent under water by a very zealous Christian sailor every time that he professed his disbelief in Christianity, he declared that he was at last convinced. "Then," said the representative of the Church militant, putting Selim's head under water for the last time, "*die in grace!*" Were you to stand quiet and not uncover, nor cry out "Long life to St. Patrick!" although you knew that he was dead, there would such a storm assail you, that your capering would throw St. Vitus's dance into the shade. Were you to stuff your tongue into the right side of your face, you would be made to laugh with the wrong one. Were you to "look crooked," you would be sent to "look for your eye in the gutter."

With all this love and veneration for their Patron Saint which the Irish entertain, there is no character whose memory has been joked with so much, and by those even in whose hearts he reigns. The Irish, however, who drink merriment in with their mothers' milk, do not object to a joke, no matter when or where, so long as it be a good one. He who, according to the Donnybrook Fair song—

> Goes into a tent, and there spends half-a-crown
> Comes out, meets a friend, and *for love knocks him down*,

does not object to the joke of being knocked down in return, provided you do it "decently" according to the rules, and he is convinced that it is all for that which

> Rules the court, the camp, the grove,
> And an Irishman's heart—for the ladies.

We have said that seven countries waged fierce warfare on the point as to which of them should be deemed the real "Paddy's land." They were as follows:—France (fancy St. Patrick being a frog-eater), Britain, Scotland (imagine the holy man in a kilt), Wales (a great grandfather of Owen Tudor, or Owen Glendower, or a thirty-first cousin of Ap Shenkin!), and Ireland (now we come nearer the probability). These are five of them; the other two have been lost in the night of time. Some say the Irish records kept in the palace of Tara were gnawed in this portion by some heretical mice; and some say that the history of the seven countries and their famous controversy was preserved in "the Seven Churches" in the county Wicklow until the monks began to use them as gun wadding when snipe-shooting, shortly after their discovery of gunpowder. There is a tradition, however, amongst the people of the Isle of Man that our saint first saw the light amongst them; and that he landed in Ireland one fine afternoon on the outside of a three-legged Manx poney. Dr. Magin, a great and learned authority, who is gone, poor fellow, to "the tomb of all the Patricks," contradicts this in his famous song on the Saint:—

> He came to the Emerald Isle
> On the top of a paving-stone mounted;
> And the steam-boat he beat by a mile,
> Which mighty good sailing was counted.

Graver chronicles, with which we have nothing to say, especially on St. Patrick's Day, declare that he was of gentle origin, and that with his two sisters (we forget their names) he was led captive by Niall of the Nine Hostages into Ireland, after a successful descent which that Irish prince made upon the French coast. In Ireland he soon commencedhis career, and astonished the natives.

The most facetious history of his family connexions states that

> St. Patrick was a gentleman,
> And owned a decent people:
> He built a church in Dublin town,
> And on it put a steeple.
> His father was a Hoolagan,
> His sister was a Grudy,
> His mother was a Mullagan,
> And his wife the Widow Brady.
>
> CHORUS
>
> Success attend brave Patrick's fist,
> He was a Saint so clever;
> He gave the toads and snakes a twist,
> And bothered them for ever.

These lines, by the way, and the whole of the song from which they are extracted, are but a translation of a rhyming Latin ditty which appears in the "Green Book of Glendalough," and was written for his convent by a jolly member of an order long since extinct in Ireland, called "The monks of the Screw." As we have given the first stanza of the modern version, which we attributed to Archbishop Usher, we may trespass on the reader's classic sympathy to give the same quantity of the real old original:—

> De gentis natus inclytâ,
> Patricius Iernæ;
> Urbem donavit cathedrâ,
> Pyramide superne!
> Pater, Laurentius Hoolagan,
> Cui soror erat Græsla,
> Et mater Maria Mulagan,
> Vidusque conjux Bonda.
>
> CHORUS.
>
> Sic faustus sit Patricius!
> Dextrum in angues pedum,
> Torast bufones fortiter,
> Omnesque tremefecit!

As Bacchus taught the people of the East, whom he conquered, the method of cultivating the vine, so St. Patrick instructed those whom he converted from heathenism in the mysteries of the barley juice, telling them, so the old legends say, that the Council of Trent put no fast upon drinking. Many are the miracles which the Irish saint is reputed to have performed, in all of which it is not for profane posterity to affirm whether he drew more largely on the Irish Hippocrene—"the mountain dew," or on a holier fount. Many are the simple tales which the natives, especially in the primitive districts, tell to this day of his good deeds and holy achievements. With one of these, which has reference to the shamrock, we shall, at present, be satisfied, and close our notice of St. Patrick. An old Irish song alludes to this celebrated trefoil as follows:—

> Our forefathers tell us Saint Pat
> Drove venom away from our shore;
> The shamrock he blessed,—but first that
> He steeped it in whiskey galore!

With this ceremony of drowning the shamrock every Irishman complies before St. Patrick's night is over. The tale of the blessing and drowning is as follows. On a great occasion, when he had challenged the Druids to turn out their best man to do conjuring battle with him before the king of Ireland and the assembled estates of the realm, the old white-beard of the groves professed his fancy for the Socratic method of "question and answer," which was, he said, beyond all rhetorical artifice, and the style of thing which Truth herself liked whenever she entered the ring. "Coilar and elbow," says Patrick, "or any way you like, my old buck; I'll bet five thirteens on the first fall!" "Done," says the king. "At you, my darling," says the queen, and she backed Patrick. "Done," said a thousand more; and there were bravers in plenty. At it they went, the Druid, who thought to make mince-meat of his antagonist, opening the ball; and, says he, thinking Patrick had not been to college, but to a hedge-school,

> Omnis homo est animal;
> Patricius est homo;
> Ergo Patricius est animal.
>
> Every man is an animal;
> Patrick is a man;
> Therefore Patrick is an animal!

The roar of applause which arose from the pagans resembled the voice of the storm on "woody Morven." The king rubbed his hands with joy, and the queen nearly fainted. "That's what I call *doubling up*, Paddy Flanagan," says the grand lord in the boxes, in a paroxysm of delight. When at length, however, the herald proclaimed silence, the saint is reported to have said, in a loud voice that made Tara's old rafters tremble: "*Nego majorem*,—I deny the major, every man *is not* an animal. Bielhernunskyte (that was the Druid's name) is not an animal. He is an ass on two legs, the like of which was never seen before; so go home with your logic you old heathen vagabond, and teach your grandmother to milk the ducks!" The legend which we draw on, and which, never having been in print, we quote from memory, states that this *argumentum ad hominem* drew down great applause from the saint's supporters, and loud cries of "order" from the ministerial side of the house. The Druid very much irritated at being foiled in his opening attack, determined to make short work of Pat; and "how do you prove your three in one?" says he; "How do you explain your Trinity? and

don't be more than two minutes about it." That was the time allowed between every question and answer. The saint looked at the queen and beheld a shamrock beaming out on her snowy bosom, like a triplet emerald amongst a bouquet of spring flowers. In an instant he was on his knee before the throne, and made his request for the immortal emblem, which was as quickly acceded to. Holding it up, he cried, "There is a *tria juncta in uno*,—three leaves upon one stem!" This soon settled the Druid, and he was dead to time. St. Patrick, in token of his victory, blessed the shamrock on the spot, and the legend further states that having been invited home to "take pot luck with the royal family, and the queen having dropped her shamrock, which had been returned to her in her gold cup, the saint, with his characteristic politeness, asked her majesty to pass it to him. He then pledged her and blessed her, and the king likewise, and everybody present, and swallowed the contents, declaring that "they were the sweetest bit and sup he ever tasted since the first bit of bread he put into his mouth, and that was *a potato*." This happened on a 17th of March, the year the Lord knows what, but the day has ever since been celebrated, *par excellence*, as St. Patrick's day.

This is enough of the saint and his anniversary, both of which are an antidote to thirsty preaching. With glorious Tom Ingoldsby, who is more Irish than the Irish themselves, we shall therefore conclude with—

You dear bewtcher,
Just hand us the pitcher,
For it's ourselves that's getting mighty dry!

DUBLIN CASTLE,

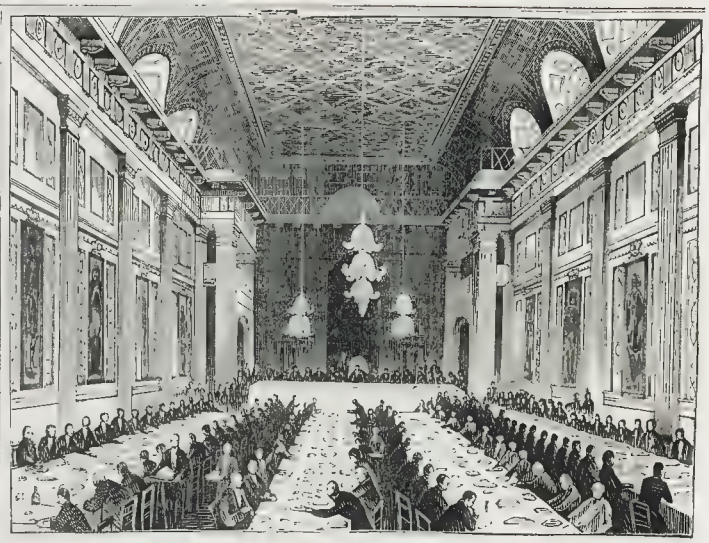
which is represented by the annexed engraving, was built by Henry de Londres, or the Londoner, who in the year 1204 was translated from a bishopric in this country to the archdiocese of Dublin, and, as secular power was then to a great extent in the hands of the more ambitious portion of the clergy, it is not surprising that to his clerical functions should be added the more onerous duties of Lord Justice of Ireland. In addition to the subject of the present sketch, which occupied about eight years in building, the citizens of Dublin are indebted to him for another enduring memorial—the Cathedral of Christchurch, which was commenced about the same period. In the records of the reign of John deposited in the State Paper-office we find the congratulations of that Monarch on the completion of the building, which is described as a place of great strength, and calculated to be of great service to "the King, his crown, and dignity." It was formerly moated, and flanked with towers on every side, but the ditch has been long filled up, and the old buildings taken down, with the exception of the Wardrobe Tower, which has weathered the storms of six centuries, and been witness to many a strange vicissitude through the prolonged scenes of turmoil and bloodshed which have marked a struggle scarcely to be paralleled in history, between English domination and Irish insubordination. Birmingham Tower, called after Sir Edward Birmingham, who was imprisoned here in 1331, and suffered a long confinement, situated at the western extremity of the castle, was left standing until the year 1775, when it was taken down, and rebuilt in 1777, and is now called Harcourt Tower. The records of this tower alone, which was formerly appropriated to the safe keeping of state prisoners, would fill a goodly volume. We shall glance at one by way of specimen.

In 1487 the Lord Deputy, having received information that Tyrconnell contemplated a rising of his followers, with a view to overturn the English authority in Ulster, despatched an armed vessel to the northern coast, where, having arrived in the neighbourhood of O'Donnell's castle at Donegal, the captain gave out that he was a Spanish merchant, who had brought a cargo of wine, for which he found a ready purchaser in the old chieftain. Having, at the captain's request, sent his only son, a youth of seventeen, on board the vessel, the anchor was immediately weighed, and the youth treacherously conveyed to Dublin, where he was lodged in the Birmingham Tower. Here he remained for two years, when by the aid of a faithful follower he was enabled to escape by a rope unto the drawbridge, from whence he got safely into the country; but having lost his way among the Wicklow mountains, he was retaken by some of the O'Tooles, who were at variance with his father, and was by them again conveyed to his old prison, where, after remaining three years longer, he, in company with two brothers named O'Neil, a second time effected his escape on a wild and tempestuous night; and after wandering about until their strength was exhausted, the three companions together laid themselves down in a snow wreath to die, but they were happily discovered in time to recover two of the sufferers, the third, the elder O'Neil, having fallen a victim to the inclemency of the weather. By the kindness of some friends, the young chieftain was furnished with a horse and attendants, and was at length enabled to reach home after an absence of five years, and his father having, by this time, grown too old for active life, he was invested with the authority over his clan, and many a lord of the Pale in his after career was severely made to pay for the lesson which he had learnt in the Birmingham Tower. It is at present a repository for preserving the ancient records of the kingdom, for which purpose an establishment was made of £10 a year for the keeper, but afterwards, on Mr. Addison being appointed to the office, the salary was raised to £500. The gate at the left side is the grand entrance to the castle. In this building are apartments for the master of the ceremonies, in an open space, supported by Ionic columns. In the front the state musicians appear on the birthdays of the sovereign and of Ireland's patron saint, when the cavalry from the garrison are drawn up in the square, and the Irish capital pours out its "fair women and brave men" to hear the patriotic and national strains with which they have, from time immemorial, on such occasions been gratified. At each end is a regular range of buildings, which completes the north side of the square, and are appropriated to the use of the secretary and other officers under the lord-lieutenant. The opposite side is ornamented by an arcade at each side of a grand entrance, in the Doric order, which leads to the apartments belonging to the viceroy. The council and ball-rooms are grand and spacious apartments, and are admirably adapted for the purposes of state magnificence, which has generally characterized the viceregal court.

SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

There are few streets in Europe, certainly none in our metropolis, superior to Sackville-street, Dublin, whether viewed in relation to its spacious limits, the uniformity and architectural grandeur of its buildings, or to the favourable site which it enjoys. Standing on Carlisle bridge, turn which way we will, what a magnificent view presents itself. Before us Sackville-street, with the grand and glorious proportions of its aristocratic mansions—its beautiful Ionic pillar commemorative of England's naval hero, the immortal Nelson; nearly opposite to which is the new Post-office, a Grecian edifice in the purest taste. Further on is the Rotunda, with its pleasant gardens; while the vista is closed in by a gentle ascent, terminating in one of those handsome squares for which the Irish metropolis is pre-eminent. At our foot rolls the Liffey, which, though in extent is not at all comparable to the Thames at London, has the great advantage that, instead of coal-whippers and waggoners, one meets thousands of well-dressed people promenading along its beautiful banks through the most thickly populated parts of the town. Turning the eye in another direction, we perceive Westmoreland-street, bounded on either side by Trinity College and the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament house, and terminating in College-green, with its statue to King William III. From no city in the empire, with the exception of London, are there so many spires to be seen as from this spot, and with even more truth than in the original application do Wordsworth's sweet lines on Westminster-bridge occur to the beholder:—

Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty.
The city now doth like a garment wear
The beauty of the morning: silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie,
Open unto the fields and to the sky,
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep,
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;
The river glideth at his own sweet will:
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep,
And all that mighty heart is lying still.



SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK—celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, 17th of March, 1843.

COURT-YARD OF DUBLIN CASTLE, ON THE MORNING OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 17TH OF MARCH—RELIEVING THE GUARD.

SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEWSPAPER

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,
AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER I.
THE INTRODUCTION.

HE Right Honourable Alexander Greville, in the early part of his political career, courted Fortune with so much fervour and zeal, that despite her prescriptive blindness, her eyes were opened to his merits, and she took him affectionately by the hand. She led him, with the aid of her sweet sister Hope, from a somewhat plebeian sphere, through various circles described by Ambition, until, feeling himself secure, he with barefaced ingratitude treated her with contempt, when she withdrew her patronage and left him to Ruin, who sedulously follows in Fortune's wake to pounce upon those whom she discards.

At the age of twenty-six Fortune kindly introduced him to a young and lovely heiress, to whom in the fulness of time he was united. A son and two daughters were the fruit of this union, of which the chief characteristics were tranquillity and joy, until he became a cabinet minister, when, in consequence of some imaginary slight on the part of his colleagues, he abandoned them, and with them his principles; and to be revenged, launched into a sea of extravagancies to prove to them what influence they had lost; resigned his seat with truly admirable magnanimity when called upon to do so by his old constituents; and after having been unsuccessfully engaged in a series of ruinous contests, and run through nearly the whole of his wealth, he became so disgusted with the ingratitude of the country, and so thoroughly convinced that he should never be able to get into Parliament again, that with all the noble indignation in him he repudiated every patriotic feeling, and boldly retired from public life altogether.

Up to this ever memorable crisis he had held that a man had within himself the power to compass any object proposed; that prosperity depended upon his own exertions solely, and that it was all perfect nonsense to imagine that destiny had anything to do with human actions. He had the utmost contempt for those who could not get on; he felt perfectly sure that they were alone to be blamed; he could not conceive how any man, having the smallest pretensions to intellect, could have sufficient brass to show his face to the world when poor, and claim sympathy without a blush; and invariably pointed to himself as a living proof that talent and perseverance may surmount every obstacle which can by possibility be thrown in the way of a man's advancement. But when his lady patroness Fortune had left him, and he found himself surrounded by difficulties which with all his tact and talent could not be overcome, his opinion upon the point so entirely changed, that he became an inveterate predestinarian; he contended for the pre-ordination of everything, however momentous or minute, which either has been, is, or will be, and held with surpassing tenacity the doctrine which denies the free agency of man. Upon every occasion, and under all circumstances, here he took his stand: he would not move an inch; while the principal business of his valuable life was to prove to all with whom he came in contact how utterly ridiculous it was for men to endeavour to prevent things from taking their pre-ordained course, which—assuming the premises to be sound—was in the abstract extremely correct.

At the period of his retirement, upon this highly laudable doctrine, and something like five or six hundred a year, his daughters were approaching a marriageable age—Caroline being twenty, and Lucrece eighteen. They were both lovely girls, healthful, elegant, and accomplished; and while their hearts were warm, and their imaginations pure, Greville's pecuniary circumstances prompted their mamma to be constantly on the *qui vive*.

In this labour of love, up to the period of her death, which occurred soon after, she was zealously assisted by Lady Grange, their paternal aunt; who, having been accustomed to move in the highest circles, proposed to take charge of them during the season; and, as this proposition was acceded to with gladness, they, under brilliant auspices, made their *début*.

At first they were all heart, all soul, all nature; at which their preceptress was dreadfully annoyed; for, notwithstanding their vivacity and beauty inspired general admiration, they conversed as freely with men of intelligence without rank as they did with men of rank without intelligence. Of course this was highly incorrect. In the view of Lady Grange it was not to be borne: she was perfectly shocked, in fact, and delivered, in consequence, innumerable lectures on prudence in general, and matrimonial diplomacy in particular.

With Caroline these lectures had immense weight: she studied them deeply, and hence became *an fait* to the mysteries involved. But Lucrece was not nearly so apt a pupil: she could not dissemble: in her heart Nature still maintained her ascendancy: despite the rallying of her sister and Lady Grange, she could not appreciate that dazzling hypocrisy which, unhappily, constitutes one of the chief features of fashionable life. She was not, therefore, nearly so attractive as Caroline, who studied to subdue all those beautiful feelings which render the female character so charming, and who became, what her preceptress had laboured to make her, namely, a woman of the world.

With all the arts, however, for which a woman of the world is distinguished, Caroline failed to make "a good match." She had had, indeed, suitors; but they were not of the right caste. The hand of Lucrece had also been solicited; but the solicitors had received no encouragement from the prudent Lady Grange, although Charles, the only son of her late physician, and nephew of Sir Arthur Cleveland—a wealthy old knight, and one of Greville's most intimate friends—was among them. And thus were the girls, for four seasons, in the labyrinth of artificial love, without a chance of making a matrimonial exit.

Of course, this was very distressing; and when, at the end of the fifth season, they, as usual, returned to Greville Hall, Caroline began to look at the matter very seriously indeed. She felt, and very naturally, that it never would do to go on much longer so; and, as Sir Arthur and Charles—of whom the old Knight was proud, and who, having studied his father's profession, was about to commence practice—had agreed to pass ten days or a fortnight with Greville, she, after mature deliberation, resolved to do *something*.

Having conceived and arranged all her plans she accordingly, on the eve of Sir Arthur's arrival, named the subject to Lucrece, whom she had heretofore studiously kept in the dark.

"Lucrece," she observed thoughtfully, "Lucrece, I have something to communicate, something of importance—at all events something which may perhaps surprise you."

"What is it?" enquired Lucrece.

"In a word, dear, I've made up my mind to be married!"

"Indeed," said Lucrece, smiling archly, "to whom? I had begun to despair."

"Despair!" echoed Caroline, "Ridiculous! Why should we despair? We are both still young, and, while I admit that you are handsome, I shall claim the same admission for myself. It is true, too true, that we have been hitherto unsuccessful. This has not been our fault. We have endeavoured with all our souls, my love, to win those prizes which without *our* souls have been secured by others. How is this? Of what are we destitute? Of spirit, beauty, wit, sincerity, or affection? No, Lucrece, but of that incomparable virtue before which every other sinks as if it were valueless—yes, of that *virtue*, for a virtue it is deemed, whose powerful lustre so dazzles every sense and attracts admiration so strongly, that with it folly, vice, and deformity pass unperceived, or, if perceived, unheeded; while without it, mind, sweetness, beauty, virtue, all combined, are absolutely looked upon as nought, of that, dear Lucrece, of that paramount attraction we are destitute, and to that, and that alone, must we ascribe the loss of all we strove to gain. Yet why should we despair?"

"Why should we not, dear, seeing that it is by the very consciousness of this that despair is created?"

"Despair, Lucrece, although the offspring of folly, can seldom if ever be won, and if it could be, easily, why should we court it? What would be the value of a conquest there? But we have not lost all; we have, in fact, gained that experience which will teach us to win fortune yet."

"I confess," said Lucrece, "that I cannot see the game."

"The game," returned Caroline earnestly; "the game which we must henceforward play is that which all the world are playing, women as well as men, for even we have proved that fortune-hunting is not an exclusively masculine sport. We must no longer insist upon a perfect reciprocity of affection, for men do not love as they were wont, if, indeed, they ever did love as we are told they loved, and as we have found that all around us are calculating we must be calculating too. We have practised the art of pleasing unprofitably so long, that that which was in itself pleasurable has become a perfect toil. We broke through Nature's rules at first: our aim was to be naturally artificial; as that has in our case so signally failed, why let us try the effect of being artificially natural."

"I do not exactly understand you."

"Let me explain then: Sir Arthur and Charles, as you are aware, will be with us a fortnight or ten days at least. Do you not think, dear, that something may be done in ten days? Charles and I, you know, are on amiable terms: I believe him to be sincerely attached to me, although I must confess that I am not much enamoured of him."

"Well, dear?"

"Well, if you wish me to come to the point at once, I have but to say that I have resolutely made up my mind to have him.—Why do you smile?"

"Simply in admiration of your fancied security."

"*Fancied* security! I shall not, I apprehend, have much trouble to win *him!* I feel that I can, and I will secure him."

"But if even he were inclined to be, as you say, secured, you could surely never be happy with one whom you have a thousand times told me you despise?"

"That remains to be proved, my dear. He is not, you know, absolutely horrible: indeed some say that he possesses many admirable qualities, and they may be correct: I am sure that I have no disposition now to set up my judgment in opposition to their's: nay, I myself admire him for one thing, which is, that he has the prospect of being extremely rich, for he *must* eventually have the greater portion of Sir Arthur's property. But I confess that I hate him for his intolerable coldness; he is so precise, so diffident, so fearful of committing himself, as if immortality were attached to every syllable he uttered; he has no life, no soul, he cannot speak until he has mentally rehearsed his speech and dwelt on its importance and probable effect; he cannot on *any* occasion converse, unless indeed the conversation be profound."

"That Charles has peculiarities none can dispute," observed Lucrece; "and yet I know of no one so generally admired."

"It is hence;" rejoined Caroline "that I am able to tolerate the creature."

"But how do you imagine he is to be won? That I apprehend to be the chief consideration."

"He is not, dear, to be won by the usual means. I must assume his own character; be retiring, yet eloquent; apparently apathetic, yet intense. I must dwell not on his countenance only, but on his words; I must affect to feel their *unfeilte* importance, and repudiate every species of ridicule, of course."

"That character you never can sustain, dear," observed Lucrece emphatically. "Pray, do not attempt it."

"Oh, I am resolved, my love! firmly resolved. You will see how completely my design will be accomplished. I must, of course, be all that is interesting and amiable; dressing as plainly as may become the native purity of a perfectly unsophisticated creature, and glancing as timidly and looking altogether as uncomfortable as if I had been taught to regard man as a monster to be dreaded. I perceive that you do not admire this project, that you have, in fact, no faith in its success; but when I have fully explained to you the minutiæ of my scheme, I have not the slightest doubt of being able to make a convert even of you. And think, my love, when I have thus made my fortune what splendid opportunities I shall have of making yours! But I must prepare: no time is to be lost: you shall assist in the completion of my arrangements, and then I'll convince you that failure is impossible."

The happiness of Lucrece was more deeply involved in this experimen than Caroline imagined. Lucrece loved Charles, dearly, passionately loved him; but she never revealed the secret, conceiving, as she did, that Caroline was as dearly loved by him. The task of listening to her sister's explanations touching the details of her scheme was therefore fraught with unmitigated agony. She did, however, listen with all the patience at her command; albeit she felt that, whether the project succeeded or failed, the result would be death to her own dearest hopes.

SCENE FROM CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.
THE DISCOVERY.

T may be said to be one of the most prominent characteristics of unmarried ladies in the aggregate, that their anxiety to be united to particular persons increases exactly in proportion to the difficulties which others imagine exist between them and the attainment of the objects proposed. That direct opposition tends to strengthen attachment, is a fact which, being demonstrated daily, can excite no surprise; but that women should peril their happiness for ever, by forming alliances with those whom they have been long accustomed to ridicule, if not indeed to despise, solely because it has been said that they cannot have them, would be perfectly incredible, were it not known that a woman is by far the most interesting anomaly in nature.

Had Lucrece, for example, treated Caroline's scheme as a jest—had she caused her to feel that the conquest of Charles would not require any very extraordinary tact, or that any one of common intelligence might win him—it is extremely rational to suppose that her design would have been relinquished; but as she laboured to inspire her with the belief that she could not sustain that character which she herself conceived to be essential to success, she resolved to succeed, and became, for the satisfaction of her own pride, so anxious to appreciate those mild, yet manly qualities, which others admired, and for which he was distinguished, that before he arrived she almost fancied that she loved him.

On his arrival, therefore, she proceeded to develop her well-studied character. And it was a most artistical performance. It was all art. There was no nature in it; yet it failed not—so seldom indeed do we care to look below the surface of that which delights us—to prompt the belief in Charles that he had previously mistaken her character. He was amazed! She looked so unassuming, so interesting, so amiable, and spoke with so much diffidence, judgment, and discretion, that really she was in his view a very different person indeed to that which he had heretofore imagined her to be; and hence, knowing the influence she possessed over the family, and conceiving that she would assist him materially in the promotion of his suit with Lucrece, he paid her every possible attention.

This apparent success was to Caroline a source of delight. She was in raptures! But the mind of poor Lucrece was on the rack: she had witnessed in silence what she conceived to be his affection for her sister, and was tortured by the conviction that no doubt could be entertained of the result.

"Well!" exclaimed Caroline, having retired with Lucrece—and while she spoke her eyes sparkled with joy—"what think you now? Pretty well for the first evening, dear, consider-ing!"

Lucrece was silent.

"Why what on earth is the matter?"

"I am not well, Caroline; indeed, I am not well."

"I am sorry that you are not in good spirits, dear; but tell me, do you really believe, now, that I shall fail?"

"No," replied Lucrece, with a sigh; "I do not."

"Lucrece! I *will* have him! I feel that were he an emperor I should not fai

now. Did you perceive how excessively anxious he was to conciliate me, dear; and how ridiculously he blushed when I addressed him? And occasionally he really looks a very charming fellow! What is your private opinion of his personal appearance?"

"Do not ask me, Caroline," replied Lucrece, with energy; "I hate him!"

"Hate him! Why, Lucrece, I have always supposed him to be one of your most special favourites! I am sure that there is nothing objectionable in his *appearance*. But what has he done to forfeit your good opinion?"

"Caroline, pray do not pursue this subject."

"Well, if it be painful to you, dear, I will not; but I am quite sure that nothing can be said against his personal appearance!"

There are times when we wish to conceal even from ourselves the existence of feelings which we cherish, notwithstanding we know that they ought to be repudiated, and which—so imperfect is our nature—acquire additional strength from the conviction that they are utterly unworthy of being fostered. Such feelings Lucrece was on this occasion conscious of possessing; and although they may be said to have been, under the circumstances, venial, she reproached herself bitterly for allowing them to be entertained, and would gladly, if she could, have destroyed them.

"And yet," she argued with herself, when alone, "what power have I to banish those thoughts which exist independently of the will? It is unkind—I feel, I know it to be unkind; but what is it which prompts me to pray for her failure? She is my sister, my own dear sister; and yet, although quite aware that if she should not succeed not only will she feel humiliated, but Charles will be disgusted with us all, I cannot but hope that she may fail. For I love him: he ought to know that I love him—yet how can I expect him to know that which I have at all times studiously endeavoured to conceal? It is painful, very painful, to see him thus snared by one who really does *not* love him. Still she is my sister, and I must, therefore, be silent, although that dear hope yet remains, and will not be, by even a sister's love, banished."

Lucrece, of course, passed a most miserable night, while the bright imagination of Caroline revelled in golden dreams.

In the morning Charles, having resolved to embrace the very earliest opportunity of soliciting the assistance of Caroline, renewed his attentions; and as he could not fail to perceive that they were appreciated highly, he drew her arm in his, after breakfast, and led her across the lawn. Of course she inferred from this that he was about to propose, and began to congratulate herself on the signal success of her design, and to think him a very agreeable person indeed; but she very correctly fixed her eyes upon the grass, and, with a slight convulsive movement of her arm, which was admirably intended to convey to him the idea of a tremor, waited with highly becoming patience for him to begin.

"I do not know," he observed, after a lengthened pause, "when the hours appeared to me to pass so delightfully as they did last evening."

"Believe me," returned Caroline, fervently, "I am overjoyed to hear it. I feared that you would find our dull common-place domestic circle too cold, too monotonous."

"Indeed I never experienced so much happiness ——"

"Now you are about to flatter!"

"Upon my honour I am not. But I never really knew *you* till now! I feel ashamed to confess it, but ——"

"I know what you are about to say," interrupted Caroline, playfully. "You have always imagined me to be a very naughty creature."

"No, no! But I have been so excessively dull that I never formed till now a just estimate of your character."

"You are aware," rejoined Caroline, "that in society a woman has an extremely difficult part to perform. She is ever apprehensive of her conduct being misconstrued. If she endeavour to be at all times agreeable, she has the prospect of being deemed a coquet; and if she studies to avoid that, she immediately becomes chargeable with affected prudery. In striving to avert the latter charge, it appears, I incurred the former."

"It was unjust: I feel it to be so now; and having confessed my error, you must forgive me. But Caroline," he added, and as he did so her heart in reality fluttered. "I am anxious, Caroline, to speak to you on a subject of some considerable importance."

"Now for it," thought Caroline; but she would not have broken the pause which ensued for the world.

"The subject," continued Charles, with appropriate deliberation, "is indeed a very interesting one: it is—in fact—the subject of marriage. You are aware that I am about to commence practice ——"

"Charles!" shouted Frederick at this interesting moment.

"It is Fred," said Caroline, scarcely knowing how to sustain the mild amiable character she had assumed. "But you will not go out with him this morning? Pray do not allow him to prevail upon you: promise that you will not."

"I will not," returned Charles.

"How tiresome," said Caroline, in the most perfect confidence to herself, as her brother approached them. "Just as he was coming to the very point!"

"Charles," said Frederick, "Sir Arthur is anxious to see you. He has just received a letter, which I fear will induce him to leave us to-day."

"I hope not," said Charles. "Do you know at all whom the letter comes from?"

"I do not; but go, he's impatient to see you. Leave Caroline with me.—Caroline," he added, when Charles, who obeyed the summons instantly, had left them. "It strikes me that you are not acting wisely. What have you been doing?"

"Have you any desire to be impertinent, sir? What do you imagine I have been doing?"

"Giving encouragement to the addresses of Charles."

"And pray do you see anything very monstrous in that?"

"Do not be simple. Listen to me. You have no fortune."

"Well, sir! I know that I have no fortune. What of that?"

"That you ought not to think for a moment of marrying a man—whom I know that you do not love—without one. Charles has not a shilling."

"But Sir Arthur has; and of course the greater portion of his property will eventually revert to him!"

"How is it possible for you to know that?"

"Whom besides has he to leave it to?"

"Harriet, his niece, who is now in India."

"But she is provided for amply. He surely would not leave it to her!"

"Possibly not; but even in that event it does not by any means follow that he will leave it to Charles."

"To whom else *can* he leave it?"

"To his wife."

"His wife!" echoed Caroline, laughing very merrily, for she held the idea to be excessively amusing. "Gracious, Fred! *His* wife! Pray do not talk like a child."

"You are possibly sure," rejoined Frederick—"quite sure that he never will marry."

"Absurd! What at his age? Why he is upwards of sixty!"

"Well, I know of no law to prevent a man marrying at sixty!"

"No law; but is it likely?"

"Old bachelors occasionally inspire strange fancies, you will remember; and innumerable precedents for such an act can be found."

"But surely *he* would never for a moment think of marrying?"

"Caroline, I know not a more likely man of his age: therefore be cautious."

"But—did you ever hear him, Fred, intimate anything of the kind?"

"Not directly; but at table words are sometimes uttered, from which certain rational inferences may be drawn."

"Very true; but you perfectly astonish me. Really I should have supposed him to be the last man in the world to entertain the thought of marriage."

"Well, be upon your guard; and recollect, if you have Charles, you will have a man who is not only now without a shilling, but without the actual certainty of ever being possessed of one. But come, let us go in."

"Frederick," said Caroline after a pause, during which she appeared to be thinking profoundly—"Frederick, if Sir Arthur *should* marry—the idea, of course, is ridiculous—but if he should, *would* his property be left to his wife?"

"In all probability."

"The whole of it?"

"Charles would doubtless have a simple legacy—perhaps a pitiful annuity; but depend upon it, Caroline, nothing more."

"Sir Arthur is rich, very rich, is he not?"

"I should say that he must be: he has always been an exceedingly provident man; while his style, although good, has never been expensive."

"What, now, should you imagine his income to be?"

"Why, I can't exactly say; but certainly not less than ten thousand a year."

"Ten thousand," said Caroline, thoughtfully.

"What are you thinking of?"

"Nothing—nothing—oh! nothing."

At this moment Sir Arthur appeared upon the lawn, and Caroline flew to him in an instant; and, while pressing his hand with affectionate warmth, gazed at him in silence, but with an expression of tenderness mingled with respect.

"Caroline, my girl," said he, "I have come to take leave of you: circumstances have occurred which render my presence in town indispensable."

"But, Sir Arthur, dear Sir Arthur, you will not leave us yet?"

"Must, my dear, must. I have sent for a chaise, which I expect every moment."

"Cannot Charles, cannot Fred, cannot any one go for you?"

"Cary, you are a dear good girl," said Sir Arthur, as he kissed her, "but I must go myself."

"Oh do not say so: you will not leave us yet? It will, indeed, be unkind if you do."

"My dear girl——"

"Can you not write? *Will* not that do as well? Will it not be cruel to leave me—leave us," she added, with a show of confusion, which really appeared to be excessively natural.

Sir Arthur looked at her intently, but he could not make it out; nor could he pretend even to guess what it meant. He thought it odd—very odd: he experienced, moreover, some extremely droll feelings, which appeared to give an impetus to the action of his heart, and to make his veins tingle in a very peculiar manner; but what the meaning of it was, what had induced it, or what it denoted, he was utterly unable to conjecture."

"The chaise is at the gate!" shouted Charles; and Sir Arthur, the spell which bound him being broken, led Caroline tenderly in.

"Well," said Greville, "it appears we *must* lose you? I am very sorry—very."

"So am I," returned Sir Arthur. "I would not leave the charming society I find here, I depend upon it, Greville, if I were not compelled."

"Well, but we shall see you again in a day or two?"

"No; I'm afraid I must not hope for that. You may keep Charles a week, if you like; but don't let him stop longer. Good-bye, God bless you. Adieu, Lucrece; make haste and get married, you little rogue, do. Caroline, my good girl," he added, and as he approached her she appeared to be lost in a reverie; "Caroline! come, my dear girl, good-bye, good-bye; if Charles should not behave himself well, let me know. God bless you."

"Farewell!" sighed Caroline, faintly; and, while pressing his hand, a tear sparkled in her eye which she appeared to be anxious to conceal.

Again Sir Arthur looked with an expression of amazement, and again he had some of the drollest sensations that were ever experienced by man; but, having gazed until his faculties became so chaotic that he scarcely knew either what to say or how to act, he turned from her abruptly, and hastened from the room, followed by Greville, Fred, and Charles.

"Caroline, *dear*, what on earth is the matter?" exclaimed Lucrece, when Sir Arthur had left. "What is it, dear? speak."

But Caroline was silent.

"What has happened?" continued Lucrece, throwing her arms round her neck with affectionate solicitude. "Tell me, *dear* Caroline; pray, pray speak to me."

Caroline sank upon the sofa and wept.

"Papa!" cried Lucrece, as Greville returned with Charles.

"What's the matter? what's the matter?" cried Greville, perceiving Caroline in tears; "what has happened to the child? What is it, my girl? Lucrece, what has occurred?"

"Indeed, papa," replied Lucrece "indeed I cannot tell."

"It must be something. Compose yourself, my dear; you will soon feel better; compose yourself—there."

"Pray, let me retire," said Caroline, faintly.

"Aye, do so," said Greville. "Lucrece, go with her—there, there, you'll very soon recover."

Lucrece received her from Greville's arms, and affectionately led her from the room, while Charles stood in a state of amazement.

"How very extraordinary!" he exclaimed, when they had left.

"What can be the meaning of it?"

Charles shook his head as he replied—"It's all a mystery to *me*."

"Well, well," said Fred, "it will very soon come out; there's no understanding these women at all; they are all right one moment, and all wrong the next. But to business? you have only a week to stop, Charles, and a week is a very short time: an amazing short time is a week. However, we must manage to make the most of it. Now, let me see; tomorrow—ah, tomorrow—why, tomorrow, we shall probably bring down some birds. I understand you're an excellent shot."

"Far, very far from it."

"Well, well, we shall see: we may have some capital sport."

"That is to say," said Charles, smiling, "in the event of good sport having been preordained. Your favourite, Shakspeare, you recollect, says that there's a special Providence even in the fall of a sparrow!"

"That's correct, very correct; he knew every thing, that fellow did!"

"But I know a man who can bring down twenty of them out of twenty-four, from five traps, at twenty yards, and that twenty-four times a day, for twenty-four years; but it is at the same time equally clear that, if it hadn't been predestined to be done, he couldn't have done it. But," he added, rushing to the window, "what is that? Why, Sir Arthur has returned!" and he and Charles instantly went out to meet him. "What's the matter?" he inquired, on reaching the gate—"Anything happened?—any accident?—forgotten anything?"

"Nothing," replied Sir Arthur; "I'm not going—changed my mind—changed my mind."

"I'm glad to hear it—very glad to hear it. Why, you couldn't have got far!"

"No, not far—not far; to the second lane only; not farther than that."

"Well, indeed I'm very happy to see you back, and the girls will be delighted!"

"Bless them!" returned Sir Arthur. "Charles," he added, having entered the parlour while Greville was giving instructions to the servants—"Now, Sir, I want to ask you a question—a serious question—a question which I expect you will answer with your customary candour—Did you, as I left just now, notice anything peculiar—anything extraordinary—anything strange?"

"I noticed something rather extraordinary when you were gone," replied Charles.

"Ah—yes; well?—what?

"Why, on returning to the room, I found Caroline in tears."

"I was right!"—thought Sir Arthur—"I was *right!*—It is as I suspected. What said she, Charles?"—he inquired—"What said she?"

"Nothing."

"How very mysterious"—observed Sir Arthur, chuckling—"How *very* mysterious."

"Do you know the cause?" enquired Charles.

"The cause! How is it possible for *me* to know the cause? Not a word?—Did she not say a word?"

"She merely expressed a wish to retire."

"Poor little girl! How very strange, is it not? What *can* it all mean?—Tell Greville I want him.—How fortunate!" he added, when Charles had left the room. "What an exceedingly fortunate discovery! I'm all on fire! How delightful are these soft sensations, these emotions, these feelings—feelings which I never experienced before. To be loved at fifty-nine! and that by an accomplished, beautiful, fascinating, splendid young creature! Domestic felicity, happiness, bliss—nay, all the joys of life are before me. But fifty-nine!—Well! what's fifty-nine? A man *full* of blood and muscle—pooh! what's fifty-nine? My constitution's youthful—juvenile—an iron constitution. Here's a calf here's an arm, firm as a rock, with lungs as sound as they were when I was born. It is not the number of years a man has lived, the constitution's the thing, that's the point: the constitution. And the appearance," he added, approaching the glass, "the appearance, the appearance.—My sweetest girl," he exclaimed, as Caroline entered with Greville and Lucrece.

"How extraordinary," thought Greville, as Sir Arthur embraced her; "What *is* it all about?"

"I have altered my plan, you see, Lucrece," said Sir Arthur; "I have returned, you perceive, somewhat sooner than you anticipated. My good girl," he added, addressing Caroline, "You are better?"

"Yes, much, much better."

"Greville, Cary and I have a little private business to arrange: you will probably allow us to settle it at once."

"Oh! certainly—oh! by all means," returned Greville, who, with an aspect of wonder, looked at Lucrece and then led her from the room.

"My charming little girl" exclaimed Sir Arthur; "My dearest child! am your friend: I feel that you know I am your friend. But you must not look sad. I cannot bear to see you sad. Cheer up, my pretty one: smile, my sweetest, smile. You never looked so beautiful as now. Caroline," he added, leading her to a couch and sitting beside her, "I have placed you in my heart. Teach it then that which from your own sweet lips it throbs to learn. You have a secret—nay, by that unconscious blush I'm answered Dearest Caroline, confide in me. What *am* I to understand? When I left but now those soft eyes swam in liquid love—pardon me, *tenderness*, perhaps, I should have said—while the sigh which bore farewell derived its burden from a heart so full that 'farewell' seemed half stifled ere expressed. Haste then, subdued the emotions which that sad sigh inspired: I left, but, on reflection, they rose again to prompt the sweet conviction that your happiness was secretly allied to one whose soul would be devoted to secure its constant reign. I instantly returned and, Cary, what did I hear?"

"Forgive me!"

"Forgive you! what? My Caroline, these feelings are too warm for common friendship—far too warm for mere respect. Come, if you hope to be forgiven tell me what they spring from. Well, well, do not avert those lovely eyes, and I'll not require so much. But, may I—dare I—guess the source? Is it love? It is! it is! I know it is, and the knowledge teems with extasy."

"Oh, pardon me," said Caroline.

"Pardon you? Never! Why, pretty one, I might have known it—fool that I have been not to see it before. But now let every care and every thought give place to love—immortal love. My life's enchantress! Caroline, I said I was your *friend*. May I not hope to be shortly something more than a friend? Do you reject me? Come to my heart! It is your own, your own! Joy blushes to acknowledge that it never entered there before. But come, we must be merry, merry, my sweet, merry! Your secret's mine—mine's yours: there is no secret between us. And now run away: be in the highest possible spirits, and I'll instantly go and break the ice to papa. Caroline," he added, embracing her with fondness, and gazing upon her with an expression of rapture, "I never tasted happiness till now."

(To be continued weekly.)

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The first concert of the season was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday night, under the direction of the Duke of Cambridge. The chorus by Giovanni Porta was performed for the first time at these concerts, and may be regarded as a curiosity. It is a fine majestic composition in the old style, terminating with a magnificent fugue, led off by the bass voices. Mrs. Alfred Shaw sung in her best manner, and Madame Caradori Allen was heard to great advantage. The choruses and band were exceedingly well executed, and it would be scarcely possible for that sublimest of compositions, the "Hallelujah Chorus," to go off with better and more imposing effect. Mr. Loder was the leader on this occasion, and Sir H. R. Bishop was the conductor.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We were enabled to lay before our readers in a late edition last week the telegraphic despatch, in anticipation of the Overland Mail (the route of which from Marseilles to London we purposed to present in a series of accurate engravings), and we this week give such extracts from the despatches since received as may contain matter of intelligence interesting to the general reader. If destitute of the exciting influences which the news from China and India was wont to spread throughout this country, the present communications are replete with grave and serious matter for reflection; and to the commercial interests the intelligence from China is charged with deep and serious interest. The present mail brings down letters and papers from Bombay to the 3rd of February; Macao, January 1st; Singapore, January 10th; Manilla, December 29th; Madras, January 25th; Ceylon, January 14th; Calcutta, January 23rd; Delhi, January 22nd: Lahore, January 9th; Scinde, January 25th.

CHINA.

MASSACRE OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

PROCLAMATION.

(From the *Canton Register Extra*, December 7th)

Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, has, on his arrival at Macao, learned with extreme horror and astonishment, that many more than 100 subjects of her Britannic Majesty, who were wrecked in the ship Nerbudda and brig Ann, in the month of September, 1841, and March, 1842, on the coast of the island of Formosa, have been recently put to death by the Chinese authorities in that island, who allege that they perpetrated this cold-blooded act in obedience to the Imperial commands.

Had the unhappy people who have suffered on this occasion even been prisoners of war, taken whilst fighting with arms in their hands, their massacre (which is aggravated by a lapse of time of nearly a year) would have been a most flagrant violation of the acknowledged and well understood rules and feelings which distinguish warfare amongst civilised nations, and contrast it with the sanguinary and inhuman practices and ideas of mere savages; but when her Majesty's Plenipotentiary calls to mind that the unfortunate individuals on whom this foul deed has been committed were inoffensive camp-followers and seamen, who neither were armed nor had any means of defending themselves or of molesting others, and who were specially entitled as distressed and shipwrecked men, both by the laws and usages of China, to kindness and protection, the Plenipotentiary has no language by which he can sufficiently proclaim the sentiments of abhorrence and detestation with which he views this lamentable affair, the recollection of which will remain as a stain and disgrace in the annals of the Chinese empire.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary has already obtained positive official proof that the commands issued by the Emperor for putting to death her Britannic Majesty's subjects were drawn from his Imperial Majesty by the gross and merciless misrepresentations of the local authorities in Formosa, who, with the object of personal aggrandisement, basely and falsely reported to the Cabinet at Pekin that both the ship Nerbudda, and subsequently the brig Ann, had gone to that island with hostile intentions—an assertion not more lying and false than manifestly absurd, since neither of those vessels were ships of war, or had, when wrecked, any troops or other fighting men on board of them.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary now intends respectfully though firmly, to submit the real facts of this dreadful affair to the special notice of the Emperor through the Imperial Commissioners and Ministers, and to demand in the name of his Sovereign the Queen of Great Britain, that the local authorities in the island of Formosa, who so false and pitiless misrepresentations have led to the horrible event which has caused for this proclamation,

shall be degraded and (cordingly) punished: and further, that their property shall be confiscated, and its amount paid over to the officers of the British Government, to be applied to the relief and support of the families of the innocent men who have been put to death on false and foul accusation. Without this just atonement her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary is prepared to say that the event which has occurred, and which it becomes the Plenipotentiary's unwilling duty to report to her Majesty's Government, will not of the cause of a further serious misunderstanding, or fault it may not even lead to a renewal of hostilities between the two empires, which would be greatly to be deplored, as involving this country and its people in fresh misery and evil, for the crimes of a few shameless and unworthy functionaries in power, who have from base motives acted on their own Sovereign. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, however, trusts that the Emperor will, in his wisdom, see the justice as well as policy of marking the retribution which is herein pointed out; which is due both to England and China, and which will avert further calamity.

That all persons may know the real state of the case, this proclamation is published in the English and Chinese languages for general information. God save the Queen!

HENRY POTTINGER, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Dated on board the steam-frigate Queen, at Amoy, on the 23rd day of November, 1841, corresponding with the Chinese date 21st of the 10th month, in the 22nd year of Taou-kwang.

PROCLAMATION.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, purposely refrained from making any allusion in his proclamation of the 23rd inst. to the European portion of the crews of the ship Nerbudda and brig Ann.

The Plenipotentiary imagines that it must be already generally known that when the Nerbudda got into danger the natives of India on board of that ship were abandoned by the master and mates of her, and also by no officer and small detachment of her Majesty's regiments, who were proceeding in her to join the expedition. It now appears that the natives remained by the ship for five days after they were thus abandoned; that they then landed on rafts under the guidance of the head and second serang; that in thus landing some of the men (both camp followers and Lascars, or seamen) were drowned or killed by the Chinese who came down to plunder them, that all who landed were made prisoners the moment they got on shore, and confined in heavy irons, under circumstances of great cruelty, in small parties and separate prisons, for about eleven months, at the expiration of which period they (with the exception of the dead and second serang) were carried in sedan chairs to a plain a short distance from the capital of the Island of Formosa, and there beheaded in cold blood, in the presence of the Chinese local authorities.

It further appears that there were altogether 240 natives of India (170 camp-followers and 70 seamen) left on the Nerbudda when her master and mates deserted that ship, out of whom only the head and second serang have escaped with their lives; but it is not possible to determine how many were drowned, killed by plunderers, and natural deaths, perished from ill-treatment or starvation, or were beheaded by the Chinese at Formosa.

With regard to the brig Ann, it has been ascertained that she had 57 souls on board when she was cast away, of whom 14 were natives of Europe or America, two or three Portuguese and Malays, five Chinese, and the remainder natives of India. The vessel was driven high and dry (at low water) on shore, about midnight, and the whole of the 57 individuals quitted her at daybreak next morning, and took possession of a Chinese junk which was lying in a creek or river near the spot, with the object of putting to sea in the junk, but the violence of the gale prevented them even making the attempt, and they surrendered, without even firing a musket at the host of armed Chinese who had been assembled round them, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. They were instantly stripped, and marched some distance without a particle of covering, exposed to a cutting north east wind. Two men died from cold, and several others dropped from the same cause and fatigue, and were carried on in baskets to the capital (about 90 miles from the spot where the brig was wrecked), where they were separated into small parties and put into distinct prisons in irons. Subsequent to this the parties had little communication with each other, but it is known they were all subjected to the most barbarous treatment, and were scarcely allowed sufficient food to sustain life. In this manner above seven dreary months passed away, when it was announced to the eleven survivors, including the two belonging to the Nerbudda (six natives of Europe and America, three natives of India, and two Chinamen, which latter individuals had been pardoned on condition of entering the services of the government of Formosa), that peace had been made; and they likewise then ascertained that all the rest of their fellow-sufferers in captivity and wretchedness had been put to death, on or about the 18th of August last, on the grounds stated in the Plenipotentiary's other proclamation.

Among the sufferers is Mr. Gully, a British merchant, who was returning to Northern China on board the brig Ann. It is not possible to account for the lives of the six Europeans and Americans, and the nine natives of India being spared; but it is surmised that they were consumed to be principal men of their classes, and were intended to have been sent to Pekin, to be there executed.

This proclamation is now published to satisfy the great anxiety and interest which has been manifested on the subject of it. It is superfluous for her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to record the free grief and sincere regret and sorrow with which he discharges so painful a duty. God save the Queen!

HENRY POTTINGER, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Dated on board the steam-frigate Queen, at Amoy, on the 25th Nov., 1841.

PROCLAMATION TO THE CHINESE.

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, purposely, in his proclamation under date the 23rd instant, that a number of her Britannic Majesty's subjects had been cruelly and causelessly put to death by the local officers in the island of Formosa.

The Plenipotentiary has since had the following clear details, which he has obtained from a few of the shipwrecked men who have been sent over to Amoy, to be released agreeably to the treaty.

On board the ship Nerbudda, which sailed from Hong-kong in September, 1841, there were, altogether, 274 sailors: of these, 29 were Europeans; 2, Manilla men; and 243, natives of India.

All the Europeans, accompanied by two Manilla men and three natives of India, left the ship in the boats as soon as she struck on the rocks; and thus, exactly 240 natives of India were left behind. These men remained by the ship, which had drifted over the reef, and was lying in smooth water in Kilung-kay for five days, and then landed on rafts, without arms or weapons of any description. In landing, some men were drowned in the surf, others were killed by plunderers who came down to strip them as they reached the shore, and the rest were seized and imprisoned in separate small parties, where they were left in heavy irons, with hardly any clothing, and a very small allowance of food, from which privations many died after great suffering. Of the whole 240 who left the ship on the rafts, only two men have been sent over to Amoy.

On board the brig Ann, which was wrecked on her passage from Chusan to Macao in the month of March, there were, altogether, 57 souls. Of these, 14 were natives of Europe or America; 5, Chinamen; 4, Portuguese or Malays; and 34, natives of India. The brig was driven by the violence of the wind and sea so high on shore, that when the tide ebbed she was left dry, and the 57 men quitted her, and got on board a Chinese junk, with the hope of being enabled to put to sea in her; but this could not be effected, and they surrendered without having fired even one musket, or made any the smallest resistance to the Chinese troops that had come down to the spot.

Like the unfortunate men in the Nerbudda, those who were in the Ann were stripped stark naked, and dragged in that state to the capital of Formosa, when they were separated and confined in small parties which had little communication with each other, but were all treated with extreme barbarity, and almost starved.

Out of the 57 souls who were cast away in the Ann, eight have just arrived at Amoy. Of these, six are natives of India, and one Chinaman. A second Chinaman is alive, and is said to have staid at Formosa at his own request.

It thus appears from the preceding details that 237 persons belonging to the Nerbudda, and 45 belonging to the Ann, have either been put to death by the officers of the Chinese government at Formosa, or have perished through ill-treatment and starvation.

These atrocious and unjust facts are not to be refuted or questioned, and, that all may judge of them and contrast the conduct of the officers of the British Government (who set all their prisoners free), this proclamation is made in Chinese. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary trusts, however, that the Emperor will yet make the only atonement that remains, and thereby avert further evils. God save the Queen!

HENRY POTTINGER, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

RICHARD WOODMAN, Acting Secretary.

Dated on board the steam-frigate Queen, at Amoy, on the 27th day of November, 1841, corresponding with the Chinese date, the 25th day of the 10th month, in the 23rd year of Taou-kwang.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the Hon. Company's steamer Memnon intelligence has been received from Macao to the 1st of January, and from Canton to the 29th of December, some sales of cotton had taken place, and the finer qualities prices ruled from 5 to 8 taels per picul. Limivel y, 9 to 9 3 nominally. A vessel from the east coast had arrived on the 1st of January, and the prices of opium are reported to be about the same as those at Macao. The export of teas was proceeding with more activity than previously.

TEA.—To England, as yet, of the new teas, not more than 150 chops have been shipped, although it is not likely the reduction of duties will take place for some months; yet many parcels bought are lying in the hongs waiting for shipment. Since the first transactions which opened the market very little has been done, and prices are declining; and although confident expectations are entertained by many (owing to the very large crops) that congous will go down to 15 taels, yet shipments are now making to the United States, and many ships despatched.

"The accounts from the north afford very encouraging prospects for British manufactures. The Singapore market has been cleared of cotton goods for the Chinese buyers, who have sent a vessel direct from Singapore to Chusan. If the treaty and tariff turn out as expected, a vast development of our commercial relations with China cannot but result. We would, however, wish to see matters carried on with all proper caution upon the first of any apparently great improvement in trade under the new *régime*, as sudden, exaggerated, and unsafe as they are seldom to be trusted to from the moment, and, in the excitement caused by the sudden impetus to commerce, parties ought to be exceedingly careful not to allow themselves to be hurried into what may eventually prove imprudent speculations.

THE RIOT AT CANTON.

CANTON, Dec. 8, 2 o'clock P.M.—After a night of much anxiety and excitement, I send you word to say that we are all safe, and the danger apparently over for the present.

Before this reaches you, you will have heard that a row commenced at 8 or 9 o'clock yesterday morning between some Lascars and Chinese, which went on increasing through the day, until at night it reached a fearful crisis. We early sent notice to Howqua, but his report, if he made any, was not heeded. The mob increased in numbers and audacity every hour, and by 3 or 8 o'clock we could see by the plunder carried by, that Mr. Murrow's factory had been forced. The English ladies had already taken refuge at Mingqua's. This scene of plunder and violence went on through the afternoon, a feeble party of the city police, which came out to restore order, being beaten off the field.

Early in the evening the anti-English feeling began to show itself in the setting fire to the British flag-staff, and the consecration of the mob to the Company's factory. Matters getting thus serious, old Mingqua politely sending a chair, the American ladies were taken to his factory, whence he kindly promised they should go to his family house in case of necessity. Soon after they had been comfortably placed there the smoke appeared issuing from the interior of the British hong, and it became evident that the incendiary mob had fired that factory. We were now attended to Mingqua's terrace, whence we had a full view of the sad but splendid conflagration. The skylight of Mr. Murrow's house and the chapel being shone beautifully for a while till they sank in the flames. The verandah still stood firm, but sudden volumes of smoke poured from every crevice, and soon after the whole roof and architrave were burning furiously. The square all the while was crowded by Chinese, who had early thrown down the Canton wall and forced sundry passages through the paling of the square. Alarms were from time to time communicated to this imminent mass, and they at one moment fled in all directions, and then swayed back again to their former position. Furious cries and shouts were every instant mingled with the crackling of the fire and the crash of the falling ruins. The fire extended slowly back into No. 2, but happily the night was nearly calm, and the slight breeze which the conflagration made veered a little to the eastward: this and the strong west walls of the British hong saved the factories on our side of Susan-wan (Hog-lane), not unarred the destruction of that quarter. It was evident that the Dutch and Creek hongs must go, and our concern for the inmates of the former was increased by the report of fire-arms from that quarter which several times reached us. Large fires were set to check the flames were driven off, the mob declaring no one should interfere to save the British hong, and when that was down they themselves would help to save the others. This was the eastern factories was impossible; and Mr. Heard and party, after defending their entrance against the thieves were from time to time communicated to this imminent mass, and they at one moment fled in all directions, and then swayed back again to their former position. Furious cries and shouts were every instant mingled with the crackling of the fire and the crash of the falling ruins. The fire extended slowly back into No. 2, but happily the night was nearly calm, and the slight breeze which the conflagration made veered a little to the eastward: this and the strong west walls of the British hong saved the factories on our side of Susan-wan (Hog-lane), not unarred the destruction of that quarter. It was evident that the Dutch and Creek hongs must go, and our concern for the inmates of the former was increased by the report of fire-arms from that quarter which several times reached us. Large fires were set to check the flames were driven off, the mob declaring no one should interfere to save the British hong, and when that was down they themselves would help to save the others. This was the eastern factories was impossible; and Mr. Heard and party, after defending their entrance against the thieves for some hours, were forced by the fire to escape by the back passage about seven o'clock. Happily they effected this in safety, and soon after the flames running along the verandah consumed it, and now, of these fine porches, nothing remains standing but the lower arches and some broken pulars. Of course the Creek hong shared the same fate. The heat was still intense there smoke issuing from Mr. Fisher's showed that that also had been doomed to destruction. Some new alarm was felt from this fresh outbreak, but happily the same causes prevented the fire from spreading westward. The assurances of the ringleaders of the mob that they would fire no other factory were now corroborated by the evident exertions going on along the outskirts of the square to check the thieving by despoiling the wretches of their plunder. We became less and less apprehensive for the rest of the hours, and after keeping the terrace all two or three o'clock in the morning, lay down on mat couches and got a few snatches of broken sleep. Some of our party (twelve in number) sat up till morning. It was on the whole a fearful night, the fire threatening all of us, and the furious mob in full possession of the square, making the removal of anything impossible to us all, the ladies especially.

Towards dawn there was a lull in the popular violence, and it was determined that the ladies and a large escort should take Mingqua's boat and proceed down to Whampoa, where they accordingly started without further incident, and got a few hours' rest on board the Memnon. The Parsees, from whom much was expected, were the first to join him. The "faithful" Kuzzilbashes and likewise turned tail, and Khan Sheeren Khan had done nothing of consequence, and the second section of the Cabul brigade would be the consequence, as nothing but fear prevented the whole country rising, whereas, now, every thing bears the most peaceful character. However, a report is current, and generally credited, that a move will be made on Hyderabad.

Another revolution, it is said, has taken place at Cabul. Ukbhar Khan had come to terms upon which Akbar is said to have agreed

TURKISH SULTAN'S UMBRELLA.

PRESENT FROM ALI EFFENDI, THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR, TO THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDJIB.

We are enabled to give a series of engravings, in our publication of to-day, of the splendid and highly elaborately finished umbrella, with several of its various details, which has just been manufactured by Mr. Taunton, of Norfolk-street, Islington, by the order of his Excellency Ali Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador at the court of St. James's, and intended as a present to the Sultan Abdul Medjib. This truly magnificent specimen of English workmanship, perfectly unique in point of its gorgeous embellishments, and unparalleled with regard to the multitudinous uses to which it may be applied, as well as with reference to its general character and truly regal appearance, has been produced by the inventor, and manufactured at a cost of five hundred guineas; and when it is stated that the entire of the mass of metal of which it is composed (with the exception of the ribs and stretchers, and those form but a very trifling portion of the umbrella) is of pure gold, the sum expended in the manufacture of this superb production need not excite surprise.

Mr. Taunton had the honour of attending at Buckingham Palace, on the morning of Monday last, for the purpose of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert inspecting this extraordinary specimen of English workmanship before it left this country for Constantinople. The nature of its peculiar and complicated construction, and all the numerous and useful purposes to which it could be made applicable, were minutely described to those illustrious personages, who were graciously pleased to express themselves in very high terms of approval of the great taste and inventive ingenuity which had been displayed by Mr. Taunton, in perfecting a production so worthy, in every way, of the acceptance of the exalted personage for whom it is intended.

We now proceed to give a general description of the umbrella:—

The first engraving, as will be perceived, represents the umbrella open, which afforded our artist the opportunity of showing the pattern of the rich figured damask silk, which was manufactured expressly for the purpose, in Spitalfields, at a cost of nearly £5 per yard.

The second engraving represents the case open, with the umbrella, and the following articles, the whole of which are pure gold, and are secreted when the umbrella is required for use in the tube of the handle and the ferule:—

1. A powerful microscope. 2. A comb, the star and crescent engraved on the handle. 3. A thermometer, the figures engraved in Turkish characters. 4. A knife, with two blades, ornamented in the same manner as the comb. 5. A pencil-case, the top of which contains the key of the chronometer. 6. The case for the pencil leads, containing two dozen in three divisions. 7. A toothpick.

These seven instruments are elaborately engraved with a design of scroll-work and flowers, to correspond with the embellishments upon the tube of the telescope and the ferule.

The case, which is four feet six inches long, and nine inches in width, covered with morocco, elegantly embossed in gold, contains in the centre the monogram of the Sultan, also in gold. The six ornaments of the star and crescent, in the interior (which is lined with rich green Genoa velvet and white satin), are likewise of pure gold. The lock, key, and hinges are manufactured of the same precious metal.

We now proceed to describe the following engravings, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*; the letters having also reference to the open umbrella represented above:—

a The top of the engraved handle, which opens with a secret spring, and then displays a gold chronometer, the dial being an inch and a quarter in diameter, and the figures on the dial-plate engraved in Turkish characters.

b The compass and sun-dial, the characters upon the gold plate (in the centre of which is a large brilliant of the first water) being also similarly engraved to those on the dial of the chronometer. The sun-dial has been adjusted to the meridian of Constantinople.

c The carved ivory portion of the handle, representing various military trophies, which contains, in six compartments, the various instruments marked from 1 to 6 in the engraving of the interior of the case.

d A mirror, set in a bordering of chased gold.

e The eye-piece of the adjusting or sliding tube of the telescope, which extends (upon the portions *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*, and the ferule being unscrewed) throughout the whole of the remaining length of the highly engraved and ornamented stick, forming a perfect telescope with a 20 miles' range. The diameter of the tube is not quite one inch.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, who will proceed to Constantinople in about a fortnight or three weeks, will take this present with him; and, upon passing through Paris, it is intended that it should be exhibited to his Majesty the King of the French.

NEW HALL AND LIBRARY AT LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

We are this day enabled to lay before our readers a plan and south-east view of the New Hall and Library already commenced on the West side of Lincoln's Inn-gardens, from the design and under the direction of Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A. This noble building has no relation to the public Courts of Law which were some time ago proposed to be placed in the middle of Lincoln's Inn-fields; it is to be erected from the private funds of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, and is to contain a dining-hall and library, the present hall having been found for many years inadequate to the increasing number of benchers and students; and being also used as the Court of Chancery on the judges leaving Westminster, it is occasionally found extremely inconvenient to apply the same room to the two purposes. The dimensions of the new hall will be 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 54 feet high. For the style of architecture we refer our readers to the engraving. The external walls will be constructed in red brick and stone, and the room covered by an open timber roof of the character of those used in the sixteenth century, about the period when the Inn was established for the study of the law.

The new library is as much required as the hall, the present one being wholly inadequate for the valuable and continually increasing collection of books belonging to the society; it is to be of sufficient size to contain 30,000 volumes, being 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 48 feet high; it will be placed at the north end of the hall, and will be of a similar character. Between the hall and library will be placed rooms for the meetings of the benchers, a council-room, 32 feet by 24 feet, and a withdrawing-room of the same size. Under the hall are two stories containing all the requisite domestic offices, and other rooms required for the use of the society. A fine terrace-walk will be formed on the east side of the new building, continued to the northern extremity of the garden; which, being at present extremely low and damp, will be raised by the earth excavated for the foundations of the building, to the great improvement both of the appearance of the garden and of the health and comfort of the members of the Inn. A new carriage-entrance is to be opened from Lincoln's Inn-fields into New-square, which has long been wanted as a more convenient access to the Inn, instead of the present circuitous one from Serle-street. We understand that these improvements have long been in contemplation, and we heartily congratulate the benchers, under whose control the funds and government of the Inn are placed, upon the commencement of a work which will be a great ornament to this part of the metropolis, and which must contribute considerably to the comfort and convenience of the members composing this honourable and learned society.

THE FASHIONS.

Our press of engravings prevents us giving our usual engraving to the Fashions.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, March 12, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Between our winter toilettes, which are going out, and those which are to succeed them, but little is to be seen worth mentioning in the way of novelty, and that little may truly be said to originate in the absence of all present or dominant fashion. We may, however, look soon to see the resuscitation of fashions after the fête of Longchamps, a solemnity which generally serves to revivify all our old ideas, and to work a *reform* in the transition. The expectation of this event does away with any intermediate change in our modes, as our fashionable folks are holding back until Longchamps shall have set the seal of approbation upon their inventions. Our leading artistes, in anticipation of this event, are busy in the secrecy of their cabinets, but they work in secret. No minister of state, no diplomatist, is more on his guard against committing himself by an indiscretion than is at this moment the fashionable milliner, inspired with a new idea. When these secrets shall transpire, I shall without hesitation reveal certain confidential communications which I have already received upon the subject, and shall enrich your columns with the artistical conceptions of Alexandrine and others, and the graceful and imaginative coiffures of others of our most distinguished artistes. At present our only fêtes are bals, for as yet our other street costumes are hidden under the folds of the camail or the graceful complications of the cashmere. The costumes adopted at these balls are generally very rich; they are composed of costly materials, or are seen with a profusion of crêpes, of flowers, and of lace. Formerly, when a simple robe of crêpe was mentioned, it conveyed only the idea of a toilette, without any circumstances of importance attached to it. At the present moment the word carries with it a larger signification, and requires some explanation, as a crêpe robe as now made is composed of five or six skirts, and when worn by some of our elegant women, is a very elegant and recherché toilette. As an illustration of this, I may mention that at the last ball given at the English Embassy, Mdme. le Duchesse de N. wore one of these tunics in cabbage-green crape, on which each skirt was of deeper shade, so that the robe, which appeared to be of pale green at the lowest part, became deep green as it approached the waist, and I assure you that this appeared no less elegant than original. I should also add that she wore most magnificent diamonds both on her corsage and on her arms. This same fashion of crêpe robes, shaded in white, has a really marvellous airiness, and they are highly set off by natural flowers, which agree exceedingly well with their purity and lightness of appearance. Perhaps nothing has been more highly appreciated in this city than the fancy dress balls that have taken place this season; the genius and taste of the Parisiens delight to revel in the scope which these balls afford them, and certainly nothing could have been more superb than the dresses and costumes which have been worn at many of them. This was peculiarly conspicuous at a superb soirée given by le Vicomte d'A., where the luxury and profusion of the diamonds worn positively dazzled the eyes. Here might have been observed a robe of gold lamar, there a Russian cap, completely embroidered with precious stones; now an Oriental tunic, followed in its turn by a Peruvian crown. In fact, to enumerate one half of the beauties or the

elegancies which appeared at that party would far exceed the space afforded by a letter, and I shall therefore leave it to your imagination to picture everything that is most splendid in our fashions, and then you will fall short of the dazzling reality. To return, however, to our actual fashions, I can only observe that little change has taken place in them since my last, and I shall postpone any further observations on them until time shall have given birth to something more novel. Adieu, HENRIETTE DE B.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXIV.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

The see of Exeter is one of the most insignificant in point of value in the kingdom. Its present possessor is the best known of all the bishops who occupy the seats of the Lords Spiritual in the highest chamber of legislation. Not that his reputation is altogether such as a humble Christian would covet, for the general impression of his character is not a favourable one. Faults of temper often influence the exercise of the intellect, and to a somewhat contentious and bitter spirit may be attributed many of those things that have given Henry of Exeter the reputation of being a modern Laud. His talents are undoubted, his learning unquestioned, and on his moral character not the shadow of a stain can be cast. Yet the Bishop of Exeter is unpopular with many parties. We know not where the fault may lie, but with many of the clergy of his own diocese he is at open variance: he suspends them from their functions, with little scruple and less ceremony, and uses his privileges as the superior to rebuke what he deems errors in the most public and, to the offending party, the most humiliating manner. He has been called a political bishop, but he can hardly be termed a politician: certainly he is not a mere party man. The questions in the discussion of which he has taken a public part have always been those of a politico-clerical nature, in which the interests, the claims, or the principles of the Church were involved. With such questions no one can blame a bishop for dealing; though he has not always been fortunate in his manner of doing so. When we say he has not mingled much with the struggles of party we ought to have qualified the assertion, by stating that he never omitted any opportunity of expressing his political feelings, which, like all the impulses of the man, are deep and strong. His opposition to the Government of Lord Melbourne had in it something more than dislike; and to that of Lord Grey he was equally hostile, especially upon its introduction of the New Poor-law Bill, the cruel clauses of which he opposed with the noblest eloquence that could be dictated from the Christian's heart. Even in rebuke, however, his words are not violent at any time: his language is polished and flowing, and his voice, weak and soft, falls in words of mildness on the ear. When he assumes the preacher he is a remarkable man; for calm religious feeling, beautiful flow of language, and a perfect command of all that learning can bring to bear on the elucidation of the Scriptures, we have never heard anything to equal the sermons of the Bishop of Exeter. It is on these occasions that we are made to wish that the powerful mind, the eloquence, and intellect that enforce admiration and compel respect might be ever linked with those humbler and sweeter qualities of the heart that can alone win the affections.

The Bishop of Exeter is rather short of stature; his countenance has a cold and unconciliating expression; we have seen him attempt to smile, but it was with the lip only—the feeling lit up no kindred expression in the eye. His paleness may speak either of study or ill health, probably of both, for we believe good health is not among the number of his earthly blessings. His actions, his words, his manners, all speak of gifts of mind united with a disposition that in a bygone age would have made him a great man, if not a happy one.

UNEXPECTED CLOSING OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—On Tuesday night the avenues of the theatre were thronged with visitors to the pit, gallery, and boxes, the pieces announced being the opera of "The Lady of the Lake," "Blue Beard," and "My Neighbour's Wife." The doors not opening at the usual time (half past six), much conjecture was afloat, when the undermentioned placard was posted at the various entrances:—"Theatre Royal Covent-garden, Tuesday, March 14, 1843. The public is respectfully informed that the following certificate has been received from the medical adviser of Miss Rainforth: 'I hereby certify that Miss Rainforth is labouring under a severe cold, with sore throat and hoarseness, which will render it impossible for her to sing this evening. GEORGE BEAMAN, Surgeon, 32, King street, Covent-Garden.' And that in consequence of the impossibility, at so short a notice, of arranging other entertainments, there can be no performance this evening." The great exertion required of Miss Rainforth on Monday evening, in the character of *Reiza*, in Weber's opera of "Oberon," on the occasion of Mr. Bann's benefit, unfortunately led to her unexpected illness. Up to half past seven a long line of carriages continued to arrive at the theatre.

The Dublin Correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* communicates the following piece of intelligence as a prevailing rumour in well-informed circles at the Vice-Regal Court. "A difference has occurred between her Majesty and Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, respecting her Majesty's intended visit to Ireland. The rumour has it that Sir Robert and the duke were strongly opposed to it, but that her Majesty, with much warmth, declared that she would come to Ireland in the approaching summer, let her Ministers say against it as they will.

BELL-ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

The monthly return from this establishment (says the *Caledonian Mercury*) for February takes notice of a heavy sea upon the rock, from the north-east, on the 14th and three following days, when the spray rose from 70 to 80 feet on the lighthouse tower. On each of these days, says the return, "we felt the building tremble but very little." Various of the travellers or boulder stones upon the rock have been shifted from "Arniston and Ulbster" ledges to the west end of "Hope's" Wharf. The boulders connected with the "Royal Burghs" have also been tossed about: one of them measures nine feet in length.

The Bell-rock Lighthouse is situated on the Inchcape Rock (in the German Ocean), about 11 miles south-west of the promontory called the Red-head, in Forfarshire, North Britain. The Scape Rock, as it is called in the olden charts, lies in the track of all vessels making for the estuaries of the Friths of Forth and Tay, from a foreign voyage, and, being a sunken rock, is extremely dangerous. It is about 430 feet in length, and 230 feet in breadth: at the ordinary height of spring tides it is about 12 feet under water. Tradition relates that the abbots of the ancient monastery of Aberbrothock, or Abroath, caused a bell to be so fixed upon the rock that it was rung by the motion of the waves, and thus warned the mariner of impending danger: it also adds, that a Dutch captain carried away the bell, and, as retribution for his offence, was afterwards lost upon the rock, with his ship and crew. This tradition, if we mistake not, forms the plot of a popular melodrama.

The necessity of erecting a lighthouse upon this rock was powerfully shown in the year 1799, when about seventy vessels were wrecked upon the coast of Scotland. "The Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses" took up the matter, and, after many preliminary arrangements, Mr. Stevenson, the scientific engineer of the Lighthouse Board, erected the present edifice from his own design, but on the principle of the Eddystone Lighthouse, between the years 1807 and 1811. All the stones were shaped and prepared in the work-yard at Abroath; and the several courses having been dovetailed, and connected together by joggles of stone and oaken trenails, the whole building, when erected upon the rock, and properly fixed and cramped, was constituted into one solid mass, from the centre to the circumference.

This lighthouse is of circular form, and built of granite and sandstone; the former being used for the foundation and exterior casing, and the latter for the interior work. The masonry is 100 feet in height; and including the light-room, which is of cast-iron, the entire height is 115 feet. Its diameter at the base is 42 feet, and at the top 13 feet. The ascent from the rock to the entrance-door, which immediately surmounts the *solid* part of the building (30 feet in height), is by a trap-ladder; and thence to the first apartment, containing the water, fuel, &c., of the light-keepers, by a circular staircase. There are five apartments above the water-room; the light-room store, the kitchen, the bed-room, the library, and the light-room itself. All the windows have double sash-frames glazed with plate-glass, and protected by storm-shutters; for, although the light-room is full 88 feet above the medium level of the tide, and is defended by a projecting cornice, or balcony (with cast-iron net-work), yet the sea-spray, in gales of wind, is driven against the glass so forcibly, that it becomes necessary to close the whole of the dead-lights to windward.

The light-room is of octagonal form, 15 feet high, and 12 feet in diameter, and covered with a dome roof, surmounted with a ball. The framework is of cast iron; and the plate glass a quarter of an inch thick, and measuring 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 3 inches. The burners are Argand, placed in the focus of silver-plated reflectors, hollowed to the parabolic curve by the process of hammering, each reflector measuring 24 inches over the lips. These reflectors are ranged upon a frame with four faces, or sides, two of which are fitted with shades of red-stained plate-glass. The frame revolves upon a perpendicular axis, and thus exhibits, alternately, a red light and a bright natural light; and both kinds may be seen, in a clear atmosphere, at six or seven leagues distance. During storms, or in foggy weather, the reflector machinery is made to ring two large bells (each weighing about 12 cwt.), in order to warn the seaman of his danger, when too nearly approaching the rock. The cost of the whole pile, including the first year's stores, is understood to have amounted to nearly £60,000.

Sometimes the windows of the light-room are broken by sea-birds; thus, on February 9, 1842, about 10 P.M., a large herring-gull struck one of the south-east windows with such force, that two of the plates of glass were shivered to pieces and scattered over the floor, to the great alarm of the keeper on watch and the other two inmates of the house, who rushed instantly to the light-room. The gull measured five feet between the tips of the wings. In his gullet was found a large herring, and in his throat a piece of plate-glass an inch in length.

An album is kept at the lighthouse, wherein a distinguished poet wrote as follows:—

Pharos Loquitor.
For in the bosom of the deep,
O'er these wild shelves my watch I keep;
A ruddy gem of changeful light
Bound on the dusky brow of night;
The seaman bids my lustre hail,
And scorns to strike his tumorous sail.—WALTER SCOTT.

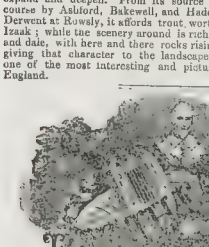
SPORTS OF ENGLAND.—No. V.

FLY-FISHING.

"No man should in honesty catch a trout till the middle of March," quoth the father of anglers, quaint, philosophical old Izaak Walton; and, in obedience to their master, all true brethren of the angle have by long usage fixed the 14th of March for fly-fishing to begin. The leaf-buds now give out the first evidences of returning spring. Around the village church the jackdaw comes again—the marsh titmouse begins to raise its note; and, of all nature's signs of spring the most watched for by the trout-fisher, various flies appear. The trolling-rod now gives place to its more pliant compeer, and floats, plummets, snaps, and gorge-hooks, are supplanted by hackles and flies. All the mysteries of a fly-fisher's wallet are now displayed with varied spoils of bird and beast lying ready to the angler's practised

hand, as from their gaudy colours he contrives mimic resemblances of the insect tribes who flutter over rippling streams. And learnedly does the "Complete Angler" discuss these things, telling how to weave "the lower fur of a squirrel's tail with the wing of the grey feather of the drake—the hairs of Isabella: coloured mohair, and the wings of a bright mallard's feather"—and a hundred other such compounds for constructing "an admirable fly, and in great repute as a killer." Learned piscatorial disquisitions are indulged in, too, as to the flies best suited for each successive month; but here a golden rule presents itself. Let the angler watch the insects which hover over the stream where he seeks his sport—let him catch one and imitate its size, shape, and colour, and he has the best art which can the fish will rise most readily. The fly-rod, says good authority, should be about twelve feet three inches long, and about fourteen ounces in weight. It must not be top-heavy, nor must it have too much play in the lower part, but the play should be just in proportion to the gradual tapering, by which there will be very little spring, till after about the third foot of its length. A rod too pliable is as bad a fault as being too stiff; and, from being too small there, is, of course, more liable to be top-heavy, which nine rods in ten are; the consequence is, they tire the hand, and do not drop the fly so neatly. Colonel Hawker has best described the proper mode of practising the art. He says, "In throwing a fly, raise the arm well up, without labouring with your body, send the fly backwards by a sudden spring of the wrist. Do not draw the fly too near, or you lose your purchase for sending it back, and therefore require an extra sweep in the air before you can get it into play again. If, after sending it back, you make the counter spring a moment too soon, you will whip off your tail-fly, and if a moment too late, your line will fall in a sloyenly manner. The knack of catching this time is, therefore, the whole art of throwing well. The motion should be just sufficiently circular to avoid this; but if too circular, the spring receives too much check, and the gut will then most probably not drop before the silk line. In a word, allow the line no more time than just to unfold before you retreat the spring of the wrist; this must be done, or you will hear a crack, and find you have just whipped off your tail-fly. For this reason I should recommend beginners to learn at first with only a bob, or they will soon empty their own or their friend's fishing-box; and, at all events, to begin learning with a moderate length of line."

Thus much for the practice of fly-fishing, and now a word for our illustration of it. The angler here whips one of the best trout streams in England—the old baronial residence of the Vernons, the "Kings of the Peak," standing in picturesque stateliness upon a neighbouring eminence. The Wye flows at his feet—now all quiet and placid, floating a lucid mirror above its bright pebbly bed—anon dashing over some rocky impediment in tiny cascades, then coursing swiftly through a narrow, or streaming all impetuous down some sloping course, until again it floats placidly, as its waters expand and deepen. From its source near Buxton, through its course by Ashford, Bakewell, and Haddon, until it falls into the Derwent at Rowsly, it affords trout worthy of all the praises of old Izaak; while the scenery around is rich in variety of hill and slope and dale, with here and there rocks rising in bold prominence, and giving that character to the landscape which renders Derbyshire one of the most interesting and picturesque of the counties of England.



HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This magnificent house opened on Saturday last with a brilliancy which never before marked the commencement of any season, and which shed its light equally over every department of the establishment.

> On things inanimate and breathing flow'rs,
> Making it one of Pleasure's favrite bow'rs—
> So rich in song, in grace, and muse-like presence!

The interior has undergone a most judicious change in the colouring—the ceiling has been fresh painted—the panels of the boxes are in dead white, richly set off by chaste but highly ornamental gilding; while the new crimson satin draperies impart a costly richness, which makes the *ensemble* gorgeous without partaking of "the tawdry" in the slightest degree. There is, moreover, an air of cheerfulness breathing throughout the whole, which pleasantly prepares the mind for the enjoyment promised on the rise of the curtain. Those who indulged in such promise had no reason to feel disappointment. The opera chosen for the occasion was Donizetti's "Adelia," expressly written for the display of Persiani's high culture and finished taste; and never, perhaps, did that great singer display her extraordinary art to more advantage or a composer exhibit greater genius and judgment in "writing up" to the versatile powers of that cantatrice, who "seems always to do best that which she is doing!" The commencing mo ement of the overture is replete with the beauty of song, and shows that the Maestro is not the flimsy contrapuntist which he is represented to be by "the simpleton sages and reasoning fools" who are content for ever to be "witler'd and stain'd by the *dust of the schools!*" If Donizetti were to write an oratorio, we are quite sure he would put forth powers adequate to display the noblest feelings it might be; but it is not to be expected that the composer of upwards of eighty operas should not, like the great Homer himself, sometimes "nod." though after all, that may be only to his *familiar* acquaintance! Some of the choruses in "Adelia" are magnificent, and many of the *arias* are in the highest order of joyful and often impassioned genius. Persiani in "Ah! non è, non è, tal nome," was almost superhuman in volition of limitless fancy and faithful obedience of science; and in the beautiful "Addio per poco" with Conti, she poured forth her *cadenze* with a power and purity which the whole new tenor was labouring under one of those welcoming hoarsenesses, which generally wait upon the natives of the sunny south on their first visit to our humid clime; but he is a singer not to be overcome by any such chance annoyance, for his natural *physique* and pure chaste style were too apparent and continuing, to allow any disability of the moment to mistake in the smallest degree against his undoubted merits. In the last act he seemed to quite recover himself, for he gave the *aria* "Mi batti il core" with great power and beauty. There is no doubt that he will ultimately prove an immense favourite. At the fall of the curtain Persiani and Conti were loudly called for to receive the congratulations of a delighted audience. Between the second and third acts of the opera a new *divertissement*, entitled "L'Aurore," was produced, to bring forward Mlle. Adèle Dumilâtre, for whom it was expressly composed by M. Perrot. The new *danseuse* is young (not 19 years old), extremely beautiful, and, though perhaps rather tall, so graceful and finished in her style that she bids fair to be a serious rival to even the most favourite handmaid of Terpsichore. We regret to state that during the *divertissement* M. Perrot strained a tendon, which incapacitated him to appear in the subsequent ballet of "La Tarentule." Apprehensions were entertained at first that it was the Achillean which was injured; but it has been since ascertained that such fears were groundless, and that we are sure shortly to see him again in all his accustomed grace and agility. The renowned Fanny Essler appeared once more in the ballet, and if possible danced with more elegance and finish than ever. She was most rapturously applauded. Several new dancers, second in position but very superior to many *soi-disant* first rates, appeared; amongst whom we must mention Mesdemoiselles Scheffre, Planquet, and Camille, who executed a *pas à merveille*, and were most enthusiastically received. We cannot conclude our notice of the opening night of Music's grand season gala without commending the vast improvement which has taken place in the version department of the *libretto*, which in Romani's original contains some pretty really poetical *morceaux*, to which something, for the first time, like justice has been rendered in the translation. The house was crowded by a most fashionable audience.

On Tuesday the *divertissement* of "L'Aurore," which was suddenly cut short on Saturday, by the accident which happened to M. Perrot, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. This *divertissement* was played alone by the ladies. M. Perrot's character being omitted, he not having yet recovered from the effects of his' accident. Dumilâtre danced most exquisitely, and added to the favourable impression before formed of her. At the close she was called before the curtain, to receive the warm plaudits of a most gratified audience.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

On Monday night the last work of the great Weber, the opera of "Oberon," after a lapse, we believe, of sixteen years, was revived at this theatre for the benefit of Mr. Bunn; but we regret to say with the principal parts much inferiorly filled than at its original production. The music of this foolish vehicle for sound requires singers of immense power and energy, in which class we cannot reckon Miss Rainforth or Mr. Harrison, against whom the recollection of Paton and Braham (or even Wood) must have militated severely. Miss Rainforth (without any invidious comparison) has neither the physical force nor the breadth and freedom of style which so distinguished her predecessor, and which nevertheless were put to their utmost exertion in "Ocean, thou mighty monster." In passages requiring less power Miss Rainforth was, as she always is, extremely pleasing and correct. Mr. Harrison is too confident in the possession of some vocal strength, and too indifferent to its cultivation. He reminds us of Shakspeare's description—

> Of one whom the music of his own vain tongue
> Doth ravish like enchanting harmony!

The scena, "Oh! 'tis a glorious sight," was not originally composed for the opera by Weber, but written in unwilling compliance with the love for howling which was the besetting sin of the greatest singer in the world, and which, not being the composer's happiest vein, derived all its success from the lungs, and not the style of the performer. The poetry (!) of this scena indulges in some amusing cockney rhymes; such as "red leaves *afar*," "scattering the night of the *forest*," and "we should like to see a bar (sy, *bah*) put to such jingles. Miss Poole, as Fatima, was excellent, and most deservedly encored in "A lovely Arab maid," and "Oh! Araby, dear Arabi" which lost nothing by a comparison with the former execution of the same songs by the favourite and fascinating Vestris. Altogether we do not think the revival will add much for the treasury; we long to see a genuine opera, in libretto as well as music, in which we may have the pleasure of hearing Mrs. A. Shaw, who is the operatic tower of strength to the establishment, and the omission of whose name from any production, revived or otherwise, casts a disappointment and regret not easily to be stayed for. In the course of the evening Mlle. Fanny Elssler appeared (no doubt, in some small *amende* for having broken her engagement with Mr. Bunn), and was most enthusiastically applauded for her most exquisite dancing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last statement the arrivals of English wheat up to Mark lane have been on a moderate scale, and of fair average quality. As most of the large dealers have purchased with extreme caution, the supply has proved more than adequate to meet their wants, insomuch, in order to effect sales, we have suffered a decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and large quantities have remained over for next week. The demand for foreign wheat, free of duty, has ruled inactive, and the quotations have fallen 1s per quarter, while the value of bonded parcels has remained almost nominal. In barley and malt we have no variation to notice. Good sound oats have sold at late rates, but the out of condition sorts have fallen 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour have had a dowrard tendency, with very little passing in those articles.

English.—Wheat, 44ss and 45ss fine, 42s to 43s; ditto white, 46s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 47s; ditto, white, 48s to 51s; rye, 32s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 60s; brown ditto, 52s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 57s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 25s to 26s; Yoxghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s, ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, 30s to 32s; ditto, 30s, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 35s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 33s; boilers, 35s to 37s per quarter. *Irish.*—Oats, 15s to 16s; Suffolk, 44s to 45s; Scotch, 22s to 24s; Yoxghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s, ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, 30s to 32s; ditto, 30s, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 35s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 33s; boilers, 35s to 37s per quarter. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 40s to 48s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s, oats, new, 15s to 17s; beans feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had a large arrival of clover seed, but the demand for that article rules very slow. All other kinds of seeds move off heavily, at nearly late rates.

The following are the present rates: Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 52, Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s, Mediterranean, 44s to 46s; hempseed, 36s to 40s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £20 to £21 per last of ten quarters, 24 new cakes, £8 5s to £8 per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d, of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d for the 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 1d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, 32s 4d.

Imperial Average of Corn in Mark-lane for the Week ending July. Wheat, 48s 0d; barley, 27s 2d, oats, 17s 0d, rye, 32s 6d, beans, 32s 6d, peas, 32s 4d.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 6s 0d; rye, 13s 6d; beans 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—On Tuesday a public sale of about 25,000 packages was held. Although there was a good attendance in the room, only about 3000 packages were sold at a reduction of about 1½d per lb. The imports continue large; while, by private contract, next to nothing is doing. The stocks of tea at Liverpool are now 1,276,895 lbs., and at Bristol 683,462 lbs. For Tuesday next about 27,000 packages are already declared.

Sugar.—In consequence of the earthquake in the West Indies having destroyed most of the mills, at the present time the sugar-making land and engineering parties here are anticipating a great falling off in the crop. Some are holding for an advance of from 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. for most kinds of sugar, and which has been noted in many instances. The arrivals from the East Indies are shewn, viz., about [illegible]

Coffee. [illegible]

Rice. We have a fair demand for rice, at an advance of 5s. per cwt.

Cotton.—There is an inquiry for the common qualities of Surat, and the few parcels that have changed hands have brought full prices.

Cochineal.—The sales are on fair terms, and the late advance in prices is readily maintained.

Indigo.—The approaching quarterly sales are attracting much of the attention of the trade. They will comprise about 30,000 packages.

Oils.—This market is very dull, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Tallow.—We have a very inactive demand for Tallow, and prices are drooping. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 42s 3d to 42s 6d; and New, for autumn delivery, 42s 6d to 42s 9d per cwt.

Provisions. A good business is doing in all descriptions of Irish butter at the late and next public sales. Foreign butter is in fair request, and prices are firmly supported. Bacon moves steadily, remains very dull, 52s to 56s being the extreme prices of prime singed sides. Lard is in a most quiet way with buyers and sellers. Tow transactions in all kinds of hops, provisions continue to be extremely limited, in many instances, are merely nominal.

Hops. The hop trade rules very dull, but prices remain about stationary.

Wool.—About 1500 packages of wool have been imported this week. Privately, scarcely anything is doing.

Potatoes.—The arrivals of potatoes from Scotland and various parts of England are good, but the sale for them is slow at present figures.

Coals.—New Lambton, 19s; Hetton, 17s; Wat Wylam, 18s 6d; Hilda, 16s 6d; Braddyll's Hetton, 18s 3d; Cassops, 18s 3d; South Durham, 17s; Lambton, 18s 6d; Stewart's, 19s per ton. Ships arrived, 44

Smithfield.—Our market has been well supplied with each kind of stock this week, but the demand has ruled heavy at drooping figures. Beef from 3s to 4s; Mutton, 3s to 4s, Lamb, 4s to 5s 2d; Veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d, and Pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Nearly 3000 carcases of meat have been received here this week which have had a supporting influence upon the trade, and prices are rather higher. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; Mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; Lamb, 4s to 5s; Veal, 3s 4d to 4s; and Pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.—THURSDAY.)

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
3 per Cent Reduced, ——	Ditto Bonds, 79
3 per cent Consols, 87¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Reduced,	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 1824	Exchequer Bills, £6000, 2d., 71
New 3 per Cent,	Ditto £3000, 71
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 72
Jan. 1860, —	Bank Stock for Account, 158
Oct. 1859, —	India Stock for Account
Jan. 10[illegible], 15	[illegible] for Account, 87

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid), 62	Ditto Loan Notes (16 paid)
Chiltenham and Great Western (80 pd),	London and Birmingham (100)
Eastern Counties (23 paid),	Ditto New Shares (3 paid),
Ditto New (paid) 11¾	London and South Western (£61 6s 10 p) 61¾
Ditto Debentures, paid),	Manchester and Birmingham (40 paid)
Great Western 65 paid),	South Eastern and Dover (50 paid)
Ditto New Shares (50 paid),	Ditto Scrip (25 paid),
Ditto Fifths (12 paid),	York and North Midland (50 paid)
London and Brighton (50 paid), 56¼	Ditto New Shares (50 paid)

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. JAMES, late of Meeting-house-court, Old Jewry, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—G. P. LEWTHWAITE, Portsea, Hampshire, linen draper. J. CALVERT, Liverpool, flag merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—D. GOVER, Mongle-court, Drury-lane, carpenter. W. GORTON, St. Peter's chambers, Cornhill, accountant. W. J. B. H. LOFTY, Bennett-street, Blackfriars-road, shipowner. W. ASLETT, Battersea, Surrey, lace-grower. J. HANNAN, St. Martin's-le-grand, victualler. E. BUTT, Great Surrey street, Blackfriars-road, timber-merchant. H. PANTON, 7 Wellington-street, Strand, and 3 W. MORLEY, Sunderland, linen-drapers. A. FRASER, Tre-arth terrace, Hanover-square, lodging-house-keeper. T. WRIGHT, Kenilworth, and R. BURGES and R. TAYLOR, Tunstall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers. W. WHITLEY, Liverpool, merchant. W. PUGH, Gloucester, carpenter. J. SANDERSON, Leeds, woollen draper. T. BAINES, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. PEPPLEWELL, Batley, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer. B. GREATBATCH, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, ale-merchant. S. MIDDLEHAM, Colton, Yorkshire, wine merchant. W. W. ROBINSON, Beverley, Yorkshire, linen draper. T. DUGGAN, Cheadle grove, Cheshire, [illegible] linen printer. W. HOWARTH and W. WILLIAMS, Manchester, dyers. J. BLAVIN, Manchester, builder.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. CHARD, corn factor, Taunton, Somersetshire. BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—L. GOODMAN, draper, Tottenham-court-road. J. COLEMAN, victualler, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.—J. COOKE, upholsterer, New street, Dorset square, Middlesex. E. MESSUM, brewer, Portsea, Southampton. H. GRAHAM, boot and shoe maker, Crawford street, Bryanston-square. R. RODDINGTON, ironmonger, Longborough-street, Hatton-garden. C. HEARING, ironmonger, Bow, Middlesex, and Hillgate, T. CHEZLETT, baker, Gresse-street, W. HALLS, fishmonger, Colchester. J. PARRY, draper, Haverfordwest. W. ECCLES, grocer, Much Woolton, Lancashire. R. B. SOTHERN, ship-builder, Saint Helen's, Lancashire. H. LAYBOURN, soap-broker, Hartlepool, Durham. J. WOOD, J. WOOD, J. WOOD, S. WOOD, S. WOOD, and J. WOOD, machine-makers, Millbridge, Liversedge, Yorkshire. T. BAGSHAW, Sheffield, Yorkshire, ironfounder. F. ALLEN, jun., brickmaker, Bowden, Staffordshire. C. SCOTT, currier, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

BIRTHS.

In Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, the wife of Mygoe Baskerville, Esq., M.P., of a son.—At Tenby, the lady of George Cayes, Esq., Bonnesy Cecil Service, of a daughter.

At Llangadock Church, Carmarthenshire, John, son of the late Robert Peel, Esq., of Accrington, Lancashire, and grandson of the late Rev. Thomas Peel, Curate of Oswaldtwistle, county Lancaster, to Charlotte Louisa Frances, second daughter of J. W. Lloyd, Esq., of Dunrayle, Llangadock.—In St. Mary's Church, Dublin, Henry Connell, of Mallow, county Cork, Esq., to Charlotte, relict of Wilhen M'Donnell, Esq., of Dunmore, and Mangalella Hall, county Donegal, and of Backwater Vale, Mullaghmore, Monaghan.

DEATHS

At the Cape, Samuel Spalding, Esq., M.A., of the Inn of Spalding and Hodge, Drury-lane, London, and late of St. John's Wood, in the 29th year of his age.—Mr. Robert Thomas Twiss, Esq., aged 51.—At Bristol, of apoplexy, the Rev Samuel Charles Fripp, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, aged 57 years.—At Higham, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Evan Hughes Adams. Of pure fever, in Gonsaharry, province of Assam, Richard Valpy Sauze, Assistant-Surgeon Madras Light Cavalry, and Indian Company's Service, aged 28.—At Hammersmith, Mr. White, in the 86th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, at the Music Hall Store-street (by Messrs. Cramer), Monday, March 20, at Eight o'clock. Mr. WILSON will give a NIGHT WI BURNS' SONGS. Besides as Neil, Tibbie, and Jock's sweetheart, he will sing, in character, a Highland Reel, a Sailor's Hornpipe, and Robert Thomas Twiss, Esq., aged 51.—At Bristol, of apoplexy, the Rev Samuel Charles Fripp, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, aged 57 years.—At Higham, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Evan Hughes Adams. Of pure fever, in Gonsaharry, province of Assam, Richard Valpy Sauze, Assistant-Surgeon Madras Light Cavalry, and Indian Company's Service, aged 28.—At Hammersmith, Mr. White, in the 86th year of his age.

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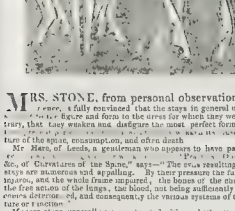

MRS. STONE, from personal observation and after long experience, is fully convinced that the stays in general use are ill adapted to give that graceful figure and form to the dress for which they were intended, but, on the contrary, that they weaken and disfigure the most perfect form. By compressing the chest they cause the shoulders to project, and the bosom to appear flat, producing a distortion of the spine, consumption, and often death.
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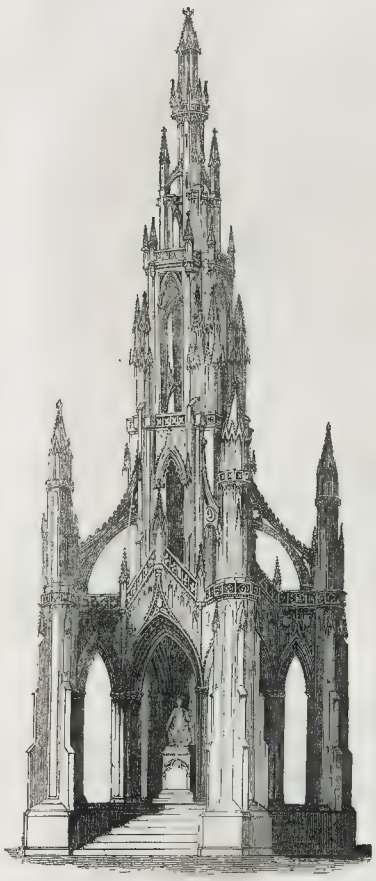


MONUMENT TO SIR WALTER SCOTT.
EDINBURGH.

The spark of life is like a spark of fire—
It flasheth forth its beauty and is gone!
So dies the minstrel, leaving Fancy's lyre
Bereft of heart and chords and song and tone—
Silent, because it cannot sing alone.
Meanwhile, all those who loved it mourn and weep
For loss of him with whom it could not sleep.

Yet leaves he pearls behind!—A glorious name
That time would fear to kill—so passeth by!
A dearly-cherished memory—a fame
Forbid by immortality to die!
The crown for which a world of poets sigh:
A fairy tree, which none could find
From whence he pluck'd the bay-leaves of the mind.

So perished Scott!—and grand the legacy
He left unto a world of grieving love!
The blow that set his mighty spirit free
Left it no wings to fly—except *above*.
No *other* way than Heavenward could he rove
Who to new virtue still with mind gave birth,
And sought in soul a Paradise on earth.

'Tis almost vain to talk of monuments
Perpetuating fame to such as Scott!
Ages that gather in their roll of rents
Will laugh to see the sculpture fall and rot—
Crumbling to what we call our common lot.
But mid her plunder of earth, seas, and skies,
Eternity will deem *his* name a prize.

Most bountiful to him had Genius been,
Who fondly chose him for her second child
As Shakspere was her first; and both I ween
Among her homes had taken wanderings wild
To gather treasures that a world beguiled;
Draining the deeps of thought to find and fling
Gems round the throne where Learning reign'd a king!

Honoured of Gods—proud Intellect! E'en thou,
Feeding with oil the bright lamps of the brain,
Filling the springs from whence all thought doth flow,
And turning laggard Dulness back again—
Didst never deem the flattering homage vain,
To leave thy home—and wend a pilgrim forth,
To bow before the Wizard of the North?

Oh, many a night, in Abbotsford's old hall,
The sprites will sing his ballads to the moon;
And, as the spirit-voices rise and fall,
His knights and heroines will greet the tune,
And dance like faries on a night in June;
Or tilt their lances for a dreamy while
In tournaments around the ancient pile.

Or some, perhaps, will revel and carouse,
As he hath told in many a merrie tale;
The thousand crown'd and coronetted brows,
Whom once his muse pursued o'er hill and dale,
May shine again in helm and coat of mail:
'Till visions fly—as Sol updraws the dew,
And Teviot's stream receives the spirit-crew!

Then comes the day, and with it living men,
To view the mansion where a Scott was born,
To praise his mighty genius once again,
And once again to grieve that he is gone—
Or, near the spot this sculpture shall adorn,
Pay reverence to the genius all revere—
Whose greatness wears its mortal record here.

Or they will seek his other home—the tomb,
The shrine of past mortality alone.
Earth holds the glory, and a grave the gloom,
While his form moulders 'neath the marble stone
Where the world's tears have writ "The Great Unknown!"
Though only erst unknown—for Wisdom's wand
Dispell'd the mystery to enchant the land!

Synonymous with Honour—now his name
Doth share with her the pinnacle of light;
Illumining the very domes of Fame,
And flinging radiance from its golden height
To dazzle all the world, and yet delight!
Half worshipp'd by the good, by none forgot,
Lived—died—is mourned—Imperishable Scott!

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "ADELIA."

THE OPERA.

Never did the Opera open more brilliantly than on Saturday last. The fashionable world opened its season on the same spot where it has so often commenced it before. Fair faces thronged the boxes, adorned as beauty only knows how to adorn itself; and black eyes were wandering round them in search of friends, or gazing fixedly on the syren Persiani, who was pouring from her throat the linked notes of her marvellous music with a passion and poetry which almost seemed as if the gift of song had that hour been born anew within her, and was then and there revelling in its own irresistible and flooding sweetness.

The plot of the opera was slight, as Donizetti's plots generally are; but the slender story was abundantly compensated by the plenteous poetry and passion with which Madame Persiani invested the creation of the heroine. The execution of the mad *scena*, "Ah! mi lasciate," was inspired by the very muse of operatic melody; and he is to be pitied through whose soul the living notes did not thrill till the tear all but rose to the tremulous passion of the voice. Conti, the new tenor—at least new to this country—made his appearance in *Olivier*. He possesses a rich, mellow voice, and sings with passionate feeling. The flexibility of his organ is first-rate, and although he was evidently suffering from a severe cold, he made the audience acknowledge by their applause that he was a master in his art. But the *début* of Conti was not the only *début* of the evening. One of the sweetest dancers who ever trod upon the boards of her Majesty's Theatre made her first appearance before an English audience in a *divertissement*, arranged by that unrivalled *artiste* Perrot, called "L'Aurore." Adèle Dumilâtre is scarcely more than eighteen, tall, yet perfectly proportioned, and gifted with an innate grace which is seldom accorded in so vast a degree to the *danseuse*. She appears to swim through the dance, and scarcely touch the earth, so deliciously unobvious is the mechanical motive of her action. Her mode is perfect, and her style of execution pure. As a model of grace it would be impossible to surpass her. If she becomes not a permanent and high favourite among the frequenters of the Opera, it will be as eternal a disgrace to their appreciation of the excellent as to their love of the beautiful. Unfortunately the ballet was brought to a premature conclusion by a severe accident which happened to the admirable Perrot, which has since been announced as the giving way of some of the fibres of one of the minor muscles about the ancle.

Mr Lumley was compelled to come before the curtain, and appease the restless anxiety of the audience by informing them that the requisite medical attendance was with M. Perrot, ere the performances were suffered to proceed. After the conclusion of the opera, an old favourite, Elssler—Fanny Elssler—made her appearance in "La Tarentule," a ballet which she first rendered famous all over the Continent, and subsequently carried amongst the savages who live upon the other side of the Atlantic. Were we to say that Time has not stricken a single charm from her we should say no more than the truth. He has not touched her. Buoyant as ever, she ravishes a heart with every step, and wins admiration with every gesture. As a pantomimist she was always wonderful, and if possible she is now more singularly perfect than ever. The performance of the maddened dance, the sudden trembling, the passionate bound, the rapid step, and the haggard look, with that quiet and provoking smile which curved her lip as she gazed sideways from time to time at *il omeopatico*, were finely artistic. Her execution was like a delicious glass of champagne—all spirit and animation. Never were an audience more unanimous in their rapture. M. Sylvain, who supported her, is a thoroughly accomplished and clever dancer. His manner is pure, vigorous, and full of taste, and as a mere executional artist he is only inferior to the inimitable Perrot. At the fall of the curtain Fanny Elssler was loudly called for, and with her appearance before it the evening closed.

As a concluding remark we may mention that for the first time during our remembrance the translation of the *libretto* has been made by a poet, and, that our readers may see in how satisfactory a manner he has performed so tedious a task, we shall subjoin an extract:—

ROMANCE OF OLIVIER.

What destiny shall now be mine?
My world of happiness was bright;
I felt its halo round me shine,
And reel'd upon its dizziest height.
My spirit seem'd of purest bliss,
As bath'd in an eternal glow.
Alas! one moment, brief as this,
Crushed all in hopeless ruin low.
Why, at that sacred threshold, where
I seem'd as on love's sweetest brink,
Did I behold, in pale despair,
Thy trembling beauty fainting sink?
Why, from thy lips, when *his* control—
Thy father's—wild'd we should be wed,
Fled thy fond promise, like a soul
Dying, and leaving *thee* as dead?
Deceived! The hope that Love, indeed,
In Adele's heart had crown'd me king,
Rush'd by me with the fiery speed
Of lightning on its fleetest wing.
The star that guided me has set
Its radiant light in sorrow's wave;
And life is all *one* grief, that *yet*
Will soon be silenced in the grave.

This is an innovation as agreeable in its form as it is well meant upon the part of the lessee.

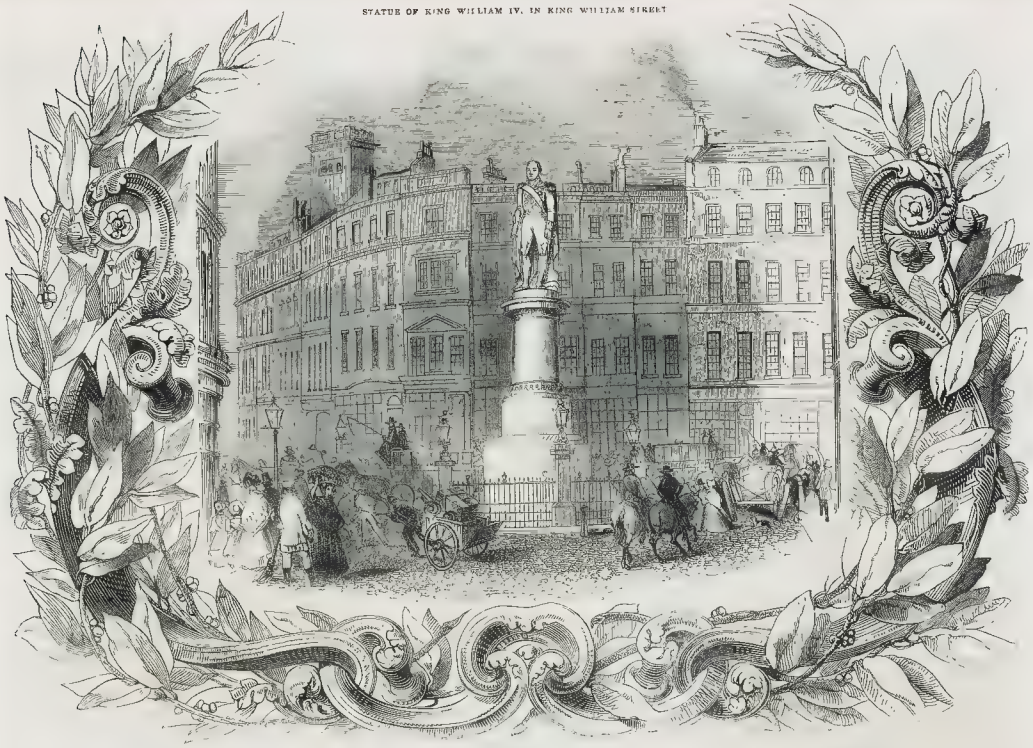
CARRICKFERGUS.—Wm. Leper, sen., Wm. Leper, and Thomas Leper were sentenced to be executed for the murder of John Lamont. Mr. Justice Crampton said he would intercede with the Lord Lieutenant to have their sentences commuted to transportation for life.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—The select committee appointed to try the merits of the petitions presented against the return of Mr. Walter assembled on Wednesday (Mr. Horsman, chairman). Mr. Kinglake and Mr. Hoobby appeared as counsel in support of the petitions; Mr. Austen and Mr. Hildyard for the sitting member. The chairman, before the proceedings commenced, announced several resolutions to which the committee had agreed, the principal of which was one founded on the act of last session, requiring, in cases of treating, that counsel should state the times and places where such treating was alleged to have taken place. Several witnesses were examined, and the committee adjourned at four o'clock.

Two schools for practical engineering, as far as the science is connected with the management of locomotive engines, and the machinery of steam-engines in ships, and water craft, have, within a week or two, been opened at the Polytechnic Institution in Regent-street, where instruction, and the illustration that can be derived from the use of an immense apparatus and numerous models, and from experiments, are given by practically scientific men. The most important of these schools, at least the one from which the great bulk of the community will derive the greatest advantage, is the school for teaching the drivers of locomotive engines on railroads the proper manner in which to manage the engine so as to prevent accidents, and yet obtain from the power under their direction the full force and efficacy which it possesses. For this purpose, the men are taught the real nature and properties of steam, its uses, and the danger of abusing it; the manner in which it operates as a propeller, the proper mode of availing themselves of its energies, and the proper mode of ascertaining how far they may go with it, and at what moment to relax. They are, when sufficiently instructed in this branch of their education, made practical engineers, by being taken to the Croydon Railroad, where, under the practical instruction of drivers and engineers, they are enabled to reduce what they have learnt to practice, by the use of a real locomotive engine, of which the directors of the Croydon Railroad, very much to their credit, and in a most public-spirited manner, have granted the use. The men are thus made steady, experienced, and well-taught drivers, and the public guaranteed against the ignorance and foolhardiness of persons incompetent, and reckless of the consequences of their inefficiency. The men, when fully competent to take the command of an engine, have a certificate given them, setting forth their acquirements and character. The other school is for the instruction of commanders and officers in the navy in the management of steam-engines on board steamers; so that any officer in her Majesty's service, suddenly removed from a man-of-war to a steamer may make himself acquainted, in a very short time, at the Institution, by means of apparatus and models, accompanied by oral instruction, with the nature of the steam-power and its application to steam navigation, and then go aboard a steamer with a competent knowledge of his new duties.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane court, Fleet street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 195, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, March 18, 1843.

STATUE OF KING WILLIAM IV. IN KING WILLIAM STREET



WILLIAM IV.

NELSON.

CORRIE, BISHOP OF MADRAS.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OF MARCH 18, 1843.

GRATIS.

FINE ARTS.

We have devoted our Supplement of this week to the Fine Arts, not so much for the purpose of criticising, or giving a dissertation on art generally, as to bring before the reader the present stage at which art has arrived in its progress, as exhibited by the latest productions in sculpture, in painting, and illustrated literature. Part of our subject possesses a national and public, as well as an artistic interest; and comes, in fact, under the department of News; in treating it we are but describing the progress towards completion of works whose erection will be public events of general and enduring interest. In the domain of art, we are anticipating what will become news—and that the description of news which of all others the best admits of illustration. This we need scarcely say is the portion of the present sheet which describes the progress of the different public and national monuments, now in course of preparation by their different artists, and which comes under the head of sculpture. In the portions given to painting, art stands more exclusively by itself; we have divided Foreign productions from the works of one of the greatest of modern British artists—more for the sake of convenience, than from any wish to divide what is so closely connected in its nature; another division of our paper takes up art as united with literature, in those illustrated works which form one of the characteristics of the present day.*

BRITISH FINE ARTS.

SCULPTURE.

There is much activity at present in the British school of sculpture. There has always been more attention paid to it than to painting, for it furnishes the only means of expressing the national esteem for eminence in any pursuit, either in the arts of war or peace. The bust and the monument, even the column, require the sculptor to produce, or assist in producing them, and, as a nation, we have not been unproductive of those to whom such tributes are due:—

> Great men have been among us—hands that penned
> And tongues that uttered wisdom better none.

And though the trophy has more frequently been raised to the warrior than to the sage, perhaps to the encouragement of a military spirit in an undue proportion to that given to the peaceful pursuits of science and art, yet it is to be hoped that the attention paid to one description of greatness may kindle an emulation in those who admire the other, and that we may be enabled to throw off the reproach of Johnson, that we are among the nations who

> Slowly wise, and meanly just,
> To buried merit raise the *tardy* bust.

It is to monumental sculpture the government of this country has always given the little encouragement it ever did bestow upon art of any kind. That patronage has not been always well regulated, nor the effect produced invariably commensurate with the expense incurred. On this subject we shall avail ourselves of the remarks of an accomplished critic, who, after dwelling on the merits of Flaxman as a sculptor, thus mentions him in connexion with the question of public monuments and government patronage:—

"At the latter end of his career the royal favour promised him a wider field of exertion, and a nobler foundation for his well-earned fame; but the nation and the government, as bodies, were alike indifferent to his talents or the glory of encouraging them; and the people possess none of his works, except his monuments in the churches. Among these, the most remarkable are the monuments of Nelson, Howe, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, in St. Paul's; of Lord Mansfield and John Kemble, in Westminster Abbey. Had England possessed a Pericles, she might in her Flaxman have found a Phidias: but George III. had no idea of sculpture; and his successor, though well-inclined towards the arts, from his munificent and somewhat fastidious spirit, was miserably devoid of taste. The reign much was done and spent, and had equal pains been taken to do well and lay out wisely, architecture and sculpture would have advanced indeed. To work for St. Paul's, in memory of the heroes of his country, was now the privilege of the English sculptor; but patronage and inspiration were controlled by narrow views and limited means: few works possessing a character of true greatness are found within those walls. The real cause of this failure was, perhaps, the absence of all foresight and confidence on the part of those at whose disposal were the national monuments. Had such a man as Flaxman been engaged to form a grand plan which should be gradually carried out, for the adornment of St. Paul's, and the commemoration of the war and our victories, the pettiness and absurdities which degrade both might have been avoided. Had not the Cappella Sistina been placed at the disposal of Michael Angelo, that boast of modern art would never have existed: but example is lost upon us. The absence of any sedile power—the want, perhaps, of a minister of public works in England, prevents, in great measure, the development of any grand idea. What we resolve to do is done at once by individual means: and the steady pursuit—for long years, and under changing governments—of one established plan, either in architecture or the sister arts, is barely known. Lately, a better spirit has arisen in street architecture, which will doubtless have its effect on sculpture; but, to insure the accomplishment of any great work, the supremacy of one directing mind must never be disputed. Had Sir Christopher Wren been allowed to carry out his plan of improvements in the city,—and, still more, had he lived later with that power, every year adding its portion to the pre-arranged work, and every new erection happily subordinate to the general effect,—the many pleasing parts would have tended to one magnificent whole, which would now have been developing its beauty. So, in the sculptures of St. Paul's, the want of pre-arrangement and general design has reduced the monument to a multitude of unconnected statues and incongruous ideas, instead of each illustrating the other, and all blending in one great and harmonious design. The relieves, dedicated in portions to the recital of certain parts of the history respectively; the groups assigned to their appropriate places, and connecting links established between statue and statue; a distinct portion reserved for the eminent in the arts of peace; and the naval separated from the military, of those whose glory was in deeds of war; a settled and consistent costume; established and expressive symbols; the studied instancation of inscriptions; and the observance of that order, which, without forcing sameness or uniformity on the separate statues, or in any way binding down the spirit of the individual artist, would have secured an harmonious whole, and made each part powerfully to aid the general effect:—such were the precautions, the neglect of which has destroyed capabilities unrivalled in Europe. This waste of the means of greatness is unreasonably visited on the artist, but it is due to the indifference of government and the opposition of churchmen, who, in other countries the patrons of the arts, were here unfortunately opposed, on principle, to their progress. The erection of a national monument in architecture, with an express view to the disposal of sculpture, to contain statues, &c., of the heroes by sea and land who, during the last war, raised the name of England high among the nations, was contemplated at the right time, but the government preferred to spend as much money on fireworks and Chinese pagodas as would by this time have gone far towards the expenses of such an erection. Had that monument been erected, the interior of St. Paul's might have been dedicated to more appropriate memories than those of battle. A Howard, a Johnson, a Reynolds, and the pious Heber, are the monuments of this class. Jenner, Watt, Wilberforce (as embodying an ideal), Newton, the educators, humanisers, peacemakers, and benefactors of the country and mankind, should be remembered in marble, within the metropolitan church, at the expense of the nation.

"The opportunity of establishing these national monuments was certainly at the close of the war, and Flaxman was well qualified to have designed them. His was a happy period for the foundation of a great work, and for the commencement of a school which ought to carry English sculpture to its desired place. The originality and vigour of his mind, which rose in proportion to the demands on them, only required scope and stimulus. Such a field would have fired with a noble enthusiasm, and have elevated his soul to the noblest heights. The immediate commerce with foreign countries by the most distinguished men of our own bad created a taste for sculpture which began to be better understood. Banks had shown that English genius was not uncultivable; Flaxman had proved himself equal to his contemporaries on the Continent—equal in hand and eye, and superior in power and sentiment. Canova then, and Thorwaldsen since, could alone compete with Flaxman; for, with some splendid exceptions, mediocrity is the mark of our time rather than of our country: a fact the more remarkable, as this may be considered the peculiar period of science, not only in research but in diffusion."

With much of the following remarks, also, we agree:—

"Our squares and public places are not without their monuments of kings, and warriors, and statesmen. But do the modern instances excel the old? Mr. Wyatt's literal George III., on his ideal horse, in Cockspur-street, and the plaster figure of George IV., over the station-house, at King's Cross, are the last metropolitan erections in honour of royalty. The Dukes of Kent and York are remembered as generals; and the latter is, by way of triumph, perched in bronze at the top of a tall, severe, and naked column of granite, as if to suffer punishment rather than receive honour. The portrait-statues of Pitt and Canning, in Hanover-square and Palace-yard, on their pyramidal pedestals, are harsh, heavy, and terminal; and to Nelson and Wellington no monument is yet erected, except the Achilles in the park, which includes the latter among the brave men to whom their countrywomen dedicated that unmeaning and inappropriate colossus. These certainly are no proofs of the advance of art. Our monumental sculptures are better, and our busts are best. But this is not the legitimate effect of the Elgin Marbles. The imaginative and the ideal are wanting, and no one devotes himself to art in the abstract. The Duke of Northumberland, Earl Grey, and other noblemen and gentlemen, have lately ordered works of a higher class; but the instances are few where sculpture is loved for its own sake. Private patronage is chiefly turned to busts and monuments, and the country does nothing. Even Mr. Barry's design for the new houses of Parliament is denuded of its enrichments and all its intended sculptures. But there are means to reconcile vanity and art, and to confer a favour at once on history and sculpture in that design. Let the tracery of the interior of both houses spring from heads in relievo, and let these heads be portraits of the members of each house at the time of erection. Some 800 recollections of our day would thus be handed down to posterity. Busts of the distinguished men who already belong to history might be thus given at the expense of the country; and every peer or M.P., who wished to be immortalised without establishing a claim on the country, might add his own urbe, with his own bust, to the adornment of the chambers of legislation, and to the illustration of his period."

Leaving the last suggestion to the committee under which the decorations of the new houses are understood to be placed, we return to the immediate question of our public monuments. The desire to perpetuate the memory of our great men is, at present, awakening into praiseworthy activity. It will be remembered that during the last session of Parliament a sum of money was voted for the erection of three monuments,—to Sir Sydney Smith, to Lord de Saumarez, and to Lord Exmouth, three of our greatest modern naval commanders. The execution of the monument of Sir Sydney Smith has been entrusted by Sir R. Peel to Mr. Thomas Kirk, of Dublin, that of Lord de Saumarez to Mr. John Steel, of Edinburgh; and Mr. P. Macdowell, an artist residing in London, has the execution of the monument of Lord Exmouth. These works are, at the present time, in a state of active progress. They will form the subject of future remark and illustration.

There are other works of the same kind more advanced, in fact, completed, or on the eve of completion, and we feel much pleasure in being authorised to give an exact statement of the stage of their progress, accompanied by authentic engravings of them.

There are two equestrian statues of the Duke of Wellington in preparation; one is raised by a subscription of the nobility, to be erected in the "West-end," the execution of which is entrusted to Wyatt; the other may be called the opposition statue, as it is to be erected in the east, on the open space in front of the Mansion-house; it was entrusted to the late Sir Francis Chantrey, but will be completed by Mr. Weekes. The horse is in a very advanced stage.

There are several busts of eminent characters in preparation, of which we hope to be able, in a short time, to present engravings to our readers. Among them is one of Dwarkanauth Tagore, who has lately returned to India from a visit to this country; another is a bust of the late Marquis of Wellesley, the brother of the Duke of Wellington.

NIXON'S STATUE OF WILLIAM IV.

One of the statues of which we this week give sketches is that of his late Majesty William IV., which is to be placed at the end of King William Street, at the city end of London Bridge, towards which the front of the statue will be directly placed. The execution of this work was entrusted to Mr. Nixon by the Common Council, who voted £1,600 towards the expense of the statue; to this the Commissioner of Sewers added £600 more. The whole credit of originating the statue is due to the citizens of London. The material of the statue is granite, and in that respect it will be unique: the art of working this difficult material to a fine surface may be said to have been rediscovered by Mr. Nixon; and the excellence to which he has brought it is such that it equals the specimens of the Egyptian method of working it, of which the finest examples may be found in Lord Prudhoe's lions in the British Museum. So determined was Mr. Nixon to spare neither time, trouble, nor expense in producing a work worthy of the city, that he first made a model of the statue of the full size, then from that model he carved the statue in Portland stone, and from this last model he produced the statue itself. His success has been equal to his zeal and application; the likeness of the late monarch is admirably caught and preserved; the costume of the figure is that which the king most affected—the uniform of an English admiral, with the addition of a cloak, the well-arranged folds of which give a fullness and dignity to the whole. The pedestal, designed by Mr. Kelsey, the architect, is simple in its design, without being meagre or unsatisfactory; it bears a general resemblance, not pushed so closely, however, as to become eccentric, to the capstan of a ship, and it rests on a plinth, representing a coil of rope. It is at present expected that the statue will be completely finished and thrown open on next lord mayor's day.

We have given a view of the intended site of the statue, and a separate engraving of the statue itself, for which we refer the reader to our tableau of sculpture.—(See p. 195.)

BAILEY'S STATUE OF NELSON.

This statue of Nelson is intended for the Nelson pillar in Trafalgar-square, on the merits of which there has been so much controversy; it is executed by Bailey, who has produced some of the finest pieces of ideal sculpture the country can boast of; it appears to us that this style of work is not suited to him; it is a mere portrait statue, with no attempt to raise the subject above a literal fidelity of figure and costume. The material is a fine compact limestone, and it is throughout an admirable specimen of "working."—(P. 195.)

WEEKES'S STATUE OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

Dr. Corrie, the first Bishop of Madras, was chaplain to Bishop Heber, and seems to have possessed many of the estimable qualities of that most amiable of bishops, who makes frequent mention of him in his Journal. He was universally esteemed for his plain and unaffected piety, and his unwearied exertions in establishing the means of education for the native youth of India. The statue executed by Weekes is to be erected in St. George's Church at Madras, and is at present on its voyage to its destination. The statue is of white marble, and is simply beautiful in its design. It represents the good bishop in his robes, supporting an open book with one hand, while the other rests on the shoulder of a native boy, who is looking to the benevolent countenance bent upon him with the utmost respect and affection. The figure of the youth is very graceful, his naked limbs contrasting strongly with the full flowing drapery of the bishop's robes. Altogether it is a work that does credit to the school of English sculpture.—(P. 195.)

FOREIGN ART.

PAINTING.

We are not about to plunge into all the difficulties and differences of the various Continental "schools" of painting; it is better to admire than dispute; there is such a thing as the bigotry of art—a feeling which individuals, nations, and journals, should alike endeavour to avoid. There are, besides some points connected with the subject, which the fiercest partisans can hardly venture to dispute. No one can deny to Italy the merit of being the first nation that revived the arts after the days of darkness that settled down on Europe, and she was equally the inspirer of other nations to follow in her course. Let us add, too, the tribute so justly her due, the concession of her eminent superiority. The world has not yet seen the artist nor the productions of art that can dispute the palm of excellence with the paintings of the Italian school, with its fervour of imagination, and the artistic skill that can successfully embody what was imagined. Not only has the world not seen the rivals or equals of a Titian or a Raphael, but it can hardly hope to see them; their names stand forth like those of Homer and Shakspeare, unapproached and, by ordinary modes of study, unapproachable. This may be the result of causes in some respects similar. The greatest of poets were created by the peculiar circumstances of their age and time, acting on those intellectual qualities which enabled them

> To get the start of the majestic world,
> And bear the palm alone.

We doubt if such a conjunction of causes can again arise like that which helped to develop the genius of Italy in the domain of art. A people with fine perceptions of the beautiful, of passion, and enthusiasm. Rulers sharing the national character, and possessed of the wealth that enabled them to reward those who devoted their lives to the embodyment of the beautiful. A church, that so far from looking with suspicion on the efforts of art, sought an alliance with it, and made it one of the most magnificent instruments by which it addressed itself to the minds and hearts of a race peculiarly fitted to be so appealed to. How are all these conditions to be recalled? Where is the power that could bring another Lorenzo de' Medici to the sovereignty of Florence, or instal another Leo the Tenth (also one of that noble race) in the Vatican? The greatness of Italy, as the land of art, lies more in the past than the present; but what a past how rich are the memories she possesses! There they are for the world to admire, envy, to emulate, but scarcely to surpass. Let us turn from Italy, and see what is being accomplished in other countries. Germany is now rising into deserved celebrity as a school of art; her people have deep feeling, if not enthusiasm; they are persevering and laborious in the pursuit of an end. Here are the qualities that go far to fit men for the long study necessary to the attainment of excellence. Then their history is full of incident; their country is rich in historical associations; it is still strewn with the relics of feudal and baronial power; it is not yet absorbed by that feverish devotion to commercial pursuits and political contests that absorbs all the old, and the greater portion of the young energies and intellect of this nation. From Germany much may yet be expected, more and better than she has yet produced, though some of her artists have furnished works worthy of all admiration. Two of these we have given in p. 198: it is a copy of "Les Vendanges à Naples," by Winterhalter. We have taken two other pictures from the French school,—one, the "Princes of Baden," by Genalt von Goh Grund (p. 199); the other, "The Madonna," of Paul De la Roche (p. 202),—but we have not here the necessary space to go into an examination of their merits and defects. In comparison with the German, it is less freed from the trammels of that correct, but somewhat cold style, contracted by a perhaps too exclusive study of classic models. It has not yet so decidedly broken into the more free domain of the romantic; but the artists of France, like its authors, are in the transition state between the two worlds. In entering the last, we hope they will not leave behind them the good qualities they have acquired in the first. Of the state of painting among ourselves, we shall speak in another place.

WINTERHALTER'S VENDEMMIA, OR VINTAGE OF NAPLES.

The Vendemmia, or Vintage, is a sort of rustic carnival or Saturnalia holiday, in which, from time immorial, the peasants of Italy have been accustomed to allow themselves, and to be allowed by their masters and superiors, a degree of liberty as large as obtained among the common people of ancient Rome, when they commemorated the freedom and equality which prevailed on earth in the golden reign of Saturn. When the wine is all trodden out in the wine-press—trodden out by the naked feet of jumping, frolicking swains—the prime part of the festival commences, consisting generally of a classical procession, and of a good repast at the end of it. On most occasions a nice attention to detail may be observed, and certain delicate distinctions which are scarcely to be expected from an ignorant, unread peasantry. A procession, described by a recent traveller, was really admirable. Bacchus, instead of being represented in the manner of our vulgar signpainters, by a fat, paunchy, red-faced, drunken boy, was personified by the tallest, handsomest, and most graceful young man of the party; his head was crowned with a wreath of ivy and vine leaves, mixed with bunches of the purple grape, which hung down the sides and the back of his neck; in his right hand he carried a lance tipped with a cone of pine or fir-apple, and the shaft was entwined with ivy and vine leaves, and some wild autumnal flowers, the thing thus being, as nearly as might be, the classical thyrsus, one of the most ancient attributes of the god and his followers; a clean sheep's skin, spotted with the red juice of the grape, in imitation of the skin of the panther or spotted pard, which Bacchus is represented as wearing when he went on his expeditions, was thrown gracefully over his shoulders; he was followed by some silen, sedate women, carrying on their heads baskets filled with grapes; by little boys carrying in their hands large bunches of the same fruit; by Bacchants of both sexes, who carried sticks entwined with vine leaves; by two or three carts, which had been used to convey the ripe fruit to the wine-press, each drawn by a pair of tall cream-coloured oxen, with those large, dark, incisive eyes to which Homer thought it no disparagement to compare the eyes of the wife of Jupiter. The Bacchante bounded, danced, frolicked, and laughed uproariously; but Bacchus preserved the decorum and dignity of the true classical character of the god who was as graceful as Apollo, who shared with that divinity the dominion of Parnassus, and the faculty and glory of inspiring poets with immortal verse. The joyous shouts of *Viva le Vendemmia!* were mingled with the beat and jingle of two or three tambourines, with the rural sound of cow-horns, and occa

* Our readers will perceive, from the arbitrary arrangement of the engravings, that we have been unable to allow each portion of letter-press to accompany the particular subject to which it refers. Proper references are, however, given, which it is hoped will prevent any doubts.

sionally with the blasts of a cracked but antique-looking trumpet, and with the clapping of hands and shoutings of all the men and women, boys and girls of the district. The hills, which bore the fruit productive of the generous wine, echoed and re-echoed with the joyous sounds, for the scene of the festivity was at the foot of those hills on whose sunny slopes the vines had ripened which furnished this happy vintage.—(See p. 198.)

Winterhalter, so favourably known in this country as the painter of the "Decameron," has taken a scene from this grateful custom, as the subject of the picture before us. In its treatment he has overtaken the gentlest flights of the sister art of poetry. The performers in this lovely festival are perfect men and women: their forms are beautiful; the expression of their affections simple and sincere; and their dramatic actions, while they perfectly tell the painter's story, and are full of "sweet majesty and love," are nevertheless those of modest and unaffected rusticity. How gracefully, how touchingly, is the affection of a mother revealed in the foreground figure. The poor peasant woman offering a glorious bunch of grapes to her half-awakened child serves also as an introduction to the design of the entire composition. The fruits of the earth have been gathered, and the people rejoice in the works of their Maker's hands. And with what a graceful mastery of the poetic resources of his art has the painter hinted to his *readers*, that in a scene so fair, and amid creatures so blissfully endowed, love should find its proper residence. The amiable encounter of lovers' eyes, which forms the great incident of the picture, is told in the downcast looks of a maiden who receives for the first time the admiring glance of a captivated swain. The elegance, simplicity, and truth of these figures are, we believe, unparalleled on canvas. Shakspere has given them to our "mind's eye," but it has been reserved to Winterhalter to give them a bodily incarnation. The accessories of the picture are all accessories to the story. A fine spirit of harmony pervades the minutest details; the drawing—the *academic* drawing—is severely correct, and the chiaro-scuro condensed and striking.

The print of this beautiful picture has just been published by Messrs. Hering and Remington, 153, Regent-street, and by their kind permission we have been able to prepare a vignette from it, for the gratification of our readers. We recommend the print as a fine ornament of the drawing-room. The influence of such a picture is directly civilizing in its tendencies. It tells us of a refinement of which the commonest natures are capable, but of which the toiling sons of Britain are yet comparatively destitute.

PAINTING.

The next division of our subject brings us to the sister art of sculpture —Painting—which Rousseau well described as "silent music"—a happy phrase which comes well from him, whose prose is the most vivid of painting. But we are here precluded from any general notice of the subject, even if we had the space for it, for our illustrations in this portion of our supplement are taken exclusively from the British School of Art. The controversy on the merits and defects of our national art and artists is loud and fierce, as all controversies are, where the contending parties are those most interested in the question, but while artists are caballing and plotting, soon looking with envy on those above them, and disdaining those below them in station, it not in talent, with contempt—it would be well if those who can see things impartially should occasionally remind them that that great body, the public, regard all disputes, excepting always those of politics, with surprising indifference. They look more at results than anything else; and at these they often look but unwisely, with little either of judgment or appreciation. The aim of all who wish well to art should be to win the attention of the people to art itself, stripped of all personal and disturbing influences. The worst enemy of artists is public indifference; and the squabbles of coteries and academies—the jealousies and conspiracies of the excluding and the excluded—are not likely to win them from their state of careless quietude. It will be well if such disputes do not have the effect of turning simple indifference, which is bad enough, into positive disgust, which is infinitely worse. Nor is there any want of material to which to call the attention of the public with the probability of the happiest effect. England's art is not deficient in names that may stand beside those of any of the schools of the Continent, if we except the great masters of Italy, whose genius kindled by religious fervour, and fed by all the encouraging influences that a wealthy church and powerful princes could bring to bear upon it, produced works that stand alone and unapproachable—the wonders of their own age and the despair of all succeeding it. The British school of painting has reached its present eminence under circumstances altogether discouraging to works partaking of the grandest and most elevated style. Our church has feared to accept the aid of art as an influence on the human mind, and has, with a care amounting to suspicion, stripped her edifices of all that can appeal to the imagination through the eye; even when art has proffered her aid it has been rejected. Had a second Michael Angelo arisen among us he would have found no Sistine Chapel to receive the creations of a genius almost awful in the daring sublimity of its conceptions. The aversion of the church has been well seconded by the utter indifference of the State, at least for the last two centuries. The Stuarts were the last royal patrons of the arts; with them faded the last few and faint gleams of light which gilded the English crown with a pale reflex of that halo of refinement and munificence shed around the sway of the Medici. It almost seems as if royal taste and royal despotism fell together. Art was left to appeal to the people only, and therefore it is not surprising that it produced only what the people could admire, appreciate, and last, though not least, what the people could purchase. What kind of painting most flourishes among us? Portraiture, which addresses itself to the admiration of the people for those who attain distinction, or to the amiable affections of social life; landscape may perhaps come next; and if we add that description of imaginative painting which does not create, but reproduces the conceptions of the popular poet or novelist, we shall have enumerated nearly all the styles to which the English school of art can point as properly its own.

But, within its own domain, our school has produced artists and works second to none, who have attempted the same description of works. We need not run over a list of names which must be familiar to every one; we will come to one of the last and greatest, who, in his peculiar walk, was inimitable. Our illustrations are taken from the last productions of the pencil of Wilkie.

SIR DAVID WILKIE'S SKETCHES IN TURKEY, SYRIA, AND EGYPT. Part I. Graves and Warmsley, Pall Mall.

The noble histories and simple parables of the Sacred Scriptures have never been illustrated in a truthful spirit. The painters of the Greek and Roman churches have, it is true, given to the *sentiment* of their heavenly-minded narratives, but their costumes, their localities, architecture, and national and tribal characteristics, have always been those of more modern countries, while in too many cases they have been mixed with superstitious fables and "lying imaginations." Thus it has happened that while *truth* has been the aim of less holy or even trivial and unimportant subjects of illustration, the Bible has stood alone and pre-eminent for the falsehood of its pictures. The Virgin of Raffaelle is not the Virgin of the Gospels; neither is the Monk or the fair Benedictines who usually find a place in the Holy Families, their fit and true associates. But we live in better times. Our own travellers and painters, the camera lucida and the Daguerreotype, are pouring in upon us a flood of light upon these neglected and much abused subjects, which will ere long enable us to accompany David in his perils, or the Saviour in his journeys of mercy, without having, in the one case our sense of propriety disturbed by the presence of Roman architecture, arms, and scenery, or in the other, our faith and veneration shocked by the company of men whom the Lord never knew, and a turmoil of pride and ostentation which it was part of his mission to rebuke. Foremost in the ranks of these pictorial crusaders stand David Roberts, whose drawings of Palestine must be seen by every person who would wish to acquire an accurate knowledge of the physical features of the Holy Land. But, latest—and to our minds the most Oriental, the most Scriptural—is our lamented countryman, the late Sir David Wilkie, who, as our readers will recollect, died on board the Oriental steam-ship, on his passage from Egypt to London on the 1st of June, 1841. Roberts has given us the land; but Wilkie has given the life of Palestine. The landscapes of the former, and the figures of the latter, are indispensable to each other, and should be conjointly possessed by all Biblical students. Together they form an admirable commentary on Scripture, clearing up many doubtful points in difficult texts, and illuminating the more obvious passages with a clearness and truth which captivates while it convinces the mind of the reader.

It would seem to have been the intention of Sir David to have finished his distinguished life as a painter of Scripture histories, as we have in his Oriental sketches the material with which he would have worked in the composition of his pictures; and it may most reasonably be inferred that, as a painter of sacred history, he would have been once more original, and perhaps more emphatically so in religious painting than any painter who ever preceded him, since, as we have stated, none have worked in a kindred spirit for their fulfilment. Wilkie was so impressed with a veneration for truth, that he considered it necessary to endue Scriptural subjects with Oriental character, and in realizing his object the sketches furnish unanswerable evidence that he would have given a new aspect to Scriptural painting, for he was perfectly correct in assuming that the personal characteristics of the nations of Sacred History are to be approached only through those of their modern representatives. While on his tour he commenced some subjects in oil, and laboured most industriously in making sketches for numerous pictures to be painted at home; his portfolio became therefore rich, notwithstanding Moslem prejudices and superstitions. The original sketches, from which the work under consideration was derived, were bought by Messrs. Graves and Warmsley, the publishers, for a sum of not less than fourteen hundred pounds.

The first part contains:—1. "Portrait of Mehemet Ali," of whom the author of the text says, "His character, with all its energy and cunning, is read in his eye, and his features generally bespeak his humble origin.

2. "The Letter-writer—Constantinople;" furnishing an admirable study for an ancient Jewish scribe.

3. "Abdul Medjid, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire."

4. "Mr. Cartwright, the British Consul-General at Constantinople, and Mustapha his Janissary."

5. "Walker Bey." This officer, now Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, holds a high and responsible appointment in the Turkish navy. In the beginning of the year 1833, the Turkish Ambassador, in the name of his Sovereign, requested from the British Government effective aid for the reorganization of the Turkish navy. In accordance with this request, Captain Walker, at that time of H.M.S. Vanguard, was named for the duty, and he proceeded to Constantinople and commenced the introduction of a new line of discipline, as well as circumstances would permit. His efforts have been of much service in effecting many valuable changes, although he has met with serious obstacles in the opposition of those who, by a new system, had much to lose and nothing to gain. The advantages of his accession to the command of the Turkish navy were apparent during the late operations on the coast of Syria, since which time his valuable services have been prominently conspicuous in bringing about, as far as is practicable, a new and better order of things. We have been permitted to copy this portrait. The dress is altogether European, with the exception of the fez, or red Turkish cap with the blue silk tassel.—(See p. 199.)

6. "Daughter of Walker Bey in a Turkish dress." This sketch is remarkable for its breadth and finish, as well as for the delightful simplicity and beauty of the child. We never saw any thing so intensely feminine and innocent as the expression of her half startled half confiding features. Wilkie has evidently loved his subject.

7. "Kalakso Mirza, the Persian Prince." This extraordinary head is destined to effect a revolution in the arts. It is the study made by Wilkie for the head of the Saviour in one of his contemplated works. The subject of the sketch is uncle of the reigning Schah of Persia, and is living at Constantinople on a pension allowed him by the Turkish Government. Having been active in political intrigue, his return to his native country would be unwelcome to the existing power, and dangerous to himself. The Turks admit the superior personal beauty of the Persians, and it is a saying current among them, that a Persian youth and an Arabian horse are the most beautiful creatures in the world. It is matter of surprise that the inquiring habits of artists should so long have permitted them to model the features of the Saviour after the Greek contour, in which they have followed each other as if painting from an authentic source. Although it may be shewn that the personal attributes of Christ should differ from those of all men in a manner that, perhaps, no painting can reach, yet there is no tenable argument in favour of painting his impersonation entirely Greek, instead of Judæan. It may be asked, that since the ancients have endowed their works with the utmost excellence of form and character, why should the Saviour be represented otherwise? To which it may be answered, that the mythology afforded no such characters, and that, in whatever they painted, a *tomyris* or an heroic quality could not be omitted. Had the most famous Greek sculptors lived after the Christian era, and been members of that faith, it is probable that they would have represented Christ in a human image, not less successfully than they sculptured their own deities. Wilkie, in seeking an impersonation of the Saviour from the region of his birth, was much more consistent than the greatest masters, who have never gone beyond accepted localities, from which the features of his sketch differ widely, as being individually indigenous to the Holy Land, and, under certain modifications, more susceptible than the classic remains of an expression of divine attribute.

8. "Group in a Café at Constantinople."

9. "Travelling Tatar to the Queen's Messenger." A noble portrait of the man who brought to Constantinople the news of the fall of Acre.

10. "Nubian Servant—Pera." A capital study for an *ancient* Egyptian. In the early works of Egypt, particularly in the tablets of Abydos, which are of the Abrahamic period, his prototypes may be commonly distinguished.

11. "Three Greek Sisters at Therapia."

12. "Satiri, principal Albanian to the Consulate at Bucharest."

13. "Mrs. Moore, Wife of the British Consul at Beyrout." This lady is dressed in Arab costume, and would make a fine study for a Sarah, a Hagar, or a Rebecca.

14, 15. "Dragomen—Turkish Secretaries of British Consuls."

16. "Study of Camels."

17. "A Sheik, who accompanied Sir David Wilkie and party to the Red Sea and the Jordan." A famous model for a Philistine; Goliath of Gath grasped not his ponderous "beam" with more complacent fierceness than does this terrific son of Ishmael. A noble creature in ruins.

18. "Hebrew Woman and Child, Jerusalem." This sketch addresses us with all the force of a visible fulfilment of prophecy. There is the poor dejected mother, "who, being desolate, sitteth upon the ground," divested of the "bravery of her tinkling ornaments," and troubled with that "failing of eyes," that unsteady look, characteristic of her race—Her family outcast, and her child a slave.

19. "Sketch for the Nativity." In this *unprejudiced* composition the Virgin appears as a maiden of the hill country, gazing with all the tenderness of a mother on her wondrous babe. We have no halos, no globe, no serpent beneath her feet, no majestic attitudes or queen-like state. She is a perfect mother, "blessed" in her offspring, but nothing more.

20. "An Arab Family." The bitter bondage of female life in Arabia is finely depicted in the expression of the principal woman of the group. Nothing can be more worn, dried, and degraded.

21. "Christ before Pilate." This is a sketch for a picture, evidently to have been composed of such elements as Wilkie should find most fitted for his subject:—"When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, 'I am innocent of the blood of this just person: see ye to it.'" This drawing is clearly made under the impressions which Sir David Wilkie entertained of religious painting. We find him who was "not Cæsar's friend," Pontius Pilate, generally painted with features markedly Roman; but as he was a native of Idumea, he is drawn here, much more consistently, with Arabian features. Indeed the figure seems to be given from the life, without the slightest qualification. The background is a view of the remains of the house of Pilate and a portion of Jerusalem; on the right of Pilate, are the two Marys, and on his left a Nubian slave bringing the water.

22. "Sheik of Lebanon," convertible into an admirable Canaanite.

23. "Dragoman of the Austrian Consul at Alexandria."

24. "Madame Giuseppina," the beautiful and accomplished landlady of the hotel in which Sir David Wilkie resided at Pera.

25. "Tatar relating the News of the Capture of Acre." In the main composition and general detail of this drawing much labour and nicety are evinced. Few beside Wilkie could throw such a stirring interest into a picture. The news of the fall of the renowned stronghold seems to have fallen among the party like a shell with a burning fuse. The Tatar is the only composed figure of the group—and how effectively this is managed! He is the centre to which all eyes are directed. The drawing has need of no title, for it is seen at once that he is communicating some intelligence that has produced extraordinary excitement, and which is received by some with surprise and distrust—by some with contemptuous disbelief—and by others with quiet satisfaction. Such faces as these could not be conceived—a characteristic model has sat for each; and yet, the figures have about them all the ease of nature, and none of the stiffness of a set position. Such faces are only to be found on living shoulders, and none but Wilkie could have so successfully dealt with them. The interior is a café, where the group have assembled for the enjoyment of the potent solace derived from coffee and a pipe, both of which are temporarily forgotten in the important announcement of the Tatar, which is received by the surrounding loungers without manifestation of surprise by violent action. By the liberal permission of the publishers, we have the pleasure of presenting our readers with a reduced sketch of this remarkable drawing.—(See p. 198.)

26. "Hebrew Women Reading the Scriptures." The natural composition and pure sentiment of this drawing far exceed every thing effected by elaborate effort: its excellence is of that kind which an artist, even during a long life, could not many times repeat, even in a lengthened series of works. The pose of each figure is that of perfect ease; and every line of the sketch shows the attention fixed upon the sacred volume. Into the faces are thrown much earnest tranquility, such as the promise in Jeremiah might impart: "And I will gather the remnant of my flock out of all countries whither I have driven them, and I will bring them again to their folds, and they shall be fruitful and increase." In their girlhood, the Jewish women generally take great pride in the adornment of their hair, but from the time of marriage it is commonly hidden, and for its better concealment, a second handkerchief is attached to the turban, behind which it descends very low, and covers the whole more effectually than the simpler headdress.

We have thus completed a critical analysis of a work which, under every point of view, we consider to be the most remarkable, most talented, and generally interesting book of the season. The drawings are executed in lithography by Mr. Joseph Nash, printed with a tint, and the high lights picked out with white, and they are esteemed to be very perfect fac similes of the originals.

MAC IAN'S "HIGHLAND FEUD."

In our last number we gave some illustrations of the inventive principle in art, and of the graphic power with which the most ordinary subjects of every-day life may be invested by the painter. We opposed these to the oft-repeated subjects of those artists who seem to consider the path of excellence to be the narrow road of precedent, of fashion, or of mouthwering, unoriginating mediocrity. There is, however, another and a large class, who, strongly and healthily imbued with a desire for the acquisition of new ideas, think it necessary to go abroad to collect the elements of originality. "We must go to Rome—to Berlin," say they—"Great Britain is exhausted." This is the language of ignorance; and once let it be entertained by any man, farewell to the abundant beauties of his native land. Our advice is, *stay at home*. Nowhere else are subjects for the pencil in greater plenty. Who has ever painted the peasantry of England—the local sons of her varying soil? Are Italian bandits and Rhine boatmen for ever to supplant them? What artist has ventured to touch the pathetic soul-subduing tragedies of domestic life in our great manufacturing districts? Where are the illustrators of the glorious lives of our immense aristocracies? Who has ever drawn a line of the sublime scenery of Western Ireland? We need not repeat inquiries; they will suggest themselves to every one in infinite succession, and the final answer to them all will be, that Great Britain is still, comparatively, untrodden ground.

We are happy in having it in our power to give force to these remarks by a sketch from Mr. M'Ian's novel and striking picture of the "Highland Feud," now exhibiting in the British Institution. In this picture a hardy Highlander is represented in the act of descending, by a rope, one of the steep faces of his native granite mountains, to plunder an eagle's nest of its callow brood, and its more dainty accompaniments of hare and moorcock. At the moment of his fearful poise, he is suddenly attacked by the parent birds, one of whom clutches his throat, while the other prepares to rend the lower portions of his body, or break his legs by strokes of the wing. In this desperate extremity the brave man draws his dirk, and attempts, by reiterated stabs, to rid himself of his affectionate opponents. A subject of so violent character is one very likely to have betrayed an ordinary painter into the use of equally violent composition to express his purpose; but Mr M'Ian, thoroughly master of the natural action and circumstances of his scene, has succeeded in avoiding all melo-dramatic extravagance, and has rendered a terrible subject in an energetic, but no-wise repulsive, manner. The drawing of the birds, and the position of the man, are admirable; both are equally determined; war to

[illegible] FAN VENDEUSES, OR [illegible]

[illegible] IN A TURKISH CAFE, RELATING THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF ACRE.

SUPPLEMENT

the death is evidently their common impulse. The birds, however, are at ease; they float without effort upon their ample wings; but poor "Sandy" is at the mercy of the rope, and liable at every plunge to overset his equilibrium. His crouching attitude, crossed legs, and grasping toes, powerfully manifest his extreme peril.

We have, then, in this picture a class of home subjects indicated which are unique, powerful, and, what is important to young artists, likely, by a quick sale, to bring them the means as well as the honours of study.

We shall close this notice by an extract from James Wilson's recent "Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland and the Isles,"

WALKER BEY.

descriptive of the manner in which the Highlanders perform their perilous rope flights, and of the playful purposes to which they sometimes put them. Speaking of the egg-gatherers of St. Kilda, he says:—"We ascertained that there is never more than a single man above, supporting the weight of the one below. Each of these couples has, as it were, two ropes between them. The rope which the upper man holds in his *hands* is fastened round the body and beneath the arms of him who descends, while another rope is pressed by the *foot* of the upper man, and is held in the hand of the lower. One would think that this kind of cross-working would be apt to pull the upper partner from the top of the cliff, and that both would be speedily dashed to pieces, or drowned, among the rocks below; but it is said that scarcely more than one or two accidents have happened within the memory of the present generation. We were told it once occurred that two men had descended close together, suspended by the same rope, when, suddenly, the higher of the two perceived that several strands above his head had given way, and that the rope was rapidly rending

PRINCES OF BADEN.—COUSINS TO H.R.H PRINCE ALBERT.

MAC IAN'S "HIGHLAND FEUD."

FINDING OF MOSES.

from the unaccustomed weight. Believing the death of both to be inevitable if he delayed an instant, and with but small hope even of his own life, under existing circumstances, he cut the cord close beneath his own body, and, consigning his companion to immediate death, was himself drawn to the crest of the precipice just in time to be seized by the neck as the rope gave way."

During a coasting trip, on an occasion of festivity, he was witness of the following courageous pastimes:—"We stood still upon our oars, and the minister rose and waved his hat. Suddenly we could hear in the air above us a faint huzzaing sound, and at the same instant three or four men, from different parts of the cliff, threw themselves into the air, and darted with great distance downwards, just as spiders drop from the top of a wall. They then swung and capered along the face of the precipice, bounding off at intervals by striking their feet against it, and springing from side to side with as much fearless ease and agility as if they were so many schoolboys exercising in a swing a few feet over a soft and balmy clover-field. Now, they were probably not less than seven hundred feet above the sea, and the cliff was not only perfectly perpendicular in its upper portion, but as it descended it curved backwards, as it were, forming a huge rugged hollow portion, eaten into by the angry lashing of the almost ceaseless waves. In this manner, shouting and dancing, they descended a long way towards us, though still suspended at a vast height in the air, for it would probably have taken all their cordage joined together to have reached the sea. A great mass of the central portion of the precipice was smoother than the wall of a well-built house, and it was this portion especially, which was not only perpendicular, but had its basement arched inwards into an enormous wave-worn grotto so that any one falling from the summit would drop at once sheer into the sea—it was on this, the smoother portion of the perpendicular mountain, that the men of the orgeones chiefly displayed their extraordinary powers, because, as there was nothing to interrupt either the rapid descent of the rope, or its lateral movement, or their own outward bounds, we could see them sometimes swinging to and fro, after the manner of a pendulum, or dancing in the air with a convulsive motion of the legs and arms (presenting a painful resemblance to men hanging in the agonies of death), or tripping a more light and free step, by means of a vigorous and vigorous action of the feet against the perpendicular surface of the rock. These men merely capered for our amusement, but caught no birds for such was, in fact, the adamantine smoothness of the surface, that not even a winged inhabitant of the air could have found rest for the sole of its foot. But on either side the precipice, though equally steep, was more rugged, and there we could perceive that the cragsmen, having reached the spot looped the rope down, and, rested occasionally upon their toes, or even crawled, with a spider-like motion, along projecting ledges, and ever and anon we could see them waving a small white fluttering object, which we might have taken for a pocket-handkerchief, had we not been told it was a feathery talmar. They twisted their necks, and then looped their heads into a little noose or bight of the rope above them, and, by the time the men were drawn again to the top of the rock, each carried up a good bundle of birds along with him."

The Duke of Buccleuch, by a decree of the Scottish courts, has established his right, granted by royal charter, to the oyster fisheries in the Forth, from Cramond to Newhaven, which has hitherto been exercised by the city of Edinburgh.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has been graciously pleased to appoint the Rev. William Frederick Douglas, M.A., Vicar of Shalford, to be Chaplain to her Royal Highness, vice the Rev. Thos. Snell, deceased.

Died lately, at Duddon Grove, Cumberland, the Rev. W. Millers, B.D., Rector of Aberdaron, Carnarvonshire, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He proceeded to the 2nd gree of B.A. 1793, when he was Senior Wrangler, M.A. 1792, and B.D. 1800. The Rectory is in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. J—'s.

OXFORD, March 15.—The day's congregation was holden for granting degrees, &c., when the following were conferred:—*Masters of Arts:* John Gordon, of Brasenose College; Rev. Nathaniel A. Howard, of Exeter College.—*Bachelor of Arts:* Charles A. Brackenbury, of Queen's College.

The Rev. E. H. Hanson, of Magdalene College; W. F. Donkin, Fellow of University College; and J. A. Dale, of Balliol College, having been appointed examiners by the Trustees of Sir Thomas Chetwynd's Bequest, have issued a notice that the examination for the election of a scholar on that foundation will be holden on Tuesday, April 4th, in the Clarendon. The Rev. G. E. Peake, [illegible] has been appointed to the [illegible] Canary of Russell, Somerset Estate.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On Tuesday Mr. Gell held an inquest at Charing-cross Hospital on the body of Mrs. Anne Canby, aged 62, a fruiterer, of the Grand Colonnade, Covent garden Market. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, for the last fortnight, had laboured under the delusion that she was indebted to her landlady in the sum of £20; that the calls for payment were urgent; and that having no money to settle the demand, she must go into Whitecross-street Prison. On Friday night deceased gave a very unsatisfactory excuse for leaving home, and as she did not appear to be in her right state of mind, she was followed and overtaken whilst going to leap into the river from Blackfriars-bridge. At two o'clock the next morning she arose, and having placed £5 in her son's pocket, that he might, she said, return it to the person from whom she had borrowed it, went direct to Hungerford-market, where she threw herself into the water, and was drowned. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

[illegible] on Wednesday evening an inquest was held by Mr. Payne at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of James Harris, [illegible], a publisher. Maria Harris, of 6, Printing-house-yard, Moorgate-street, said [illegible] deceased was her husband. [illegible] night about twenty minutes past six, she went out, by his wish, to procure him half a quartern of wine, as he complained of feeling unwell. She returned in a few minutes, and then found him with his throat cut, the razor with which he had done it lying on the floor. She called assistance, and Mr. Vose, a surgeon, of Lodger, and the police came. A surgeon was sent for, and he was removed to the hospital. For some time past he had complained that he was afraid his heart would burst his body; and he had been labouring under the delusion that he would never be able to pay it, and that he would lose his goods. He had been a soldier, and, whilst acting in that capacity, received a severe wound in his left breast. The effects of which he often suffered. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN [illegible] MALTA, March 3.—In Malta harbour, the Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral W. C. R Owen, Commander-in-Chief; the Hero, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maseo, second in command; the Ocean screw-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir P. Louis, Superintendent of Malta Dockyard; Impregnable, 104; Formidable, 84; Monarch, 84; Vanguard, 50; Medea, Hecate, and Desperate, war-steamers; Promethean, Arbrton, and Polyphemus steam-packets [illegible] and Magpie [illegible]. At Lisbon, the Rodney, 92 At Gibraltar [illegible] the Belvidera, 46 At Bermuda, the Inconstant, 36; Geyser war-steamer, and Lizard steam-tender. On her way to Malta, from Gibraltar, the Acteon steam packet. At Corfu, Ulysses, 84, and Scout, 18. At the Piræus of Athens, the Indus, 78. At Smyrna, the Magnesian, 24, and Snake, 18. At Constantinople, the Stromboli war-steamer, and Locust steam-tender. At Alexandria, the Cyclops steam frigate. At Beyrout, the Vernon, 80, and Wasp war-steamer. The troop transport sailed for Corfu last night with the first division of the Rifle. The Vanguard leaves for Lisbon and [illegible] Cruiser Sir Charles Sullivan [illegible] vessels are disaster [illegible] Lizard, and the Magpie [illegible] Mediterranean [illegible] announce the death of Mr. [illegible] Malta, March 8, aged [illegible] mechanically announcement we have to add [illegible] Colonel Power, commander her Majesty's Light Regiment. Two [illegible] have the appearance has met other officers—Major Broome having died on the 16th and Major Galloway on the [illegible] January.

We understand that it is in contemplation, by the officers of the 7th Hussars, to present, three late distinguished colonel, the Marquis of Anglesey, with a sword, as a testimony of their admiration and regard, and as a memorial of his long connection with that regiment. This testimonial will, of course, be conveyed to the marquis privately; the regiment avoiding the array forbidding any public demonstration of approbation.

It is expected that the 7th Dragoon Guards will leave Woolwich about the end of next week, for Portsmouth, to embark in the Rodney, 92 guns, for a passage to the Cape of Good Hope. Previous to leaving Woolwich, and before they deliver over their horses to the 1st Dragoon Guards and 16th Lancers, it is confidently expected that on Saturday, the 26th inst., Field Marshal his G[illegible] will [illegible] the troops in the garrison along with this gallant regiment, a sight such of men could seldom be witnessed, although they must leave [illegible] and take to [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGE OF WIND—ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AT LIVERPOOL.—The arrivals on Sunday and Monday last were more numerous than on any former occasion within the same period. On the former day upwards of 50 square-rigged vessels ships or barques came up, the greater part from the United States, exclusive of coasters, and on Monday the arrivals of the same class of vessels [illegible] ds of 80, making within the two days upwards of 130. There [illegible] [illegible] A great number of them have not yet got into dock. The great arrival (which will doubtless be increased for some time to come) will, we trust, give a new impulse to the long depressed commerce of the town, while the more desirable [illegible] to many vessels will give profitable employment to the dock labourers, who have suffered many privations during the winter. [illegible] [illegible] American coast to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Amongst the [illegible] the change of the wind we observe no fewer than 116 ocean steamships [illegible] passage, increase the stock of that article on hand at Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF [illegible].—Per Atlantic, South Australia, has been received at Lloyd's, from which it appears that the Atlantic, on passing the Atlantic, safely crossed the bar at Port Adelaide, on the 19th of January, and [illegible] and harbour dues have been reshaped. The whole is too long for insertion, [illegible] can be seen on application at the Secretary's office.

[illegible] ARRIVAL. The Portlaide, Young, arrived at Lady's Bay pier on Sept. 29, with 123 tons of oil. The Waratah, of Hobart Town, July 17, 1000 barrels, by the Reliance, arrived at Sydney. The Ascot, of London, out ten months, 600 barrels, by her Sealer, arrived at Hobart Town. The Maria Ore, out 21 months in North Bay, with 1400 barrels, by the Sealer, arrived at Sydney. The Diana, of London, out 26 months, 700 barrels. The Resource, [illegible] arrived at Sydney. The Diana, of London, out 26 months, 700 barrels.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP CORNELIA.—By the Acadia steamer, which arrived from New York on Tuesday, we have already overpowering the total wreck of the splendid first-class packet ship the Cornelia, Commander Mr. W. Bell, belonging to Liverpool, during a heavy gale of wind, while on her outward passage to the United States. This passenger, after leaving Liverpool, appears to have been exceedingly severe, the ship encountering a series of terrific gales and hurricanes, more [illegible] the Atlantic, nearly crushed to pieces by immense [illegible] and [illegible] one occasion the crew were in high hope of gaining their destination [illegible] to its misery. But, alas! a dreadful calamity awaited the ship. At about two o'clock [illegible] morning of the 11th of February it became a wreck, about seventeen miles west of Annaleens Lighthouse. Directly the ship struck, the crew exerted every nerve to get her off, but the sea had wind, which were tremendous at the time prevented them, and she soon commenced to break up. The commander, Mr. Bell, remained on board as long as he possibly could. He had previously had the ship's boats hoisted outboards, and, finding there was no hope of preventing the destruction of the vessel, he left her to the mercy of the tempest. In making for the shore, the boat which he was in capsized, and the whole of those in her would have inevitably perished but for the promptness displayed by the rest of the ship's crew in the other boats. By this time they were picked up they were almost exhausted. Upon the Messrs. Consul Lee's appeal of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Majesty's steam-vessel Arab was proceed to the wreck, in order, if possible, to save a portion of the materials; but on its arrival, such was the position in which the ship lay, that it was dangerous to go near her. Since then, it is said, the vessel has gone to pieces and disappeared. Her cargo was a most valuable one, consisting of provisions and goods of every description, and is stated to have been worth from £12,000 to £16,000. Mr. Bell, the commander, arrived at Liverpool by the Acadia on Tuesday. The total loss is not far short of £20,000. The ship and cargo are reported to be fully insured.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Commercial prospects continue to brighten, in so far as we have again the satisfaction to state, that, during this week, the improvement generally in manufactures, to which, for several months past, we have directed the attention of that portion of our readers who feel interested in matters of this description, has again made considerable progress, and that an appearance, at all events, exists, at the present moment, of a speedy restoration of prosperity in this great department of our national industry. To the opening prospects in China, and to the revival of trade generally, in our East India possessions, and in our colonies in the great Southern Ocean, we are principally indebted for the improvements at the Clinton trade. In Glasgow, and in Lancashire, large and valuable shipments have been recently made to the different places with which the late treaty with China now enables us to trade, and still larger orders have been given, and are now in the course of execution, for the same quarter. During this week we have again to report that the supplies of grain, in all the great markets of consumption throughout the United Kingdom, have been greater than the demand required, and gradually declining prices have been the natural consequence.

Consols have been forced up by the abundance of unemployed money to 97¾, and the exquisitely disposed denizens of Capel-court are reporting 100 as probable. Exchequer Bills command the high premium of 75s. to 76s., and the Three-and-a-Halfs have been sold at 102¾. The bonds of the two kingdoms in the Peninsula continue to be the great objects of attraction. In Colombian, Brazilian, and Mexican Bonds a gradual improvement is occurring. The railway railway associations are also becoming more valuable, by the war which is occurring in the shares of them, and those of minor standing are in a certain degree reaping benefits also, from the great abundance of unemployed money to be found at present in the money markets throughout England. The Greek loan, we perhaps dare hereafter to speak of from this quarter, and find employment for it in channels wherein productive employment may be increased amongst the British people.

JOHN WEIPPERT'S MEDLEY COUNTRY DANCE, Price 3s.; including, with appropriate figures, Sir Roger de Coverley, Le Boulanger, the Cotillion, and God save the Queen, and Nancy Dawson.—Also, Weippert's Indian, Royal Highlanders, and Royal Quadrilles (the latter including the celebrated Scots Wha Hae), as played by the author's Band at the Nobility's Balls with immense success.—John Weippert, manufacturer, 21, Soho-square, where all Musical Entertainments may be had. Also, Harps and Pianofortes, new and second-hand, by the most eminent makers, at low charges, for cash.

[illegible] Londres and Paris for Apothecaries only 5s.

THE MIRROR OF FASHION. Each Number contains also Three Paper Dolls [illegible] Irish Tale.—The Two Belles of Grosvenor The Daughters Appeal Tilma's Daughter [illegible] Lovers. The Mysterious Husband Two Lives The Queen Anne [illegible] Number. Price 1s. [illegible]

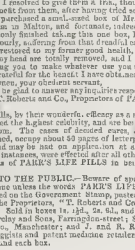
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, HAMILTON-PLACE, NEW ROAD, LONDON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND! —Fellow Countrymen!

We, the undersigned, and all the honorary members of the BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, deeply regretted to say, after nearly forty years practical experience, the following for your serious consideration; namely, the [illegible] dance of treatment between Doctors and Hygeists as to you all, from the highest to the lowest, a question of life or death. Bear in mind that we are charging with innocent vegetable substances, such as MORISON'S Medicines, now never do harm, but the omission of it is a sure mere act of a long case of death. We expect that your blood is the life, and that the unnatural practice of bleeding should be immediately put a stop to. Look into the question for yourselves, it can easily be understood by all. The parasites cured by doctors are bad or ineffectual, many of them undergoing a chronical process in 1838 Sir B. Hall, the present member for Marylebone, presented to Parliament a petition, from us and 10,000 other Englishmen, for an inquiry into the foregoing allegations; but doctors, from interested motives, would not meet the question in that way On them, therefore, as a moral point of view, the consequence must rest. Remedy it if has its cause in the stone, and can be cured by the Vegetable Universal Medicines.

Signed, MORISON and NOAT, Hygeists.

HEALTH! AND LONG LIFE!



See "Life and Times of Thomas Parr" presented *gratis* to all purchasers of PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE! The following case of cure, [illegible] of Mr Wrangham, chemist, Malton, is confidently submitted even [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Day's stable, by Emilius, out of Pettitt's little mare, Kate Kearney. The pace was capital, the ground infamous; and as the Oaks filly was unlucky, it was not so despicable a defeat as it seems on paper. Of the other races at the meeting, nothing need be said more than that they proved locally attractive, and the object of the committee was thus attained.

For the business division, the only attraction was of course the betting on the events in progress, and those in the public market; these latter were confined to the Derby and Chester Cup, the Oaks being a dead letter. On the first, some little was done to the advantage of A British Yeoman. He was evidently in high favour—no doubt because he was out on Middleham Moor on Monday, and had a gallop, though he was said to look thin, and like one just off the doctor's list. Aristides was also going on that day, and full of vigour, though not a single three-year-old in training at Middleham has had a sweat since Christmas! What a contrast to the style of things at Newmarket, Melton, and Stockbridge! The Chester Cup seemed, like Macbeth's "Amen," to stick in the throats of all who named it. The Reaction "do" was liberally canvassed, as also the inquiry, did she or the Corsair win—where the money was to come from to pay the losings? It is notorious that many of the Manchester party are up to their ears on the Chester Handicap, beyond all hopes of hedging, save so that the remedy would be nearly as bad as the disease. The gallant captain already spoken of, when taking 1500 to 200 from T. W. about Reaction, thus delivered his opinion upon the latter point—"When one gets one's hand into the lion's mouth, one should endeavour to withdraw it with as little risk as possible."

BETTING AT WARWICK.

DERBY.—8 to 1 agst A British Yeoman (taken); 20 to 1 agst Maccabeus (taken); 40 to 1 agst Highlander (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Fakenway (taken), and General Pollock (taken).

CHESTER CUP.—7 to 1 on the Field; 10 to 1 agst The Corsair; 20 to 1 agst Millepede (taken); 25 to 1 agst Banger, Scolteen, and Fitzawey.

TATTERSALL'S.—MONDAY, MARCH 13.

CHESTER CUP.—15 to 2 agst Reaction (taken); 10 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn; 11 to 1 agst The Corsair (taken); 14 to 1 agst Marius (taken); 25 to 1 agst Jamie Forest, Scolteen, and Queen of the Tyne.

DERBY.—8 to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 14 to 1 agst Murat (taken); 22 to 1 agst Maccabeus (taken); 23 to 1 agst Wingsome; 25 to 1 agst Aristides (taken); 28 to 1 agst Napier (taken); 35 to 1 agst Newcourt (taken), Languish c, and Catharatus (taken, and after all); 40 to 1 agst Cataract (taken), and Amorino (taken); 50 to 1 agst Lucetta c (taken), Gamecock (taken), Coronpean, and The Brewer; 1000 to 15 agst Chlorinian (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Mercy c (taken); 1000 even between Lucetta c and Cornopean; 1000 even between St. Valentine and Lucetta c.

THURSDAY MARCH 16.

DERBY.—8 to 1 agst A British Yeoman (taken); 16 to 1 agst Murat; 20 to 1 agst Maccabeus (taken); 23 to 1 agst Wingsome; 24 to 1 agst Aristides; 25 to 1 agst Napier; 35 to 1 agst Languish c, and Cataract; 40 to 1 agst Newcourt, Amorino, and Progress c; 50 to 1 agst Dumpling (taken), Lucetta c, and The Brewer; 3000 to 30 agst Mercy c (taken); 3000 to 50 agst Mercy c (taken).

CHESTER CUP.—15 to 2 agst Reaction; 11 to 1 agst The Corsair; 13 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn; 12 to 1 agst Soult, Marius, and Marion; 18 to 1 agst Haitoe, Millepede, and Marion.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 17.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K R to his sq ch	R interposes
Q R to K R 7th ch	R takes Q R
Pawn mates	

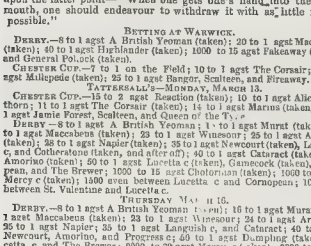
Or,

1. K R to his sq ch — Kt to K R 3rd
2. Q R to Q Kt 8th ch — Kt to K Kt sq
3. K R takes Kt, checkmates.

PROBLEM, No. 18.

White to move, and mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

The challenge of the Enfield Club has been accepted, and the game begun.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

DIEULACRES ABBEY.

The above is a sketch of the interesting site of the Abbey of Dieulacres or Dieulénores, which stood in the vale of the river Charnet, about a mile from Leek in Staffordshire, but nothing of which now remains standing except part of the shafts of the chapel columns. Randle Blundevill, Earl of Chester, in 1214, translated the Cistercian monks of the abbey of Poulton, near Chester, to this place, and endowed it with the church of Leek. The following legend is recorded in White's "History of Staffordshire," as immediately connected with the name and foundation of this abbey. The earl dreamt that the ghost of his grandfather appeared to him and bade him go to Cholpesdale, near Leek, and found an abbey of white monks, near to a chapel there, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, "for by it," said the ghost, "there shall be joy to thee and many others who shall be saved thereby; of this it shall be a sign when the pope doth interdict England. But do thou, in the meantime, go to the monks of Poulton, and be a partaker of the sacrament of the Lord's supper; and, in the seventh year of that interdict, thou shalt translate those monks to the place I have appointed." Randulph having had this vision, related it to his wife, who, hearing it, said, in French, "Deuiencres! God increase!" whereupon the earl, pleased with the expression, said it should be the name of the abbey, which he speedily founded, and furnished with monks of the Cistercian order from Poulton.

About thirty years ago the ruins of the abbey, which had been so completely buried in the earth that cattle grazed over them, were dug up, and most of the materials used in erecting barns and stables for the use of the ancient farmhouse which stands near the spot; and the external walls of the latter buildings were decorated with many fragments of arches and capitals, and in one of them is a stone coffin, with a crosier and sword carved upon it.

After the dissolution of the monasteries in England by Henry VIII. the site of this abbey, with the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage of Leek and the annexed chapels of Horton, Cheddleton, and Ipstones, and all the tithes of those places, and all other property "to the said monastery of Delacres formerly belonging," were granted by letters patent, in the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to Sir Ralph Bagenall, Knight, in fee, in consideration of his true, faithful, and acceptable services theretofore done "to us" in Ireland. Most of that property descended from him to Sir Nicholas Bagenall, and from him to his son, Sir Henry Bagenall, who, with Dame Eleanor his wife, by indenture, dated 31st March, 1597, conveyed it to Thomas Rudyerde, of Rudyerde, Esq., under whom it has been derived or come to the present proprietors.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED by Engravings designed from Existing Authorities.

"The object of the present work is to present to the eye and to the mind of the reader a correct description of Scripture facts, derived from the best authorities." No one can have examined a collection of paintings or engravings of Scriptural subjects, by or after what may now be termed old masters, without being struck with the manifest inaccuracies of detail, particularly of costume, by which many otherwise powerful pieces of art are disfigured. Some of the most glaring errors in this respect are to be found, perhaps, in the productions of the Flemish or Dutch school, but even the elevated style of the Italians has not totally escaped them. Our better and more familiar acquaintance with the East, and more improved knowledge of its customs and usages, have enabled us to do much towards explaining the sacred text, aided by accounts of Eastern travellers—adopting their details of the modes of life, climate, soil, and natural productions of the Holy Land. The present work is an attempt to rid pictorial embellishment of the errors that have frequently crept into it, by drawing the scenes and accessories of the subjects from existing authorities of acknowledged authenticity. Thus, many of the engravings of the parts before us are not only beautiful in themselves, but are invested with the higher beauty of truth. An engraving transferred from the work,—(see p. 199)—and an extract from the accompanying letter-press, will give a distinct idea both of the plan of the work and the style in which it is executed: the subject is—

THE INFANT MOSES FOUND BY PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER.

"In works of art it has been the practice to place these occurrences in the centre of a pond, and to give the characters an Italian costume, while the child is represented stretching its naked limbs on a vessel similar to a needlewoman's fancy basket. Such is the celebrated picture of Vandyke; and, to carry out his Sarcopian ideas to the utmost, he has represented the princess and a single attendant reaching over a bed of flags, such as are seen on the margin of our own rivers, as though they were in the act of searching for some lost treasure, while tame water-fowl of the family of the *Anatinæ* stand gazing and cackling at the intruders.

"In opposition to these travesties, it has been the artist's aim, in the accompanying drawing, to give a faithful description of the Scripture narrative. In doing so, however, he has been compelled to infer the presence of the various objects which constitute the action and locality of the picture. Still, in these arrangements, he has been guided by the analogies furnished in the contemporary monuments of Egypt, which pour a flood of light on ancient usages. Thus, he has determined that when the daughter of Pharaoh went down to wash herself at the river,' she went not down into the open stream. Had she done this, she would have been exposed to the inconveniences of a scorching sun, to the dangers of a rapid current, and to the devouring jaws of the crocodile. According to Oriental and classical, to ancient and modern usages, the cool chambers of a bath are employed for such a purpose. Hence it is, that the princess is supposed, in the drawing, to be walking on the terrace of such a bath, where she becomes a witness to the safe arrival of the little stranger at its portal. Hence, it is also supposed, that the affectionate care of the mother would prompt her to close the ark, and give it a form capable of floating. The narrative intimates, indeed, that when the maid had "opened" the ark the princess "saw the child:" and it was common in Egypt, in the days of the ancients, to make little barks of the *cyperus papyrus*, to float upon the Nile at the period of its inundation. Such vessels were also used, with slight variation, on the rivers of Mesopotamia; and Lucan describes such in connexion with our own forefathers.

> 'The bending willows into barks they twine,
> Then line the work with skins of slaughtered kine;
> Such are the floats Venetian fishers know,
> Where in dull marshes stands the settling lo;
> Or such to neighbouring Gaul, a lure by man,
> The bolder Britons cross the swelling main.
> Like these, when fruitful Egypt has afloat,
> The Memphian artist builds his reedy boat."—ROWE'S *Lucan*.

Our next selection illustrates a usage entirely Oriental, to which frequent reference is made in Scripture—the "Treading in the Wine-press:"—

NEHEMIAH AND THE SABBATH-BREAKERS OF JUDAH.

"Among the Jews, these solemn compacts appear too frequently to have been made only to be broken. While Nehemiah remained at Jerusalem they kept the covenant into which they had entered, but when, at the expiration of his twelfth year of office, B.C. 432, he resumed his station at the Persian court, it was, together with all his salutary regulations, gradually infringed and violated.

"Thus baffled in his pious designs, Nehemiah obtained permission to return to Judæa, B.C. 424, and on his arrival he applied himself most vigorously to the correction of the evils which had gained ground during his absence. One of these was the profanation of the Sabbath. Seeing the people tread the wine-presses on that holy day, and bring in their various burdens from the harvest-field, and the fish-market of Tyre, with all manner of merchandize, he not only testified against them, but commanded the Levites that they should cleanse themselves, 'and keep the gates, to sanctify the Sabbath day.'

"It is to this desecration of the Sabbath that the annexed engraving has reference. It represents a harvest scene in the fruitful 'divisions' of Judah, in which Jacob, in his dying moments, prophesied of the person of its first founder, with particular reference to his posterity, that he should bind 'his foal unto the vine, and his ass's colt unto the choice vine,' and, likewise, 'wash his garments in wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes.' Gen. xlix. 11. The domain of Judah was celebrated as a vine-clad country, and so it continued through all the desolations of the captivity; for on the return of Nehemiah from the Persian court, he is said to have stood in the midst of Judah while he uttered his lamentation over the profanation of the Sabbath, by the treading of wine-presses, bringing in sheaves, loading asses, and other secular employments.

"In the engraving the artist has attempted to exhibit the abundance and beauty of the land of Judah, in connexion with the Sabbath desecration by the people. In the centre stands a vineyard, as they are seen to this day; to the right, the form of a wine-press, such as is trodden alone; and, in the foreground, the ordinary operation of loading sheaves. The figure of Nehemiah has been copied from a Babylonian seal of the age in which the events in connexion with the engraving occurred."—(See p. 202.)

The work is cheap and beautifully got up both in type and engravings; when complete, it will form a most interesting volume.

WILLIAM SHAKSPERE; a Biography. By CHARLES KNIGHT.

We have had many lives of Shakspere—so many that we had thought it impossible, certainly unnecessary, that another should be written. The mere materials of the chronicler had long since been exhausted; every succeeding biographer had reiterated the complaints of his predecessor over the paucity of authentic information as to the life of the great dramatist. Like many other lamentations, it was all the deeper because it was obviously and utterly in vain; the pall of oblivion had been cast upon the poet's hearse, and the dust of ages had gathered over his tomb, before the enthusiasm of a gifted actor led him to gather such fragments of his history as were then floating on the stream of tradition, and to furnish the world with nearly all that we really know of the life of Shakspere. For a long period the world was satisfied with this meagre account; but later search in strange and forgotten corners, among mouldy papers and records of all kinds and descriptions—some the furthest removed from anything like poetry—turned up scattered hints, which, if they did not furnish new facts, at least tended to correct old errors. And now we have this Biography, embodying all that research has produced, or seems likely to produce us, and presenting it in a framework of the imagination which connects what is separated, blends what is incongruous, and lightens up what is obscure, and all so successfully, that we now do really and truly believe the life of Shakspere is written. Many of our readers have doubtless acquainted—and if not, they ought to be—with the "Imaginary Conversations" of Landor: in the same manner, though not to the same extent, may this be called an imaginary biography; it is not, however, so totally independent of fact. There is enough of reality in the matters of names, places, and dates, to make the speculations at least possible. Nor is it the life of Shakspere alone that is treated: the whole face of society as it existed during his day is surveyed, in a pleasant and kindly spirit, something of the rosy colouring of the enthusiast on the subject being perceptible, but the picture on the whole is not perhaps the worse for it. Let us take a specimen, which will exhibit the manner of the book better than the same space occupied with our description; it is the christening of the infant, in that very font which now, broken and neglected, lies overgrown with weeds and grass, but full of interest still. Judge, reader, if that broken fragment of carved stone is not worth gazing on! (See p. 202.)

Even from the font to the description of the christening—what is there in it that may not have happened?

Let us make a leap from his infancy to his boyhood; to the time of that festival at Kenilworth castle given by Leicester to Queen Elizabeth; it gathered all the country round to see its pageantry, and why not the boy Shakspere with the rest? Marry! we can hardly tell what Sir Andrew Agnew would say to such a Sunday exhibition; but as yet the Puritans had not arisen.

Many a bridal procession had gone forth from the happy cottages of Kenilworth to the porch of that old parish church, amidst song and music, with garlands of rosemary and wheat-ears, parents blessing, sisters smiling in tears; and then the great lord—the heartless lord, as the peasants might whisper, whose innocent wife perished untimely—is to make sport of their homely joys before their Queen. There was, perhaps, one in the crowd on that Sunday afternoon who was to see the very heaven of poetry in such simple rites who was to picture the shepherd thus addressing his mistress in the solemnity of the troth-plight:—

> 'I take thy hand: this hand
> As soft as dove's down, and as white as it;
> Or Ethiopian's tooth, or the fann'd snow
> That's bolted by the northern blasts twice o'er.'

"If would agree not with Master Laneham—'By my troth 't was a lively pastime: I believe it would have moved a man to a right merry mood, though it had been told him that his wife lay dying.' Leicester, as we have seen, had procured abundance of the occasional rhymes of flattery to propitiate Elizabeth. This was enough. Poor Gascoigne had prepared an elaborate masque, in two acts, of Diana and her Nymphs, which for the time is a remarkable production. 'This show,' says the poet, 'was devised and penned by Master Gascoigne, and being prepared and ready (every actor in his garment) two or three days together, yet never came to execution. The cause whereof I cannot attribute to any other thing than to lack of opportunity and seasonable weather.' It is easy to understand that there was some other cause of Gascoigne's disappointment. Leicester, perhaps, scarcely dared to set the puppets moving who were to conclude the masque with these lines:—

> 'A world of wealth at will
> You henceforth shall enjoy
> In wedded state, and twinwithal
> He d up from great annoy
> The staff of your estate
> O queen, O worthy queen,
> Yet never wight felt perfect bliss
> But such as wedded been.'

"But when the Queen laughed at the word marriage, the wily courtier had his impromptu device of the mock bridal. The marriages of the poor were the marriages to be made fun of. But there was a device of marriage at which Diana would weep, and all the other Gods rejoice, when her Majesty should give the word. Alas, for that crowning show there was 'lack of opportunity and seasonable weather.'"—(See p. 202.)

We give one more of the quaint exhibitions of that day, which are introduced not without purpose in a biography of the poet; all that is not impossible must be granted by those who read this work in a right spirit; cavillers and starters of objections had better not read it at all. We again ask, "why may not" Shakspere have seen this "mystery" play at Coventry? And if so may not some of the first springs of that wondrous genius have been touched by the rude, but perhaps not altogether unimpressive performance? Here is the description and cut,—and with this quotation we must close our notice of Mr. Knight's book, which every lover of Shakspere ought to have beside his works, and on the same shelf with them. Is it possible to bespeak for it a wider circulation?

"The morning of Corpus Christi comes, and soon after sunrise there is stir in the streets of Coventry. The old ordinances for this solemnity require that the Guilds should be at their posts at five o'clock. There is to be a solemn procession—formerly, indeed, after the performance of the pageant—and then, with hundreds of torches burning around the figures of our Lady and St. John, candlesticks and chalices of silver, banners of velvet and canopies of silk, and the members of the Trinity Guild and the Corpus Christi Guild bearing their crucifixes and candlesticks, with personations of the angel Gabriel lifting up the lily, the twelve apostles, and renowned virgins, especially St. Catherine and St. Margaret. The Reformation has, of course, destroyed much of this ceremonial; and, indeed, the spirit of it has in great part evaporated. But now, issuing from the many ways that lead to the Cross, there is heard the melody of harpers and the voice of minstrelsy; trumpets sound, banners wave, riding-men come thick from their several halls; the mayor and aldermen in their robes, the city servants in proper liveries, St. George and the Dragon, and Herod on horseback. The bells ring, boughs are strewed in the streets, tapestry is hung out of the windows, officers in scarlet coats struggle in the crowd while the procession is

THE MADONNA OF DE LA ROCHE.

marshalling. The crafts are getting into their ancient order, each craft with its streamer and its men in harness. There are 'Fysshers and Cokes,—Baxters and Milners,—Bochers,—Whittawers and Glovers,—Pynners, Tylers, and Wrightes, Skynners,—Barkers,—Corvysers,—Smythes,—Wevers,—Wirdrawers,—Cardemakers, Sadelers, Peyntours, and Masons,—Gurdelers,—Taylours, Walkers, and Sherman,—Deysters,—Drapers,—Mercers. At length the procession is arranged. It parades through the principal lines of the city, from Bishopgate on the north to the Grey Friars' Gate on the south, and from Broadgate on the west to Gosford Gate on the east. The crowd is thronging to the wide area on the north of Trinity Church and St. Michael's, for there is the pageant to be first performed. There was a high house or carriage which stood upon six wheels; it was divided into two rooms, one above the other. In the lower room were the performers: the upper was the stage. This ponderous vehicle was painted and gilt, surmounted with burnished vanes and streamers, and decorated with imagery; it was hung round with curtains, and a painted cloth presented a picture of the subject that was to be performed. This simple stage had its machinery, too; it was fitted for the representation of an earthquake or a storm; and the pageant in most cases was concluded in the noise and flame of fireworks. It is the pageant of the company of Shearmen and Tailors which is now to be performed,—the subject the Birth of Christ and Offering of the Magi, with the Flight into Egypt and Murder of the Innocents. The eager multitudes are permitted to crowd within a reasonable distance of the car. There is a moveable scaffold erected for the more distinguished spectators. The men of the Guilds sit firm on their horses. Amidst the sound of harp and trumpet the curtains are withdrawn, and Isaiah appears, prophesying the blessing which is to come upon the earth. Gabriel announces to Mary the embassage upon which he is sent from Heaven. Then a dialogue between Mary and Joseph, and the scene changes to the field where shepherds are abiding in the darkness of the night—a night so dark that they know not where their sheep may be; they are cold and in great heaviness. Then the star shines, and they hear the song of 'Gloria in excelsis Deo.' A soft melody of concealed music hushes even the whispers of the Coventry audience; and three songs are sung, such as may abide in the remembrance of the people, and be repeated by them at their Christmas festivals."

ANCIENT FONT, FORMERLY IN STRATFORD CHURCH.

COVENTRY CHURCHES AND PAGEANTS.

NEHEMIAH AND THE SABBATH-BREAKERS OF JUDAH.

KENILWORTH.—THE MOCK BRIDAL PROCESSION.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand.—SUPPLEMENT, Saturday, March 18, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 47.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

PERSONALITY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

EXAMINATION into the public journals of the week, and into their topics of ordinary news—leader, commentary, or parliamentary debate,—has forced upon us some grave and, we believe, wholesome reflections upon the growing evil of personality in public affairs, which we shall at once intrude without apology upon our readers; content with the consciousness, on our own part, that they have taken their rise from earnest anxiety to see upheld, with a broader degree of dignity and decorum, the character of the legislature and of public men; and the grave importance of questions affecting national happiness and the true interests of the people, superseding that pitiful trifling over points of individual controversy and pique, which has so deformed the commencement of the present session, and crept into channels by which, of all others, it should be despised, discarded, and abhorred. We are convinced that the question is rapidly becoming of more consequence than its littleness might seem at first to assume, and that the press will not gain dishonour by directing a stern and steady battery of censure against that spirit of contemptible and vanity-begotten personality, which is so sure to poison the purer springs of reason, philosophy, and justice, and destroy the enlightenment of public discussion upon topics of every degree.

We declare that it is with positive humiliation, with a deep sense of shame reflected upon the community, that we have found forced upon us, by the contents of the daily journals, the reflections which we feel it our duty to record. We know that the destinies of this country are in a sort of crisis from the effects of poverty-pressure, of the New Poor-law, of over-population, and perhaps over-agitation—and that there has been so broad, powerful, and pervading a tone of wretchedness and depression over-flooding the land, as almost to have threatened the community with some of the worst troubles of discontent. We know, also, that the calm, good sense of our poorer countrymen preferred all the horrors of endurance, to even the faintest encouragement of that lurking sulkiness which broods revolt; we saw them look with hope to the then approaching session of Parliament, and rejoiced that they were alleviating present sorrows with a belief in future redress from its true legal and constitutional source. We expected to see the English Legislature opening the gates of wisdom, and enacting laws of practical philosophy and benevolence for the benefit of the English people—of the long-suffering English poor. We saw broad questions spread themselves before the gaze of the senate, courting discussion and examination, and involving their domestic happiness in every phase and form—their education—their treatment in the localities of their employ—in factories—in collieries—in districts of manufactures and agriculture—under instruction, under misfortune, under crime—in schools, in workhouses, in jails! The field of legislation was well widened, and it was time for the labourers to work; but no—with the exception of a few episodes of industry and active exercise, the tilling has made little progress, and reflecting men may well look on in indignation and despair when they find the arena broken up into fighting spots of brawl and quarrel, and the vice and bitterness of personality occupying a ground that should be held sacred to the promotion of the nation's good.

Yet it is hardly too sweeping a charge against Parliament to assume boldly that so it is. Have not votes of censure or supplies (the latter advanced with almost unexampled rapidity, as though the members intended to get over only the *unavoidable* business of the session, in order to return to their own pleasure with as little possible delay) been the main topics they have taken in hand? There has been some weary coquetting with the question of corn; but the great education scheme has been hardly propounded, and for the improvement of the Poor-laws there has been literally nothing done! No device for general relief has given evidence of the wisdom of either party, but of general litigation there is abundance indeed. Lord Ellenborough is to be censured to-day, Lord Abinger to-morrow, Lord Auckland to follow, Lord Ashburton to follow him! Party must spit its spite—the madness of many for the gain of a few—no matter how the country may be writhing under the infliction of personal discord instead of national relief; or else dignity must pout at some offending scorn, and privilege figure upon its stilts, while pauperism lies groaning in the wretched hovel or the grinding bastile!

But the crowning evidence of this worthless wasting of the nation's time is to be found in a perusal of those journals of the week whose contents have elicited the present remarks. The legislator seems to labour in vain for a great question—he confines his eloquence to privilege and the Ashburton treaty—in long voluminous debates. The public journalist seems equally at a loss. He mixes in the corn agitation, it is true, but he devotes the rest of his energies to privilege and personality. The public appetite is whetted by, the public interests are merged in, the keen encounters of a round half dozen of cases of individual variance and abuse. There is Lord Brougham quarrelling with Mr. Cobden, then with Mr. Bright, the Quaker, then with Mr. Hamer Stansfield, then with Lord Lynedoch, then with a Scotch newspaper, and then there is a question of privilege! Next Sir Thomas Wilde abuses Lord Denman, then the *Morning Chronicle* prints the abuse, then Lord Denman belabours the *Morning Chronicle*, and then again there is a question of privilege! Now these quarrels and questions of privilege have occupied no end of valuable time in both houses of Parliament; they have elicited long, agitated, and not quite temperate speeches from men whose character should make gravity, forbearance, and dignity almost essential to honourable existence; they have given rise to acrimonious struggles of party, and a flood of angry or sarcastic newspaper commentary; they have, in a word, surfeited society with personality, to the exclusion of valuable considerations of questions of domestic policy and interest; but they have not effected one atom of public good, relieved one misery, raised one hope, or contributed in the slightest degree to the comfort, the happiness, or the instruction of any one branch of the community.

Depend upon it we shall do well, whether in the press, in Parliament, or in the external world, to expel this vice of personality from our management of public affairs. It is infinitely degrading and undignified; it draws the mind from lofty purposes, and fixes public attention upon trifles unworthy of its meanest regard; it intrudes upon the business of the nation, and robs the people of that time which they are entitled to see their servants bestow with diligence, decorum, and temper—so that passion take not the place of principle, and personality level in acrimony what wisdom would maintain with pride.

HAMPTON RACES.

The bill of fare for the one day to which the spring meetings on Moulsey Hurst are now confined, if not exactly plethoric, proved good enough to draw an assemblage that, at any season, would have been profitable to the lessees; it was decidedly the largest ever seen at any corresponding period, and included a good proportion of fashion, civil and military. Cavalcades of coaches, enough to astonish all Hyde-park on a Sunday evening in May—dames in cashmeres, birds of paradise, plumes, and silks that would preserve a perpendicular of their own accords, and cavaliers—none of your exceptionables, but fellows of the regular tip-top entire division, equipaging with four-in-hands, and lunching off Fortnum and Mason, French wines and German liqueurs, to give them appetites for their dinners *à quatre services*.

The first race decided was between thorough-bred horses for the Barrack Stakes of 5 Sov. each, free for all horses, with a purse added: three yrs, 7st. 5lb.; four, 8st. 5lb.; five, 9st. 3lb.; six and aged, 9st. 7lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; winner to be sold for £100. Heats, 1 mile. (8 Subs)

Sir W. W Wynn's br. g. Remnant, aged ..... (Mann) 1 1
Mr. Goodman's Chummy, 4 yrs..... 2 2

To go into details of sport, that however amusing at the moment, cannot possibly excite any interest beyond it, would be ridiculous; sufficient for the purpose is it to state, that in the first race some of the horses appeared very short of condition, and two of their riders uncommonly short of clothing, Robin's jock having, in the first heat, exhibited without a jacket, and Jim Crow's *sans* jacket and cap, their places being supplied by a shirt (not of the whitest) and a "blue bird's eye." Decision, who appeared wretchedly out of form, was ridden with an almost equal disregard of appearances. It is to be hoped that, as the season advances, their masters will enable them to muster the customary "appliances" of professional jockeyship.

The Military Hurdle race, the Derby of the day (so to call the cynosure of all interest), brought out four knights all worthy of their spurs. The course was little less than four miles: there were eight flights of rattling hurdles, and the encounter was altogether one of some danger. It was won by Lord Drumlanrig, on his own horse, Cardinal—who made all the running—(and small blame to him, for there were constellations of diamond eyes bent on his *devoir*)—and without mishap finished off his adversaries beautifully.

Lord Drumlanrig's The Cardinal, aged, h. b. ..... (Owner) 1
Mr. Ricardo's Jim-along-Josey .. .. (Owner) 2
Lord Templemore's Ralph ..... (Lord Paget) 0
Captain Bailey's Hussar, h. b. .....(Mr. Beauchamp) 0

The result was, that the Cardinal won in a canter. Jim-along-Josey's fencing was also perfect, but too wide a sweep at the top turn, and want of condition, deprived him of all chance of winning. Hussar, after refusing every attempt to get him over a hurdle before starting, took them all in tolerable form to the last in the first round, but, failing at that, was put *hors de combat*. Lord Paget lost a stirrup-leather in the first round, and pulled up.

Two hours after the amateur contest there was a race over the flat, won, after a capital set-to, by Chummy, who ran up to Remnant, in both the heats, for the Barrack Stakes. Thus the sports ended, and they were equal to the best ever seen at a similar anniversary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Sunday contained scarcely any news of the slightest interest on this side the Channel. A petition had been presented to the Chamber, praying that the head of Napoleon might be again placed on the cross of the legion of honour. Ministers did not oppose it, and the course they had adopted in the matter had given satisfaction.

FRANCE.—PARIS, March 21, 1843.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Many reports are daily circulated, both in England and France, as to the stability of the Guizot Administration, and the probable success of the Peace or War party; but I think I am not hazarding too much in saying that Guizot will remain in power at least twelve months longer.

Public attention is here divided between the Spanish Empress, or, as the French call it, Tarte, and a new *comet*. The friendship of the Queen of the Otaheitan islands is considered of much importance, that some of our first statesmen are intriguing to be sent out as Ambassador. There is objection, however, that *appearance* would not inspire the Queen or her subjects with a *high* opinion of "La grande Nation." Salvandy, of Spanish etiquette notoriety, refuses to go, unless accompanied by a master of the ceremonies. In short, there is a great difficulty in finding a proper person to fill so important a post; and Guizot, perplexed and bewildered, runs some risk of being turned out, in obliging one and creating a host of enemies. But, to be serious, I do not we permit the French to be meddling and tampering with independent chiefs and queens? Let Lord Aberdeen be on his guard. I can positively state that *secret instructions* have been sent to Admiral Hugon, and Admiral Lalande will sail from Brest ere long on a *secret mission!* A fiery comet, or something like one, has been seen in different parts of France, particularly towards the south. M. Arago has undertaken to enlighten us on this subject in a few days: you shall have the result of his labour, if it be worth anything.

Although the French are desirous for peace, part of the English residents in Paris are taking a warlike attitude; and this feeling is the more dangerous coming from persons accustomed to wield a deadly weapon "the ci devant"—the medical world is up in arms—Paris remains in the quiet and dull, and will not tend to increase the popularity of M. Halevy. There are some happy movements, but the *tout ensemble* is bad; the decorations are insufficient and got up at a great expense. In a few days Mr. Balfe's opera will be brought out at the Opera Comique. I cannot give you its name; it has already been changed several times; the last was "Geraldine." Mr. Balfe, *quoique Anglais*, is held in high estimation in the best *salons* of France.

A most brilliant concert will be given next week at the Hôtel de Ville for the sufferers of Guadaloupe. All the first musical talent is engaged.

The Italian opera will close in a few days, when Mario, Grisi, Lablache, and the remainder of the company will leave for England.

The annual masqued ball at the Opera Comique on Saturday last, for the benefit of unfortunate artists, produced 2500 francs. Strange! Strange! The melo-dramatic tragedy, "Les Burgraves," by Victor Hugo, and brought out at the Comédie Française, is a decided failure.

QUARTER PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.

The debate in the Chamber of Peers on the Secret Service Money continues. I can give you as certain that Ministers will have a large majority.

I have received letters from Madrid to the 13th. The elections had nearly terminated and were *against* the Minister.

The Madrid papers of the 14th instant are as barren of news as they have been for some days past; private letters of such are more interesting. Reports of a change, at least partial, in the Cabinet continued to circulate, owing to the unfavorable opinion the Government entertained of the result of the elections, which, to be sure, resulted in a majority in favour. The curiosity was felt as to the part the Infante Don Francisco would enact in the Cortes. His constituents of Saragossa were preparing a grand serenade for him. Considerable excitement in the best *salons* of Madrid, on account of Prince Napoleon Buonaparte, who had just had a private audience of the young Queen.

SOUTH AMERICA.—ADVANCE OF THE BUENOS AYREANS ON MONTE VIDEO.—Very important news from the river Plate was received at Liverpool, on Monday, by the William Pitt, from Monte Video, coming down to the 7th of January. The enemy, under the command of the Governor in chief of Buenos Ayres, had crossed the river Uruguay, and, at the date of the last accounts, was said to be within two or three days' march of Monte Video. The Buenos Ayrean force was reported to consist of seven thousand cavalry, three thousand infantry, and a great number of guns; and, though the Monte Videan army, under Riviera, consisting of six thousand cavalry, was still in the field, and a large force had been got together within the walls of the city, yet it was greatly feared that they would not be able to make head against the invaders. In anticipation of the capture of the city, all the English merchant-vessels had been ordered to prepare to receive British subjects on the advance of the enemy. The arrival of four Buenos Ayrean vessels of war off Monte Video, and the resignation of General Paz, the commander of the army of reserve, and of General Nunez, had increased the panic. This advance of Oribe is in direct variance with the demand of English and French Ambassadors, and a deputation had been sent from Monte Video to ascertain what they really intended to take measures for enforcing a suspension of hostilities. There is great reason to fear that the next arrivals from the river Plate will bring accounts of the capture of Monte Video; though we believe that neither England nor France will allow it to be held permanently by the Buenos [illegible].

WEST INDIES.—ARRIVAL OF THE [illegible] West India mail, per the Royal Mail Company's steamer Tay, Lieut. Fenwick, R.N., arrived at Falmouth on Sunday. The steamer is from Jamaica, Feb. 14; Havannah, 21; Nassau, 23, Bermuda, March 4; and Fayal, 13. She has on freight three boxes of gold dust and two barrels of cochara, valued at £700, and 1000 oz. of specie. Among the passengers are Mr. Christophe and lady, from St. Domingo.

[illegible]ence brought by the Tay adds little or nothing to the recent information received from the West Indies, and is only accounted for, when we take her peculiar route into consideration, and her early arrival after the last steamer (Acteon). It is most gratifying, however, to find that the outbreak, which was so serious in the occupation of the chief by one of the other islands, had not visited Jamaica. The Tay does not appear to be the bearer of more recent accounts from Guadaloupe than have already reached us *via* France, nor of anything new from Cuba since the conflagration at Port au-Prince, on the 9th of January.

[illegible]ordinary phenomenon had been observed from the Tay to the W. [illegible], during the homeward passage on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, and 17th instant. In appearance it was like a bright sunbeam, resembling in shape a comet's tail, but more parallel, the altitude of the same being about 22 degrees, and remaining downward about eight degrees above the horizon in an oblique direction; it was generally visible from half-past 6 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening. This is, no doubt, the comet to which the letter of a correspondent in another column alludes.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.—The Duke of ARGYLL, having presented several petitions on the subject of the Scotch Church question, in a speech of considerable length, in which he contended that he had been intrusted with one by the General Assembly, which, however, he did not intend to present immediately. He added, that in the course of the session he might possibly present it.—An interesting and animated discussion was originated by Lord DENMAN, who called the attention of their lordships to a paragraph which he had read in the *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday last, in what professed to be the report of a speech delivered the preceding evening by Sir Thomas Wilde in the House of Commons. In that speech he, the learned Chief Justice of England, found himself the object of having declared from the Bench "that the learned Lord prodigate writings, and their use by prisoners, had nothing to do with prison discipline." He could not lose a moment in vindication of his own character, and of the administration of justice, giving in such an accusation the most unqualified contradiction. He had never uttered, nor entertained a single sentiment that bore the least affinity to what had been ascribed to him. His judgment, delivered in the case of Stockdale v. Hansard, was evidently that alone to which such an accusation could point; but in that case the words used by him, as reported by Adolphus and Ellis, were, "that whether the book found in the defendant's possession was a libel or not, was one which no decent could have no influence in determining how prisons could best be regulated." The noble and learned lord made no motion on the subject, but contented himself with this refutation of the calumnious report.—Lord BROUGHAM produced a letter from Sir T. Wilde, in which he distinctly disclaimed the expressions attributed to him in the report; but declined to enter upon the question which the judgment delivered by Lord Denman involved, except by reiterating his cordial acquiescence and approval.—Lord CAMPBELL rejoiced in the disavowal by Sir T. Wilde of the charge against Lord Denman which the report had imputed to him, but agreed entirely in his opinion that the judgment which had occasioned so much controversy rested on a foundation wholly erroneous and contrary to law. It had been condemned by the most eminent lawyers on both sides; and, for himself, he gloried in having been a member of the House of Commons during the struggle in support of its privileges.—Lord ABINGER thought that the unanimity of opinion among lawyers which Lord Campbell had claimed had been in accordance with, rather than in opposition to, Lord Denman's judgment, and had so far coincided with the general feeling of the country.—Lord DENMAN said he thought it was hardly necessary for his noble and learned friend (Lord Campbell) to go back to the arguments to show that the judges were wrong in the judgment they had delivered. He believed that the feeling was universal at the time the Act was passed, that the House of Commons had abandoned their privileges by bringing in this bill, for they could only publish such documents as were considered fit and proper for the performance of the functions of the House; and he was delighted that this act had passed, because this discrimination had been previously shamefully neglected. There was one instance which he considered a disgrace to the House of Commons: he meant a petition which had been presented against his learned friend the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas ("hear, hear," from Lord Brougham), which was a disgrace also to those who wrote and those who presented it. He altogether disclaimed any intention, on the part of the Court of Queen's Bench, to interfere with the privileges of the House of Commons; but there were some cases in which the House of Commons could not maintain its proper liberty. For instance, if the House of Commons declared that it was necessary for it to have the power of fining any man to any extent, the Court of Queen's Bench would be bound to say that it had no such power; and, notwithstanding all that had been said by his noble and learned friend, he had no hesitation in declaring that the balance of evidence and reason was against indiscriminate publication. He would not then go into the arguments that had been used; and his only apology for trespassing on the time of the house was, that he could not go on in the performance of his duties, or have faced the public opinion of the county of Sussex to-morrow, if he silenced the matter to pass in silence. He was glad to hear that his hon. friend (Sir T. Wilde) had disclaimed the sentiments attributed to him in another place.—Lord BROUGHAM said he had no wish to add anything to the authority of the judges than another, it was precisely the testimony and opinion of such as his noble and learned friend, who had been the advocate in the cases, and had been defeated and condemned by the unanimous judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He had only to add that he understood that the Master of the Rolls had given his support to the bill on the ground that it was not inconsistent with the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. (Hear, hear.)—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he would make only one observation in reference to what had fallen from the noble and learned lord, that the act of Parliament was contradictory to, and inconsistent with, the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench; and that was, that it was the speech of the Lord Chief Justice himself that induced him (the Duke of Wellington) to vote for the bill, because it was not contradictory to the judgment of the court.—Lord CAMPBELL would repeat that it was the opinion of the eminent lawyers on both sides of politics that the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench had been erroneous. With regard to the petition against the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas he deplored the circumstance that it had been considered necessary to present such a petition; but the House of Lords was no proof of its impropriety. His hon. and learned friend (Sir Thomas Wilde) was the common friend of them all, was the last man in the house who would dream of disclaiming any of the judges, for he was his noble and learned friend (Lord Denman).—Lord BROUGHAM and his noble and learned friend had not improved his case by what he had just added. Lord CANNELLO: How often are you going to speak? Lord BROUGHAM: How often did you speak? (A laugh, and "hear, hear.") He understood, with regard to the eminent lawyers alluded to by his noble and learned friend, that there was one Solicitor-General, and he was not present; but Mr. Pemberton, who had written a pamphlet on the subject.—The matter then dropped.—The Earl of WICKLOW, at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, postponed the discussion on the state of the Irish church until all the papers connected with the subject were before the house.—On the motion of Lord REDESDALE the Copyhold Commutation Act was read a first time.—In answer to a few observations from the Earl of CARNARVON, relative to the Commission of Inquiry appointed to report on the operation of the Poor-law in Scotland, the Duke of WELLINGTON said he could assure the noble earl that the commissioners had not yet made any report, but were still engaged in that should be satisfactory to the whole country. He said the attention had been paid to the internal affairs of Scotland, and by the best-informed persons, noblemen, and gentlemen, of every view of making a report Mr. Twineldon had also been sent into Scotland—to the large towns—to go into the cause of the distress. He was for a length of time in Paisley, distributing the relief raised. He her duties. He was made some very valuable reports, and he was sure, that, with his knowledge of the working of the Poor-laws in England, as well as what he had learned in Scotland, he would be of essential service to the commissioners who had been named, and which, he was sure, would satisfy every one who was interested in the subject.—Lord CAMPBELL bore testimony to the efficiency of the commission, as being the best possible that could have been selected.—He thought, however, it might have been improved by adding to them numbers of persons from the large towns. He, however, had perfect confidence in the commission, and the report which they would produce.—The Earl of HADDINGTON thought the interest of the great towns had been sufficiently attended to in the formation of the commission, the great beauty of which, he thought, consisted in its being formed of only seven members.—The Coroners' Inquest Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Thursday.—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.—Mr. Trelawney took the oaths and his seat for Tavistock.—The following bills were read a second time and ordered to be committed:—The Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal Bill; the Glasgow and Three-mile-house Road Bill; the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway Bill; the St. Helen's Railway Bill; the Leeds Gas Bill; the Northampton Improvement Bill; the Newport Gas Bill; and the Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension Foot Bridge Bill.—Mr. THORNELEY presented a petition from Liverpool, praying for the repeal of the corn and provision laws. The petition was signed by 42,169 persons (many among whom were three persons who had filled the office of mayor of the borough, and a number of merchants and bankers).—A number of petitions were presented against the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, and against the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD wished to ask the right hon. Secretary for the Home Department, on behalf of the common, accompanied by the police, had proceeded to certain lands within his bailiwick and dispossessed upwards of 225 families, and given possession of their lands to a new tenant? And why the police had accompanied them.—Lord ELIOT said, as the statement of the honourable member was founded on a newspaper report, he should read a subsequent paragraph in the same paper, which stated that the dispossessed parties had since been restored to the possession of the lands. No resistance had been made by the gentry and the parties immediately put into possession. The duty of the constabulary was to act, as they had done, at the requisition of the High Sheriff.—In reply to questions put by Mr. F. French, Lord ELIOT said, it was true that a party, armed with sticks, of upwards of 1000 men had entered Waterford with a view to offer resistance to the collection of Poor-rates; there was no violence committed. The Government, on hearing of those disturbances, had despatched to the spot an able officer from Dungarvan, who declared that if a proper force were placed at his disposal, he did not anticipate any renewal of the disturbance. He (Lord Eliot) had reason to think that the untrue that a collector of Poor-rates had been killed in another part of the country.—The house having resolved itself into committee of supply, a vote was taken for £18,000,000 to meet Exchequer bills not without some admonitions from Messrs. Hume, Bowring, and Williams that the interest on such securities ought no longer to exceed 1½d. per day.—The commissariat estimate Mr. HUME was strenuous in counselling an abatement of our colonial expenses. So long as the present large military establishment should be kept up in the colonies, the estimates were perhaps incapable of reduction; but his own conviction was, that those establishments were excessive and extravagant, and ought to be reduced in favour of the people at home, which were wanting £5,000,000 to expend a finance committee.—Sir R. PEEL said that, even if the people were in the most flourishing condition, he should object to any needless establishment in the colonies; but that, on the other hand, a necessary establishment was not to be reduced because the revenue at home was not in a flourishing state. A finance committee was not so competent to judge of colonial necessities as the responsible ministry, which had the aid, information, and advice of the colonial governors and authorities. It was not wise to break down the strength of our troops by curtailing the necessary relief to regiments which had been for many years on foreign service; nor could forces be always withdrawn as soon as the country occupied by them appeared to be pacified. The last news from China would illustrate that subject. Mr. HUME admitted that a force was requisite in China, and likewise at the Cape; but what did England want with 10,000 men in the Canadas, 3000 in Nova Scotia, and 350 in Newfoundland? Every colony ought to be its own protector.—Mr. F. BARING argued that it was sound economy to keep the commissariat establishment always in an efficient state.—After a few words from Mr. Goulburn and Lord J. Russell, Mr. HUME complained of the amount of half-pay, and objected to some other particular items in this estimate.—Mr. WILLIAMS thought that those who voted for such estimates as these could have no sympathy with the suffering people.—Mr. BERNAL vindicated himself, and those who thought with him, from the imputation of wanting sympathy with the people. If gentlemen could see the returns of sickness and mortality on foreign service, they would think the reliefs too large.—Sir G. CLERK moved the vote of £191,945 for the commissariat, in which there was a saving this year of £10,000. This sum, as likewise £47,945 for the Ordnance, after some discussion, agreed to, and the chairman reported progress.—The Consolidated Fund Bill passed through committee.—The Indemnity Bill was read a second time.—The Coast of Africa Bill was committed.—The Sugar Duties Drawback (Payment of Bounties) Resolution was received, and leave given to bring in a bill.—The Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was read a third time and passed.—Returns relative to the retirement of R. S. Lamport from the Board of Auditing Public Accounts, and to the appointment of Sir Alexander C. Grant, Bart., as a commissioner, were ordered, on the motion of Mr. HUME.—A select committee to inquire into the laws affecting aliens was appointed, on the motion of Mr. HUTT.—A motion for returns connected with the Mint establishment, and which included the private emoluments of the officers, was pressed to a division by Mr. HUME, and rejected by 39 to 15.—The returns, excluding the private emoluments of the officers, were subsequently granted by the Government.—Adjourned at a quarter past eight.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord MONTAGLE gave notice of his intention to call attention to the duties on the importation of cotton and wool.—Lord BROUGHAM adverted to the publication of what he termed a malignant misrepresentation of the nature of the correspondence between himself and Lord Lyndoch, the author of which he was endeavouring to discover, in order to see if the house has not the power of punishing him. He denied that Lord Lyndoch had seen him a long time previous to the meeting, but his letter had been full of kindly and friendly feeling, and merely requested him to correct the misrepresentation which had been made of his speech. These perversions of facts would be ridiculous, if they were not that this sort of interference with private life by the press was no longer to be endured. The Duke of WELLINGTON, in reply to Lord Beaumont, said that it was the intention of the Government to bring a bill to give effect to the act of the Canadian Legislature, with respect to the introduction of American grain, through Canada at a fixed duty of three shillings, and into this country as colonial produce.—Lord BROUGHAM said he wished, if it suited his noble and learned friend (Lord Campbell), that he would postpone his motion with respect to the disputes which agitated the church of Scotland, from Monday, the 27th of March, to Friday, the last, as he (Lord Brougham) would be unable to attend on that day.—Lord CAMPBELL said he believed, from information he received from Scotland lately, that some such motion was looked for with much anxiety. Although he and his noble friend did not agree upon some points, yet on this subject they had not one object in view, and he felt bound to agree to the wish of his noble and learned friend.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A new writ was issued for the borough of Arlisse, in the room of Mr. D. Ferral, whose election has been declared null and void.—Sir T. WILDE afterwards drew attention to the discussion on the previous evening in the House of Lords, relative to his alleged reflections on Lord Denman. He admitted the importance of the character of the Lord Chief Justice of England; re-stated the facts connected with the case of "Stockdale v. Hansard," and the judgment of Lord Denman delivered in the passage in the report of the Prison Inspectors, in which the whole proceedings originated; acknowledged the high personal merits of Lord Denman, and argued that the report in the *Morning Chronicle* did not substantially convey the impression which had been received by the noble and learned lord. While he did not think that Lord Denman had himself been very guarded in his expressions, he (Sir T. Wilde) acknowledged that the terms he had used with reference to the noble and learned lord's judgment in Stockdale's case, containing little law and less common sense, were not such as he would have advised any friend to use. He had expressed the passage in the report of "order, order," and "chair, chair."—The SPEAKER reminded the house of the proceeding of the hon. member for Worcester arose from a complaint of a breach of the privilege of the house, of which he had considered that the hon. member would have concluded with a motion. The hon. member had made a speech without bringing forward a motion (cheers); it was most irregular in which he was not followed by a motion, and could not but be attended with great inconvenience. (Cheers.)—Sir W. WILDE begged pardon of the house, he had only been misled by the practice in the other house of the noble and learned lord (cheers).—Lord PALMERSTON then brought under the consideration of the house the American Boundary Treaty entered into with the United States by Lord Ashburton. He noble and learned lord's judgment in all the material features of the various lines of boundary contended for by this country and the United States. He stated that, both nations being unable to agree, the matter was referred to the arbitration of the Queen of the Netherlands, with whose award he representatives of the United States declared themselves dissatisfied, and England, in like manner, after some time, withdrew from the award. The late Government were not in office at the moment when it became certain whether the line demanded by England would fulfil the terms of the former treaty, and those commissioners reported that it would do so. When the late Government went out of office the new ministry had no means ascertain whether the line contended the negotiations in the ordinary way, by the ministers of the respective countries, or by a special mission. The latter course, which they had adopted, was liable to the most serious objections, and required more public attention, and would not, if unsuccessful, leave matters as it found them. He also thought that Lord Ashburton was not a fit individual to have been selected for the arbitrator, as he must have had a bias towards America, from his connexion with it; and that Sir Charles Vaughan (so long our Minister at Washington) or Lord Heytesbury (of the dignity of a title were required) would have been more suitable persons. Lord Ashburton, though he had "the first move," and might, as in chess, have derived great advantage therefrom, if it had been played with skill, had allowed England, through his inexperience, to be placed in a most disadvantageous position, which was most advantageous to America. He had allowed America to assume the position of having a right to the whole country, whereas although he had to have been placed in that position by our friendly treaty. Lord Ashburton had made two great mistakes: he had first thrown over all discussion of the merits of the claims set up by England and America, and he had next allowed the United States government to assume as a basis that the whole of the country belonged to America, and that all we could obtain was to be procured by concession on the part of America. Early in the negotiations he had yielded up many equivalents that England might otherwise have had in store to offer as compensation for grants from America. The great tract of country north of the St. John's was quite unnecessary and useless to America for any political purpose, but to terrify and annoy this country in case disputes arose. On that ground Lord Ashburton ought to have procured it for us, as he could have done, with proper management. The terms of the treaty by which the boundary was defined were a complete puzzle. In one important point we have lost ground—the abolition of slavery in not having the mutual right of search established, which was completely conceded by America in maintaining an efficient police upon the sea for its prevention. The instructions also contained, in a letter from the Foreign Office, with regard to the destruction of the barracoons on the slave coast of Africa, were calculated to encourage the trade. The claim set up by the American Government, that their ships carried all the rights, with regard to slave-owner ships of their own country, had been admitted by the late Government, and Lord Ashburton, and was, therefore, injurious to the efforts made to abolish slavery. The noble viscount then adverted to the cases of the Encomium and Comet, in which the slaves had been set free by proclamation, and compensation afterwards awarded, upon the ground that slavery was at the time recognised by British law; but the case of the Creole was different. slavery being prohibited by British laws. Lord Ashburton's conduct had led to a bill to take possession of the Oregon territory. The noble lord considered the treaty disadvantageous to the country; but he wished to throw a veil over the past. He did trust that the execution of the treaty would prove a source and good understanding between the two countries. He concluded by moving for correspondence relating to the treaty.—Sir R. PEEL censured the noble lord for having occupied two hours in an address to the throne that her Majesty's Government had acted with inconsistency in the selection of a representative to the United States for the purpose of bringing the boundary dispute to a termination. The noble lord had himself, on the papers in question, been separated in the arbitration of the Queen of the Netherlands, and had still remained, up to the moment that the present Government came into office, in the same position in which it had been sixty years ago—a position that had at length threatened to endanger the peace of this country and America. If any fault were to be attached to the late treaty with the United States, it was the Government which should be blamed, and not Lord Ashburton. Nothing could be more fallacious than to place reliance on the map recently discovered in the archives of the Foreign-office at Paris, for there was nothing whatever to

show that this was the map referred to in the letter of Dr. Franklin; but, were it so, no blame could attach to Lord Ashburton, as it was discovered subsequent to his mission, and had been overlooked during the successive accessions of Mr. Canning, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston. The noble lord who brought forward the motion was afraid to move a vote of censure, lest it might be met with a triumphant amendment; and as the Government adopted the acts and policy of Lord Ashburton, he did not consider it consistent with his duty, or the interests of the public, to produce the correspondence and papers moved for by the noble lord.—Mr. Macaulay, in taking part in the proceedings, assured the house that he was not actuated by any feelings of a personal kind, but by a sincere desire to serve as a public man. He considered that Lord Ashburton, by the course he had pursued, had compromised the national dignity and honour, by the humble, caressing, and wheedling tone which he had adopted during the negotiation. He contended that there never was a mode better adapted for bringing two great nations into collision than that of the Ashburton treaty. He complained that the great and important question touching the right of visit was understood in two different ways, here and in the United States, yet no explanation had been given by Lord Ashburton; and it really appeared that the noble lord had, in his usual cool and unpretending manner, given up the question to Mr. Webster.—Sir H. Douglas defended the course he thought it right to pursue when Governor of New Brunswick. Lord Sydenham was weak enough to make various concessions to the United States. He allowed their troops to take possession of the disputed territory. The result was, that they refused to give it up; and when the present Government came into power, they were obliged to send troops to maintain a contingency line being agreed to, or to go to war with America. He approved of every portion of the conduct of Lord Ashburton, and should do all he could to support the arrangement effected by his lordship.—On the motion of Sir C. Napier the debate was adjourned till Wednesday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Mr. Smith, the Attorney-general for Ireland, took his seat for Ripon.—A variety of petitions were presented.—In reply to a question from Mr. Divett, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Custom-house authorities had not entered into any compromise with the parties implicated in the late smuggling transactions. Returns connected with the receipts and expenditure of the Isle of Man were ordered, on the motion of Dr. Bowring.—The report upon the Dogs Bill was brought up, after a division, in which there were 100 for and 84 against it; and the third reading was fixed for Thursday, after another division, upon an amendment for the postponement of there being for the amendment 36, against it 97.—The adjourned debate on Lord Palmerston's motion for the correspondence on the Ashburton treaty was resumed by Sir Charles Napier, who supported the motion.—Mr. Hume followed by Mr. D'Israeli, who opposed it.—Mr. Hawes then rose to continue the debate, but there not being 40 members present the house adjourned, and the motion consequently fell to the ground.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. Several bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.—The Earl of Devon, on the part of Lord Kenyon, presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Sudbury praying to be heard at the bar of the house against the Sudbury disfranchisement bill.—Lord Redesdale presented a petition to the same effect, and proposed that a select committee be appointed, the same as that appointed upon the bill, in order to make some inquiry with respect to expenses to be allowed to witnesses examined upon the bill before the house.—The Earl of Clancarde agreed entirely with the noble lord with respect to the necessity of such a committee.—Lord Brougham thought the committee might be appointed then, with an understanding that it should not sit until after Easter.—The appointment of the committee was then agreed to.—Several bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Oxford Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.—The South-Eastern and London and Croydon Railways Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—The bill was brought into committee on the Birkenhead Improvement Bill. The clauses were agreed to, and the report brought up and received. The Manchester Corporation Bill was read a second time.—Mr. Hume asked the noble lord (Lord Palmerston) whether it was his intention to renew the motion which had been terminated last night by the counting out of the house? (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.)—Lord Palmerston: I am quite satisfied with the result of the discussion which had taken place (great laughter), and he did not intend to renew his motion.—Mr. Hume said, such being the intention of the noble lord, he should move an address to her majesty, praying that such a treaty of Washington, by which that question was settled, was alike honourable to both parties—to her Majesty's Ministers, and to the Government of America, and was deserving of the thanks of the country.—Mr. J. Graham gave notice that, on the order of the day being read next Monday, for bringing up the report on the Registration of Voters Bill, he should move that it be re-committed.—Mr. Pemberton Leigh moved that the Committee of the Nottingham election petition. The honourable gentleman said that the Committee had directed him to report that John Walter, Esq., was not duly elected a burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Nottingham; that the last election for the said borough was a void election. He was further directed by the Committee to report that they had come to the following resolution:—That object water, to convey the accused back to Westringwirth, at which place the adjourned inquiry would take place on Friday.—The Lord Mayor inquired if a warrant had been issued.—Inspector Blunden said that one had not been held when he left the country, and he was not prepared with a warrant.—The prisoner was then removed from the bar, and will be conveyed to Biggleswade, in custody, this evening.

Row-street.—A Foolish Freak.—On Monday *John Edward Freak*, aged 26, who appeared by his dress to be a seafaring man, was paced at the bar, charged with attempting to force his way into Buckingham Palace, he being in a state of insanity.—Constable 163 A stated that about half an hour before one o'clock on Sunday morning he observed the prisoner pacing up and down outside the palace gates, and having inquired of him whether he knew he had been there, they said about an hour. Witness immediately went to him, and hearing him use threatening and incoherent language, he took him into custody.—Mr. Hall (to the prisoner): What is your name?—Prisoner (sulkily): My name? Why, my name is John Edward Freak.—Mr. Hall: What part of the country do you come from?—Prisoner: What part of the country? Why, from Dunbar, in Scotland, to be sure.—Mr. Hall: Can you give me the name of any of your relations?—Prisoner: Why (here pounding to himself). All my relations are in myself; you'll see by my papers that such is the case.—Mr. Hall directed the master of St. Martin's workhouse to take charge of the prisoner.—Mr. Burnaby also received directions to write to the prisoner's friends, requesting their attendance as soon as the medical gentlemen were of opinion he was in a fit state of mind to undergo a final examination.

Charles Harper, alias *Palmer*, alias *Henry Green*, was brought up for final examination, charged with being a returned convict before the term of his sentence had expired.—Several policemen having deposed to the prisoner's trial, conviction, and sentence on a charge of highway robbery, Constable Abercrombie stated on Friday se'nnight he waited the arrival of the Emerald steamer from France. The vessel arrived about two o'clock at London-bridge, and presently the prisoner went on board and shook hands with one of the crew. After a short time he again came ashore, and when going through Old Gravel-lane he got some bottles and flasks filled with gin, and then witness apprehended him. Witness conveyed him to the luggage-room at the London-bridge, and being asked if his name was Harper, he said he would tell that to witness's superiors. He then proceeded to the witness which he declined to listen to, and, seeing the window open, the prisoner ran to it and jumped out on the quay, a height of about twenty feet. "Stop thief!" was instantly raised, and the prisoner was speedily secured by the persons on the quay. The prisoner gave a wrong address, and refused to personally address him as Harper. There being no defence, the several witnesses were bound over, and the prisoner committed.

Wright-street. *William Alexander Grist*, aged 20, a very good-looking young man, in naval undress, was committed from this office for stealing a quantity of plate from the house of Lady Playfair, in Graham's-place, Dalston, and a horse from Mr. Croft, a livery-stablekeeper, in Whitechapel.

Queen-square.—Outrage at the House of Lords. *Thomas Allen*, a respectable-looking man, between thirty and forty years of age, who described himself as an accountant and traveller, was brought up by Mr. Partridge, an inspector of the A division, who has charge of the police at the House of Lords, for having acted in a riotous and disorderly manner there.—Sergeant Mumford, 21 A, stated that whilst on duty in front of the House of Lords on Monday evening, about five o'clock, he saw the defendant standing there addressing all who were about him, and who occasions by gathered in numbers, in violent language. He swaggered his arms about, stamped his feet, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "D—n public opinion." One of the peers was passing at that time, to whom he thought defendant addressed himself, and having seen him act in the same violent and incoherent manner on a former occasion, he felt it his duty to take him into custody. When he saw the defendant on the occasion to which he alluded in the early part of last week, he heard him declare that Lord Brougham's property ought to be confiscated, and he would take care that it should be so. When taken into custody, he said that he was a staunch Tory, for Queen, Church, and State, and that his object was to prevent all rating. Witness at the time believed him to be insane, but he thought that his insanity might have been increased, if not produced, by his having been drinking. On being questioned as to his residence, he said that he lived at No. 18, Church-street, Kennington, and, on inquiry, it was found that that address was a correct one.—Mr. Hood inquired if defendant's belief in the statement made by the police against him was true.—Defendant, in a calm and collected tone, replied that it was to a certain extent, but the fact was that he had been drinking some strong ale with a few friends in the course of the day, and having had no dinner it took an effect upon him, but he hoped the magistrate would excuse him that time, and he would promise that it should never occur again.—After a desultory conversation, in which the magistrate and the inspector were both of opinion that defendant's madness was the effect of an indulgence in liquor rather than from any actual aberration of mind, Mr. Bond implored him as a friend to abstain from intemperate habits, and, on his promise to do so, defendant was liberated.

POLICE.

Guildhall.—The *Last* Morbid Delusion.—*Charles Dowie*, a journeyman shoemaker, who is labouring under the delusion that some passage in "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," reflecting upon his grandfather, prevents the master shoemakers from giving him work, was put to the bar before Mr. Alderman Farebrother. The prisoner was remanded, in order that Mr. Macmurdo, the surgeon of the prison, might see him, on the expectation that he would give such a certificate as would justify treating the prisoner as a dangerous lunatic. A certificate was now put in, but it did not pronounce him insane. It stated that the surgeon had examined Dowie whilst he had been in that gaol, that he did not appear to be ill, and talked collectedly and intelligently on general subjects, but he appeared to have been much distressed by the want of employment, and the result had been apparently great excitement of mind on that subject.—Mr. Alderman Farebrother then questioned the prisoner, to see if he also could arrive at the conclusion that the prisoner is sane, but excited.—Mr. Alderman Farebrother asked him how Mr. Chambers had offended him?—The prisoner said he had taken such a name with the name of the family as ought not to be borne. He had called them idiots, and he should be an idiot if he put up with it.—The Alderman observed that if Mr. Chambers had done anything wrong towards him he had legal remedy.—The prisoner asked what legal remedy a poor man had?—The Alderman inquired why he was so anxious to see Mr. Chambers?—The prisoner said all he wanted was to find him out, to chastise him for his insolence.—Mr. Alderman Farebrother said it was a part of his duty to prevent breaches of the peace, and he must interfere as much for the good of the prisoner as the protection of Mr. Chambers.—The prisoner said Mr. Chambers was a nice sort of man to give advice to the working class, and at the same time call him and his father idiots. He had said his grandfather was an idiot.—The Alderman asked him if he had the paper?—The prisoner replied he had not seen the paper, but he had it from the best authority, that such a statement was published thirty years ago in the journal. His shopmates had seen it.—Mr. Alderman Farebrother said it might be a good job for Mr. Chambers if he never found him.—Mr. Alderman Farebrother desired the prisoner to be removed, and observed that there must be great danger to the public in letting such a man go about, as he might make some other person for Mr. Chambers. He sent for Mr. Macmurdo, who, in an under tone, appeared to argue that a man who was irrational upon only one subject was not to be deemed of unsound mind. While he spoke rationally upon things in general he was not to be deemed insane.—The clerk said if an apple had a speck, which affected the soundness of only a hundredth part of it, it would be deemed correct to say it was an unsound apple.—Mr. Alderman Farebrother, to show that the prisoner was a dangerous lunatic, repeated the questions, and received similar answers.—This satisfied Mr. Macmurdo's scruples, and he agreed to sign a certificate of insanity.—The prisoner was again remanded to the Compter, that preparations may be made for his removal.

Extraordinary Charge of Murders.—On the Lord Mayor taking his seat on Thursday morning, a young woman, named *Sarah Dazley*, was placed at the bar charged under the following extraordinary circumstances:

From the statement of Inspector Blunden, of the rural police, stationed at Biggleswade, it appears that the accused has resided for some length of time at Wrestlingworth, a small village about six miles from the former place, and was about to be married last week to her third husband, a young man named George Waldock.—the banns having been already twice published in the parish church; on the occasion, however, of an observation made by some person to Waldock, to the effect that the accused had already poisoned two husbands, and would very probably serve him in a similar manner, the young man demurred, and sought an interview with the clergyman of the village, to whom he communicated the circumstance. The matter soon got wind, and coming to the knowledge of the authorities, it was determined to disinter the body of the last husband, who died in October, 1842, and subject the remains to a medical examination. Finding this, the woman Dazley absconded from Wrestlingworth, as it was supposed, for London, whither, by direction of the coroner, Inspector Blunden followed her, and succeeded in effecting her capture at the house of a relation near Queenhithe Wharf, Thames-street, on Wednesday morning. A *post mortem* examination of the body had been made, and, in a letter received this morning, it was stated that large quantities of arsenic had been discovered in the deceased's stomach. It was further suspected that the accused had been concerned in the death of her first husband, and also a child of her own. The Lord Mayor inquired if a warrant had been issued.—Inspector Blunden said that one had not been held when he left the country, and he was not prepared with a warrant.—The prisoner was then removed from the bar, and will be conveyed to Biggleswade, in custody, this evening.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SONNET.

The jvied ruin mouldering to its fall,
The prostrate column from its basement thrown,
The moss which greenly mantles tree and stone,
The crumbling arches of each antique hall,
The overthrow of empires great and small,
The form of death which darkens every zone,
The finding continents as yet unknown,
The chains to forge which shall their sons enthrall,
The bitter cup on genius oft bestowed,
The cold neglect that virtue still must bear,
The hopes attain'd not wholized in irksome care,
The "fardels of the heart"—a weary load,
The future prospect hope or sorrow sees,—
These are thy works, oh Time! nor only these.—H. W. H.

We insert the following as the first effusion of a young man, from whom we hope to have better things.

A mother's grave, oh hallow'd spot,
The resting-place of one most dear,
Shall thy sad home be e'er forgot
For any worldly objects here.

That tiny sweet smile and tender care,
That oft was ta'd to greet her boy,
Be ne'er remember'd by me here
As scenes of past delight and joy.

Oh yes, how oft I ponder o'er
The love of her now pale in death,
And tears of sweet affection pour
For her from whom I first drew breath.

This sweet, tho' sad to linger near
The grave of one you dearly love,
But oh, how sweet the thought most dear
That we shall meet again above.

Tis this that cheers my youthful heart
Where'er I am on earth or wave,
For never from my soul shall part
That hallow'd spot, a mother's grave.
G. H. W.

TO CAMILLE LEROUX.

(Ornament of Van Amburgh's Circus: season, 1843.)

Camille Leroux! Camille Leroux!
What feats prodigious we see you do!
All parts of your steed are alike to you:
You ride on his back, you ride on his neese,
To the laws of centrifugal force ever true.

Now you sink, now you swim; now you fly, now pursue,
With grace in each motion, Camille Leroux!
And charms in each posture you display, and new—
Like a moonbeam that pierces a stormy night through,
You gleam for a moment, then fade from our view.

Camille Leroux! Camille Leroux!
What have you got on the sole of your shoe?
Is it bird-lime, or pitch, or cement of Poolo—
Vancouver, or post-office gum—Indian glue,
Or carpenter's ditto? Camille Leroux!

Camille Leroux! Camille Leroux!
Is your dear life really not worth a sous
One would think on horseback you were born and grew—
No dowager seems more at ease in her pew
On a Sunday, than you on your steed, fair Leroux

* * * * * * * * *

But, since it is time to be bidding adieu,
May you soon come again to us, Camille Leroux.
J. W.

INSANITY.

It appears that within the last twenty years the cases of the above dreadful malady have more than tripled. The total number of lunatics and idiots in England is as follows:—Lunatics 6,806, idiots 5,741; together, 12,547; but allowing for defective returns, the number may be taken at 41,000—an average of one to every thousand of the population. In Wales lunatics 133, idiots 753; total 886; and adding for parishes that have made no returns, they may be safely set down at a thousand—a proportion of one to eight hundred. Scotland has 3,653 insane persons, or one to about seven hundred. In Ireland the number of lunatics and idiots exceeds 8,000. In one thousand male patients, insanity has been supposed, by an eminent authority, to be traceable to the following causes relatively:—Drunkenness, 110; consequence of disease 100; epilepsy, 78; ambition, 73; excessive labour, 73; born idiots, 71; misfortunes, 69; old age, 69; chagrin, 54; love, 47; accidents, 39; religious enthusiasm, 37; political events, 28; poisonous effluvia, 17; ill-usuage, 12; crimes, remorse, and despair, 9; pretended insanity, 5; malconformation of the skull, 4; other and unknown causes, 115.

BANKING.

I shall point out to you some of the advantages of keeping a banker. In the first place your money will be lodged in a place of security from fire and from thieves. Your banker will also take care of your property, your plate, your deeds, your will, or the policy of insurance on your house. Another advantage is, that the banker's book will be a check upon your accounts. In choosing a banker, if you have no other grounds of preference, I advise you to open your account with the bank, or the branch bank, that is nearest to your own place of residence—let your banker be your neighbour. —*Ten Minute's Advice about Keeping a Banker.*

NEWSPAPER READINGS.

By James Bruton, Author of "Happy Land," &c.

Bring me the *Times*, I'll read awhile	What next? "Divan: a good cigar—
From its exhaustless fonts.	Manilla or Regalia."
It grieves one much to witness such	A joke of Brougham's is the next—
a multitude of "Wants!"	"Beautiful Creature!"
What news and queer advertisements,	"Brighton Railway: Accident!
And sailings droll there are!	"Cutting through a dam!
It is indeed "a pretty page,"	"Collision—four men killed!" then
And does "*look out afar!*"	comes
"A Chartist outrage!" What is this?	"Just try the patent *Jam!*"
"Great burning down of huts:	"Serpentine: two persons drowned"
"The mill'r's called out!" And here's	—Ah! life's never sure!
A work with fine *steel cuts!*	And, opportunely enough,
"Two horses killed while pulling	Then comes "*Cold water cure*"
loads!"	Upon a "Dancing-master's terms"
The timber way's not good:	My eye by chance it drops;
Then here's "Just out, a work on	Then take a little jump and come
Ronde"—	Unto the "Price of *Hops!*"
With "*drawings upon wood!*"	Here's "Bunyan's Progress" adver-
What now comes here? "Try Bar-	tised.
clay's beer!"	For corns and warts rare salves:
Then "Gin distilled by Hodge."	Tom Hickey's grand *début*—
"Sir Robert Peel: the Income tax."	Close to "Great show of *Calves!*"
New play—"The Artful Dodge!"	"Celestial Empire!" what is that?
Brighton, Dover, France, Vienna-bay,	The war is nearly ended;
—To all these places "Guides."	Then comes this odd announcement
What's here? "The Army: flogging	pat—
men."	Of "China neatly mended!"
And followed by "*Raw Hides!*"	"Afghanistan: the Indian Mail:"
Advertisements by lots now come:	What *are* they doing there?
Here syrups, and here balms.	Here's an account of "*Lady Sale*"—
One is headed "*Wanted hands!*"	And here a "*Lady fair!*"
Another, "*Wanting alms!*"	If I read on much more of it,
And now a death invented by	I shall be in the torrent hid.
Some paragraph contriver:	Here's scents that keep you from a
"A sweep blown from a chimney-	cab,
pot!"	And then "A good fit warranted!"
Then comes "The Black Reviver!"	Two other things I'll read, and then
My eyes upon two others fall,	No more will I peruse;—
That may afford us fun here:	"Ornamental paper hanging"—
The one is headed "Surgeons' Hall!"	And "The Illustrated *London*
The other, "*Hanging done here!*"	(News.)"

THEATRICALS IN CHINA.

The following appears in the Hong-Kong newspapers:—"Advance Hong-Kong!!—Theatre Royal. "Messrs. Dutronquoy and Co. have at length the satisfaction of announcing to the nobility, gentry, and clergy of this flourishing and populous colony, that their theatre is advancing most rapidly towards completion. It is on a most splendid scale; and what with the pieces that will be performed, the scenery that will be introduced, and the splendid assemblage of rank, beauty, and fashion which they hope to be honoured with, there is no doubt but that the blaze of splendour will dazzle the eyes of all beholders.—Vivat Regina! N.B. The actresses have arrived during the past week; *their beauties and talents are only to be surpassed by their spotless virtues.*"

REMARKABLE PIKE.

In the year 1497, in a fountain which belongs to the town of Hallbrone, a pike was caught which was in length nineteen feet. and which weighed 340 lbs.; behind its ear there was a copper ring, upon which there was the following inscription in Greek:—"I was the first fish that ever was thrown into this pond, by the hands of Frederick II., monarch of the world, on the 5th of October, 1230." Hence it appears that this pike was 267 years old when it was taken out.

There are in the United States just one hundred soldiers of the Revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hale, of Union County, Pennsylvania, who is in his 115th year.

A weak decoction of gall-nuts has been found by Chaussrel the best antidote in cases of poisoning by mushrooms. The tannin contained in the nuts forms an insoluble combination with the vegetable poison.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Suicide of Mr. Isaac Cohen.—On Tuesday, last an inquest, which had been adjourned from the previous Saturday, was held before Mr. Baker, the coroner, at the Plough Tavern, Blackwall, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Cohen, proprietor of Holland House Academy, Hamilton-place, who was highly connected among the Jewish persuasion, and who committed self-destruction, at the above tavern, by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief, and swallowing a large quantity of laudanum. The principal witness examined was Sophia Green, who had been cook in the family twelve years, and who stated that his mind had been partially affected for the four previous years, when one of his pupils, a boy aged nine years, hung himself with a handkerchief. Deceased was in the habit of rising at o'clock at night, he suddenly entered the school-room and took leave of his wife and family. He in a few minutes after was heard in a room, stamping with his feet, and roaring as if he was out of his mind; and on the two following days he ordered as much meat of his butcher as was sufficient for 200 persons. Deceased has left 9 children.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

Fatal Accident to Mr. Baker, of the Junction Many Tavern.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Eagle Tavern, Snaresbrook, before Mr. Lewis, the Coroner for Essex, on the body of Mr. William Baker, of the Auction Mart Tavern, president of the Licensed Victuallers Asylum, at whose house it will be remembered the tragical occurrence between the post-boy and the bar-maid took place, some time since. Mr. W. Elston deposed that on Monday, the 13th instant, he was proceeding with the deceased and two other friends, in a four-wheeled chaise, to the Eagle Tavern at Snaresbrook, where they intended to dine. When the horse being suddenly checked by the deceased, began to rear and plunge, and threw him out on the road. The injuries were so great that deceased died soon after. Verdict, "Accidental death."

VIEW OF PORT WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

The *Auckland Times* announces the death of his Excellency Captain William Hobson, the first British governor of the islands of New Zealand. The event took place at Auckland, on Friday evening, the 9th of September, when the patient sank under a severe disease, in the 49th year of his age. The funeral of his Excellency took place on Tuesday, the 13th of September, at one o'clock. His mortal remains were deposited in a brick vault prepared in the new burial-ground, the service being impressively performed by the Rev. J. F. Churton. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Willoughby Shortland, Esq., followed as chief mourner, after whom walked in procession all the officers of Government, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of Auckland. The body, covered by the union-jack, was carried by the sailors of her Majesty's brig Victoria, and military honours were performed over the grave by a party of the 80th Regiment in presence of the officers. The aborigines crowded into the town in great numbers early in the morning, and the ceremony of "Uhunga" was performed in every quarter, as if for one of their own most valued chiefs: this is a long-continued public demonstration of grief, during which they sit upon the ground and howl in chorus. Almost every male carried a musket, but, with intuitive politeness, they abstained from their explosions till the military salute had been fired. Most of the females had their hair fantastically ornamented with wreaths of the supple-jack—a very pretty native wild climbing plant, in full blossom at that time. Captain Hobson was serving as Lieutenant at Jamaica in the year 1823, when he was put in command of the Lion schooner, and sent in search of the pirates annoying our trade in those seas: he took several vessels, with their crews, and the most notorious chiefs, whom he brought to punishment. Subsequently he fell into the hands of those dangerous gentry, but he saved himself and his comrades from a violent death at the very moment it appeared inevitable. Some of the incidents of this transaction are stated to be recorded in "Tom Cringle's Log." A short time after, for his remarkable bravery, he was made a commander, and reappointed to the Ferrett, sent on the same service, when he was again very actively employed. In paying off the Scylla, to which vessel he had been removed, in 1828, he was promoted by the Lords of the Admiralty to the rank of post-captain. He afterwards commanded the Rattlesnake, detached from the East India station to New Zealand. Throughout the whole of his service he was considered a first-rate officer. Captain Hobson has left an amiable lady and young family. His death, unquestionably, places the colony in a critical position, which will present a fitting opportunity for introducing to our readers a series of engravings illustrative of the boundless natural resources of these islands, and the rapid advance of their civilisation.

VIEW OF TAHITI.

NEW CONQUEST BY FRANCE IN THE PACIFIC.

The following singular intelligence of the occupation of Tahiti by the French has just been received through two channels. First, in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, it is announced that letters from the American consul, to September 11th, state that the French admiral, Dupetit Thouars, arrived there on the 8th, and made a demand on the Tahitans of the sum of 10,000 dollars, in reparation for abuses, and as a guarantee for their future adherence to the treaties. It seems they immediately entered into negotiations for the surrender of the sovereignty of the island. Four of the chiefs, on the 9th, signed a paper to that effect, but the queen had refused to sign it. At the last date, the question of acknowledgment of the sovereignty of France was supposed to be settled, as all demonstrations of hostility had ceased, but the French flag was not yet hoisted.

The *Mémorial Bordelais*, received subsequently to the above, publishes a report from M. A. Maire, captain of the Melanie, announcing that Admiral Dupetit Thouars, on his return from the Marquesas Islands, touched at Otaheite, where he received from the queen a formal demand to place her possessions under the protection of France. A treaty was drawn up, and signed by the queen, and all the documents relative to this negotiation were forwarded to France by the Melanie. The admiral had established French authorities in the island with the consent of the queen. The English residents in the South Sea Islands had loudly exclaimed against what they called French usurpation. The Chilian journals had, however, expressed their satisfaction at the conduct of Admiral Dupetit Thouars.

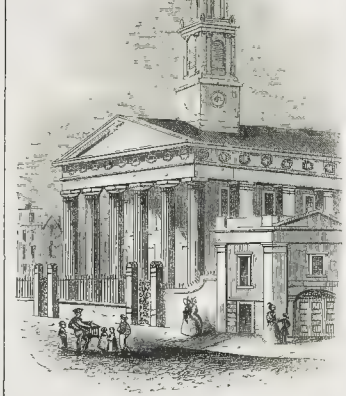
Tahiti, or more properly, O Tahiti, will be remembered as the Otaheite of our great circumnavigator Cook; and the annexed view is from a profusely-embellished edition of his celebrated *Voyages*, enriched with notes of geographical information to the present period; so as altogether to render the work one of the best specimens of popular illustration, literary as well as graphic. Tahiti is the largest of the Society Islands, and lies in the Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 leagues to the south-east of the Marquesas, recently taken possession of by the French. Its surface is estimated at 430 square miles, or equal to the county of Bedford. It is belted with a coral reef, which has several breaks, and affords many good anchorages. The island consists of two peninsulas, united by a close isthmus; the interior being occupied with mountain masses, which terminate in high and sharp peaks, the loftiest of which rises between 7000 and 8000 feet above the sea level. Except these peaks, the whole island is covered with thick woods; the valleys between the lower hills are watered by fine streams, on the banks of which, as well as on the seashore, are built the dwellings of the inhabitants. The frequent occurrence of lava, basalt, and pumice-stone indicates this, like all the elevated islands of the Pacific, to be of volcanic origin. It is, indeed, "the fairest isle in the South Sea;" the climate is very mild, and the temperature of winter and summer is nearly the same; and even during the heavy rains, between December and February, diseases are not frequent.

Tahiti was discovered in 1606, by the Spaniards; but, being imperfectly described, Captain Wallis, who visited the island in 1767, considered it as a new discovery, and named it King George's Island; and Bougainville, who visited it next year, named it the New Cythera. Cook visited it several times between 1769-78, and his interesting accounts of the island and its inhabitants will be remembered: he estimated the population at 200,000. These visitors to Tahiti were very favourably impressed with the appearance, manners, and cleanliness of the natives: in their motions they observed both vigour and ease; their walk was graceful, and their behaviour to strangers and each other affable and courteous. They appeared to be brave, open, and candid, without suspicion or treachery, cruelty or revenge. Cook mentions that both men and women washed their whole bodies in running water three times a day. Those who clothed themselves so as to avoid the sunbeams were but a shade or two darker than an European brunette; their eyes black and sparkling; their teeth white and even; their skin soft and delicate; their limbs finely turned; their hair jetty, perfumed, and ornamented with flowers. Such were these simple children of nature when first visited by Europeans. In 1788 Lieutenant Bligh arrived here in the Bounty, and collected bread-fruit and other plants in great number; and to his kind treatment here he ascribes the motives for the mutiny and piratical seizure of the Bounty. In 1797 missionaries were sent to convert the Tahitians, amongst whom they found infanticide and human sacrifices. There were also continual wars among them. For nineteen years the labours of the missionaries were fruitless, but, in 1816, the king of the island, Pomaree II., embraced Christianity, and introduced it among the natives. After his death in 1821 the missionaries acquired greater influence, and during the minority of his son even drew up a constitution and laws, which were however, entirely neglected; but infanticide and human sacrifices were abolished, and peace maintained. The son of Pomaree died before he manhood, and was succeeded by his sister, the queen Aimata. The government is a despotism; the sovereign possesses absolute power over the land, as does each chief. The missionaries assert, that several years ago the population did not exceed 5000 souls, and this decrease they attribute to vices introduced by Europeans, infanticide and civil wars. They belong to the Malay race. The missionaries claim the reformation of the people from drunkenness. Their indolence has ever been notorious, and has been, according to Captain Beechey, a greater bar to the success of the missionaries than their previous faith.

The Tahitians have made some progress in civilisation, as they show in their cloth, large boats, dwellings, and utensils; and many years ago a rude still was discovered on the island. From the summit of its mountains to the sea-shore its luxuriant vegetation produces choice food, and its woods materials for extensive traffic; but there is no currency. Besides the bread-fruit tree, the sugar-cane here is said to be superior to that of any other country; delicious kinds of apples grow wild; and sweet potatoes, yams, plantains, arrow-root, the custard-apple, mulberry, guava, orange, lime, citron, grape, Cape gooseberry, and water-melon are among its natural wealth. Pigs, goats, poultry, and horned cattle are numerous; and the pork is prized for its fine flavour among seamen. Timber, for house and ship building, is abundant, and includes a fine wood than mahogany. "It is, perhaps, of more importance to observe, that both the earth and the atmosphere are favourable to the growth of the vine, cotton, coffee, and sugar; the cultivation of which would afford a lucrative employment to the people, augmenting the small returns which they already derive from arrow-root and palm-oil," and cocoa-nut oil, now bartered for ribands, cloth, &c.

An English consul resides at Tahiti; and, according to a work just published ("Polynesia," by the Rev. Dr. Russell), industry is now supplied with a stimulus in the island, and they even imitate the dress, luxuries, and manners of the most enlightened people in the world. The master of a vessel lately on the station describes a church with a congregation of 5000, and the queen near the pulpit; the women wearing bonnets, and altogether dressed as near the English as they can copy. The accounts received from the missionaries are, however, very conflicting; one party states there to be a good code of laws—spirits to be entirely forbidden, and public offenders to be compelled to work on the public roads; another party represents the drunkenness as truly appalling, and a chief as begging "Britannia and America" to have mercy on the natives, "because these countries sent the poison amongst them.." In this equivocal state of things it is not likely that the occupation of Tahiti by the French will lead to any important results. British interests, whether of a religious or temporal kind, will, of course, be respected. The French are by no means the best colonists in Europe, though colonisation is at present their favourite topic. Tahiti, notwithstanding the passage above quoted, can scarcely be raised to importance as a commercial station. "As a mere harbour," observes the *Times*, "the chief benefit which the French can derive from it must be drawn from the merchant-vessels of other countries; and it would probably have been more convenient, as well as more rational, to have left the queen in the full enjoyment of her regal authority, without the protection of the tri-coloured flag."

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXX.



ST. JOHN'S, WATERLOO-ROAD.

The want of church accommodation in the overgrown parish of Lambeth had long been acknowledged ere the above edifice was commenced. This want became especially evident after the completion of Waterloo-bridge in 1817, and the spacious approach thereto known as the Waterloo-bridge-road; and six years had elapsed ere the above deficiency was supplied, although, in the meantime, new streets had sprung up in every direction.

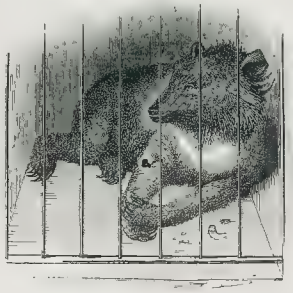
The site of the above church was well chosen, independent of the spiritual necessities of the district. The first stone was laid June 30th, 1823, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The architect is Mr. Bedford. The design has few points for admiration, though it presents the average merit of the "temple" plan, so commonly adopted by the church architects of the period at which it was built. Twenty years have worked great changes in this respect: the rage for classic, or rather pagan, models has subsided, and our architects have shifted their choice to the Anglo-Norman and pointed styles. St. John's is neatly built with brick and stone; the body is of oblong plan, and the front, towards the Waterloo-road, has a portico of six Grecian Doric columns, supporting a neat pediment; and from the western end of the body of the church rises a neatly-proportioned tower, surmounted with a steeple. The church will accommodate 2000 persons. In the vaults, which are well arranged, are deposited the remains of Elliston, the comedian; and in the churchyard are a few altar-tombs, visible from the pavement, which may seem to say "Memento mori" to many a listless passenger.

"CORNER MEMORY THOMPSON'S" HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD.

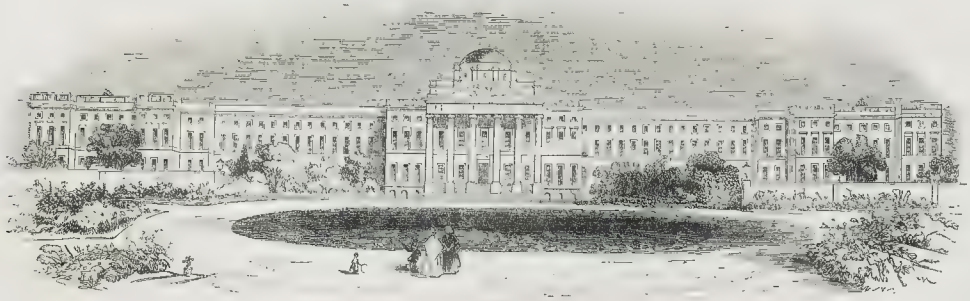
The architect of this strange pile died about a month since, at the advanced age of 86 years; and his eccentric success throughout this long life has accordingly become matter of public interest. He rejoiced in the somewhat plebeian names of John Thompson, and was a native of the equally plebeian locality of St. Giles's. His father was a greengrocer, and young John, on carrying a salad to the house of an undertaker in the neighbourhood, named Hubbard, excited attention by his sharp and ready manner, and the undertaker accordingly took him as errand-boy, afterwards his assistant; and he ultimately married Hubbard's daughter, by whom he acquired some property. This was his *start* in life, and enabled him to commence business as an auctioneer and brewer's valuer, in which he continued several years, amassing great wealth. As he advanced in life and fortune, he sought retirement at Frognal, just below Hampstead Church, where he built the above structure, which he styled "Frognal Priory." Like the great novelist and poet at Abbotsford, he was his own architect; Thompson had neither plan nor drawings, but directed the bricklayer, piece by piece, from some design he might possibly have conceived in his own mechanical mind; and thus he raised the above specimen of "castle-building." On its completion, he found that he possessed no right of road to the grotesque pile, save a narrow footpath; and it was not until after two or three years' exertion that he succeeded in purchasing, at a great price, sufficient ground to form a carriage-road. Thence he often went to town in his chariot, to visit his old haunts in St. Giles's; for, like the retiring tallow-chandler, who, on selling his business, bargained for his presence on a melting-day, Thompson loved the spot whence he started in Fortune's wheelbarrow. Here he might be seen, with "spectacles on nose," pottering among the old curiosity-shops; as Horace Walpole cheapened Dickey Bateman's chairs at half-a-crown apiece, for Strawberry Hill, so John Thompson collected the *mesbles* and "items of taste and *vertu*" for Frognal Priory. In these explorations he would leave his carriage at the corner of a bye-street, and sink into some obscure public-house, and there taking some bread and cold meat from his pocket, call for a pint of ale, and thus dine "like a man of property." In course of time he *collected* a countless assemblage of *curiosities* at the Priory, which he willingly showed to any persons who rung at his gate: but for some good reason he shut up the show-house a few years since; probably, the omnibus and "convenient distance" had increased his visitors to an inconvenient throng. He was designated "Corner Memory" from his having, for a bet, drawn a plan of St. Giles's parish from memory, at three sittings, specifying every coach-turning, stable-yard, and public pump, and likewise the *corner shop* in every street. He possessed a most mechanical memory; for he would take up a newspaper over-night, and be able next morning to repeat all he had read. He gained some notoriety, a short time since, by presenting to her Majesty a carved bedstead, reputed once to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey; with this he sent some other antique furniture, and the whole is now, we believe, in an apartment of Windsor Castle. The bedstead, on his purchasing it, several years since, proved so large, that he was compelled to build a room purposely to contain it. Mrs. Thompson died many years since; of the disposal of "Corner Memory's" wealth we are not so cognizant.

AFFGHAN BEAR.

Among the numerous trophies obtained from the recent seat of war in the East, one of the most curious that has yet reached us is a bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), lately presented to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, by Captain Alexander. It was captured when quite a cub, by an officer of the 45th in the celebrated Kyber Pass, and has since shared with his captors in all the vicissitudes of war, imprisonment, and victory. The only other individual of this species that has been seen alive in this country was a tenant of the Tower menagerie, about 18 years ago, and was afterwards sent to the King of Holland. It is the rarest of the ursine family, and differs in many essential respects from its congeners, having a remarkably thick neck, flat head, and large ears. The claws are particularly weak, and not more than half the length of those of the other two species of bears known in India. The conformation of the body is of a heavy massive character, clothed with a thick close fur of a glossy jet black, in all parts, except a most singular white patch under the throat, exactly resembling in shape the letter Y (as shown in the engraving below). In India it is considered to be ferocious in its habits, but that description does not apply to this specimen, which was quite at liberty on board ship, and is very inoffensive and fond of play, after his rough fashion. He feeds on bread and fruits, and cannot be induced to touch meat either raw or cooked.



AFFGHAN BEAR.



BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Recent events, of too painful a nature to require revival in the public mind, have rendered this magnificent foundation, and the administration of its affairs, subjects of paramount interest, which will, doubtless, be protracted by the inquiry instituted as to the state of the law relating to criminals labouring under partial insanity, or monomania. The social evil is frightful to contemplate; yet it is cheering to reflect that one of the noblest monuments of British philanthropy exists in the establishment to whose economy we are about to direct the reader's attention.

The hospital of St. Mary Bethlem, vulgarly called Bedlam, owed its name and original establishment to the piety of a citizen of London. In the year 1247, in the thirty-ninth of Edward III, Simon Fitzmary, who had been sheriff, influenced by the prevailing feeling of the age, was desirous to found a religious house. Accordingly he appropriated by a deed of gift, which is still extant, all his lands in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, being the spot afterwards known by the name of Old Bethlem, now called Liverpool-street, to the foundation of a priory. The prior, canons, brethren, and sisters for whose maintenance he provided were to be distinguished by a star upon their mantles, and were especially directed to receive and entertain the bishop of St. Mary of Bethlem and the canons of that their mother church so often as they might come to England. Such was the original design of the foundation.

In the year 1675 the governors were enabled to lay the first stone of a splendid building in Moorfields. The site on which the new building was erected was granted to the hospital by the Corporation of London, on a lease for 999 years, at the annual rent of twelve pence.

From the first reception of lunatics into Bethlem their condition and treatment were wretched in the extreme. Up to 1770 the public were admitted to see the lunatics at 1d. each, by which the hospital derived at least £400 a-year. So late as 1814 the rooms resembled dog-kennels, and the patients were chained, handcuffed, or locked to the wall, till the case of one Norris, who had been thus "encaged and chained" for more than twelve years, led to a Parliamentary investigation and the adoption of a new mode of treatment.

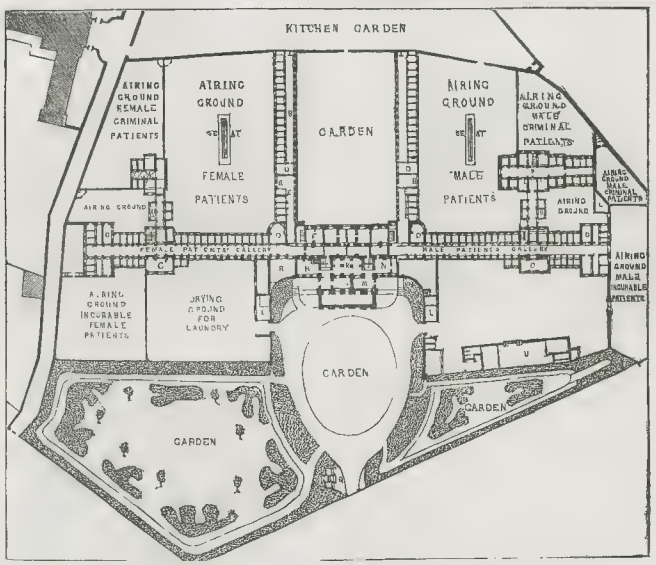
In 1799 the old hospital was found to be so dilapidated that it was resolved to build a new one and change the site, though it was not until 1810 that the latter was determined on, viz., a ground-plot of nearly 12 acres in St. George's-fields, on part of which were the house and gardens of the notoriously infamous Dog and Duck, a relic of which, a dog carrying a duck sculptured in stone, is preserved in the present hospital front wall.

The first stone of the new hospital was laid in 1812, and the building for two hundred patients completed in 1815, at a cost of £122,572 8s. 5d., the exact sum raised for the purpose by grants and benefactions; two wings being built for criminals at the expense of the Government. The entire building occupies eight acres—the adjoining three acres being covered by the House of Vaccination, a branch of Bridewell Hospital. The Bethlem design, one of three for which prizes were awarded, and the composition of Mr. J. Lewis, consists of a centre, and two projecting wings, east and west. The centre, which projects from the main body, has a hexastyle Ionic portico and pediment, above which is an attic, surmounted with a cupola. It is three stories in height, and more than 600 feet in length. To the original wings have been added two others, after the designs of Mr. Sydney Smirke. The first stone was laid July 26, 1838, when a breakfast was given, at a cost of £464 8s. to the hospital, and a narrative of the proceedings printed, at an expense of £140 9s. to the same fund. In the spacious entrance-hall, under the portico, are placed Cibber's celebrated statues, screened by curtains, which are only withdrawn upon public occasions and when visitors desire to see them. For these matchless figures Louis XII. of France once offered 12,000 louis d'ors. They were restored in 1820 by Mr. Baston, and are in a fine state of preservation. Some of the *irons* formerly used are also shown as curiosities. Strangers are admitted to view the hospital by governors' orders; and foreigners and members of parliament, by writing to the president, treasurer, or Secretary of State: but the average yearly number of visitors has not lately exceeded 550. Still, few sights can be more gratifying than the present condition of the interior of Bethlem. The scrupulous cleanliness of the house, the decent attire of the patients, and the unexpectedly small number of those under restraint (sometimes not one person throughout the building), lead the visitor not unnaturally to conclude that the management of lunatics has here attained perfection; while the quiet and decent demeanour of the inmates might almost make him doubt that he is really in a "madhouse." Each wing, or rather extreme pavilion of the front, has been carried out sixty-four feet further, six windows more on each floor being added to it, so that the entire length of the façade is now extended to 697 feet. Two additional wings, one story high, have also been erected in the rear, at right angles with the main building, so as to enclose an inner court or garden upwards of 200 feet deep. The western one of these wings, or wards, is for noisy male patients; the eastern one, for noisy female patients. The cells vary in size from 10½ feet by 8 to 11½ by 9½; and the width of the galleries for in-door exercise is from 14½ feet to 10½. The roofs are wholly of iron and slate; and the ceilings of brick, and slate, and fire-stone, vaulted. Thus, every part of the new buildings is perfectly fire-proof. The main edifice is warmed by Howden's air-stoves, and the rear wings, by Price and Manby's hot-water apparatus. Ventilation is specially provided for, each of the new cells having a separate flue. Warm and cold water are amply supplied to each wing; the latter being pumped up by a three-horse power engine from wells sunk for the purpose. The cost of these additional wings is between £24,000 and £25,000.

The excellent internal arrangement of this hospital cannot fail to strike every visitor on his entering the wards, and it is not too much to suppose that the public generally have no idea of the extent to which a careful arrangement of the cases, and the judicious management of the unfortunate patients, has been carried by the present authorities.

We accompanied a party on Tuesday last, and passed through the criminals' exercising ground as the patients entered. Oxford was busily engaged, with three others, in playing at fives; and, as the recent regulation of the governors of the hospital precludes the keepers from pointing out any individual among the criminals, he was observed only by those who had a previous knowledge of his person. M'Naughten was also in the yard, but, probably from the novelty of his situation, he appeared ill at ease, and was seated alone, under a covered shed in the centre. As our party entered he purposely averted his face, seemingly anxious to avoid observation, and, fortunately, none were curious enough to intrude upon him, further.

The number of criminals at present in the hospital is 85. Most of them are confined for murder, committed or attempted. Lieut. Davis is one of the oldest prisoners—he having been confined in Bethlem more than twenty years. He was tried for shooting at Lord Palmerston, when that nobleman was Secretary at War, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. There are many others confined for political offences. James Hatfield, who died in Bethlem in 1841, had been confined there since 1802 for shooting at George III.: he was a gallant dragoon, and his face was seamed with scars got in battle before his crime. He employed himself with writing poetry on the



A Female criminal wing.
B Cold bath.
C Day room.
D Keeper.
E Warm bath.
F Wash-house.
G Drying closet.
H Laundry.
I Cistern.
K Beer cellar.
L Coals.
M Bread room.
N Front kitchen.
O Carpenters' yard. Male criminal wing.
Q Lodge.
R New laundry.
S Ward for noisy female patients.
T Ditto for male.

PLAN OF BETHLEM HOSPITAL, WARDS, AND GARDENS.

death of his birds and cats, his only society in his long imprisonment.

The visiting days are two Mondays in each month. The Government pays 15s. a week for each criminal in this hospital. The average charge for the pauper lunatic in the county asylums is 7s. a week; and for idiots, or lunatics, in the workhouses, from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d. a week.

The income of Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals amounts to £33,000 per annum, and, with the exception of £3000 voted by the city of London for the building of the new hospital, the whole is the accumulation of private benevolence!

The number of patients in the hospital at the present time is about 390, of whom 194 are supposed to be incurable, and 85 are criminals.

The medical officers are E. T. Monro, Esq., M.D.; Sir Alexander Morison, M.D.; and W. Lawrence, Esq., F.R.S.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 26.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 27.—James I. died, 1625.
TUESDAY, 28. Gunpowder first used in Europe, 1380.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—
THURSDAY, 30. Dr. W. Hunter died, 1783.
FRIDAY, 31.—Allies enter Paris, 1814.
SATURDAY, April 1.—All Fools' Day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Investigator.*"—*If the statement relative to the Brixton Almshouses be correct, there must certainly be strange mismanagement.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Consult a respectable solicitor; we cannot undertake to answer legal questions.*
"*E. B.*"—*The Isle of Wight is part of Great Britain.*
"*E. N.*" *cannot be compelled to pay the registration shilling; but he will lose his vote by its non-payment.*
"*Xero.*"—*We thank him for his congratulatory letter; but we cannot condescend to notice the contemptible imitations in question.*
"*W. G.*," *Kidderminster, had better write to Mr. Bohn, bookseller, York-street, Covent-garden.*
"*A Subscriber, J. S. S.*"—"*Views in Paris,*" *published by Tilt and Bogue, Fleet-street; and Galignani's* "*Picture of Paris.*"
"*E. B.,*" *Aberystwith.—The portrait of Sir W. Nott has not appeared; but we will engrave it, if an original be sent.*
"*C. B.,*" *Doncaster.—The work inquired for is published by the Tract Society.*
"*T. B. L.*" *had better consult Dodd's* "*Parliamentary Companion.*"
"*Homo*" *requests us to state the piggins and jacks at Christ's Hospital are of wood, not leather.*
"*A young Author, W. C. S.*"—*The manager can be compelled to return the MS.*
"*I. P.*" *and* "*I. B.*"—*The question depends so much upon circumstances not stated, that we are unable to answer it in its present form.*
"*E. S. C.*"—*Lines on a Daguerreotype we regret not to have space for.*
"*T. S.,*" *Clerkenwell.—The charge for binding the volume is 5s. 6d.*
"*A Pro.*"—*Promenade is an Anglicised French word.—Ed. walk.*
"*X. X.*"—*Pyramids of Egypt. Are the drawings quite new?*
"*Young Rap.*"—*Thanks for your suggestion.*
"*A. W.*"—*The etymology is not suitable for a newspaper.*
"*Traits of the Irish Peasantry,*" *by R. J. P., are more suitable for a magazine than a newspaper.*
"*A Subscriber from the First.*"—*The frontispiece suggested is under consideration.*
"*G. S.*"—*In a few weeks we hope to comply with your hint.*
Peterhead is scarcely adapted for our Nooks and Corners.
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Boston, under consideration.*
The dialogue between the guard and postboy is correct.
The sketches offered from Dublin are not sufficiently new for our purpose.
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Portraits of persons, however unpopular they may be, may sometimes gratify popular curiosity.*
"*R. M.,*" *Portsmouth.*—*We are obliged for the offer, but cannot find room for the information proffered.*
"*Felix.*"—*We are not aware of the existence of the charity referred to.*
"*An Admirer of the Picturesque,*" *and* "*J. S. P.*"—*Mr. Sargent, the artist, has replied to your letters, and asserted the accuracy of his drawing.*
The series of sketches of Liverpool are not suitable for a newspaper.
"*N.*," *Newport.—Newspapers may be sent postage free to Hamburgh, Rotterdam, &c.*
Intiquite—Sonnets to "*Spring and the Moon;*" *the* "*Hen's Complaint;*" "*Look around,*" *&c.;* "*Love is a liquid.*"
"*Guido.*"—*Consult the ancient schools of art. We cannot write an essay on a notice to correspondents.*
"*A Father*" *should, as much as possible, discountenance such discussions in his family.*
"*Juvenis.*"—*The finest epitaph is surely that on Sir Philip Sidney's sister. The last shall not be last upon us.*
"*Manchester.*"—*Intelligence of the arrival of the ship in question has, we believe, been received.*
"*T. C. J.*"—*The view of Dunstable Church has been received, and shall be engraved.*
"*Timid.*"—*The sketches are good; but portraits of the personages have already appeared.*
New Zealand.—Thanks to "*A Constant Reader*" *for his numerous suggestions.*
"*J. G. P.*" *should write for the London Plate to the person who supplies the paper.*
Thanks to "*W. T.,*" *St. James's, and an* "*Old Blue Coat,*" *for their congratulatory letters.*
Several letters on apparatus for preserving lives from fire and shipwreck have been received, and shall receive our early attention.
British Guiana.—A subscriber, who has resided many years in this colony, assures us that the houses are generally more than two stories high, and not roofed with red wood, but slates; that jalousies are rare, and glass windows general. In George-city is a handsome cathedral, two large churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, ten dissenting places of worship, eight free-schools, and four newspapers, each printed three times a-week. Another correspondent, "*H. J. B.,*" *states that the government of the colony is distinct from that of St. Lucia and Trinidad. We thank the writers of the above corrections.*
"*C. W.,*" *Sandbrook Park, Tullow.—Our kind correspondent's sketches have just reached us, and shall have our early attention.*
"*Atonais.*"—*Yes; and the name is rightly spelt. Cary's translation,* 1833.
"*A Subscriber's*" *friendly note on our portrait of the Bishop of Exeter has been received.*
The lines on the "*Love of Woman,*" *do not reach our standard of merit.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *at Sleaford.—The account of the state lottery at Lubeck, we fear, would interest but few readers.*
"*J. R. W.*"—*The omission complained of was an inadvertence.*
"*G. F.,*" *Cork.*—"*Paire*" *is formal, and barely correct.*
"*A Tyro,*" *Chelmsford, is of opinion that the comet that has just appeared is the comet of* 1264 *and* 1556, *expected again in* 1848.
"*Scotus*" *is thanked for the hints, which shall receive early attention.*
"*J. E. D.*"—"*Mountain Rising*"—*unacceptable.*
"*G. Townsend,*" *Cheltenham.—His pretty sketches have reached us, and he may hear from us shortly.*
"*Adolescens.*"—*The illustrations may be occasionally re-introduced.*
"*Carolus.*"—*Thanks.*
"*T. W. B.,*" *Beaufort-street, Chelsea.—The subjects are inappropriate for a newspaper.*
"*G. L.,*" *Londonderry.—We cannot understand his letter.*
The Hospital at Bombay is under consideration.
The Memoir, &c. of Sir Lionel Smith shall appear early.
"*W. M. W.*'s" *Sketches by a Pedestrian are better suited for a magazine than a newspaper.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The matter is not liable by the usual indenture.*
"*B. W. J.*"—*Murray's* "*Encyclopædia of Geography;*" *Gorton's* "*Biographical Dictionary,*" *but two or three biographical dictionaries are in course of publication.*
"*J. Jordan,*" *Hampstead.*"—*His wishes shall be complied with.*
The lines on the dog-tax are inadmissible. The Numbers in question can be obtained.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843.

On Tuesday Lord Palmerston attempted a re-opening, as it were, of the American Boundary Question—by moving for papers, which the Government peremptorily, and, we think, most fairly, resisted—the conflict of party extending over one night of tedious debate, and being, on the following day, brought to a most unseemly close, by the counting out of the house, without a division. We first disapprove of this technical termination of what appears, in any case, to have been a very impotent proceeding. Either the question mooted by Lord Palmerston, and debated for many hours with sharpness, vigour, and even passion, was of such moment to the country that the members of the Legislature were bound to be in their places in Parliament, to watch it to a legitimate conclusion—or it was in itself frivolous and of small import:—either the House of Commons neglected their duty upon the second day, or made wretched waste of the nation's time upon the first. With the alternative of either conclusion before us, the result is lamentable, and only too seriously confirms the desert and propriety of the censure which our first article has directed against these coquettish and miserable displays.

But, taking the question *per se*, and looking at the intrinsic value of Lord Palmerston's motion, we confess that our own weighing in the balance finds it wanting—and that it cannot stand as otherwise than worthless, if not mischievous, in our regard. We are not speaking as Conservative or Whig, or with even a tolerance of party predilections in our opinion—but, testing the discussion of Tuesday by the doctrine of common sense and political prudence, we cannot discover one germ of a reason why the *vexata questio* of the tiresome boundary topic, should be again made the means of irritation and counter-irritation between the people of two countries, whose hands the Ashburton treaty was regarded as having closed in peace. The violent and inflammatory folly of some members of American Congress, in reference to the Oregon question, was in itself sufficiently provoking, without an endeavour, from this side of the Atlantic, to fish out of the bosom of the British Parliament any responsive choler—any expressions of pique, indignation, or disgust which might whet the vanity of the insane war party of America into fresh flights of braggadocio and absurdity. We might have been content with knowing that the policy and governments of the two countries were agreed upon the inestimable value and blessing of peace to both; and that whatever minor upstartings of imaginary difference might have frothed forth bubbles of quarrel in Brother Jonathan's land, yet that neither Sir Robert Peel nor Mr. Webster were inclined to dispel his qualification of brotherhood, or to encourage fomentings of anger which might dissolve those relations of friendship which the Ashburton treaty was, and *is*, most satisfactorily, calculated to confirm.

The fact is that we regarded that treaty as the settlement of a dispute of more than half a century, which had kept *open* the question of war—which left the plea for war in abeyance—between Great Britain and the vast power which, although it discarded her maternity, descended from her life and strength. All the commercial sense of the country saw the prudence and the policy of abolishing that contingency of war; and, so long as the concessions were not dishonourable, England, to gain the tranquillity of concord, did not vex her spirit over their amount. She only required that they should be consistent with the national dignity and power, and then she was—most wisely, we think—content to yield them as the bond of peace.

We do not say that we approve of all the details of the Ashburton treaty; we might speak of some of them perhaps in harmony with Palmerstonian opinion; but we do entirely approve of the principle upon which it was concluded, and we cannot see the wisdom of disturbing it, and disturbing the public mind also, by untimely agitation now. It is a broad national question placed on a firm and settled basis, and we would as soon think of re-opening the questions of Catholic Emancipation or Parliamentary Reform as of plunging again into its wearying labyrinth of fifty years' dispute.

The great abilities of Lord Palmerston might be better directed in the Legislature than to this end; he is the last man who should either make an impotent motion or sustain an impotent defeat; and as one of the brightest leaders of the opposition, he has enough to watch, both in the foreign and domestic policy of the empire, without wasting his sagacity over the task of summoning back into existence the vanished elements of war.

We perceive that the working of the new Poor-law in Ireland is of most alarming and disastrous operation—that it is, in fact, taking the colour of calamity and the tinge of blood. In Tipperary it seems to have produced a dreadful accumulation of the worst order of crime; in Waterford it has maddened the people, and been crowned with actual revolt. We will not, however, affirm that these dire consequences are the result of the Poor-law alone. We know that the agrarian system, the middleman-influence, the rent-levy distress and ejectment power, have all their share in the evils under which the poor of Ireland groan; but we have strong proof before us that whatever is harsh and cruel in any other practice or potency of law is aggravated by the way in which the new Poor-law is, as it were, grooved in with every oppression, and works as a sort of *aide-de-camp* to every misery that is produced. How much more worthily might the attention of our Legislature be turned to this important subject than to a trick of party, a question of privilege, or a topic for the unsettlement of peace.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their accustomed early walk on Saturday morning in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, and remained to lunch with her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace. After minutes before three o'clock on Saturday afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, left town in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of hussars, for Claremont. The royal dinner party in the evening included the Countess of Charlemont, Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Viscount Sydney, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Hon. C. A. Murray, Colonel Buckley, Sir Edward Bowater, and Dr. Pretorius.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service at Claremont. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon, taking his text from St. John, chap. vi. verse 66. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Hinde, the lessons by the Rev. Mr. Packman, and the communion service by the Bishop of London, the Rev. Dr. Sleath, and the Rev. Mr. Packman. The anthem was, "O Lord, give ear," Greene.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert left Claremont for an airing after lunch, in a pony carriage, the Prince driving; Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness, attending on horseback. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort returned to Claremont, from the drive, shortly before five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Claremont, at two o'clock, in a carriage and four, from town, to pay a visit to the Queen. Her Royal Highness partook of a *déjeûner* with her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Claremont in the afternoon, in a pony phaeton, for a drive; the Equerries in Waiting (Colonel Buckley and Sir Edward Bowater) attending her Majesty and his Royal Highness on horseback.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, took her departure from Claremont at a quarter past four o'clock, on her return to town.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the royal suite, arrived in town on Thursday from Claremont, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal accompanied their august relatives to town.

ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ADALBERT OF PRUSSIA.—The Peninsular Company's steam-packet Montrose, Capt. Lewis, Commander, arrived at Southampton on Sunday morning, having on board his Royal Highness Prince Adalbert of Prussia and suite. On Monday his Royal Highness paid a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert; and on Wednesday he embarked at the Custom-house for Hamburg, *en route* to Berlin.

The Earl and Countess of Haddington have issued cards for an entertainment at the former, on the 5th of next month, to meet her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, who have been visiting Viscount Melbourne at Brocket Hall, Herts, come to town this week for the season.

Among the passengers landed at Southampton from the West India packet, the Tay, were two persons of colour, styling themselves the Prince and Princess Louis Napoleon Christopie, of St. Domingo.

We are authorised to state that, in consequence of the death of the Dowager Marchioness of Northampton, the *soirée* of the President of the Royal Society on Saturday next will not take place.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES.—LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, March 21.—Notice is hereby given, that His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT will, by the desire of her Majesty, hold levees at St. James's Palace on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, and on Wednesday, the 26th of April next, both days at two o'clock. It is her Majesty's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at these levees shall be considered equivalent to presentations to the Queen. Addresses to the Queen may either be

forwarded to her Majesty through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or may be reserved until her Majesty shall hold a levee.

RUMOURED MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A report is very current in distinguished circles that Mr. Coutts Lindsay is at length about to bestow her hand in marriage, and Lord Wilshire, the eldest son of the Marquis of Winchester, and Colonel of a dragoon regiment, is mentioned as the favoured suitor. Lord Charles Wellesley will, we also hear, shortly lead to the altar Lady Mary Cecil, the accomplished daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The quarterly general court of proprietors of East India stock was held on Wednesday, at their house in Leadenhall-street, when the members were occupied for a length of time in discussing a question relative to the manner of the Imperial legislature. A long discussion took place on a motion made by Mr. Montgomery Martin, with regard to the duties on Indian produce, which was ultimately withdrawn.

DRURY-LANE THEATRICAL FUND.—The members and friends of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund Society celebrated their anniversary on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took the chair, in the absence of the Duke of Sussex, the president of the association, and performed the duties of the office with the accustomed heartiness of his kind and generous nature. At the close of the proceedings a list of subscriptions was read by Mr. Harley, amounting, in the whole, to about £800.

A second meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League was held at Drury-lane Theatre on Wednesday evening last, when the house was again crowded by thousands of persons, whose anxiety to hear the arguments on this interesting topic was doubtless increased by the newspaper controversy which has been going on during the past week between Lord Brougham and several distinguished members of the League. Several members of Parliament took part in the proceedings, which lasted until a late hour.

THE VESTRIES' ACT.—Meetings of the vestries of the parishes of St. Marylebone and St. Pancras were held on Wednesday, at which it was agreed that, with the exception of other parishes, and the assistance of the members for the borough of Marylebone and others, the bill for the repeal or amendment of Sir J. Hobhouse's Act should be watched in Parliament with a view to oppose the measure.

On Monday last the following gentlemen took the necessary oaths and qualified on their appointment as magistrates for the county of Surrey:—John Rans, Esq., Belvedere House, Lambeth; C. M. Rossiter, Esq., Borough; Edward Scard, Esq., Kew; T. Weeding, Esq., Mecklenburgh-square.

Considerable dissatisfaction appears to exist amongst the London trade relative to the low prices at which some houses are selling manufactured goods. Statements are now made, without any reserve, that adulteration has become very prevalent, and that the system is not affording proper protection to those who are determined to act in conformity to the present law.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—It will be seen by our Parliamentary report, that in the case of the Athlone Election Petition, the sitting member was unseated. The Nottingham Committee continued its deliberations until Thursday, when Mr. Walter, the sitting member was unseated.

FIRE IN THE METROPOLIS.—FIRE AT THE HON. LADY MURRAY'S.—On Tuesday night, about half-past eight o'clock, the greatest alarm was occasioned amongst the inmates of No. 59, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, the town mansion belonging to the Hon. Lady Murray, in consequence of the extensive premises being on fire. A good supply of water was obtained, and the firemen exerted themselves to endeavour to extinguish the fire by means of buckets, but in that they were unsuccessful, and were obliged, by means of pole-axes, to rip up the flooring of the parlours, and cut away the wall impiately into the adjoining mansion, and it was not until nearly half-past eleven o'clock that the fire was completely extinguished.—On Wednesday morning about two o'clock, as police-constable Chetkley, 139 D, was on duty in Connaught terrace, Edgware-road, he heard a sound like the cracking of glass, and on looking round, discovered that the front parlour of the house, No. 73, the residence of ——— Chapel, Esq., was in a blaze. Instantly alarmed the inmates, who, in a state of great terror, escaped the front door with scarcely any other clothing than their nightdresses, as they took refuge in an adjacent dwelling. The conflagration was confined to the parlour in which it originated, but a considerable portion of the furniture therein was destroyed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON THE HON. CAPTAIN ELIOT, OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP SPARTAN, took place on board her Majesty's ship Imaum, at Port Royal, on Monday the 18th of February, when the whole plan was acquitted of the serious part of the charge, but found guilty of the remainder, and the court is of opinion that the authority and the rules and regulations of the service, will be sufficiently vindicated by a mere admonition to an infringement of them, such he fully understood and upheld by merely admonishing that the prisoner be severely reprimanded, he was reprimanded accordingly

A court-martial was lately held at Portsmouth, when admonished Captain Sir C. Sullivan, of the Formidae, whom can always be relied on to be careful in future in references to the use of and arms," was reprimanded the master, Mr. J. Tonkin, on the same grounds.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—On Sunday night two of the privates of the 4th Dragoons committed most unprovoked assault on one of the Brighton policemen. The two men fell upon the policeman in the most merciless manner. Fortunately one of the sergeants of the 4th Dragoons came to the assistance of Mr. Rae, if the two offenders were lodged at the Town-hall for the night, at the regist of Colonel Dawkins. They have been given up by the civil authorities be tried by a court-martial. The men have a bad example set them by the officers, as on last Saturday evening, about the same hour, several of the officers were driving through the town with four-in-hand, and numbers of private on the coaches, armed with stones, throwing at the lamps and windows, several of which were broken. Mr. Slight, the clerk of the commissioners, is in communication with the colonel on the subject, being determined to obtain redress for the wilful destruction of the town property.

CHELTENHAM.—The manor of Cheltenham has this week undergone a change of owners—Lord Sherbourne having "signed, sealed, and delivered" the conveyance of his manorial rights and immunities, with all the privileges and prerogatives thereunto appertaining, to James Agg Gardner, Esq., who has become the purchaser thereof, for the sum of £39,000. The manor of Cheltenham had been in possession of the Sherbourne family for 225 years —John Dutton, an ancestor of the present lord, having purchased it of Charles, First of Wales, in 1618, for the sum of £1,900.

ETON.—ROBBERIES AT THE COLLEGE Several robberies of books, pencil-cases, &c. have taken place lately within this college; and a great portion of thoroughly has been traced to a man named Alfred Towers, in the employ of Mr. Goddard, plumber, at Eton. Towers having been placed in custody, was taken before the magistrates on Saturday, and afterwards fully committed for trial. He was admitted to bail—himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each. Some of the stolen property having been traced to the possession of Mrs. Towers (the mother of the prisoner), she was sent for, and said she had no knowledge how the books and other articles were placed in her house. Eventually Mrs. Towers was bound over, herself in £50, and one rety in £20, to appear and give evidence on any occasion to answer any charge that might be made against her.

RIPON ELECTION.—The election for this borough in the room of Mr. Fredk. Bertram Lascelles took place on Saturday last. Mr. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith, her Majesty's attorney-General for Ireland, was the only candidate, and he having been finally proposed and seconded, was declared duly elected by the Mayor. Mr. Smith addressed the electors upon the occasion, and briefly, at considerable length, and with great ability, the prominent political questions of the day the corn-laws, the question of scriptural education in connection with the church, and the union of the church with the state.

IRELAND.

A Dublin correspondent, to whom we are much indebted, sends a graphic account of the and ball at Dublin Castle on St. Patrick's night, for which we regret we cant find room. We are in possession of the most convincing testimony the truth of his assurance that the historical and facetious narrative of Shandy—day which appeared in the last number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS has achieved for that paper a character in Ireland which will ere long have effect of redoubling its already extensive circulation in the emerald isle

DISMISSAL OF MAGISTRATES.—The clerk of the peace, county of Clare, has received from the Lord Chancellor a supersedeas for Major O'Connell, M.P., Francis M'Namara, George M'Namara, and Randal Borough, Esqrs., magistrates of that county The cause of their removal arose out of the exercise of magisterial authority in cases of private quarrels, which the country peoplumed the privilege of gathering sea-weed for manure.

We regret exceedingly to perceive that the operation of Sir R. Peel's spirit duties bill has been a very powerful tendency to revive the monstrous delusion which the influence of Father Mathew, and the spread of teetotalism, had to a great extent succeded in destroying. This measure, by raising the duty, has given a stimus to smuggling, which has ever been regarded as the bane and curse of Ireland, since even in its demoralizing influence than party spirit. Frost urns recently moved for in the House of Commons by that prominent benefactor and assiduous representative of his county (whose no noisy declaime Sir Robert Ferguson, and which have been lately laid before Parliament appears—that the detections for the quarter ending 5th January, 1842, sw the enormous increase of 847; while the gaol returns in 1841 show only prisoners, and in 1842 only 53. In the present year they have increased to 2; and, at the present moment, when the total number of prisoners in the gol one of the largest counties in Ireland amounts to 76, we find by refens to returns which have been laid before Parliament, that 62 of the numb are confined for breaches of the revenue laws. It is really too bad that paltry consideration of revenue should be allowed to work all this mischief, which turns out, after all, to be wholly inoperative for the purpose for which it was intended, for it has only tended to diminish the revenue instead of to increase it.

Baron Lefroy arrived in Kilkenny on Saturday, and at once proceeded to open the commission in the city. He said he had to express his regret at the want of respect and courtesy shown to him as the bearer of her Majesty's commission. He was not attended by any of the authorities who were bound to attend him, and was left to grope his way at the discretion of his post-boys, through the city of Kilkenny, to his lodging. He should express his dissatisfaction at the conduct of the sheriffs of the city, and fine them £50. On entering the county court, the Baron made similar observations upon the county sheriff, and fined him £50.

On Saturday, James Hoskins was executed at Wicklow for the murder of John Pugh. There was a vast assemblage of the peasantry present. The wretched felon made a full confession of his guilt.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY, 3rd. LATEST BETTING.

DERBY.—7 to 1 agst Chrisnick Freeman; 10 to 1 agst Maccabeus; 18 to 1 agst Murat; 25 to 1 agst Winesour; 25 to 1 agst Artistides; 30 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 35 to 1 Amorino; 40 to 1 agst Napier; 40 to 1 agst Newcourt; 60 to 1 agst St. Valentine; 60 to 1 agst Game Cock; 66 to 1 agst Pakenham.

CHESTER CUP.—12 to 1 agst Marius; 18 to 1 agst Corsair; 14 to 1 agst Soult; 20 to 1 agst Queen of the Tyne.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

We understand that the Archbishop of Canterbury is expected to consecrate the new Chapel Royal, at Buckingham Palace, in the course of a fortnight or three weeks. The chapel will be finished in a few days.——Mr. Meymott was elected surgeon of the Surrey County Gaol on Monday last, by the casting vote of the chairman, over Mr. Harris, who had polled an equal number of votes.——On Sunday morning the ceremony of consecrating the new English and French Protestant church, in St. Martin-le-Grand, was performed by the Rev. Messieurs Daugars and Martin. It is a handsome building, of the Gothic style of architecture, and is capable of containing from 300 to 400 persons.——The *Quille de Tournen* says:—"The exchange of Lille has experienced a great shock this week; two of the most important houses have stopped payment: one, which dealt in colonial produce has failed for two millions, and the other, which is a banking-house, for four millions. It is said that a house in our city is a creditor of one of these houses for 40,000 francs.——The *Journal du Havre* observes, that in all previous earthquakes in the colonies of the West Indies these convulsions of nature were generally preceded by drought, and a calm, heavy, and oppressive atmosphere. On the occasion, however, the preceding days were rainy, and extremely cold for the climate; and there was, particularly on the 8th, throughout the day a strong breeze from the east, which continued to blow during the time of the earthquake.——Commodore Napier was admitted a member of the Senior United Service Club last week, despite a very unworthy attempt made to black ball him. The number of balls were—black, 13; white, 195.

On Sunday evening last a fire, involving great destruction of property, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Peter Dowling, grocer-merchant, No. 2, New Crane, Shadwell. Several of the adjoining houses were much damaged.——By the third annual report of the officers of the Railway Department in the Board of Trade, it appears that the number of deaths arising from railway accidents in the year 1841 amounted to 24, whereas in 1842 they amounted only to five.——M. Falk, minister plenipotentiary to King William II., died at Brussels on Friday, of an attack of the gout.——Dr. Bulard, known by his experiments on plague, in the east, has just died at Dresden, aged 38. The deceased had been known to pass nights and days with plague patients, even when the natives did not approach them. This he did repeatedly at Cairo, Alexandria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. He had received several Russian, Turkish, and Egyptian orders, and was a member of several learned societies.

Towards seven o'clock on Thursday se'nnight an immense comet appeared suddenly in the horizon, and was visible at Paris. The tail, which was wide spread and perfectly marked, extended over a space of more than 60 degrees. Leaving Orion, which it crossed under an angle of 40 degrees, this magnificent tail gradually became invisible in the horizon, which was under the influence of twilight.

By a parliamentary paper just published, it appears that the amount authorised to be raised, charged in the supplies of 1843, was £18,293,000; from which deduct £165,200 paid off in money in 1842, and £25,700 old outstanding bills, leaving £18,182,300 to be provided for in the present year.——A government contract has just been announced for 100,000 gallons of rum, for the use of her Majesty's navy, one half to be West Indian. There are also very large contracts to be taken shortly for woollens, worsted, &c. for the victualling navy-square, with one dissenting voice, have expressed their decided opposition to the erection of the Scottish martyr monument in that neighbourhood; and to which opinion, it is fully expected, his grace the Duke of Bedford will defer.——On Monday evening last a gentleman, dressed in black, about 24 years of age, whose name is unknown, threw himself from the window of a house of ill fame in Shire-lane, and now lies in a hopeless condition at the King's College hospital.——Another of those brutalizing exhibitions called prizefights took place at Gravesend on Tuesday last, between Bungaree the Australian, and Sambo Sutton the Americus, for £50 a-side, when, after fighting eight rounds in sixteen minutes, the latter was declared the victor.——The Great Western was to leave New York, for Liverpool, on Thursday week last, and may be expected about the 29th or 30th inst.——The noble defenders of the Polish cause, Prince Gabriel Oginski and the Countess Plater, have just died; the former at Wilna, the second at Posen.——The public opening of the Eastern Counties Railway, for the conveyance of passengers, is appointed to take place on the 29th inst. The railways from Paris to Rouen, and from Paris to Orleans, will be opened for passenger traffic on the 1st of May.——Amongst the annual anniversaries of the excellent charitable institutions of the metropolis we observe that there occurred during the past week those of the Artists' Benevolent Fund and the Hotel and Tavern-keepers' Institution, the funds of which, we are happy to observe, are in a flourishing condition, and enable the managers to diffuse a great amount of benefit to the indigent and distressed individuals committed to their protection.——We hear that a plan is on foot which, if carried out, will have the effect of expediting the communication between Cork and London some ten hours.——The Marine Good Service Pension of £300 a-year has been given to Major-General Tremenheere, R.M., whose term of service reaches 64 years.——On the afternoon of the 12th the first bull-fight for the season was held at Madrid, and a matador and banderillero were severely wounded by the "lord of the pastures." The matador has since died.——It is gratifying to learn that a subscription is on foot in this country for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers of Guadaloupe. Contributions are received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand, and by Messrs. Devaux, 61, King William-street, City. We hear that already several distinguished persons have forwarded liberal sums for this charitable purpose.——A long correspondence between Lord Brougham and a prominent member of the Anti-Corn-law League has occupied during the week a great portion of the morning papers. The matter in dispute appears to be whether Lord Brougham volunteered his services to the League, or whether he was solicited by the League to advocate their views; a question which the great body of the public will be inclined to regard with much less interest than our daily contemporaries.——The wheat plant everywhere exhibits the most promising appearance. Nothing can be more propitious than the present weather for getting in the spring corn.——The first of the Philharmonic Concerts for this season took place on Monday night, under encouraging auspices. Sir G. Smart was the conductor, and Loder the leader. The room was full, without being at all crowded. It was honoured with the presence of the Duke of Cambridge.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

OPENING OF THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This afternoon, precisely at four o'clock, Sir I. Brunel and a party of gentlemen, preceded by a military band, performed the ceremony of opening the above magnificent, national, and truly wonderful undertaking. The tunnel was, on the occasion, filled with ladies and gentlemen, admitted by tickets, and the scene was altogether most enlivening and gratifying. Sir I. Brunel was received by the company present with every mark of approbation and admiration for his great talent and perseverance in bringing this modern wonder of the world to completion.—Our artist attended the opening, and we have confidence in stating that the illustrations of the scene will be first-rate in our next week's paper.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town at ten minutes past five, on Thursday afternoon, from Claremont. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Lady Lyttelton were in another carriage; the Countess of Charlemont and Viscount Sydney in another

On Friday her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Her Royal Highness also visited the Duchess of Kent at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided, in the afternoon, at a meeting of the Commissioners promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in the re-building of the Houses of Parliament; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Ashburton, Mr. Rogers, and other commissioners attended.

His Royal Highness arrived at Gwydyr House at a quarter before three o'clock, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, Equerry in Waiting. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, the Earl Delawarr, and Sir George Couper.

By a letter lately received from our correspondent at Rome, we learn that the sport afforded by Lord Chesterfield's fox-hounds has created a wonderful sensation there. They have had some admirable runs in the Campania: there almost all the aristocracy of Rome were assembled, either to witness or join in the chase. Lord Chesterfield has, with his usual munificence, presented the pack to the society there, and we understand that a large subscription has been raised to keep it up.

SOUTH SEA HOUSE.—On Thursday a quarterly Court of Proprietors of South Sea Stock was held at the Company's House, in Threadneedle-street, Charles Franks, Esq., the sub-governor, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman acquainted the court that the amount of the Company's bond debt was £259,358 2s. 3d., Three per Cent.

DEAL, March 24.—The good folks of Deal and Walmer are high in hopes that the Queen and royal party will pay another visit to the Kentish coast in the summer. This hope is strengthened by the circumstance of the castle being now under the hands of numerous workmen. June is mentioned as the probable period of her Majesty's visit.

To morrow is the birth-day of Prince George of Cambridge, who completes his 9th year.

Mr. Osborne, in compliance with the wishes of the Liberal electors of Nottingham, has agreed to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of that borough.

John Pease, Esq., of Darlington, an eminent preacher in the Society of Friends, is about to visit North America on a religious mission.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN EAST INDIA DIRECTOR.—On Friday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a jury of gentlemen, at the house, No. 1, Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, the town mansion of the late Alexander Grimt, Esq., who died on the preceding day of the disease of the heart. Mr. Grimt was a Director of the East India House, and formerly for many years filled a high official appointment at Madras. It appeared that the deceased gentleman had recently married a lady of great personal attractions, 25 years of age, and with whom he lived on terms of the greatest affection. He continued in a good state of health up to Monday last, when he was seized with a fit, and became speedily insensible. Medical aid was promptly procured, and every effort to restore animation resorted to, but without effect. Application was made to the registrar for a certificate to bury the body, but was refused on the ground that the surgeon had certified the death to have been caused from apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death," from apoplexy. It is stated that the deceased has left property to the amount of £30,000.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—It is our painful duty to record the premature death, by drowning, of Lieutenant George Frederick de Carteret, of the 30th regt., quartered at Galway. The deceased was on board Her Majesty's cutter the Raven, accompanied by some of his brother officers, and on his return by the verge of the docks, between eight and nine o'clock, he unfortunately being now under the ice broke, and, having lost his balance, tumbled over.

THAMES TUNNEL.—We have authority for stating that a paragraph, which has gone the round by the papers announcing that his Grace the Duke of Wellington would attend at the ceremony of opening the Thames Tunnel on (to morrow) Saturday next, is incorrect; as, although his Grace was invited by the directors, he declined, stating that, owing to public business, he should be prevented. We understand that the interesting ceremony will take place at four o'clock precisely on Saturday, and that afterwards, at six, the public generally will be admitted on paying a penny toll.

COACH ACCIDENT.—Late on Wednesday afternoon a most deplorable occurrence unfortunately took place near the Eastern Counties Railway station at East Brentwood, by the upsetting of the day Norwich coach, whereby the driver, Mr. James Drung (who is also a proprietor), lost his life, and the passengers who were travelling by it more or less injured.

On Thursday afternoon a warrant was issued from the Home Office, under the seal of the Secretary of State, directing the governor of the Compter to remove the monumaniac James Stevenson to Bedlam, there to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.

Mr. Justice Coltman will open the commission at Liverpool this day. There are more than 300 prisoners for trial, and many of them are charged with grievous offences.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Felix Booth, who attempted to extort money from Sir Felix Booth, by a threat of accusing him of the crime, was sentenced on Saturday last to be transported for twenty years.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS AT STAFFORD.—Owing to the long cross-examination of the witnesses by the prisoners' counsel, the case for the prosecution for and sitting of the court on Thursday evening at a late hour. The other business of the circuit has been consequently delayed.

HOUSE CIRCUIT.—Before Mr. Justice Patteson and a special jury.—HOLLAND V. HARE.—This was an action to recover damages for a libel, brought by the plaintiff, a clergyman of the Church of England, against the Rev. Mr. Hare, the archdeacon of Lewes. The declaration charged that the defendant had published a certain letter containing divers libellous charges against the plaintiff, which letter was sent to a lady named Gilbert. The damages were laid at £2000. The defendant pleaded a not guilty. Mr. Chas. Clark, and Mr. Peacock were for the plaintiff. Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Sergeant Channe l, and Mr. Ogle appeared for the defendant. Mr. Peacock having opened the pleadings, Mr. Platt addressed the jury for the defendant, and stated the case, by which it appeared that the charge made against him by the defendant was, that he was a totally unfit person to officiate as the curate of East Dean, or in any other spiritual capacity, by reason of the gross prevarication and perjury that he had committed at a former period of his life. Amongst the witnesses examined for the plaintiff was the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

FOREIGN.

The PARIS papers of Thursday bring the termination of the debate to the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day on the proposition of M. Duvergier de Hauranne to abrogate the vote by ballot. There were—For the proposition, 193; Against it, 201; Majority against the motion, 8. On Thursday M. de Sade brought forward his proposition against members of the Chambers holding public functions, but there does not exist the slightest chance of its success. The election of the officers of the National Guard is proceeding favourably. Of the 189 companies represented a great many men, 149 are re-elections of old officers, and [illegible] have chosen a prominent part in the last election in favour of Republican candidates, have been re-elected by Conservatives.

SPAIN.—Rumours of changes in the Cabinet were still rifeat Madrid, notwithstanding the contradictions of the ministerial press. The editor of the *Tribuno Espagnol* had been acquitted. The Spanish papers are altogether destitute of news.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 19th inst. announces, that the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople had recently received instructions from his Court enjoining him to support the demands of Russia relative to Servia.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb 23.—Mehemet Ali has granted to an Eng [illegible]rchant a loan of 100,000 talaris for the transit between Suez and [illegible]xandria.

The *Bremen Gazette* of the 15th inst. contains a report from Captain J. J. Kencke, of the brig Margaret, dated the 20th October last, announcing the discovery on his voyage from the Sandwich Islands to Canton, in 14 deg. 29 m. lat. north, and 149 deg. east long., of six small islands not to be found on any chart.

REVIEW OF THE 7TH DRAGOON GUARDS AT WOOLWICH.

NEW MILITARY ACADEMY.

MILITARY INSPECTION BY THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

On Saturday morning last, his Grace the Duke of Wellington visited Woolwich to inspect the 7th Dragoon Guards (the Princess Royal's), previously to their embarkation for the Cape of Good Hope. The hour appointed for the troops to meet on the common was twelve o'clock, and shortly before that time they took their stations, headed by the brass band and kettle-drums of the regiment. The external square was kept by the 7th and 1st Dragoons, and the colour square by a detachment of the Royal Foot Artillery.

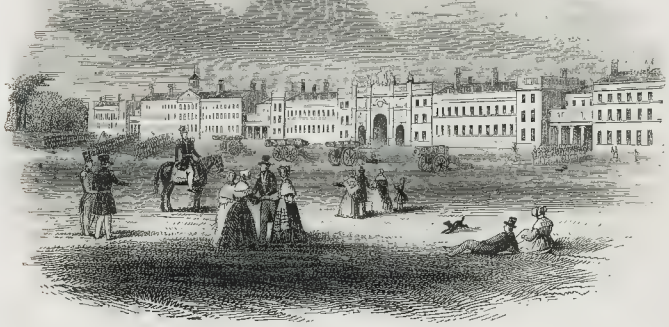
Precisely at twelve o'clock, his grace, accompanied by the Marquis of Douro and a lady, arrived in an open carriage, and was met by General Lord Bloomfield, K.C.B., commandant, Colonels E. Jones and Wylde, of the Royal Artillery, and the principal officers of the garrison, Sir G. Murray, Lord E. Somerset, and several other distinguished officers. His grace was dressed in the full uniform of a field-marshal, and wore the decorations of several orders.

The 7th Dragoon Guards formed in line, and his grace as he viewed them in parade order, was received with all honours, the band playing "God save the Queen."

After parade, the public, comprising a large concourse of persons, apparently of great respectability, were allowed to close in to the inner square, to witness the evolutions of the troops, who passed in close and open review order, and afterwards went through the sword exercise.

At the conclusion of the inspection his grace rode up to the line, and complimented the officers on the efficiency of the regiment, bidding them a fervent and soldierlike farewell. His grace returned to his carriage, accompanied by a numerous suite; and it is much to be doubted whether at any period of his career of glory he met with more spontaneous or general expressions of respect and admiration.

The square was formed of carriages, private and public, and thousands must have come from London by steam-boat, railroad, and on foot. In the evening the Duke of Wellington gave a sumptuous banquet at Apsley House to Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, C.B. and K.H., and several officers of the 7th Dragoon Guards, Lord Bloomfield, Sir G. Murray (Master of the Ordnance), and other distinguished personages.



ARTILLERY BARRACKS.

In the engravings are seen the Artillery Barracks, a noble range of buildings, containing a library, mess-room, guard-room, and capacious chapel. The entire edifice is 400 yards in length, and 300 in depth. Behind it is a riding-school. In front is a fine parade. Next is the new military academy, also situate on the common, about a mile from the barracks; it is a handsome castellated edifice, with towers, surmounted with cupolas; it is as built from the designs of Wyatt, and is upwards of 200 yards in length. The governor is always the Master-general of the Ordnance, who has the appointment of the principal officers and of the cadets.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The beautiful ballet of "Giselle" is to be shortly reproduced here—the principal characters by Mesdemoiselles Adèle Dumilâtre and Fanny Elssler.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—This ill-fated establishment came to an unexpected close last week; and, although it has *staged* to keep open during the present one, it is, we fear, doomed to be ultimately shut up ere long. The public have been generally accused as deserting the "cause of the legitimate drama;" but this is mere idle "verbosity and froth:" the truth, "deep as it well may be," must be sought elsewhere.

MRS. ALFRED SHAW.—This accomplished vocalist is engaged at Drury-lane Theatre, and will appear at that house on Tuesday next with Miss Clara Novello, in an English adaptation of Paul's opera of "Sappho."

CHARLES HORN.—This popular vocalist and composer has arrived from America, laden with a rich store of interesting notices in his art, which we hope to hear produced in the course of the season.

MR. PARISH ALVARS.—It may be some consolation to those Englishmen who in vain struggle for the encouragement of native talent *at home*, to learn that this unrivalled harpist is "winning golden opinions" throughout the Continent; verifying the truth of the old adage that "no man is a prophet in his own country," which, we regret to say, peculiarly applies to the blighting reception given to the indigenous genius of this island on its own shores, until it has received the generous and enthusiastic sanction of our neighbours.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Robert Southey, the poet-laureate of England, is no more. He died at his residence at Keswick, in Cumberland, a few days past, thus bringing to a melancholy close that sad malady which his wife had so recently described with such touching eloquence and hopeless virtuous love. At the period of the general publication of that gifted woman's letter upon the condition of her beloved husband, by the press of England, we received from the Cheval. Chatelain a tributorial contribution, the insertion of which now accords, in spirit, with the sad circumstance of the poet's death.

A ROBERT SOUTHEY,

Poète Lauréat.

Dans sa prison sombre et malsaine,
Celui qui gémit dans les fers
Tristement voit doubler sa peine,
Quand la nuit couvre l'univers;
Mais pour adoucir sa souffrance,
Entre ses barreaux l'Espérance
Lui fait distinguer au réveil,
Un rayon de soleil!

Ne doit-il plus jamais illuminer ton âme
Ce rayon bienfaisant d'immortelle clarté,
Poète Lauréat, dont le cœur exalté,
En si beaux vers jadis sut épancher sa flamme ;
Lorsqu'en tes admirables chants,
Tu réhabilitais la gloire d'une femme—
De la Pucelle d'Orléans,*
Que dénigra Voltaire, en des vers outrageants,
Et que non moins injuste en sa colère,
Le grand Shakespeare immola de son temps
A la joie insensée, aux fureurs du parterre !

Chantre de Jeanne d'Arc, Southey, sublime cœur,
D'un Français, à ton tour, reçois ici l'hommage !
Pourquoi faut-il, hélas ! qu'un précoce veuvage
De ta raison...le prive à jamais du bonheur
De trouver écho dans toi-même ?
De tes beaux vers alors formant un diadème,
Dans ses brûlants transports,
Au poète, son frère, il eut dit son delire ;...
Mais aujourd'hui de douloureux accords
Voilà les seuls accords qui tombent de ta lyre !
Astre éclipsé ! Pour toi plus de beau soir,
Plus de rêves brillants par delà la campagne,
Plus de ces doux émois, derniers boutons d'espoir,
Qu'on aime à savourer auprès d'une compagne !
Pauvre insensé ! tu ne comprends
Plus rien que la souffrance, et plus ces sons touchants,
Qu'en sa prévoyance divine.
Sur toi sait déverser un ange—Caroline !
Le soleil qui s'éteint a du moins son réveil,
Mais de notre raison quand la vive lumière
S'éclipse avant la fin d'une longue carrière,
Nous tombons pour jamais dans la nuit du sommeil !
Sans ce flambeau divin ici bas, qu'est la vie ?
Un objet sans réalité—
Une ombre dans l'obscurité !
Poète au noble cœur, pars, ta tâche est finie ;
Heureux de profiter des fruits de ton génie,
Nous léguerons ton nom à la postérité !
Southey pare, monte aux cieux, monte—Dieu te convie
A l'immortalité !

Le Chevalier de Chatelain.

* We do but repeat here an opinion to which we gave expression in a work entitled "Galerie des Femmes de Shakespeare," published in Paris in 1837, and from which we subjoin the following extract :—"We are delighted to have found in an English poet, Robert Southey, a generous champion of the Maid of Orleans."

SOUTHEY, FROM THE PORTRAIT BY SIR T. LAWRENCE.

ANNIVERSARIES.

BALLAD OF THE CROWNING OF THE BRUCE.

(27TH MARCH, 1306.)

The Earl of Gloucester, a kinsman of Bruce, had notice of his friend's danger, and anxious to save him, yet afraid in so serious a matter, too rashly to compromise his own safety, sent him a piece of money and a pair of golden spurs. Bruce understood the counsel thus symbolically communicated, and instantly set out for Scotland, accompanied by his Secretary and a single attendant. He is said to have reached Lochmaben Castle on the fifth day after his departure from London, and thence repairing to Dumfries, where Comyn was, he sought a private interview with him. From some inward misgiving, no doubt on the part of Comyn, the meeting took place in the convent of the Minorite friars. Here Bruce passionately reproached Comyn for his treachery, and after some altercation drew his dagger and stabbed him to the heart. Immediately hastening from the spot he called for his attendants, who seeing him pale and agitated inquired the cause. "I doubt I have slain Comyn," was the reply "You doubt," cried Kirkpatrick fiercely, "I'se mak' sicker," and rushing towards Comyn, despatched him on the spot. Almost at the same moment Sir Robert Comyn, the uncle, who came into the convent on the noise of the scuffle, shared a similar fate. The alarm soon became general, and the English judges, then holding a court in a hall of the castle, not knowing the extent of the danger, hastily barricaded the doors. Bruce, assembling his followers, surrounded the castle, and, threatening to force their entrance by fire, compelled those within to surrender. He soon afterwards proceeded to Scone, the ancient seat of Scottish inauguration, and was there crowned King of Scots, on the 27th March, 1306. Edward had carried the *regalia* to Westminster, but their place was soon supplied. The Bishop of Glasgow furnished from his own stores the robes in which Bruce was arrayed; and a slight coronet of gold being got from the nearest artist, the Bishop of St. Andrew's set it on his head. The Bishop of Glasgow also presented to the new king a banner wrought with the arms of Baliol, which he had concealed in his treasury, and under it Robert received the homage of those who devoted themselves to his service. The Earls of Fife had, from a remote antiquity, enjoyed the privilege of crowning the Kings of Scotland; but Duncan, the representative of the family, favouring at this time the English interest, his sister, the Countess of Buchan, with a boldness and enthusiasm which must have added to the popular interest felt for the young king, repaired to Scone, and asserting the privilege of her ancestors, placed the crown a second time on the head of Bruce. The eyes of all Scotland were now directed towards Bruce. Comyn was no more; and the brave Sir William Wallace had been executed by the English. Bruce was therefore without a rival; he was the heir to the throne, and his past conduct had given ample earnest at once of his intrepidity and prudence; he was regarded as the last remaining hope of his country.

CROWNING OF BRUCE.

There is come to the Bruce from Edward's Court,
From a kinsman true and bold,
A rowell'd pair of gilded spurs,
With a money coin in gold ;
And the spurs say—"Fly ! brook no delay,"
And the coin—"Use gold to speed the way."

The Bruce is gone, and the storm-bird's wing
Had never a swifter flight ;
In five short days, to the Scots amaze,
He is threading Lochmaben's height ;
And one other dash on his king-path sees
The Bruce in the city of fair Dumfries !

He has flashed on the craven Comyn's gaze,
By the Minorite Convent-gate,
One deep reproach, one gurgling threat,
One glance of deadly hate ;
And the sheath-freed dagger is gleaming red
In the burning blood of a traitor dead !

The startled court of the ermined judge
Is earthquaked with the din—
"Bruce ! Bruce !" fills the people's voice without,
And its echo rolls within !

And the long-robed English lawyers fall
To their fortress work in the castle-hall !

But a threat has broken their barriers all,
And their courts are overthrown !
With one more whirl of his lightning speed,
The Bruce is palaced at Scone !
And now it is Scotland's pride to sing
How royally ever she crowns him king !

St. Andrew's mitred lord has placed
On his head the light gold band,
And the Baliol-broidered flag is waved
By the Glasgow bishop's hand ;
While under its bannered pomp men bring
The homage of nobles to Bruce their king !

Then a glorious woman, wond'rous fair,
Steps out from the brilliant train,
And is dazzling all with her beauty rare,
While she crowns the Bruce again !
May he not call the battle his own,
When an angel leads him to Scotland's throne !

THE COMET.

GRAND METEORIC PHENOMENON.—THE COMET.

The public have this week been surprised by various announcements, on high authority, that a *monstre* comet was to be seen bestriding the western heavens. The first to give a detailed notice of the appearance of this meteoric phenomenon in this country was the celebrated astronomer Sir J. Herschel, who described it as a comet

of enormous magnitude being in the course of its progress through our system, and, at present, not far from its perihelion. Its tail was conspicuously visible on Sunday night and the night before, as a vivid luminous streak, commencing close beneath the stars kappa and lambda (κ and λ) Leporis, and thence stretching obliquely westwards and downwards, between gamma and delta (γ and δ) Eridani, till lost in the vapours of the horizon. The direction of it, prolonged on a celestial globe, passes precisely through the place of the sun in the ecliptic at the present time, a circumstance which appears conclusive as to its cometic nature. The astronomer goes on to say that as the portion of the tail actually visible on Friday se'nnight was fully 30 degrees in length, and the head must have been beneath the horizon, which would add at least 25 degrees to the length, it is evident that, if really a comet, it is one of first-rate magnitude; and if it be not one, it is some phenomenon beyond the earth's atmosphere of a nature even yet more remarkable.

On the 19th the tail of the comet was again visible, though much obscured by haze, and holding very nearly the same position!

This was accompanied by several statements from the French papers, and numerous correspondents at home, all agreeing that a comet of magnificent dimensions was on that and the succeeding nights visible.

The appearance of the phenomenon, as it presented itself to our artist on Friday se'nnight, at Blackheath, was beautiful in the extreme. An atmosphere so clear and bright prevailed, that the sun, divested of his golden beams, reposed in silver. The smoke of London, unused to so pure and rare an atmosphere, lay upon the city in a dense compact stratum, with its upper surface distinctly marked, at about the height of St. Paul's, by an unsoftened, ruddy, horizontal line; while the plains of Kent and Surrey, to the left, and Essex on the east, were so free from any kind of vapour, that they lost their accustomed look of distance. The scene in the park was glorious; its stately walks seemed to be illuminated by a clear morning sun, rather than by one then sinking westward of the metropolis. The chastity of a moonlight night was mingled with the splendour of a summer's noon; the twilight was consequently short, and the heavens blacker than usual.

In this state of the atmosphere, on reaching the heath, there appeared, west by south, a vast shaft of light, radiating apparently from the sunken sun in the manner of one of his beams, or like one of the vaulting sashes of the northern lights. We concluded (says our informant) that the phenomenon before us was the Zodiacal light or a modification of it. In that impression we continued to watch it till about half past 9 o'clock, when our conjecture of its nature seemed to be confirmed by its slowly melting from view. Its appearance and position is so correctly described by Sir J. Herschel, that we need not repeat them here; but a glance at our picture, which we sketched on the spot, will make perhaps his technical references a little more intelligible to the unprofessional reader. We cannot learn that this precise phenomenon has since been witnessed. A slight milkiness of colour in the western horizon, sometimes in streaks, and at others of a more floccose and diffused character, is all that we have seen or heard of.

On Wednesday Sir James South published the following description of the comet and its eccentric movements, as seen by him from the Observatory at Kensington:—"The brilliant train of light was seen here on Friday evening at a little after seven, and had very much the appearance of the tail of the comet of 1811. Its highest point, when I first saw it, nearly reached theta Leporis, and, passing through the constellation Eridanus, became invisible to me from interposed trees when about 2 degrees from the horizon. More than 45 degrees of tail were measurable; stars of the fifth magnitude were visible through it by the naked eye, and with a 42-inch achromatic of 2⅔ inches aperture, those even of the 8th were perceptible. At 7h. 33m. 22sec. (sidereal time), a bright meteor issued from the very tip of the tail. No trace of the above light could be detected here either Saturday, Sunday, or Monday nights, in consequence of cloudy weather. Last evening, at about ten minutes before eight, the clouds cleared away, but no vestige of the train could be perceived in the neighbourhood which it had illumined on Friday night; but a diffused and amorphous light, commencing at the Pleiades and spreading over the entire constellation Aries, even through the haze, was too conspicuous to escape observation. If this be the tail of the comet, it indicates a very rapid motion of it northward. By a letter which I received yesterday from Mr. Shorts, of Christchurch, Hampshire, he has seen it earlier than any one I have yet heard of, inasmuch as he observed it three nights previous to the date of his letter, which is the 19th inst.; hence, he saw it Tuursday, Friday, and Saturday."

It will be seen that we incline to the opinion that "the comet" is indebted for its name to the enthusiasm which its novelty and splendour, coupled with old astronomic associations, at first sight produced; and that it is "some phenomenon beyond the earth's atmosphere of a nature even yet more remarkable." The question is one that can only be determined by future observation, and we shall give it our best attention.

Letters have been since received from various parts of the Continent, giving almost similar accounts of the appearance of this wonderful phenomenon, and amongst the rest, from Mr. Cooper, late M.P. for Sligo, now at Nice. Our readers must judge and observe for themselves.

HYMN,
ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENT ASTRONOMICAL VISITATION.

How beautiful is all this visible world!
How glorious in its actions and itself!—BYRON's *Manfred.*

If there be aught throughout the pearly deep
Of Heav'n's unfathomable ocean wide,
That doth affect man's soul
With wonder and delight
Beyond the rest of vast creation's wealth,
'Tis THOU, mysterious star!

Thou comest whence no mortal seer can know—
Thou goest whither nothing human dreams—
Thy mission, tho' so bright
Is Speculation's gloom!
We can but gaze upon the starry dust*
Thy lightning wheels upturn

Along Heav'n's road, and call thee charioteer,
Or names which prove that man cannot baptize
Such giant births as thou
With aught descriptive term!
Comet, or fiery star, or feeding light
To myriad viewless suns,

Which trim their lamps at the renewing fount!
Or art thou some watch-angel on his rounds,
To see it drowsy guards
Neglect the camp'of Heav'n,
And leave an outpost for the Fiend to pass
As once of old he did?

Thou mayst be, Light incomprehensible!
A moral messenger enjoin'd to check
Our mind's poor vanity,
That doth imagine all
The secrets of the firmament are found!—
We can't unravel THEE!

Roll on, thou child of wedded time and space,
Eccentric offspring of eternal pow'r,—
Be thy portent to us
Or good or ill, the same—
We'll pay thee symbol worship for thy cause,
And in submission bow.

* An epithet of Plato's bestowed upon the *Via Lactea.*

Com'st thou in anger, we will not repine—
Com'st thou in harmless beauty, we'll adore,
And through thee bless the ONE
Who by his simple word
Can call creations like to thine from nought,
And end them all again!—

Beautiful—lustrous as the heav'ns can be
On vernal nights with their commission'd stars,
How much more do they seem,
When unaccustom'd lights,
Like thine shoot forth from out the sapphire throne
of THE HAT ONE sits!—W.

THE FASHIONS.

PARIS, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, March 21, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Though our carnival is long since passed, it does not seem to have had much influence upon our gaities; as for many years past it has been customary to continue to open our saloons until the middle of April, and consequently ball toilettes are still as much in requisition as ever. Of this description of dress I have lately seen many specimens of surpassing beauty; amongst others, several whose elegance and novelty, at least, entitle them to favourable mention. One of them was a robe of green moiré, open on each side of the skirt from the bottom to the height of the knee; this opening was trimmed with a piece of English lace laid flat, and fixed on the under petticoat by little quillings of green satin. The under petticoat of white satin is thus left exposed to view in the intervals between these quillings. The corsage, which is pointed, is very low on the neck, and is trimmed with a double frilling of English lace. The sleeves are made very short, are trimmed with puffing, and with bands of narrow lace. The second dress was a rose white and a double skirt, the first of which was of white satin, trimmed with two borders of English lace; the other, which was a good deal shorter, was of rose satin, descending from the edge of the upper border of lace, and relieved on the left side by a knot of ribbons in rose-coloured satin and lace. Another costume consisted of a robe of white satin, with a double skirt bordered completely round by a garland, executed in yellow silk and silver, and having also a fringe of the same material and colour; the second skirt was open in front, embroidered and bordered like the upper one; the corsage, which was worn very low on the neck, was brought to a point, and had a little pelerine, which formed a berthe, which was likewise embroidered in yellow and silver, and edged with a fringe. A fourth dress, which struck our fancy exceedingly from its elegance and good taste, was a robe in crape, shot blue and white, with a double skirt, of which the second, which was very short, was sustained on one side by a knot in blue satin riband. The corsage was made low on the neck, with the pelerine forming a berthe, and covering the little sleeves of the dress completely. There was still another costume in jonquil yellow mohair, trimmed with a band of gimp covering half the hem in front, and with the two upper parts also in gimp: little rosettes of blue satin are disposed lozenge fashion upon the gimp ornaments. The corsage was flat, pointed slightly, covering the shoulders, and the sleeves short. The greater part of these dresses, as will be seen by your fair readers, would admit equally well of the employment of bouquets and garlands as ornaments on the corsage and the skirt, and, when these are well made and natural, I am not sure that their employment would not be a material improvement upon the style of the dress. As ball-room coiffures the most common consistent with elegance are Arab turbans in blue cashmere, embroidered in gold and silver crowns of blue flowers, which harmonise well with a head-dress whereon are thrown a few bows of lace, iris plumes, and birds of paradise. In reality there is nothing very new this week in head-dresses beyond those I have already described, if I except some Arab turbans in white cashmere, embroidered in red silk, the crown of the turban terminating in a point, and ornamented with a silver tassel falling down behind. The barbes, which are in embroidered cashmere, trimmed with silver fringe, are placed somewhat on the left side of the head. The effect of this head-dress, however, was as remarkable as it was handsome.

HENRIETTE DE B.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNETS.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY CERVANTES DURING HIS CAPTIVITY IN BARBARY.

Thou pale and melancholy ray, which through
My jealous Moorish dungeon bars dost peep,
Where my sad mates in short oblivion sleep,
Wouldst thou, the lonely one that waketh, view
And mock him with the thought that thou dost strew
The vallies of his Father-land afar
With pearls of light, on which young lovers tread,
Careless of crushing them, at this lone hour?
Say, dost thou come in anger, sullen star,
To wreak *their* slight upon a captive's head,
And make his cell at once their heedless bow'r?
The sky is blue—there is no cloud to low'r.
Why gleam'st thou then with such a sickly light?
It pours fresh sorrow on my sleepless night.

Or dost thou come, as Dian did of old,
To wake a new Endymion from his trance?
Again I look upon thee—and behold!
I find thou'rt regent of the blue expanse,
As full of gentle beauty as e'er sent
The outshone stars back to their firmament.
Oh! thou art then, sweet moon, a messenger
From out the deep infinity of Heav'n,
To the sad victim of a long despair;
Saying, at length, his fault will be forgiv'n,
If fault it be to prize his creed and land
Beyond the Moslem's tempting splendour here.
Thou'rt looking now as pityingly bland,
As when thy smile doth kiss the night-flow'r's tear.

Turn then, Astarte! with thy gentlest light,
To some regretted Andalusian shades,
Where I have wander'd many a summer night
With one of Beauty's most celestial maids;
And tell her tears, there mingling with the dews,
That they're but harbingers of goodly morrow;
That, though I'm captive, they must not refuse
To let bright Hope beguile their lovelorn sorrow!
Then if she smile—oh! let the sweet reflex
By thee, kind mirror! here to me be sent,
And our fond eyes will meet in thy apex,
Wide as the angle he whose base hath rent
Two hearts asunder that by nature were
More doom'd to die of love than of despair!

Tell her, to soothe her, though her hero lie
Herded in dungeon with a base-born crew,
That visions of bright fame salute his eye!
His mind is free, and to the farthest blue
Of Fancy's firmament it wanders on,
Fabling enchantments which the world ne'er knew,
But which shall live until that world be gone!
The bay, to shield him from Time's lightning," yet
Has not put forth her verdant chaplet's bloom;
But Fate has will'd—and when does Fate forget?—
That e'en grim Death shall wreath it round his tomb!
Here, too, he shall not die: where first we met
Has been the cradle of his infant sighs,
And there alike his monument shall rise! W.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert, for the season, of this society for the encouragement and patronage of the musical art in this country, took place on Monday evening last at the Hanover-square Rooms; the vocalists, Miss Birch, Miss M. B. Hawes (nee Mrs Alfred Shaw, who was indisposed), and Mr. H. Phillips: the instrumental solo performers M. Pilet (violincello), and M. Deloffre (violin), both *débutants* in this country. The programme, which we subjoin, contained some excellent selections.

ACT I.

Overture, Euryanthe..... Weber.
Tercetto, Miss Birch, Miss M. B. Hawes, and Mr. Phillips,
"L' usato ardir."..... Rossini.
Fantasia, violincello, M. Pilet..... Pilet.
Rec. and Air, Mr. Phiilips, "Oh! what is man?" ("The Fall of Babylon").. ..... Spohr.
Scena, Miss Birch, "See Griseida," with violin obligato, Mr. Loder. Paer.
Sinfonia, G minor. . ..... Mozart.

ACT II.

Sinfonia in D..... Beethoven.
Aria, Miss M. B. Hawes, "O salutaris."... .. .. Cherubini.
Concerto, violin, M. Deloffre. . ..... Deoffre.
Duet, Miss Birch and Miss M. B. Hawes, "Vaghe colle" ("Il Ratto di Proserpina" . . .. Winter.
Overture, Calypso. ..... Winter.

Weber's overture was beautifully executed under the most judicious leadership of Mr. Loder, whose office after all, particularly in instrumental music, is more attended to by a band than any conductor's seated at the pianoforte. Rossini's Terzetto was very charmingly sung, but it suits the stage more than the concert-room. A fantasia on the violoncello next followed, which exhibited the powers of a Mons. Pilet in a very pleasing, if not very striking, point of view: his style is chaste, but his tone (and full rich tone on this beautiful instrument is a *sine qua non*) cannot be compared to that of many others, much less to our great Lindley's. Mr. Phillips sang Spohr's rec. and air with his accustomed correctness, and, we may add, coldness: we cannot help imagining what Bartleman would have made of it. Miss Birch is most decidedly and rapidly improving, particularly in her enunciation, which, especially in the recitative of Paer's scena, was admirable in the extreme. The violin obligato to the aria was finely executed by Mr. Loder. The first act terminated with Mozart's Sinfonia in G minor, and was performed with great precision and effect. Beethoven's Sinfonia in D opened the second act, and had similar justice rendered to it; but it is not one of that great man's masterpieces—his wild fancy and daring originality had not sufficiently developed themselves at the period of its composition. Nevertheless, it occasionally throws out scintillations of the volcanic fire which his genius poured forth so magnificently in subsequent works.† M. Deloffre played a concerto of his own composition on the violin, in which he displayed moré ability as a performer than a composer, although in each capacity he is far above mediocrity. But a new aspirant to the laurels of that generally ingrate instrument has a vast number of invidious associations to remove before he can supersede rivalry, or universally be permitted to take his stand on his own merits—which, again, must be transcendent indeed to prevent us making any concrasts to his injury. Winter's charming duet from "Il Ratto di Proserpina" was deliciously sung: the voices of the two *cantratrices* being eminently qualified to give proper effect to the purely vocal and graceful music of a composer who was one of the greatest ornaments of the German-Italian school—a genius, who happily combined the solidity of the architectural design of the one with all the florid elegance of the other, and whose name should never be omitted from any programme professing to be a selection from "the works of immortal men." The overture to "Calypso," by the same composer, finished a delightful evening's enjoyment.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge occupied the centre box.

* As thunder nor fierce lightning harms the bay,
So no extremitie hath power on fame!
Bodenham's "Belvedere, or the Garden of the Muses."
In the old play of "The White Devil," *Cornelia* says:—
Reach the bays;
I'll tie a garland here about his head—
'Twill keep my boy from lightning!

* Miss M. B. Hawes gave Cherubini's "O salutaris" with great purity and solemnity of style. It is a *morceau* particularly well adapted to her powers.

LITERATURE.

SPRING FLOWERS. A Collection of Poems. By THOMAS WILLIAM NEWTON. Charles Haselden.

This is a volume of poems, in the style which Mrs. Hemans, and the writers of her school, have rendered so popular. The pieces are short, smoothly versified, and marked by sentiment, which, if it possesses no great depth, is sweet and fanciful, and is the index of a good heart and a rightly-constituted, if not a very strong or highly-gifted mind. They have been produced, we understand, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, in the interval of repose from a close and absorbing occupation. This feature gives them peculiar interest in our eyes, and we shall be happy to meet the author again, and to recoguise, in his future attempts, more confirmed fervour of feeling, and richer variety of illustration, conjoined perhaps with more arduous themes.

LA BIENFAISANCE. Poème par le Chevalier CHATELAIN. Au Profit des Infortunés secourus par la Société de Bienfaisance, établie à Londres en Mars, 1842.

When we last had the pleasure of a public meeting with the Chevalier Chatelain, he sang the praises of the victors in the late Asiatic wars, and the lustre of the honours of the civic magistracy, in his "Glorieuses;" he now tunes his lyre to a more tender and homely subject, and appears, if we may so express ourselves, as the high-priest of Charity, soliciting the bounty of the wealthy for their less fortunate brethren. This is an ode on the beauties of beneficence, written on the model of the old French lyric poets. There is a manliness in the sentiments, and an artistical skill in the con-

struction of the verse, and the arrangements of the parts, which reflect great credit on the author. He celebrates the establishment of the society lately founded by French residents in London for the relief of their distressed countrymen here, and awards due praise to all who have taken an active part in forwarding the objects of the society. The profits of this publication are to be devoted to aid the funds of the society. We have therefore increased pleasure in recommending the poem to all who take an interest in French literature, as they will by purchasing it obtain two pleasures, that of contributing to support a laudable and humane institution, as well as that of reading a justly-conceived and elegantly-written French ode.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART; exhibiting the most important Discoveries and Improvements of the past Year. Illustrated with engravings. Tilt and Bogue.

A most useful manual, furnishing a record of the progress of science in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, chemistry, zoology and botany, geology and meteorology. It is carefully compiled from the transactions of scientific societies, the reports of scientific and other journals, and offers, from the best sources available, a condensed and popular view of the most remarkable facts and phenomena brought to light or investigated during the year. Presenting much information in a short compass, it saves much trouble and labour to the general inquirer, for whose use it is intended.

THE HAND-BOOK OF NEEDLEWORK; being a complete Guide to every Kind of decorative Needlework, Crochet, Knitting, and Netting, with a brief historical Account of each Art. By Miss Lambert. With illustrative engravings on wood. John Murray.

This elegantly printed volume contains a complete encyclopædia of information for the fair votaries of the needle. The various mysteries of tapestry-work, embroidery-work, plain-work, net-work, and so forth, are fully laid open, with a clearness of statement and completeness of direction which leave nothing to desire. A short history of the art is also given, with notices of celebrated persons who have cultivated it successfully. It seems by far the most complete and satisfactory manual of instruction we have met on the subject, although we cannot boast of speaking with the practical experience of adepts. The taste for ornamental needlework has singularly revived within the last few years among the middle and upper classes, and ought by all means to be encouraged; it affords the means of innocent and useful occupation, and its pursuit in such circles will not interfere with the employment of females in an humbler rank, who are dependant for their bread on the plainer kinds of needlework. We recommend this volume, therefore, to the patronage of our fair readers, and will take leave with a stave of old Taylor, the water poet :—

> The needle's work hath still bin in regard,
> For it doth art so like to nature frame,
> As if it were her sister, or the same.
> Flowers, plants and fishes, beasts, birds, flies, and bees,
> Hills, dales, plaines, pastures, skies, seas, rivers, trees—
> There's nothing near at hand, or farthest sought,
> But with the needle may be shap'd and wrought.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN; or, a Cadet's First Year in India. By Captain BELLEW. Illustrated from designs by the Author. 2 vols. Allen and Co.

Memoirs of a griffin! some uninitiated reader may exclaim. What is a griffin? Can a wyvern play the chronicler, and wield the pen with the same facility as he manœuvres his forked tongue or his armed paw? For the benefit of such interrogants we may say that there are two species of the genus griffin, and that in the Oriental sense of the term, which is what we are now to consider, he is neither a Gorgon, nor a Hydra, nor a hippogriff, nor a monoceros, nor a mastodon, nor any other of the tribe of monsters, but simply a greenhorn. So our "most sweet monster" does not present himself in the shape of a fiery dragon, vomiting forth flames and smoke, or like him of Wandsworth, all issuing off barns, and dining on parish churches, but in the form of a mincing and delicate youth of 16 or 17, fresh from school, and not very long out of the nursery, sent out to British India to launch on the great ocean of life, and encounter the toils of the civil, or the dangers of the military service in our Eastern possessions.

It may be supposed that the ideas of a griffin receive no slight shock from the contrast of the new and entirely unthought-of scene into the midst of which he finds himself thrown on his arrival at Madras or Calcutta. From the protection and the comforts of his paternal hearth, from the congenial studies and innocent sports of boyhood, passed in the green fields and wooded dales of England, he is transferred to a country where every thing wears a strange, uncouth, and often repulsive aspect; a land of burning suns and pestilential airs, which dry up the blood, and unnerve the arm of the strong man; a land of benighted idolaters, where human sacrifices are offered up to hideous gods, where robbers and murderers are organized into a caste, where the tiger and rhinoceros prowl in the dreary jungles, and sharks and alligators haunt the floods. The result is, if not a total subversion, yet a direful confusion in the Griffin's mind; and the numberless blunders and misunderstandings into which he is betrayed furnish, it may be imagined, ample food for the lovers of the hideous, until, the yearlong period of probation having passed, when he is supposed to have become rather more familiarised with the nature of the country and the manners of the people, he shakes off his griffin's hide or hood, and emerges a full-fledged Indian.

The object of the present work is to describe the career of a Griffin during his first year's residence in India, in a narrative in which the author states that he has blended fact and fiction. This plan has considerable advantages. Supposing the author's judgment not to be warped by prejudice or other sinister influence, of which no trace appears, it allows him, in the progress of the narrative, to give us the general result of his experience of Indian life and society, and diversify his account of a limited portion of time by introducing the various prominent types of Anglo-Indian character. The execution is on the whole successful, and the book gives an amusing picture of the Griffin's reception, adventures, and mishaps, with a distinct view of Indian life in the Presidencies, at the seats of government, at the military stations, on the huntinggrounds, and on the plantation, as it existed five-and-twenty years ago. Men, manners, and things in general, as the author remarks, have no doubt undergone some changes since that period; still, in its main features, the sketch he has drawn will apply as well to Griffins in the present mature age of the century as when it was in its teens. Society does not go a-head in India at the same rapid rate as in England: the nature of the climate and the country, with the habits of the Hindoos, will for ever prevent that. There is probably less idleness, revelry, and dissipation among Europeans at the present time, less coarseness and selfishness of character, with a livelier and more general sense of the duties imposed on individuals, both in the camp and the city.

Bating a few faults of taste—a proneness to sentimentalism, and to making bad jokes, from which few of our military writers seem to be free—the style of the work is agreeable. There is too free a use of Indian terms a fault common to almost all who write on Oriental subjects. The following adventure with an alligator is well told :—

> "In the little patch of grass meadow I have mentioned, which lay nearly opposite to us, two or three miserable stunted white cattle were feeding, one of them considerably nearer the margin than the others. Whilst looking towards them, I thought I discerned something dark slowly emerging from the water where the muddy shelving shore dipped into it. I kept my eye steadily fixed upon the object, which evidently moved and presented to my view the resemblance of two large foot-balls at the end of a rough log of wood. I directed my companion's attention to it, at the same time asking him what it was. 'There, yonder,' said I, 'just beyond the tuft of reeds. See! see! it moves.' 'Oh, I perceive the rascal,' said he, 'it's a huge alligator, making a point at that poor beast of a cow; but I'll spoil his sport. *Bearah bundook laou jeldee!* bring up the rifle quickly.' Ere gun, however, could be brought, the monster, as if anticipating our intentions, suddenly rushed his consistent, with a rapid and wriggling motion, and in an instant had the unsuspecting cow by the nose. The poor brute struggled, her tail crooked with agony, her two fore-feet stuck out, and bellowing most lustily, whilst the alligator backed rapidly towards the water, dragging the cow along with him. 'Quick! quick!' shouted Augustus, as the servant blundered along, capsizing a bucket or two in his hurry, and handed up the gun. 'Click,' went the lock—the rifle was pointed, but it was too late: the scaly monster sunk with his prey, as the bullet cracked sharply over the eddy; a few bubbles and a slight curl on the water were now marking the spot where the poor cow had disappeared in a doleful tragedy—her last appearance in public."

NEW MUSIC.

A CONCERTO FOR THE ORGAN, with Accompaniments (in score) for two violins (where's the viola?), violoncello, trumpets, drums, and contra basso; composed by Haydn Wilson, Professor of the Organ and Pianoforte. Published for the author.

On perusing the title-page of this composition, it was with considerable pleasure that we perceived there was somebody bold enough *in this country* to sit down and write—moreover, publish, a work exclusively devoted to the most magnificent of instruments; an instrument that, if we are to credit history, was first suggested to the knowledge of counterpoint, and yet irreconcileable, from its peculiar fitness for the most elaborate displays of that art, with any chance invention of ignorance or accident. The facilities which it affords to limitless combination of harmonical structures were as free at the seasons on its first appearance as they are now; for the organ has remained, in *bass*, the most unchanged of all instruments, and, unlike every other, if it have undergone any trifling mutation, it has been only to deprive it of powers whose objects of expression have sunk into desuetude in the lapse of ages. Altogether the ORGAN is a puzzle to those who, on the one hand, would trace the discovery of harmony to a date comparatively recent, and yet, on the other, are at a loss to understand how it could have been invented at a time when its constructors could not have been aware of the very practical principles which that said discovery was grounded upon, and which, by it, could be so eloquently and most satisfactorily explained. Be this as it may, it is universally allowed to be the noblest of instruments, and none but hierarchs of of the most undoubted gradation should presume to lay their hands upon its sanctuary.

The first movement of Mr. Haydn Wilson's concerto is not written in the genius of the organ; it abounds in passages that were *en vogue* in the infancy of pianoforte playing, and which, whatever he may think, are as unfit for the gravity of Minerva's loom-mate (by the way, an old name for that goddess was *Organé*) as the *graziosa* strains for Tagioni or Dumilâtre would be for the more grave and impressive *pas* of Mdlle. Djeck, of late elephantine celebrity. The *andante affettuoso* is a restless thing—always trying to arrive as soon as it can to a close in the tonic (F), which it industriously effects half a dozen times in the space of two pages and a half. Then follows an *allegro* for the full organ, which promises something of fugue, but which promise is never realised. At page 17, stave 3, a subject of fugue is given out, and answered *antichronically* for twenty bars, and then left off, upon an inversion too, and totally lost sight of till he arrives at a pause (always dominant to C), which seems to be to Mr. Wilson what his mother-earth was to Antæus—he always gathers new vigour, and "straight he's at it again." Though there are some fortunate weds to modulation in this movement, it never virtually departs from the key of C; there is nothing peculiar to the fugue style—no augmentation—no diminution—no inversion, prolation, or new subject interwoven; in fact, nothing to show that the writer ever saw (or if he saw, understood) the fugues of Handel, Bach, Scarlatti, Albrtsberger, Hinberger, Marpurg, Rink, and a hundred others, of our own country, too. The passage at page 26, staves 3, 4, and 5, are a bad mutilation of a beautiful thought in his namesake Haydn's "Heavens are telling." Altogether, we cannot commend this production.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE QUADRILLES. 1st set. By H. Oakey. H. Tolkien.

This set is composed upon several well-known Scottish airs, which suffer nothing under the skilful treatment of Mr. Oakey. It may be had also in the shape of duets for the pianoforte, nicely and effectively arranged for the instrument by the same hand.

HOLYROOD PALACE WALTZES, composed by T. L. Rowbotham. H. Tolkien.

He certainly must evince considerable invention who discovers anything new in the shape of a waltz: graceful melody and correct arrangement, as we frequently have occasion to remark, are all that can be looked for in this threadbare style of writing. We are happy to say these qualifications are eminently possessed by Mr., Mme., or Mlle. Rowbotham (for how are we to judge from initials?). Waltz 3 pleases us most, as possessing more breadth and freedom. No. 4 is pretty *à la Strauss*, and No. 5 introduces to us our old friend "The Blue Bells of Scotland," with a change rung upon them to fit them *pour la danse*. A *coda* in the usual way winds up this very agreeable set, which no doubt will be popular through the season.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS IN COLOUR.—Yesterday we had an opportunity of witnessing this new and important discovery, and truly glad are we in being able to say, the great objection to this method of producing portraits is at length removed; hitherto the portraits of aged persons only were really striking, their peculiar expression depending less upon colour than upon light and shade. Now may be seen at 7, Regent's-quadrant, establishments, portraits, striking as life, of young and old, each exhibiting the peculiar complexion of age and health, and which alone was necessary to render this wonderful process equal to the original idea of its still more wonderful discoverer, Mons. Daguerre, that of permanently fixing upon the face of a mirror the colour and character of its reflected object.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—We are happy to say that at the latest accounts from the north of England and the Isle of Man confirm the gratifying intelligence that the shock of the earthquake felt in these places on Friday se'nnight produced no more disastrous results than the destruction of a gas and other brittle ware.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—DERBY, March 20.

(Before Mr. Baron Gurney.)

BURGLARY AND MURDER.—*Samuel Bonsall*, aged 26, *William Bland*, 39, and *John Hulme*, 24, were charged with having, on the 30th of September last, at the township of Stanley, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, killed and murdered one Martha Goddard. Mr. Serjeant Clarke, Mr. Whitehurst, and Mr. Fowler conducted the prosecution; Mr. Millar defended the prisoner Bonsall. The case excited intense interest. From an early hour every avenue to the court was thronged, and many hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Mr. Sergeant Clarke, in opening the case, stated that the deceased, Miss Martha Goddard, was a maiden lady upwards of seventy years of age, who lived with her sister in a large house, called Stanley-hall, about six miles from Derby. They were the daughters of a clergyman, connected with one of the best families in the county, and possessed of considerable property, but of very eccentric habits, living in their mansion without any other inmate, occupying separate rooms, taking their meals apart, and rarely having any communication with each other. They were supposed to have hordes of money in the house, and it might, therefore, be easily conceived that they would be marked out as a prey. The surviving sister was now in a state of mental imbecility, and incompetent to give her evidence, but she was in attendance and should be called if either of the prisoners wished it. The confession of Bland was put in and read, the substance of which was that he participated in the robbery but was innocent of the murder. He stated that they went together on the night of the robbery and murder. Hulme took off the slates from the coal-house and got in. The surviving sister came to the spot armed with a poker. Hulme knocked her down and then unbolted the door. They all entered and drove the old lady up stairs, and broke open the room in which the deceased slept. Prisoner put various atrocious which they threw down into a bag. He heard the deceased scream, and call out several times, "Sally, come Sally." Hulme struck her several times over the ribs with an iron crow-bar, and at last beat her about the head and killed her. Hulme and Bonsall told prisoner that they had found only 19s. 6d., and gave him 6s. 6d. of it. They then left and met a man soon after in the lane, whom they thought of murdering. In corroboration of this confession a considerable deal of circumstantial evidence was adduced, and the jury without hesitation found the prisoners "Guilty." His lordship, in a very impressive address, passed sentence of death, assuring them there was not the least hope of mercy. The prisoners, whose appearance betokened the greatest hardihood, heard their doom without the least apparent emotion.

(Before Mr. Baron Alderson.)

SEDITION.—*John West*, aged 25, was indicted for having, at Swadlincote, on the 18th of September last, wickedly, maliciously, and seditiously uttered certain words concerning our sovereign lady the Queen.—Mr. Waddington and Mr. Macauley appeared in support of the prosecution. The prisoner conducted his own defence.—Mr. Waddington stated that the prosecution had been instituted by the magistrates of the district in which the alleged offence was committed. The prisoner was charged with having, on Sunday the 18th of September last, uttered, in the presence of a large number of persons, a discourse of an inflammatory and seditious character, calculated to incite persons to commit acts of outrage and insubordination. The prisoner had addressed an assembly of about two hundred on Gresly Common, taking a text from Scripture. In the progress of his discourse he had uttered these words: "We are told to unite together to oppose the abominable laws which strip our rights by class legislation." "We must be alive and active, for as long as we sleep quiet we shall not get our rights from the aristocracy." "We must combine together to open the locks of the prison doors, and liberate those of our brethren who are confined for asking for our rights." "We have no right to be content with the abominable laws which are entailed upon us." These were the words used; no one could mistake their meaning; and it would be for the prisoner to explain them away if he could. The meeting commenced by singing a hymn, after which the prisoner took his text from the first chapter of the 2nd of Peter, the 4th and three following verses. He spoke for an hour and half, during which he uttered the expressions for which he had been indicted. Witnesses were then called to speak to the facts. It appeared that the prisoner had spoken of moral duty, temperance, and godliness, and had referred to the 42nd of Isaiah, 7th verse, when he alluded to opening the prison doors. He implored a blessing upon her Majesty and the rulers of the land.—Mr. West having declined to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £100 for the peace.—The learned baron told them they had been in great jeopardy, as the offences with which they were charged were serious. It would be as well, perhaps, if they were to know what their rights upon the subject for which they were indicted were, and what they were not. They had a right to meet and agree together as to the wages they should demand from their employers; but no right to compel others to follow the same course. The freedom they claimed for themselves they were bound to allow to others—that was only justice, and was both the law and the prophets.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—YORK, March 20.

(Before Mr. Justice Coltman.)

CROWN COURT.—*Samuel Sledding, Thomas Garrick*, and *William Garlick* were indicted for a highway robbery, in feloniously assaulting William Batty and stealing some money from his person, at the same time using personal violence towards him. The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to be transported: Sledding for life, and the others for 20 years.

Thomas Greaves, William Hawling, and *James Scholefield* were also indicted for a highway robbery with violence. Mr. Pickering and Mr. Price appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners were not defended by counsel. It appeared that the prosecutor had been suddenly set upon and pulled from his horse. He identified the prisoner Greaves as the one on whom he fell, and they came to the ground together. His face was bruised and bleeding when he got up, and they proceeded to rifle his pockets. He struggled hard, and one of his assailants said, "D—n him, if he doesn't lie still stick him." The losing of his waistcoat was finally cut and carried off. Greaves then made off, but, however, before he had inflicted a severe bite on the hand of one of those who was holding him down. The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to transportation for 15 years.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—STAFFORD, March 20.

(Before Mr. Justice Erskine.)

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.—THE QUEEN *v.* COOPER AND OTHERS.—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Richards, Q.C., Mr. Godson, Q.C., and Mr. Alexander, were counsel for the crown. The defendants, *Thomas Cooper, John Richards*, and *Joseph Cooper*, took their places in the usual table. Richards is a respectable-looking old man, as is also Capper, who cried very much on coming into court, and appeared in bad health.—Previous to the jury being sworn, Cooper submitted that if he was found guilty of one count of the indictment at Lancaster aright, it precluded his being tried, as he understood he had been found guilty on that count, but he was not present.—The judge said he could not take cognisance of anything that had occurred elsewhere, unless he had been sentenced.—Mr. Alexander opened the pleadings. The defendants were charged with conspiring at Burslem on the 15th of August, unlawfully to cause, raise, and make riots, and, in other counts, with making certain false, libellous, and seditious speeches to excite the people, and unlawfully overthrow the laws of the realm, to the great terror of the queen's peaceful subjects.—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd stated the case in a lengthy and energetic speech.—Mr. Cooper twice interrupted Sergeant Talfourd during his address, complaining that he was endeavouring to exclude him from attempting to describe what he thought, and said something commenting upon his being seen near Dr. Vale's house, when he clearly proved an *alibi* on that charge at the special commission.—Mr. Justice Erskine said the learned sergeant should not attempt to describe the thoughts of any persons, or impute intentions to them.—Cooper said he hoped the crown was not actuated by vindictive motives in pushing the prosecutions against the two poor old men beside him; one of whom (Capper) was already sinking from his imprisonment (having been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sedition at the late special commission), and therefore let the charge of conspiracy be given up against them, and he himself was ready to take his trial.—The counsel on the part of the crown, however, did not consent to the course proposed by the defendant.—Mr. Richards then proceeded to call witnesses in support of the charge against the prisoners, the particulars of which, it will be remembered, were given at full length in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS at the time of the occurrence, together with the speeches of accusing emissaries, which excited considerable public admiration and attention.—The court sat until nine o'clock, when it adjourned the further hearing until next day.

March 21.—Mr. Justice Erskine took his seat at nine o'clock, when the first witness called was Thomas Firth, who was a tailor, and who deposed to seeing the defendants, William Ellis and Joseph Capper, leading the people towards the town-hall, at Tunstall, on the 24th of June last. Both these defendants made violent speeches, and advised the people to arm themselves, and to obtain the Charter. This witness was cross-examined at great length as to his veracity and truth. He admitted he knew of a meeting against Capper but his political proceedings.—Richard Forrester, clerk to Lord Granville, was at a meeting at the Crown Bank, and saw Mr. Capper and Mr. Richards there. He heard Capper say, "My lads, we must have military tactics before we gain our cause." He also spoke about the Poor-laws, and about throwing property into one common fund, and that he was willing to do so with his, if others would do the same. In cross-examination the witness admitted that Capper generally kept the people in good temper when he spoke to them. He considered that the meeting was a legal one. The witness added that he gave evidence at the special commission, and that Lord Granville paid his expenses.—Several other witnesses having been examined, the court adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Puckle and a Bench of Magistrates.)

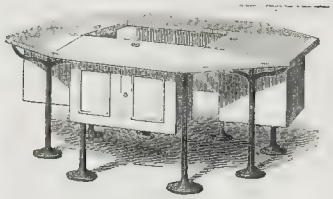
MARCH 22.—A bench warrant was issued against the Duke of Normandy to find sureties, himself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each, and to give forty-eight hours' notice of bail, to appear at the next sessions to answer the articles exhibited against him at the suit of his landlord, Mr. Jackson.—Mr. Charnock said such was the violent conduct of this distinguished foreigner, that the inspector now in attendance informed him that it would require twenty policemen to apprehend him, and that his house, 13, Marlborough-road, was now in a state of siege, and it was reported that he had invented an infernal machine, by which he threatened to blow a little police to atoms, and that he supposed the public would be treated with another celebrated exploit of monomania.—The Chairman said it would be hard to prejudge the case in its present stage, the defendant not being present. If the defendant had himself been before the court they probably would have fixed a higher amount of bail. The process, however, should issue immediately.

THE RECENT ESCAPE FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—The grand jury having returned a true bill for misdemeanor against Frederick Lauford for an escape from the custody of the Marshal of the Queen's Bench, by concealing himself in a chest of drawers, on the application of Mr. Lilly, the court ordered the defendant to enter into recognizances, himself in £400, and two sureties of £200 each, to appear and take his trial next session, and to give the Marshal forty eight hours' notice of bail. The effect of this application will be to remove the defendant from the strong room in the Queen's Bench to the felons' side of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, provided he is unable to find the required sureties.

INTERIOR OF TATTERSALL'S.

TATTERSALL'S.

Just far enough west to enable nobles and gentles to enjoy an atmosphere in which they can "live and breathe," stands that fine point of our metropolis called Hyde Park Corner. Passing thence into Grosvenor Place, take the first stith lane that occurs on your right hand, and having arrived near the end of it, you reach a small building to the left, with iron rails in front—that is the new subscription-room. That is the famed Tattersall's, of which you have heard so much; a spot where honour is the sole bond between man and man, and where (to carry out the principle) the largest amount of sharp practitioners is to be found perhaps beneath the sun. It is early, probably, when you arrive, for your curiosity prompted you to visit it betimes. The scene is, as you will observe, *sombre* in the extreme; wait awhile, and—it being April or May—stirring things shall be done anon.



BETTING-TABLE.

The laws of England are the finest laws ever conceived since Solon began business in the legislative line. Foremost, for moral effect, stand the statutes against gambling—for small sums. It is wrong to bet on a ball of ivory running round a table,—honourable to do so on a horse running round a course. The former is *roulette*, punishable by imprisonment, the latter is racing, rewarded as a patriotic demonstration. The room now fills fast, for it is five o'clock, and if you are in luck, a company that you have not often before met will surround you. On one side peradventure you see the gallant brother of the premier, on the other a group of gentlemen with faces that would compliment an execution. The subscribers to Tattersall's Room consist of three classes; the proprietors of race-horses and amateur betters, young men of fashion and sporting ambition; commission-agents, who bid for others, and legs who bid for themselves (so called because they run away when they lose and can't or won't pay). If the law of libel had been remodelled before this was written, it would have been a rich *morceau;* but the truth is *not* to be told at all times; the more is the pity. Were the band not tied, what a history might be written of those who have for years dragged on their Damocles existence at Tattersall's! Men with honour in their hearts, and nothing in their pockets, who long have gazed on the dreary round of the circle there, brooding over what the next issue might bring about—a precarious provision or a pistol! Scoundrels—the most noisy and influential of the ring—notorious cheats—desperately defiled levanters—who take the lead, and keep it by the very force of their infamy. Efforts are being made to render Tattersall's—as well as the turf generally—becoming the presence and patronage of gentlemen. The improving spirit of the days in which we have the fortune to live will doubtless bring about this consummation so devoutly to be wished. The heavy betting, now common in racing speculations, will then give way to a more rational and a more enjoyable system, and causes shall cease to exist, which have too often driven the broken in spirit and fortune to seek a fearful refuge from his sufferings. Strolling a few years since, on the occasion of a visit to Paris, along the Italian Boulevards, we saw a set of prints—meant, if our memory serve us, to depict *a settling day* for the Derby. The *dramatis personæ* are of course Englishmen. One was seated at a table with his elbows driven down on it like iron props; his head grasped between his palms, and his eyes starting from their sockets in a paroxysm of despair. Another, unwilling to leave his friends in uncertainty, holds a pistol to each ear, to *report* the cause of his departure. A third is exhibited in all the agony of *suspense*—swinging from the bough of a tree while a fourth—in exposition of the passage which declares that there is a tide in the affairs of men—is in the act of descending, head foremost, from the parapet of a bridge. These sketches may be somewhat highly coloured, it is true, but there are too many episodes in the history of the turf and of Tattersall's which they would in some wise serve to illustrate.

ENTRANCE TO THE THAMES TUNNEL.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of this stupendous work, held on Tuesday, March 7th, the completion of the Tunnel, as a thoroughfare for foot-passengers, and, with the exception of the descent, for carriages, was announced, and gave great satisfaction to the assembly. It was also stated that the Tunnel would be opened during the month; and, the formal arrangements being completed, Saturday (this day), is the day fixed for the interesting ceremony. Of its details we purpose giving an illustrated account in our next paper. The Duke of Wellington, it is arranged, will be present on the memorable occasion; his grace having, from the first moment that he had seen the plan, conceived a high notion of its practicability, and forwarded the undertaking as much as possible. Meanwhile, we subjoin a view of the entrance to the Rotherhithe shaft.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

MR. ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson has been performing the character of Othello at Drury-lane Theatre with a great deal of promise and success. It has afforded us pleasure to find Mr. Macready affording the opportunity of obtaining further distinction, in the eye of the public, to young actors who have already exhibited marks of decided histrionic ability; and we are ready to aid such emulous encouragement, in the case of Mr. Anderson, by a notice of the fact, accompanied with appropriate illustration. The best features of this gentleman's acting have been, hitherto, a certain grace of deportment—a confident walking of the stage—a smooth, yet sonorous, style of declamation—and a disposition to make the most of emphasis in the more passionate episodes of his part: perhaps, in his efforts towards the latter consummation, he has not been altogether successful, and has occasionally neglected Hamlet's advice to his craft, by attaining more of the extravagant than of the simply energetic or sublime. His manner, too, was once disfigured by too studied—or unstudied—an imitation of Macready—which, however, is gradually wearing away, and is, perhaps, less perceptible in his acting of Othello than in any other of his tragic characters. He has, altogether, made a strong and favourable impression upon the public, and is generally welcomed as one of the favourites of the house.

Mr. Anderson's impersonation of the jealous Moor is unequal, but still much worthy of commendation. Here and there it develops points of originality, and always a self-dependent conception, not a mere reliance upon precedent and the approved points of others. His delivery of the speech to the senate was a clever piece of correct and somewhat eloquent declamation. His bursts of passion, too, in more striking and animated passages, were full of impulse and power; and to his adjurations of Iago under the torture of suspicion and disbelief—

> If thou dost slander her and torture me
> Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
> Do deeds to make heaven weep, all earth amazed,
> For nothing canst thou to damnation add
> Greater than that—

he imparted something of the concentrated firmness, and terrible

ANDERSON AS OTHELLO.

storm of heart which Macready pours out in passion with those burning, withering words. His death-scene is less effective, but the *tout-ensemble* of his performance pleased the audience, and won him no inconsiderable tribute of applause.

MR. LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.

This gentleman has resumed at the Strand theatre those performances by which he has already made himself and his art so popular in many other places, and by which his reputation has not been confined to this side of the Atlantic, but has extended from one end of the United States to the other, setting our American brethren upon the task "to guess and calculate" by what process of the physical organization of the performer, and by what rare management of the powers with which he is endowed by nature, he can give utterance to such rare sounds, and so modulate, direct, and manage the faculty of enunciation as to persuade an audience almost out of their senses and produce illusions almost as strong as realities. This artist, for he may with the greatest propriety of language be called an artist, has very properly called himself a "Polyphonist," which being interpreted or rather paraphrased means one who speaks with many voices. Mr. Love does speak with many voices, and those voices so well managed, made to represent so well the voices as means to imitate, that the auditor can scarcely believe that the variety of sounds he hears can proceed from one pair of human lungs or be the effort to articulate of one set of human organs of speech. But this is not all, Mr. Love possesses, besides the power of imitating the voices of persons of all ages, grades, and professions, the art of diversifying the voices of their respective *genera* into an endless variety of species. He can imitate an "infant pulling in its mother's arms" and an infant laughing on its mother's knee. He can represent an old crone chuckling, or an old crone wheezing and uttering maledictions both loud and deep. He can depict a merry old man and a cross old man, a blustering boatswain and a solemn Quaker. The tones of the lover and his lass, when "whispering trees are telling tales of love"—that is, not of Mr. Love himself, but of his scarcely less universally potent namesake. In a word, he can, with the rapidity of thought, bring upon the stage such a numerous dramatic corps, so perfect in their respective parts, so diversified in character, and

MR. LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.

so humorous in their exhibition, that though they play not "those fantastic tricks" which are said to "make the angels weep," they do what is much better, they play those fantastic tricks which make ladies and gentlemen die with laughter, and go very near to increase the category of coroners' inquests, "came by their deaths by some means or other unknown." Mr. Love, however, is no murderer; he has rather, by his good-humour, his spirited imitations of men and manners, and illimitable versatility of talent, prolonged than shortened the existence of his fellow-creatures. His bill of fare at the Strand Theatre is a rich one; there are solid dishes and piquant *entremets*. There is enough for all, and variety for every taste. Vivid and faithful in his colouring, correct in his outline, and forcible in his lights and shadows, if what he represents may be deemed a picture, he is a painter of first-rate genius, and with all that art can do to make him pre-eminent in his profession.

Oh, 'tis Love! 'tis Love! &c. &c.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

COWPER'S SUMMER-HOUSE, AT OLNEY.

Cowper, "the most popular poet of his generation, and the best of English letter-writers," was an enthusiastic lover of nature. His poems contain, as it is not too strongly expressed by Hazlitt, "a number of pictures of domestic comfort and social refinement which can hardly be forgotten but with the language itself." Hence his works abound with interesting localities, one of which is shown in the engraving, from a sketch by a correspondent, R. R.

Cowper's summer-house is situated at the back of his residence, at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, a large brick house in a remote corner of the market-place, now much dilapidated, and occupied as a school. This little relic is carefully preserved by desire of the proprietor, from regard to the memory of the poet, and stands in a pretty garden, precisely as when he occupied it as a study; its walls and ceiling are inscribed, nay, almost covered, with names, dates, &c., by persons of note, with many a poetical tribute to the poet's talents and character. Near it stands an apple-tree, said to have been planted by him. In the summer-house Cowper wrote "The Task," and pursued his studies generally, apart from the interruptions of the house and the bustle of the adjacent market-town. Behind is the church and vicarage, held, in his time, by his devoted friend, the Rev. John Newton, afterwards of Lombard-street; to facilitate communication, a gate was formed in the fence between, to save going round by the public road.

In a letter addressed to "Dear Joe" (Joseph Hill, Esq., of Wayreave, and Great Queen-street, London), Cowper thus describes the above interesting apartment:—"I write in a nook that I call my boudoir: it is a summer-house not bigger than a sedan chair; the door of it opens into the garden, that is now crowded with pinks, roses, and honeysuckles, and the window into my neighbour's orchard. It formerly served an apothecary as a smoking-room; at present, however, it is dedicated to sublime uses; here I write all that I write in summer time, whether to my friends or to the public. It is secure from all noise, and a refuge from all intrusion." Or, as he wrote on another occasion:—

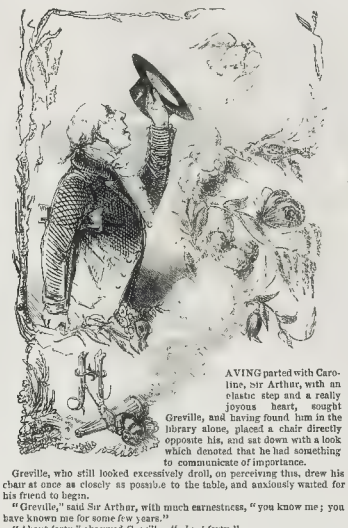
> Here, free from riot's hateful noise,
> Be mine, ye calmer, purer joys,
> A book or friend bestows;
> Far from the storms that shake the great,
> Contentment's gale shall fan my seat,
> And sweeten my repose.

The *Friend of China*, a paper published at Hong-kong, contains the curious announcement of a newspaper about to be published in the Chinese language. "We had hoped, ere this," says the editor, "to have issued a newspaper in Chinese, but the types, which were very handsomely loaned to us by his Excellency the Plenipotentiary, have hitherto been, and still are, we believe, employed at Macao in printing some works introductory to the study of the Chinese language." Nearly all the Chinese population, it is asserted, are able to read, but all classes evince an "extraordinary avidity" to obtain information, provided it be conveyed to them in their own language.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,
AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER III.
THE PROPOSAL.



AVING parted with Caroline, Sir Arthur, with an elastic step and a really joyous heart, sought Greville, and having found him in the library alone, placed a chair directly opposite his, and sat down with a look which denoted that he had something to communicate of importance.

Greville, who still looked excessively droll, on perceiving this, drew his chair at once as closely as possible to the table, and anxiously waited for his friend to begin.

"Greville," said Sir Arthur, with much earnestness, "you know me; you have known me for some few years."

"About forty," observed Greville—"*about* forty."

"The number is unimportant; you have known me sufficiently long to know that I am a man of some considerable substance. Very well. Now, have you anything to say against my moral character?"

"Your moral character," exclaimed Greville, with a look of amazement; "No! Who has had the audacity even to intimate that I ever said a syllable in disparagement"———

"No one—no one," interrupted Sir Arthur. "I merely wished to know whether you ever saw anything in my conduct to object to."

"Never, my dear friend, never!"

"Very well; do you perceive at this present period anything objectionable in my person?"

"Nothing! But what are you driving at? What do you mean?"

"I'll explain all anon: we shall soon come to the point. But tell me candidly, is there, in your judgment, anything either morally or physically the matter with me?"

"No!"

"Very well, then; that being the case, I presume you can have no objection to my marrying one of your daughters?"

"You marry one of my daughters!" said Greville, sinking back in his chair,—"you?"

"Ay!—why not? Is there anything particularly staggering in the idea? Caroline—bless her—and I, have made up our minds to marry. If you have any objection, state it: if you have none, let us have your consent: if you withhold it, I'll run away with her. Nothing can be more straightforward or clear."

"Oh, it's quite straightforward enough, and sufficiently clear! But do you recollect what age you are, Cleveland?"

"Age! Pooh, pooh, pooh! what has age to do with it? The constitution's the point, and I've a remarkable constitution—powerful, ardent, staunch—like a lion!—sound, Greville, sound!"

"I cannot help smiling," said Greville; "but really the thing appears to be so excellent a joke"———

"A joke!"—cried Sir Arthur—"a joke! Is it a joke for an honourable man to propose for your daughter? Is it a joke to see her united to one upon whom she has set her affections? *Will* it be a joke to see her happy? If so, then it shall be an excellent joke, for you will see her the *happiest* of the happy. And how much better is it to give a creature of her intellect and judgment to a man of experience than to a butterfly-boy!"

"Experience makes fools wise," thought Greville, "in all save matters of love, in which that same experience has a tendency to make wise men fools." But this he kept to himself.

"Give her to me, then," pursued Sir Arthur, "and you'll see what I'll make of her. *Will* you consent to our union?"

"Why, things must take their course! *I* can't pretend to control them: If you are to have the girl, why you'll have her: I can say nothing more."

"But am I to understand from what you have said already that you consent?"

"Why, Cleveland, I have solemnly promised my sister, who has been, and is still, extremely kind to the girls, that I never would consent to the marriage of either without consulting her."

"Well, then, my dear Greville, send for her. But, recollect, if there be any opposition, off we go! Send for her, by all means, at once: send Charles?"

"Oh, dear, no! I couldn't think of that—Fred shall go: he can wait and bring her down with him."

Very well—thus it was arranged. Fred received his instructions; and having had the secret revealed to him, much to his surprise, was despatched; when Sir Arthur rejoined Caroline, leaving Lucrece to be entertained by Charles.

To say that Greville was displeased at the thought of Sir Arthur being united to one of his daughters, were to say that which is not particulary true. On the contrary, when he considered the wealth and influence he possessed, and dwelt upon what he had, in all probability, been predestined to do for the family, he was delighted; although he could not appreciate the wisdom of the step.

"But, human wisdom," thought he, "how far does it extend? Nay, what in fact is human wisdom? Nothing! That which appears to be an unwise act may have been wisely ordained: who can tell? Who can draw the line correctly between right and wrong? An act may be wrong according to our conceptions, and yet in reality right. Hence the presumption involved in human judgment. Certainly, according to my notions, this on the part of Sir Arthur will be an act of great folly; but things must take their predestined course; we have nothing to do with them more than to act as automata—for automata we are, and nothing more."

Engaged in the contemplation of this admirable line of argument, Greville remained in the library while Sir Arthur was practising with infinite zeal all the arts of fascination of which he was master, and Charles, without any apparent design, was securing the heart of Lucrece.

LADY GRANGE.

In accordance with the injunctions of Greville, Fred reached town with all possible expedition, and immediately repaired to the residence of Lady Grange, whom he found just about to step into her carriage.

"Frederick!" she exclaimed; "why what brings you to town?"

"I am commissioned to deliver a message," replied Fred.

"Oh, indeed!—What is it?"

"Why, the governor and Sir Arthur are anxious to see you at the Hall on pressing business."

"Impossible! I could not under any conceivable circumstances leave town in less than a fortnight."

"Oh," said Fred, "that settles the matter. It will all be over long before that."

"All over! What will be over? What has occurred?"

"Nothing yet; but something I expect will occur in a day or two."

"Well, what is it? Why keep me thus on the rack? What is likely to occur?"

"The marriage of Caroline."

"The marriage of Caroline!" echoed Lady Grange. "Impossible! And I not to have heard a single syllable about it!—without being consulted in any way, or receiving the slightest intimation!"

"I have to state that the governor has not yet given his consent, and that he will not until he has seen you on the subject."

"Then how can you tell me, sir, that you expect the affair to take place in a day or two?"

"Simply because Sir Arthur has declared that he'll carry her off at once if"——

"Sir Arthur! Ridiculous! You don't mean to affirm that Sir Arthur has proposed?"

"However ridiculous it may appear it's a fact!"

"Sir Arthur *himself* propose to Caroline! Monstrous! But *I'll* very soon settle that. I'll just write a note and run down with you at once."

"But you'll dine first?"

"I have no inclination for anything now. I was going out to dinner, and thus you see all my arrangements are upset."

"Well, *I* must have something! Forty miles here and forty back, you know: I can't stand that with an empty stomach."

"Well, ring the bell, ring the bell; do not annoy me. Really I am now in such a dreadful state of nervous excitement I scarcely know how to hold my pen."

The bell was rung and the servant appeared.

"John," said Lady Grange, "desire Thomas to drive down to Newman's and order post-horses to be put to the carriage immediately—four!"

"And then bring up something to eat," added Fred. "Anything will do—on a tray—but be quick."

Lady Grange finished her note and retired, when Fred set to work on some chickens and tongue, and succeeded in making a very fair meal before the carriage re-appeared at the door. On its being announced, her ladyship, in travelling attire, returned, and when her maid and certain trunks had been established on the box, she and Fred, without a moment's unnecessary delay, entered the carriage and were off.

During the journey nothing was either alluded to or thought of, but Sir Arthur's proposal. Her ladyship put an infinite variety of questions, and with surpassing ingenuity, in order to ascertain whether Frederick knew more of the affair than he pretended to know; but all he was able to communicate was the hasty intimation of his father, which was brief, although much to the point.

On their arrival at the Hall—having accomplished the distance in less than

GREVILLE.

four hours—Lady Grange was received with great affection, but being in a feverish state of impatience to know the whole of the bearings of the case, she closeted Greville at once.

"Alexander," said her ladyship with a most profound air, "what is this I hear about Caroline? Is it really a fact that Sir Arthur has proposed?"

"Oh that's true enough," replied Greville. "But I told him I would not entertain the proposal without consulting you."

"Then, Alexander, if I am to be consulted, I have no hesitation in saying that you ought as a father to set your face against it at once."

"Well," returned Greville, with a shrug, "*if I am* to set my face against it, why I shall! But what will be the use of my setting my face against it if he is to have her?—while, on the other hand, if he is not, why should we trouble our heads at all about it?"

"Folly; folly, Alexander, mere folly! I have really no patience with you. *Have* you the happiness of Caroline at heart?"

"Of course I have."

"Then how can you or any other person of sense expect happiness to spring from an union like this? Why her sister is only *fifty-nine!*"

"Fifty nine; he assures me he's only fifty-nine."

"Well, fifty-nine, and she a mere child! Oh it's monstrous!

"It is true, very true," rejoined Greville, "that there is a great difference in point of age; but then they appear to be excessively fond of each other, and the girl is quite old enough to choose for herself, and as it is manifestly *her* wish to marry him, why should we oppose it?"

"Have you, Alexander, been talking to *her* in this strain?"

"I have not said a syllable to her on the subject."

"Then send her to me, that I may learn from her own lips the motives by which she has been actuated."

Greville accordingly withdrew; and in a few moments Caroline appeared before her aunt, who, seated with appropriate dignity on the sofa, waved her hand as she entered with significance and grace.

"My dear!" she observed, when Caroline had seated herself by her side, "you need not be at all apprehensive that I shall use any unkind expression, but I do expect—I have, indeed, a right to expect—that you will answer whatever questions I may put to you, ingenuously. In the first place, Sir Arthur has proposed to you, and you, on your part, have accepted that proposal: what on earth could have induced you to do that? Now, be candid, Caroline, and attempt to conceal nothing from me."

"I *will* be candid," returned Caroline. "In consenting, I had three objects in view: —the first was to be settled; the second, to be happy; and the third, to be rich: the very objects to which *you* have ever taught me to aspire."

"But is it conceivable that happiness, the chief of these objects, can ever, by making such a match, be attained?"

"You have instructed me to believe that the attainment of this, the chief object, may be, in all cases, made to spring from that of the other two; in other words, that a woman who is settled and rich has within herself the power to be happy."

"But not with an old man, child! not with an old man! Have you any idea of the age of Sir Arthur?"

"Oh, yes! there has been no attempt on his part to disguise his age; he was fifty-nine last July."

"Oh, *only* fifty-nine!" cried her ladyship, ironically; "I thought he had been ten years older, at least."

"He does not look ten years older," said Caroline.

"Well, to you he may not. And so you expect to be happy?"

"I do: for he is an amiable and an honourable man."

"And passionately fond of you, of course?"

"I believe him to be. I moreover believe that his study will be to render my happiness complete."

"This is all very well, theoretically, dear; but practically, believe me, it is not quite so admirable. Look a little forward: conceive what your position will be ten years hence; picture to yourself an emaciated, withered old man, but double by age, bloated, palsied, and bloodless, tottering in the very last stage of decay by the side of a young wife, in all the pride of youth and beauty: picture to yourself"——

"I have done so already, and an interesting picture it is—indicative of gratitude, confidence, and love. I shall regard him as a husband while his faculties remain, as a father when locks and limbs are gone."

"Why, what in the name of common sense is the matter with you, Caroline? Really you appear to be possessed. Who has been poisoning your mind? The idea of your throwing yourself away upon an old man like that! Why it is absolute madness; especially at a time when you have such magnificent prospects in view."

"I have no magnificent prospects in view."

"But I have for you!"

"*You* have had them in view, my dear aunt, for five years."

"Caroline," exclaimed Lady Grange, with the most superb *hauteur*, "I desire that you will not talk to me as you would to your maid."

"Nay, my dear aunt, you are angry."

"Angry! it is sufficient to make a dove angry. However, I have but one question more to ask: it is this: have you made up your mind to have Sir Arthur?"

"I have."

"Very *well*, Miss Cleveland, very *well!* But remember, if you *do* have him, *never* hope to be received by me!"

"I trust that on reflection you will not oppose it?"

"I never will sanction so monstrous a match! I should be ashamed, Caroline, if I were you, to entertain the thought of having such an old person. It is, however, for you to decide. I do not expect your final answer this evening; let me have it in the morning. In the interim, Caroline, remember what I have said, and reflect."

Her ladyship then rose and rang for her maid, when Caroline rejoined Lucrece, to whom she proceeded to explain all that had occurred, while Sir Arthur and Greville were sipping their wine, and throwing out various intimations having reference to the great point at issue, with unexampled ingenuity, in the perfect conviction that Charles was in the dark, although, in reality, he understood it all.

Having amused themselves thus until tea, the gentlemen repaired to the drawing-room, in which they found Lady Grange in a state of composure, listening to a sweet duet, delightfully sung by Caroline and Lucrece at the piano.

Of course, her ladyship rose the very moment they entered; but when Sir Arthur approached her with consummate grace, she received him with that chilly elegance which freezes the inexperienced, but which had no other effect upon him than that of prompting him to press her hand still more warmly, and to say, "Although we have been *friends* for years, we do not exactly understand each other yet: we must presently have a little private conversation."

Charles then presented himself, and was somewhat more cordially received, when the girls left the piano, and they sat down to coffee, over which they introduced the chief topics of the day.

"You are fond of chess, Lady Grange, I believe," said Sir Arthur, when the evening had somewhat advanced.

"Extremely," replied her ladyship, smiling.

"May I hope to have the honour of being check-mated by you?"

"I shall be happy to do my best with the *view* of check-mating you, Sir Arthur," replied her ladyship with an emphasis which all understood.

Sir Arthur smiled, and condescended to take a table at the extreme end of the room, when Greville and Caroline, who were passionately fond of chess, challenged Charles and Lucrece.

It was not, however, for the purpose of playing that Sir Arthur and her ladyship retired to this table: it was to converse on that subject which engrossed all their thoughts, and upon which—although with views diametrically opposed—they both conceived the earthly happiness of Caroline to depend. It is true the men were placed, and it is equally true that each moved the king's pawn two squares; but when this had been done no more was thought of the game, for Sir Arthur boldly opened the all-important subject at once.

"Lady Grange," said he, *sotto voce*, "I am, of course, aware of the object which brought you from town; and, as it appears that your consent to my union with Caroline must be the forerunner of Greville's, I embrace this, the earliest opportunity of ascertaining whether that consent will be given or withheld."

"Look at the age of the child, Sir Arthur; look at her age! What *will* the world say to it?"

"What world? the fashionable world?—I am not a fashionable man. The moral world?—It is not an immoral act. The religious world?—Is it not sacred to religion?—The vulgar world?—What is the vulgar world to me? What world, then, have I to care for? the opinions of what world ought I to study? You will answer, my own world—my own immediate sphere. Let those who compose the limited circle in which I move say whatever their fancy may prompt. They cannot accuse me of dishonour; they cannot accuse me of vice: they cannot, in fact, accuse me of anything of which I need be ashamed; and all other accusations I hold in contempt."

"Well, but Sir Arthur—I scarcely know how, with sufficient delicacy, to express it—but you'll pardon me if I suggest that the difference between your age and hers is considerable."

"It is, but what of that? You wish to see her happy? Of course you do; and if it be in the power of man to make her so, happy she shall be. Upon what grounds, then, can you withhold your consent?"

"Why she is, comparatively speaking, but a child!"

"*I* do not regard her as a child. She has as old a head as I have, and an equal capacity for forming a judgment. Have you any other grounds of objection?"

"Sir Arthur, I have my own peculiar notions on the point, and I never can sanction a match of this character."

"Well, then, I've got the money to purse; I must make up my mind to run away with her to-morrow. But if you can show me one sufficient reason why the marriage contemplated should not take place, I'll abandon my suit on the instant."

"Give you a *sufficient* reason! That were indeed a hopeless task, for were five hundred sound substantial reasons to be given, not one, I apprehend would be, in your view, sufficient. However, I have none so much unhappiness spring from marriages of this description that I would not have it said or even supposed that I countenanced one for the world."

"Well, how am I to act? What am I to do? I want a wife and I'm firmly resolved to marry into this family! What if I were now to relinquish Caroline and boldly transfer my proposal to you? I presume the same objection would be raised. The difference between *our* ages is, as you justly observe, considerable. I am unfortunate enough to be considerably in advance of you all. You would reject me on the self-same grounds."

"I should not be justified in doing so. In that case the match would not be quite so unequal."

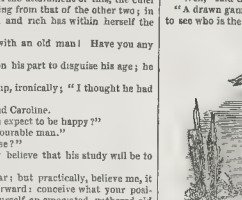
"Well, will *you* have me?"

"Now that you have become so agreeably playful, Sir Arthur," replied her ladyship with one of her sweetest smiles, "I would suggest that we had better change the subject."

And the subject ostensibly *was* changed; but as every important point in their subsequent conversation bore directly upon that of marriage, the favour of her ladyship was so decidedly propitiated that, on rising from the table, she was much more deeply than ever impressed with the *expediency* of discountenancing the match.

"Well," said Greville, "have you been check-mated?"

"A drawn game, a drawn game, Greville," replied Sir Arthur. "We are to see who is the conqueror in the morning."



(To be continued weekly.)

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The present week's arrivals of English wheat up to Mark-lane have been on a comparatively moderate scale, but of very superior quality. However, on each market day, the stands have exhibited full average numbers of samples of last article, the demand for which has proved excessively dull, at an abatement on previous rates of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, without effecting a clearance in any instance. In foreign wheat, both free and in bond, no little has been doing that prices may be considered almost nominal, but to effect sales the factors must give way quite 2s. per quarter. Barley and malt have been in fair supply, and steady inquiry, at about stationary figures. In consequence of the immense arrivals of oats, they have declined in value from 6d. to 1s. per quarter; beans, peas, and flour having likewise had a downward tendency.

English. Wheat: essex and Kent, red, 47s to 50s; ditto white, 47s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 47s; ditto, white, 49s to 52s; rye, 31s to 32s; grind malting, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 34s to 36s; Scotch and Norfolk malt, 30s to 32s; brown ditto, 30s to 32s; Rangoon and Ware, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 33s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 18s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 42s to 47s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 52s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 30s1 oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, Americ, 2s to 24s; Baltic, 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had very little inquiry for any kind of seed since our last, and prices remain unaltered.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 52; Baltic, crushing, 47s to 48s, 6d per quarter. Coleseed and Odessa, 42s to 46s, bongazed, 38s to 40s per quarter, coriander, 13s to 16s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 10s to 12s 6d; tares, 2s to 3s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £20 to £23 per last of ten quarters Linseed cakes, English, £5 5 to £6 10s; ditto foreign, £5 to £6 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5 to £6 per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 6d; barley, 27s 11d; oats, 17s 4d; rye, 30s 10d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 32s 8d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 11d, barley, 27s 6d; oats, 17s 2d, rye, 28s 8d, beans, 30s 10d; peas, 32s 6d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 8s 0d; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d, peas, 11s 6d

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf

Tea.—The imports of tea continue on an extensive scale, they having exceeded 1,000,000 lb. this week. At the public sales held since our last 58,000 packages were offered, but the buildings have ruled heavy, and only about 7000 packages have actually found buyers, at about previous rates.

Sugar.—We have not had much business doing in the sugar market during the week, and prices, in consequence of the large imports, are somewhat lower.

Coffee.—There has been rather more inquiry for coffee, and prices are tolerably well supported.

Cocoa.—This article has risen in value from 4s to 5s per cwt.

Rice.—The market still remains very dull, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Cotton.—There are inquiries after East India descriptions for export; but the limits, in most cases, are 1d to 2d per lb. too low to admit of business being done

Cassia Lignea.—The demand is good, and prices are firm

Pimento.—The continued mild weather keeps the Irish provision market in a quiet state, but, as a good consumption is going on, holders remain firm, and we do not hear of any reduction in price. The supply of foreign butter is light, consequently the best sorts readily command extreme prices, the best Dutch brings 118s to 120s per cwt. Lard is difficult of sale, though offered on lower terms. The bacon market is still heavy, at barely late rates

Tallow.—This article is firm at 43s 3d to 43s 6d on the spot, but without much business doing. For current prices, for autumn delivery, see 43s 6d.

Oils.—The market continues in a very dull state, and prices are still receding

Metals.—Exceedingly little is doing in any kind of metals, and the rates are sin out noinal

Wool.—The imports of wool this week have been nearly 1700 packages, while the private contract demand is excessively heavy.

Hops.—There is a steady, but by no means brisk, demand for hops, at prices about equal to those obtained last week.

Potatoes.—From Scotland, the Channel Islands, and various parts of England, about 2200 tons of potatoes have reached the Port this week, and are selling at from 40s to 60s per ton.

Coals.—Adair's, 14s; Old Tanfield, 14s, Tanfield Moor, 14s 6d; Wylam, 14s 6d; Lambton, 15s 6d, Caradoc, 15s 6d; Evenwood, 14s, Stewart's, 15s 6d; Towneley, 14s 6d per ton. Ships arrived, 19.

Smithfield.—This market has ruled excessively heavy, and prices have declined from 2d to 4d per 8 lb, with but average supplies on offer. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 6s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 10d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, to the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been extensively supplied with all kinds of meat, which has moved off heavily at the following prices:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d f 8 lb.; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d; veal, 3s to 4s; and pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lb., by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

We have had very little news in the city since our last publication, either of political or of commercial importance. Commercial enterprise is again beginning to be directed to the country, particularly to the North and Scotland, to which, to a great extent, those people shipments are making of goods of a saleable description. Many are of opinion that these movements are positively essential for the [illegible] of the country, as [illegible] the population of a portion of the [illegible] in the United States of North America, who cannot afford to pay the heavy duties levied on their direct importation into that union, and who, therefore, probably will be hereafter supplied by smuggling them across the lakes, without the payment of any duty whatever. This is the natural consequence of heavy taxation; and it is, therefore, far from being improbable that the same quantity of manufactures, of which we have latterly lost the sale in the direct channels of consumption with the United States, will in future be introduced into that republic by these [illegible].

From the East Indies considerably larger supplies of sugar and of other descriptions of produce than usual will be this season forwarded to our markets, and the same observation applies to the last sugar crop in the West Indies, from whence much larger shipments have been already made than during any of the last three years. This prospect, no doubt, has had its influence on the value of colonial produce during this week in Mincing-lane, where notwithstanding the impression made on prices when the news of the earthquake was first received, demand and supply are again beginning to regulate the intrinsic value of colonial products, and increased quantity in future will remunerate the planter for lower prices

On the English Stock Exchange the operations in national securities have been more limited during this week than they were during the last, and prices consequently are lower. Consols, which at the close of last week left off at 92¾, have declined to 92¾ again, for which no better reason can be given than the bulls being contented with their late profits. In the premium on Exchequer bills, also, a decline of nearly 10s must be noted since our last publication; but this alteration has seem partly occasioned by the introduction into the money market for sale of a portion of the bills which have been substituted for the late forged ones, and part, also, by the certainty that a reduction in the present rates of interest will be soon made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the Foreign Stock Exchange the business actually done not at present exceed to an extensive as at dull last week in transactions in foreign securities, and in Spanish bonds in particular a considerable decline has been experienced—their present value being about 21¾ for those bearing an interest of 3 per cent. The alteration is mainly to be attributed to the doubts existing here respecting the political character of the newly elected Cortes. In the shares of public companies, likewise, no material change has been now occurring, although on the actual value of any of them alteration can be noted. Money is still uncommonly abundant, and channels for its profitable employment equally scarce.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.—SATURDAY.)

Bank Stock,	India Stock,
3 per Cent Red. reed,	Ditto Bonds, 72
3 per cent Consols, 96¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3 per Cent Reduced,	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 103¾	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d., 63
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 63
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small,
Jan. 1859,	Bank Stock for Opening, 195
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Account 258¾
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Account, 96¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (79 paid),	London and Brighton (50 paid), 34¾
Cockermouth and Great Western (80 pd.,	Ditto Less Notes (10 paid)
Eastern Counties (23 paid), 9¾	London and Birmingham (100) 168
Ditto New (£5 5s. 8d paid) 11¾	Ditto New Shares (2 paid),
Ditto Debentures (£8 5s. 8d. paid), 11¾	Manchester and Birmingham (40 paid)
Great Western (85 paid),	South Eastern and Dover (10 paid)
Ditto New Shares (10 paid), 69	Ditto Scrip (2½ paid), 2½
Ditto Fifths (12 paid),	York and North Midland (50 paid)
London and South Western (£41 6s 10 p) 64¾	Ditto New Shares (20 paid) 40¾

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MARCH 7.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 21.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr James Edward, as consul at Dundee, and of Mr John Tell, as consul at Hull, for his Majesty the King of Hanover

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 21.—Lords of Treasury—John Ralmeavy Tredawny, Esq., in the room of Edw. Rundle, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Borough of Ripon—The Right Hon. Francis Scott, of Merrion-square, in the city of Dublin for Mr. [illegible] deceased, for the Kingdom of Ireland, in the room of Thomas Pemberton Fo [illegible] deceased, for the Queen's County.

INSOLVENTS.—T. HUTCHINS, Andover, Southampton, carrier J. GOLLOP, Dipford, and R. KINGSWORTH, Charles-street, City-road, founders

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. FREELAND and H. J. OSBALDISTON, Castle-court, Lawrence-lane, Cats, warehousemen

BANKRUPTS.—E. NESSUM, Preston, Southampton, brewer. J. FAIERS, Colchester, Essex, hair dresser. W. HOPKINS, Farringdon-street, butcher. B. GRAY, Acton-place, Kingsland, Essex. Canterbury. J. KERY, victualler, Brook-street, Islington. J. GIBBS, victualler Jermyn-street, Westminster. J. C. HAWDON, commission agent, Three Nun-court, Aldermanbury. J. CHARD, corn-factor, Bristol. S. TUCKER, carrier, Exeter. T. HITCHCOCK, grocer, Lower Clapton, Middlesex. W. HEATH, draper, Worcester, Lancashire. J. LUCY, tailor, Liverpool. S. BANKS, nail manufacturer, Wednesbury, Staffordshire. J. RESLOP, grocer, Morpeth, North umberland. J. ANDERSON, plumber and painter, Aughurth, Lancashire.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending March 21, 1840, is 32s 5½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS

At Aquitaine, Lady Boughey, of a son, on March 20, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the lady of Frances Gribbles, Esq., of a daughter At 6, Portess-terrace, Kentish-town Mrs. Thomas Spalding, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Richmond Surrey, William T. Wyse, Esq., youngest son of Captain J. L. Wyse, of Thomas-place, Middlesex, and grandson of the late Major General John Wyse, of Bengal, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of James Robertson Esq., of Lattimer-cottage, Kent —At Hampton, by Mr Bunbury, Mr. J. M'Cay, of Hampton, to Sarah, daughter of the late T. Taylor, Esq., District Judge, Hamilton, Upper Canada —At St. Peter's, Mile-end, the Rev. Vincent Stanton, B.A., to Lucy Ann, second daughter of the late Jonathan Head, Esq., of Ipswich. At the Palace Chapel, Valetta, Malta, Lieutenant Sharpe, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Howe, eldest son of the late Benjamin Sharpe, Esq., of London, banker, to Marianne Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Montagu, of Swaffham, Norfolk. The bride and bridegroom left Malta the same day for Sicily and Naples.

DEATHS

The Rev. Thomas Jackson, for 43 years minister of the New Chapel, Stockwell.—At Bethany Hall, Warwickshire, Jane Nebecca, wife of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.—At 24, Thompson-street, City, Reuben Ellis, Esq., eldest daughter of the late James Collin, formerly of Merton, Surrey, after two years of the severest sufferings, which she endured with exemplary patience and resignation —In Upper-north-street, aged 56, the Rev Robert Anderson, perpetual curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton.—At Gifford's-hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Hey, Esq., in her 74th year.

At sea residence, No. 1, Upper-place, Regent's-park, deservedly respected and much regretted, George Raggett, Esq., in the 66th year of his age, for many years the proprietor of "Whitely's, the Queen's Arms Tavern, Bayswater, wife of Edward Latimer, Esq., of Headington, in the county of Oxford, in her 63th year

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 5 o'clock on Thursday evening

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During Lent the DISSOLVING ORRERY will be exhibited on the Morning and Evening of Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, when the THEORY OF TIDES and other CELESTIAL PHENOMENA will be explained and illustrated. At work daily, a complete arrangement of LIGHTNING MACHINES, for the performance of a Dazzling, Roaring and Stunning Drama. Cary's NEW MICROSCOPE, magnifying SEVENTY-FOUR MILLIONS TIMES! A live specimen of the PARGO-TONGUED CAMILLEON from Cuba. DISSOLVING VIEWS. The Evening Performance will consist of the COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE at quarter to Three daily and at Eight in the Evening, except Wednesdays and Thursday Evenings. Lectures during the day on CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY by Dr. Ryan and Professor Bachhoffner. The CLASS LECTURES are continued as usual—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, half price.

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For the remainder of the case see his "Biographical Sketch," by his sons, page 3.

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British College of Health, Hamilton place, New-road, London, March 1, 1849.

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The present edition will possess the advantages of the introduction of several new and very important Maps, the whole having undergone a thorough revision, every new and important discovery and settlement will be found carefully introduced. The Maps of ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND are on an unusually large scale, accurately showing the various lines of RAILROAD, the Turnpike and Principal Cross Roads, Rivers, Canals, &c. (that of England and Wales alone embracing no fewer than 8000 Names). The Maps of the BRITISH COLONIES are also on a large scale, and the whole, the Proprietor feels satisfied that the work will be found fully to support the character it has obtained, and be considered entitled to a larger share of patronage than even on its first appearance. Extracts from a few literary notices of the former edition are subjoined.
"This work is correctly described in its title as a good Family Atlas, compiled with care, executed with taste, and sold at a moderate price, and we observe that an available exertion has been made to bring down the information to the latest moment."—Athenæum.
"The maps are, on the whole, of faithful book of maps, the whole of which appear to have been got up with great care, and to be exceedingly accurate: they are printed from steel plates, and are remarkably clear."—Mr. Betts deserves well of the public for the cheapness with which he has executed his labours."—Times.
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"The work is a valuable one: we have tested its accuracy in distracts as far as we can in the face of a country possibly can be, and we feel ourselves quite secure in recommending it to all who wish to supply themselves with a first rate atlas."—Conservative Journal.
London: JOHN BETTS, 7, Compton-street, Brunswick-square; SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Whitefriars and Co.; HAMILTON and Co.; and R. GROOMBRIDGE. Liverpool G. PHILIP

JOHN WEIPPERT'S MEDLEY COUNTRY DANCE, Price 3s., including, with spirited and fascinating, Roger de Coverley, Le Boulanger, the Cotillion, and God save the Queen, and Nancy Dawson, Sir Roger de Coverley, Le Boulanger, Royal Highland, and Royal Scotch Quadrilles (the latter including the celebrated Scotch Reels), as played by the author's Band at the Nobility's Balls and Concerts, and at Her Majesty's Theatre, MUSIC SELLERS, Soho square; where all Musical Publications may be had. ALSO, Illustrations of Shakespeares, new and second-hand, by the most eminent makers, at low charges, for cash

DAGUERREOTYPE or PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Under the patronage of her Majesty.—M. CLAUDET continues to take PORTRAITS daily, at the ROYAL ADELAIDE Gallery, and refers to the numerous specimens of the inconceivably rapid process peculiar to himself, with the introduction of backgrounds consisting of correct models of gentlemen of the situation, and so perfectly fixed that they cannot be effaced by the touch or injured by climate. Portraits and groups have been taken upon plates of various sizes, and without regard to the number of figures introduced.

ASSOCIATED GENERAL PRACTITIONERS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.
A GENERAL MEETING of this ASSOCIATION will be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, on Wednesday Evening, at o'clock precisely, to consider what measures should be taken in case the proposed BILL for MEDICAL REFORM should be similar in effect to that proposed in 1839 and subsequent years. to audit the Treasurer's accounts, and on other affairs.
Sloane-street, 21st March, 1849. J. MORGAN, President.

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GILDING REVIVED.—ROSSELET respectfully requests the purchasers of the Instantaneous Gilt Gold and Silver Reviver to use it in the first instance, before he can be persuaded to be present when it is used, and not to treat to the reports of persons interested against the discovery—297 and 298, Regent-street, and 34, Haymarket.

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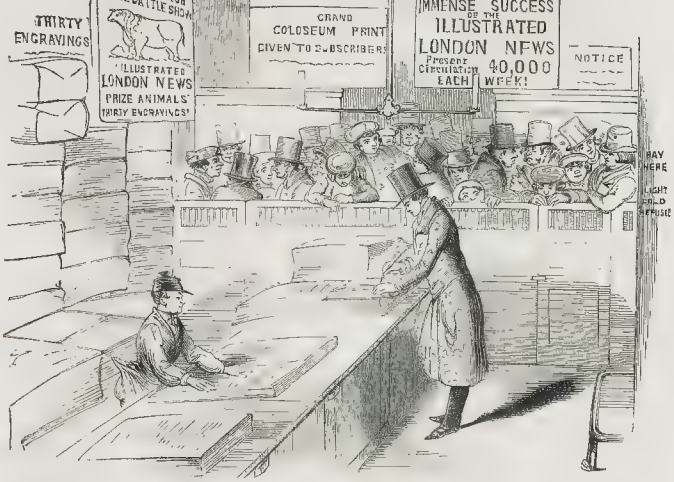
CAMBRIDGE, FROM THE CASTLE HILL.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.

This ancient seat of learning, a view of which we herewith present to our readers, has, during the past week, been the scene of one of the most violent party struggles that has ever taken place in that borough, even during the reign of the most exciting questions of political strife. Our readers are aware that a vacancy having occurred in the representation of Cambridge, in consequence of the retirement of Sir Alexander Grant, two gentlemen of considerable distinction offered themselves as rival candidates—Mr. Fitzroy Kelly on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Foster on what is called the Liberal. The usual preparatory proceedings, such as entering the ring, *peeling*, and shaking hands, having been disposed of with the most chivalrous courtesy, the nomination took place at the Town-hall, on Saturday morning last, when, after the usual declaration of political principles, and the promise of future consistency, a show of hands was taken, which was declared by the mayor to be in favour of Mr. Kelly; and a poll being demanded, it was appointed to take place on Monday. On Monday morning the polling began at eight o'clock. The friends of the respective candidates were on the alert, in bringing the voters to the poll; but it was apparent to all that the supporters of Mr. Foster were using their most untiring exertions, in order to place and keep their favourite candidate at the head of the poll. They succeeded for a time, but were eventually beaten; and Mr. Kelly was returned the victorious candidate. The subjoined numbers will give the state of the poll at the hours specified:—

Eleven o'clock Foster, 407; Kelly, 339.
One o'clock—Foster, 502; Kelly, 508.
Two o'clock—Foster, 605; Kelly, 536.
Three o'clock—Kelly, 679; Foster, 651.
Close of the poll—Kelly, 714; Foster, 681.—Majority for Kelly, 33.


SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS PRIZE ANIMALS THIRTY ENGRAVINGS!
THIRTY ENGRAVINGS
GRAND COLOSEUM PRINT GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS PRESENT CIRCULATION 40,000 EACH WEEK!
NOTICE

PUBLISHING-OFFICE OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

A SATURDAY SCENE IN OUR PUBLISHING-OFFICE.

Of the many hidden mysteries and crafts of trade which are essential to all orders and degrees of commerce—of the thousand and one dramas that are acted in most comical spirit and variety in every arcanum of metropolitan business (which stir the very heart of the spheres they agitate and enliven, and yet are never blazoned before the sight of society)—that which is peculiar to the news fraternity, and performed over the active duty of wholesale publication, is, perhaps, noisiest of all the noisy, liveliest of all the lively, busiest of all the busy, and the most eccentric within the pale of eccentricity. Your demoiselle, who binds within her girdle the fresh and blooming bouquet of the morning, has no idea of what has been witnessed by those gentle flowers towards the peep-o'-day at Covent-garden. The roses are not redolent of the gin-shop, the apple-shrew, or the porter's knot. The heartsease afford no reflex of the tumult of slang and fury which has erewhile shaken the arena in which they were bought. The epicure, who luxuriates in early season over the tender lamb, or whets his relish of the mutton haunch with sauce and jelly, *à discretion*, wots not of the Smithfield riots, and has no picture in his imagination of the markets of Newgate and Leadenhall. The milk that revels in your hyson sends not, from the teacup's deep, any whisper of the dairy prattle that has made discord even in the ears of cows. Nor by the same token has the reader of the journal that pours news and knowledge upon his expectant brain—that multiform creature whom the sweet courtesy of authorship still dubs "gentle,' be he never so irritable or enraged—the most remote conceiving of the play that has been acted in the publication of that intelligent sheet—the belligerent struggles to win it for him in defiance of courtesy and in the teeth of time—the lung-tearing energy of demand which has stormed the publisher for the quire to which it was related—the hurricane of slang and chaff, and anger and laughter, and accusation and repartee, which devote the office to the destinies of Babel, until the noisiest trade in the universe has appeased its hunger by a supply. Byron designated a literary lion as

That most powerful parson, Peter Pith,
The loudest wit I e'er was deafen'd with.

A newsman is an incarnation of all the loudness and power of all the Piths, Peters, parsons, or otherwise; and his voice has no kindred, save in the thunder-storm, the earthquake, and the cannon roar. He is a good-natured stentor, rioting in imperishability of lungs!

We had, last week, a fine exemplification of this important fact in the publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, under a pressure of demand which steam could not follow, save after the fashion in which Ascanius followed Æneas—*haud passibus æquis*; anglice—by no means as fast as could be wished. We have thrown into pictorial form and pressure a portion of the scene which presented itself in our office on Saturday last, and it is a mighty fine thing for our readers that we are unable to engrave the *noise!* There, such as it is, is the picture, but without the animating hurricane of language which gave it soul and sound. A few of our office symbols of business or prosperity chequer the walls. There is our prize ox of agricultural celebrity; our "immense success bill," whose flaming numbers are now outgrown by our circulation, those staring round O's ranging the length of thousands, which, from mural fronts of London, have tempted other speculators to a field wherein *our* reapers are gathering the harvest, while they are sitting lugubrious upon the stile; there is our intimation that the beautiful example of Victoria forbids the toleration of "light sovereigns" in our till; and there, that wise injunction to the newsmen to count their merchandize aright, for such is our acute sense of the rapidity with which reparation should follow injury, that we rectify errors *only upon the spot!* There is our publisher,

In the pale sufferance of a mute despair,

at the non-arrival of those mountains of papers and supplements, which vanish more speedily than they grow; there is our porter, who must on that day be

Fifty times an Atlas at the least;

and last of all, there are the high-priests of impatience, the terrible newsmen themselves. Are they not busy in their temple? They want quire upon quire of fresh demand, and quire upon quire will not come as they are wanted. Now they bellow for papers until the office trembles, and there is a rumbling at the Land's-end; now they make incongruous noises among themselves, such as were never before assimilated in the history of discord; now they sink down into a sort of lulling hum, the intervallic murmur of repose foreboding storm; and now they burst forth in banter upon the publisher and his household gods. The poor ox comes in for the first sally. "What's the use of staring at that 'ere fat bullock? Better take the bull by the horns and give us our papers." Then the "immense success" bill furnishes pabulum for ready assault. "Forty thousand! Forty thousand! Gammon; why we want eighty thousand, and you can't print as fast as we get the orders." "Why don't you get the steam up? What's come of your engine? Why don't you make the organ play as fast as the people can dance?" Then one little clique will squeak up a good-humoured threat, "Ha, they've got some rivals." "Yes, Sheridan's comedy of the 'Rivals' aint more pleasant to them than *their* rivals, I know," shouts a new comer. "I tell you what it is. Here they keep *us* waiting for *them* while the other offices have got nothing to do but to keep on waiting for us." "Yes," responds another, "They keeps on a waiting for *us*, and we keeps on a-never-minding on 'em." Then breaks in a hit at the light sovereigns, then another about counting the papers; then another about the publisher, then another is nascent about the porter—but no! *that* is strangled in its birth—the porter is gone! Well they must have an interlude, and they get up a sham engagement, they form a ring, and a young Bungaree and a juvenile Sambo Sutton plunge into most unhurtful spar; but—presto—sudden lively as the lark, quick as the lightning, loud as "the bursting of the bladder of Chaos," there flashes out such a congratulatory round of cheering as might touch the iron nerves of a Wellington, and send the "enthusymuzzy" of glory through the veins of all the other conquerors in the world.

A gurgling murmur low and deep,
Then a burst that rends the sky;
A loud huzza like a people's shout
When a good king passeth by!

The office is all echo, and the joy of the enraptured multitude goes pealing along the Strand. One start for the West-end—one quiver for Temple Bar—one young earthquake for the city—and the murder is out! The sight of the porter has done it all; this time there is nothing half-and-half about him; he has a regiment of trucks outside the door, and in a few minutes he will have laid upon our interminable counter an instalment of FIVE HUNDRED QUIRES OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS!

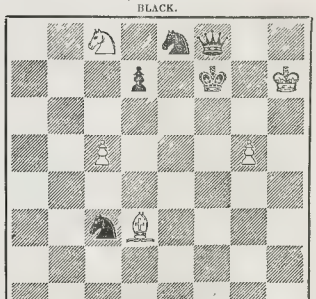
The work of publication rushes into life anew, and the newsmen turn to their vocation cheerfully, and folding with a forty-man power, in a few minutes endeavour to astonish the trains. Now, then, yo-ics! Go it, Dawson! Go it, Smith! Go it, Clayton! Go it, Wyld! Go it, Hutton! Go it, Moggridge! Go it, Marlborough! Go it, Clarke! Go it, Cleave! Go it, Hetherington! Go it, Bishop! Go it, Violet! Go it, Clements! There was never a better race, the Derby is nothing, Ascot sinks into the shade, Doncaster is annihilated, and your customers are *served*.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 18.

WHITE.	BLACK.
P one sq	K to Q R sq
B checks	K to Q R 2nd sq
B to Q Kt 7th	P one sq
K to Q B 7th	P one sq
P takes P	P one sq
P one sq	P one sq
P one, mates.	

PROBLEM, No. 19.
White to move, and mate in three moves.
BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

THE PICTURE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1833.—The picture painted by Sir George Hayter of the House of Commons in 1833, representing the moving of the address to the Crown in the first Parliament after the passing of the Reform Act, is at length, after almost continuous labour for ten years, completed. Nearly four hundred persons, whose portraits are introduced, have sat to the artist, so that some idea may be formed of the difficulties he has had to overcome, and the indefatigable industry required to surmount them.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, March 25, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 48.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

PUBLIC ESTIMATES.

THERE is an order of debating in the House of Commons which affecting the comforts, the interests, and the pockets of the people almost more than any other which is resorted to—is yet passed over by the great bulk of the reading community, either with an unaccountable or nonchalant indifference, or with the slightest possible amount of observation and regard. There is a much greater desire on the part of newspaper readers generally for the pleasurable and exciteful in the intelligence of the moment than for the true extract of public knowledge from the spirit of the times. With regard to what passes in Parliament, how much more are men fixed by the reputation of the speakers than by the matter with which they illustrate their thoughts—how far more ardently do they rush to what is eloquent than nurse the satisfaction of criticism for what is sound. Is the debate one involving large principles—a question of state policy—of political contest—of religion—of philosophy—of domestic injustice or abuse—then the eager world is greedy for the labours of the journalist to unfold to it, not the abstract truth and value of the propositions urged or combatted, but simply the strength, interest, and order of the battle—how the leaders played their part in the warfare, and what eloquences of advocacy or opposition produced the crisis of triumph or defeat. The excitement is the thing. But produce some theme without that electric attraction—some dry subject, upon which the *pleasure* of reasoning is not equal to the *use*—some maze of statistics, which should be threaded with art and caution—long lines of figures, civil contingencies, wearying estimates, dull, uninteresting returns—and, although the journalist still does his duty of recording what these subjects elicit from the house—pigmy in size and small indeed in number is that portion of the public which condescends to examine, or even to peruse. In this respect we must candidly compare the community to some careless, but not too wealthy, old bachelor, who entrusts his affairs to the management of a bad housekeeper—a lady of easy virtue in the practice of expenditure, and who pays his bills with an alacrity which quite disdains and repudiates anything like a proper examination into the items and errors of the accounts. No doubt the housekeeper is as much to blame as the bachelor; and in the case of bachelor John Bull and stewardess the House of Commons, there is unquestionably a pretty even amount of culpability resting upon both. The public does not take care of its own money, and the Parliament is not a little pliable in leaving its own proper responsibility to the business-like expedition of the Government of the day.

Honestly, we are of those who think that public money is voted too lavishly and rapidly—and that the estimates are accelerated through the Legislature at an unfair rate of speed, considering the deep-seated distresses of the country, and the evidence of stern necessity for economy which is presented in the afflicting depression of nearly all the ranks of the people which form the links of the chain between the capitalists and the poor. We are not of the school of Hume, or of his imitator, Mr. Williams. We would not have the nation either penny-wise, parsimonious, or illiberal, in the management of its exchequer—we would have it fulfil with justice, freedom, and dignity the destinies of a great empire, and not allow the taint of meanness, or miserly alloy, to sully the wonderful reputation which it has sustained in the sight of the world; but we would have the community prone to inquire into and regulate its sources of expenditure—to watch that in times of severe trouble none of the more enormous items are spent in paying for the oppression of the poor—to see that the stream of taxation is carried into legitimate channels, neither promoting jobbery here, nor the influences of tyranny there—nor permitting anywhere an useless and unfair extravagance, in which no public benefit could result. All that we would have our legislators do for us on this behalf we would have done upon broad principles—and nothing in a quibbling spirit, or with an envious and petty design. In the state, as in the private gentleman, let there be nobility and generosity of heart, without

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES.—BORN NOV. 9, 1841.*

Child of the Queen and People—for Love's bond
Bids *them*, no less than *her*, deem thee their own—
Now thou art but a baby of the throne,
The petted beauty of the fair and fond;
The sun of childhood shining in thy heart,
While its light frolic plays upon thy cheek,
And thou among the delicate and weak
Of the world's flowers. Years, that strength impart,
Shall into manhood thy brave limbs unfold;
May heaven, too, cast thy soul in Honour's mould;
That so, unfurl'd for greatness, the fair sails
Of thy life-ship may fill with fav'ring gales
Of popular esteem;—and pride untold
Make England glory in her Prince of Wales!

Then, when thy years have into fulness grown,
And thou art as a tree—Oh, may thy fruit
Be worthy of the rich and noble root
That thou didst spring from! Grace but thou thy throne
Like thy young mother!—so much lustre shed,
To shine beyond the jewels in thy crown!
Be like thy sire, when love shall bid thee wed,
And wear the virtues which they *both* hand down:
So shall the nation bless thee for thy worth
In manhood, as it bless'd thy childhood's birth;
So shall thy fame to other nations ring,
And thou unto thy trusting subjects cling—
Who then, above all other kings of earth,
Will make old England glory in *her* king!

* A companion engraving to the beautiful portrait of the young heir to the throne of France, given in a recent number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

the wilful waste and unjust profuseness which pervert liberality into a crime.

We know not if our readers may have noticed the debates on "Supply," in the House of Commons, on Monday evening. A number of minor topics of expenditure were brought forward, and they may elucidate some bearings upon our arguments here; they may prove that in Parliament, as out of doors, there is often much cry with little need of it—and that the small culprit may be loudly shouted after, while the larger criminal may be suffered silently to escape. Of all the complaints made upon the estimates mooted on that evening, there was hardly a tithe of ordinary economy that could be called forth—while many and many an outrageous estimate has been whipped upon a wing of lightening, and without a murmur of regret. The *"ridiculus mus"* is hooted after—the *"montes"* escape regard. Mr. Williams cavilled at our ambassadorial expenses, and would level them with the diplomatic outlay of the United States. So would *not* we. Monarchical and wealthy England does not require that the principles and practice of other governments should be applied to the payment of men who represent our sovereign in foreign countries, and have to maintain her grandeur and her dignity abroad. The just limit is all that we require to see preserved. Neither do the items for Lord Wilton's mission of honour, bearing a compliment from England to the sovereign of Saxony, seem worthy of a reproach. Lord Wilton, like an English nobleman, paid his own expenses, and the state disbursed the outfit and salaries of its appointed heralds out of its own purse. Mr. Hume would have packed one of the most coveted rewards and honours of British chivalry in a deal box; and, if there had been a high-road on broad land from London to Saxony, would have booked it thither in a Parcels Delivery cart! The christening of the Prince of Wales was another bugbear! Well, that christening was a national affair—involving curious—stimulating trade—distributing money among the people—and paid for out of her proper revenue by the Queen herself. All the public had to defray was the fitting up of St. George's Chapel! Again, from prince to prelacy, the item was objected to with respect to the establishment of the bishoprics of Guiana, Gibraltar, Barbadoes, Antigua, and Tasmania. The result of the discussion proved that a sacrifice on the part of the former prelates of Barbadoes, and a twelvemonth's being, had effected an actual saving of £1500 to the country, and that the combined salaries in all the new sees did not exceed the aggregate remuneration in the old one. Here was another absurdity of complaint. The English people have no objection to the legitimate promotion and support of Christianity in any quarter of the globe—least of all in their own colonies, where they would gladly blend the influence of religion with the civil and maternal protection which they are proud to see their country bestow.

Over many other trifles there was an equal measure of useless quibbling, which explanation dissolved in air; the only sensible stand made during the evening being that for the more free admission of the public to recreative walks and parks—a desirable object, which we earnestly hope to see effected, and which the fact of the people being taxed, to keep such places in order, unquestionably entitles them to enjoy.

But what we want to bring our readers to now, is a sense of the legislatorial activity in small matters and listlessness in large. Why not watch and attack salient points of extravagance, when public money is wasted to do the public harm? Why not sweep away, for example, the leviathan expenditure of the Poor-law Commission, its acts of extortion by taxes—its oppression in having unfairly held and used? Why not direct the axe of economy against similar public grievances against whatever is unjust in principle as well as enormous in expense? Why be for ever seeking to move away the mere weeds of prodigality, without raising the arm of energy to fell the rooted trees? We begin by declaring that the public does not look sufficiently after its finances—that the Legislature, moreover, is indifferent and reckless in voting away the treasure that grows up from tax—we believe so surely, and end with a repetition of that belief; but in awakening attention to the subject we wish to see it grappled in its glantude and not in its dwarfish symbols, and to vindicate the practice of economy with principles and not with straws.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE, PARIS, March 28, 1843.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Within the last week many rumours have been afloat respecting the treaty of commerce between England and France, and even those who pretend to be well informed believed this delicate question was on the point of being brought to a close. Now, I can state, in a manner the most positive, *there will be no treaty of commerce between England and France during the present year*; not that Ministers are adverse, but such is the hostility of many of the principal manufacturers that Guizot dare not seriously for the present take up the question. The hardware and iron-masters, many of whom are deputies, have sent delegates to Paris to watch the Minister, and he is threatened with a formidable opposition in the Chambers should he advance a step. On the other hand the wine growers are raising heaven and earth to bring about the treaty; they also have delegates in Paris, but they are greatly discouraged, for should they fail they are ruined. The wine-growers of Bordeaux and Burgundy are in a most deplorable condition, owing in a great measure to their cultivating more than they can sell. Guizot, tormented by both, discourages neither, and with the pretext that he can do nothing during the session of Parliament, he will gain time till December next.

Many diplomatic notes are passing between Guizot, Lord Cowley, and the Austrian Ambassador relative to the affairs of Servia. I am inclined to think the French Government is playing false, having been most positively assured that two agents have been sent into Servia on a secret mission. The French manufacturers are seriously turning their attention to the China market, and much discussion has taken place in the different Chambers of Commerce; that of Mulhouse resolved in sending out three agents, and requested the Government to give them such protection as would protect them in their "voyage of discovery;" the Minister has refused lending his influence, and I believe the project will be abandoned; it will, however, be as well that a careful watch should be kept on this head not only in France but in China.

Several petitions have been presented to the Chamber of Deputies, praying a reduction in the postage. Many of the deputies are favourable to a fixed postage of 6 sous, but the Minister of Finance has declared that he will not consent to any alteration; therefore this question is settled.

Guizot will remain Minister at least for a twelvemonth, and France is *quiet*; but outward appearances, particularly here, are sometimes deceitful. Much intrigue is still going on; and now that the "right of search" is disposed of, "the regency" is the order of the day. A great party is getting up in favour of the Duchess of Orleans, at the head of which is Thiers. The army is divided in opinion. It was greatly attached to the late Duke of Orleans, and bears no love to the Duke of Nemours, notwithstanding all his endeavours to curry favour with it. The people, too, are against the duke, whom they call "the proud aristocrat." This unpleasant state of affairs seriously occupies the attention of the King; he is making himself popular with the army, and intends, in order to crave the good graces of the greasy chins of the south, to visit that part of France during the summer. The Duke of Nemours will also make a *tour of frontier*. Such a step I am afraid neither will succeed; the enlightened and civilized democrats of France are so demoralised, that changes and revolutions will only satisfy their cravings instead of attending to their work they pass their time in the cabarets, discussing political questions; indeed, to such an extent do they carry this fever, that during the hours they are obliged, from necessity, to be in the workshop, a person is paid—generally an old man of many pensions—to reads aloud the leading articles of the different opposition papers; then follow cessation of labour, discussion and its consequence, misery and crime—occasioned to the latter by the absence of the "father." Such is the state of Paris that it is impossible to pass the barrier after dusk without running the risk of being assassinated: it was only on Friday last that two miscreants, Nicolas and Despres, were guillotined in the *barrière* a murder committed near the *barrière!* A striking proof was on this occasion given of the immorality of the Parisian population. The day previous to the execution was *Mi-Carême*, and there were many masked balls; after passing the night in debauch, the dancers, in their masquerade dresses, surrounded the guillotine, and the culprits quitted this world amidst laughing, bon mots, and the music of a neighbouring dance room!! There are now ready for trial two other vazabonds for murder, committed without the *barrière*, and within the last week, in different parts of France; three persons have been found guilty of parricide; two women, aided by their paramours, of empoisoning the husband; and one fellow of murdering his wife!! The French who visit London complain of the number of beggars who infest the streets: this is true; but are there fewer beggars in London than in Paris? a fact that not a day passes without some twenty or more unfortunate beings being brought before the "Police Correctionnel," and punished for beggary—there are other beggars *working* with permission from the police.

The re-election of officers, to command the National Guards of Paris, has been in favour of those belonging to the Conservative party. It is a strange circumstance, and shows, more than anything else, the state of feeling in France, that the government can only place confidence in the National Guards of Paris—indeed very few other towns possess any; there have been no National Guards in Lyons, Grenoble, and other populous cities for the last 10 years.

Admiral Dupetit Thouars is now master of the whole of the Society Islands. "The Mercury," Admiral Dupetit Thouars's flag-ship, composed of four companies of artillery; and five companies of marines, are about to be sent out.

The French are determined to have the "Joint Stock Bank." Independent of that of Lafitte, another will be opened on the 15th of April, at the head of which is a highly respectable deputy, a M. Ganneron, having for co-director a M. Pierre Lefevre.

The opera of "Don Pasquale" has filled the treasury of the Italian Opera. The music by Donizetti is light and harmonious, and is most exquisitely given by Grisi, Tamburini, and Lablache. The season closes with this truly delightful opera. The Opéra Comique is about to lose two of its best augurs—such as Roger and Madame Rossi Caccia. Roger leaves for Italy. Musard and suite have left Paris for Lyons: it is not known when they will return. The celebrated violinist Camillo Sivori intends leaving Paris in a few days for London. Dreyschock, the *astonishing* Bohemian pianist, also intends visiting London this season.

We have had much discussion during the past week whether Napoleon, on the statue about to be erected on the esplanade of the Invalids, should be dressed as a Frenchman or Roman—the French carried the day.

The fine arts have lost a great friend in the Prince de Chimay, who died at Toulouse on the 2nd of March, aged 71 years. The prince was the third son of the Duke de Caraman, and in 1789 he emigrated to Hambro', where he supported himself in giving lessons in music. On his return to France he became possessor of the title and property of his uncle Philippe Maurice Gabriel d'Alsace, 14th Prince de Chimay. It was at the Château of the Prince that Cherubini composed his finest works, and Auber his first opera.

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A mixed commission, English and French, has been appointed for the purpose of regulating the passage of steam-boats in the Channel.

BRUSSELS, March 26, 1843.—A letter from Cologne, of 19th March, says "Serious suspicions respecting the robbery committed in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle are fixed on two Englishmen, who have long resided at that watering-place, and have daily visited the treasury. On his return to France he became possessor of this

hon. and learned gentleman then dwelt upon the means which had been resorted to for the purpose of exciting the people, until at length the country was brought to the verge of a civil war; and deeply regretted that this motion should have been made while the parties who had brought the north of England into that condition were yet to be submitted to the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench for their violation of the law. It was assumed by the Chartists that if they committed no actual violence, they were not violating the law, but although the mildest form of prosecution had been adopted towards them, he had no hesitation in saying that parties thus engaged in stopping the progress of justice and disseminating treason, for the purpose of changing the law of the land, were guilty of high treason. In one instance, a bill of high treason had been found, but the Government was unwilling to pursue it. There could be no question that the parties were engaged in combination [illegible] and that the object of [illegible] was to intimidate the Government into the adoption of such measures as might be agreeable to the [illegible] but it was supposed they were dealing with the crime of high treason. In conclusion, he expressed his confident opinion that if it were possible to bring any charge whatever against the Government, it could only be that they had been too lenient in the prosecution of the offenders during the recent disturbances.—Lord F. Egerton remarked upon the circumstance (unprecedented in former times of riot and disturbance), that the people in Lancashire showed every disposition to refrain from outrage and bloodshed; and which, therefore, would cause deep regret if the military force had been unnecessarily resorted to. In the riot which took place at Preston, however, there was no alternative, for a small force together with the magistrates, were placed in the most imminent danger before fire-arms were resorted to.—Mr. Packington defended the magistrates of Dudley from the charge made against them by some of the gentlemen opposite, of having been too severe. It was a very bad return to the magistracy who had acted with so much promptitude and decision in restoring the peace of the country, when it was so alarmingly endangered, to attempt to place upon them the responsibility which had generally conducted themselves with the greatest forbearance and discretion, under the perilous circumstances in which the north of England was placed at the time.—Mr. G. Wood defended the conduct of the Manchester district magistrates, not only as to the bail, but also as to the treatment of the prisoners, which was as lenient as the crowded state of the prison would admit. He would point in favour of Mr. Duncombe's motion, in order to show that he was not afraid of inquiry, although he by no means thought that the hon. member had made out a case for inquiry. (A laugh.)—Colonel Thompson, as chief of the police at Nottingham, replied to the charges made against those magistrates by Mr. Duncombe.—Captain Berkeley said, from what he had heard, he believed the magistrates had not exceeded their duty; but still he had heard no more than by his honourable friend's motion for an inquiry, and should therefore support it.—Mr. Brotherton said he had listened most attentively to the debate, and he must say that he could not support the motion. In his opinion, the conduct of the magistrates of Manchester was most praiseworthy, and he believed they had done everything which could be done under the circumstances.—Mr. Bingham Baring defended the magistrates for the mode and error of refusing bail, yet they had acted *bonâ fide* to prevent the spread of the excitement by means of the inflammatory harangues of the parties who had been arrested. Mr. Scorry, of Bristol, supported the motion, on the ground that the bail demanded by the magistrates was excessive, and that no sufficient answer had been given to some of the other allegations.—Sir J. Graham said that the speech of his honourable friend the Attorney-General had been wholly unanswered. 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HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock.—A message from the Commons brought up the Birkenhead Improvement Bill and the Imperial Continental Gas Bill, which were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.—On the motion of Viscount Hawarden the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—The Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should, on Tuesday, the 11th of April, move the adjournment of the house for the Easter recess to Tuesday, the 25th. (Hear.)—Mr. Hutt attended with a deputation from the Commons, requesting that Lord Ashburton might be permitted to attend and give evidence before the committee appointed to examine into the law affecting aliens.—The Earl of Galloway presented a petition from the Presbytery of Dunse, in the county of Berwick, complaining of the inadequacy of the legal allowances for schoolmasters in Scotland.—Lord Campbell then rose to bring forward the resolutions respecting the Scotch Church of which he had given notice, and which will be found in our Leader report of Tuesday last.—The Earl of Aberdeen said from anything he could observe on the part of the General Assembly and the leaders of the church, he could not hope that any measure, even the most extensive concession, would be sufficient to check the extravagant demands recently put forward in the petition to her Majesty and in the claim of right. Should the threatened secession really take place, Lord Campbell's resolutions would be entirely out of the question before the house, and no one could say that these ministers were driven into the adoption of such a step either by the Government or the Legislature.—Lord Brougham declared that he could never consent to disturbances now in order that they never would have taken place had it not been for the passing of the new Poor law. While these disturbances were going forward, he was called upon, but he asked the workmen what they wanted? They replied that they wanted twelve hours' wages for ten hours' work. He thought the request reasonable, and at once conceded it; and told the magistrates that if his workmen would not protect him, he did not require the protection of the magistrates or the military. He was not annoyed during all the scenes which subsequently took place around him. He should support the motion of Mr. Duncombe.—Mr. Clive said he had defended the conduct of the magistrates, who had generally conducted themselves with the greatest forbearance and discretion, under the perilous circumstances in which the north of England was placed at the time.—Mr. G. Wood defended the conduct of the Manchester district magistrates, not only as to the bail, but also as to the treatment of the prisoners, which was as lenient as the crowded state of the prison would admit. He would point in favour of Mr. Duncombe's motion, in order to show that he was not afraid of inquiry, although he by no means thought that the hon. member had made out a case for inquiry. (A laugh.)—Colonel Thompson, as chief of the police at Nottingham, replied to the charges made against those magistrates by Mr. Duncombe.—Captain Berkeley said, from what he had heard, he believed the magistrates had not exceeded their duty; but still he had heard no more than by his honourable friend's motion for an inquiry, and should therefore support it.—Mr. Brotherton said he had listened most attentively to the debate, and he must say that he could not support the motion. In his opinion, the conduct of the magistrates of Manchester was most praiseworthy, and he believed they had done everything which could be done under the circumstances.—Mr. Bingham Baring defended the magistrates for the mode and error of refusing bail, yet they had acted *bonâ fide* to prevent the spread of the excitement by means of the inflammatory harangues of the parties who had been arrested. Mr. Scorry, of Bristol, supported the motion, on the ground that the bail demanded by the magistrates was excessive, and that no sufficient answer had been given to some of the other allegations.—Sir J. Graham said that the speech of his honourable friend the Attorney-General had been wholly unanswered. It was already decided by the Court of Queen's Bench that the magistrates in the Dudley case had acted with an erroneous view of the law; but, although the magistrates had acted with a correct intention to preserve the public peace in a crisis of great moment, the court refused to grant a criminal information; though, as they had acted illegally, the law was discharged on their paying the costs. The fullest investigation had taken place, and he could not see what further inquiry it was necessary to institute. He feared there was some truth in the observation of Sir C. Napier on the previous evening, that no one was on the side of the Government. The gallant officer before him (Capt. Pechell) was haunted by the Gilbertinians, who on his own member rent him (Mr. Ferrand) was haunted by an assailant *pour-les-communes*, and behind Mr. Mott and his motion sat Keighley always before him with the utmost horror. The hon. member for Finsbury had his monomania also, and took it for granted that the judges were determined not to do justice; that the magistrates were all wrong in their decisions; and that the Chartists were the very emblems of the purest innocence, utterly incapable of doing anything whatever contrary to propriety. (Laughter.)—Mr. Milner Gibson said he had nothing to say in favour of the petitioners, whose conduct and proceedings he did not approve of; but if it were not for the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, he would have supported the motion. As, however, the decision of the Queen's Bench had shown the magistrates the legality of their conduct, he could not see the necessity of the motion.—After a few words from Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. Ainsworth, and Captain Vivian, Mr. Duncombe, in reply, said he might be labouring under monomania, but he believed it was a monomania entirely of the nature of that of the house (much laughter), at all events by those in the manufacturing districts. house then divided, and the motion of Mr. Duncombe was negatived by a majority of 196 to 38.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

IRELAND.

The *Waterford Chronicle* mentions that the poor-law insurrection is at an end, the landlords, in most instances, having undertaken to pay the rate. It is uncertain when a similar outbreak will take place. The Court of Exchequer has already decided that the landlords in Gaultier is likely to be relied upon by the people in other parts of Ireland.

The Anti-Tracy.—There is no foundation whatever for the report that Major Macnamara, M.P., and his two brothers, were dismissed from the Commission of the Peace for the county Clare.

Accident to Sir Richard Musgrave.—Mary The *Cork Constitution* says that this esteemed baronet, while entering a boat on the Blackwater last week, over-balanced himself, and tumbled headforemost into the river. He sank twice, but fortunately assistance was promptly given him, and he was rescued.

O'Connell and Charles Dickens.—We perceive by a letter from Mr. O'Connell to the proprietor of the *Dublin Pilot*, that the honourable and learned gentleman disclaims the severe and inelegant language attributed to him in reference to Mr. Charles Dickens, which it will be remembered went the round of the press some weeks ago, as having been addressed by Mr. O'Connell to the editor of an American paper. In his letter to the *Pilot* Mr. O'Connell says—"The thing is, from beginning to end, a gross lie. I never wrote a letter to that newspaper; nor am I in the habit of corresponding with the editors of American papers. I have seen, indeed, with great contempt, but without much surprise, in several American newspapers, letters deliberately published under my signature, given to the American public as genuine documents—all, of course, being forgeries, but published by the editors as if perfectly genuine. Few people admire more the writings of Dickens, or read them with deeper interest than I do. I am greatly pleased with his 'American Notes.' They give me, I think, a clearer idea of everyday life in America than I ever entertained before. And his chapter containing the advertisements respecting negro slavery is more calculated to augment the fixed detestation of slavery than the most brilliant declamation or the most splendid eloquence. That chapter shows out the hideous features of the system far better than any dissertation on the evils would possibly produce them—odious and disgusting to the public eye. But I cannot heap deploring one paragraph in the work. It is one full of the ignorant and decadent spirit of infidelity, respecting the rigid order of Benedictine Monks. I say *of infidelity*—because surely no Christian man could place upon an equality the duellist-murderer with the ascetic servant of the crucified Christ."

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that illicit whiskey is now commonly hawked about the streets of that city, and that on Saturday the police apprehended an individual in our Leader report of Tuesday last.—The Earl of Aberdeen said from anything he could observe on the part of the General Assembly and the leaders of the church, he could not hope that any measure, even the most extensive concession, would be sufficient to check the extravagant demands recently put forward in the petition to her Majesty and in the claim of right. Should the threatened secession really take place, Lord Campbell's resolutions would be entirely out of the question before the house, and no one could say that these ministers were driven into the adoption of such a step either by the Government or the Legislature.—Lord Brougham declared that he could never consent to disturbances now in order that they never would have taken place had it not been for the passing of the new Poor law. 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HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The house did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Wednesday.

There being but thirty members present at 4 o'clock, the house adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS. -Thursday.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at 5 o'clock. The African Settlements Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord Wharncliffe laid on the table the 10th Report of the Commissioners of Criminal Law Inquiry. -The Earl of Wicklow moved for returns respecting the distillery laws in Ireland, which, after a long conversation in which Lord Monteagle, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Fitzgerald took part, was acceded to, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.—The Birkenhead

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXV.

LORD LYNDHURST.

John Singleton Copley, Baron Lyndhurst, has associated the highest eminence in the law with a name distinguished by a reputation in the very different pursuit of art. He is the son of J. S. Copley, Esq., R.A., a painter of considerable ability, though his place is not among the highest names which the study has given to the world. Though we have said that the skill of the lawyer and that of the artist are of a very different kind, we know not but some analogy may be discovered between them. Does not the able advocate show great skill in colouring his case? Would he not for his client add another hue to the rainbow, might he thereby be enabled to give another tinge of brightness to the cause which has bought him "with a great sum."[1] Does he not cast discreetly into shade all the parts of his cause which would not bear too much light? And does not he blacken to a hue darker than the deepest of the shadows of Rembrandt all he can find capable of being so coloured in the case of his "learned friend?" We throw out this as a mere suggestive hint to the curious in such speculations, if they are inclined to consider how far the great, the commanding, the universally acknowledged talents of Lord Lyndhurst may or may not be hereditary. His lordship was born in 1772, and has therefore passed the three score and ten; but, contrary to the general theory, it seems to us that the intellects that have been the most exercised are the last to show any signs of decay. There is not a sign of mental weakness, no trace that a single faculty is impaired, in the present Lord Chancellor, at an age when so many among mankind fall physically to the "lean and slippered pantaloon" of the poet, and mentally are eclipsed by the "mere oblivion" of the second childhood. The political and legal duties of his high office are discharged with all the ability, judgment, and acuteness of the prime of life. He is one of the great lawyers who are not *all* law—not mere living abstracts of statutes and precedents, with heads that contain as much learning as their bookshelves, and on everything else but law appear to be dimmed and clouded with as much dust. As an equity lawyer, he is considered far superior to Lord Brougham, and even equal, considered only as a lawyer, to his immediate predecessor, Lord Cottenham. As a politician, he is a warm, and not at all scrupulous, partizan, while his great ability as an orator makes his opposition very effective and damaging, as the Whigs found to their cost in their days of office. His "sessional summaries" of the public business that had been done during the sitting of Parliament were most severe castigations, not so savage as one of the onsets of Brougham, who continually breathes out vengeance and slaughtering, "now he has got his former friends for foes," but even more effective, from the appearance they possessed of not being overdone. His style of speaking, too, is most pleasing—we were about to say captivating, nor do we know that the term is too strong to apply to it. His voice is one of the most beautiful that can be imagined, distinct without the least effort, and with a silvery clearness of tone in it, that the ear is gained by the manner, if the reason is not always satisfied with the matter of his speech. His allusions to classic literature, which are not unfrequent, are always in good taste, as well as skilfully introduced, and made applicable to the subject he is treating; and the structure of his sentences is both correct and elegant. He is one of the few speakers whose words might be printed as they fall from his lips, they require no arrangement to fit them for the reader. In the discharge of his duties he is not altogether so regular as a piece of clock-work, and in fulfilling the mere forms of his functions he goes through them "state and accents" with an air of most supreme indifference. Then his receiving and bringing up the bills of the Commons, from the bar to the table of the House of Lords; his manner is occasionally quite amusing; you see that familiarity with ceremony hath in him gone very far towards breeding a contempt for it. The matter-of-course tone of his "call in the messengers" fully prepares you for the easy carelessness with which he takes up the bag containing the great seal, on which, it seems, etiquette requires that a cushion should be covered, a napkin in the hand of a Lord-in-Waiting will be borne with quite as much reverence and regard for decents. He receives the bills and dismisses the messengers with the three necessary bows, which he converts into cordial nods of recognition rather than courtly genuflexions of ceremony (we doubt not they were such in the days of Wolsey), walks up to the Woolsack with something between a slouch and a halt, and, as his eyes are generally fixed on the floor as he goes, he often jostles a peer or two in his progress, but we do not remember his ever stopping to apologise. He takes out his eye-glass, reads the title of the bill or bills, hands them to the clerk, and sits down with the air of a man who has got through a piece of business necessary to be done, but which is rather a bore than otherwise. He appears to be rather impatient of long speeches if they happen, as they occasionally do in the House of Lords, to be rather dull; and we think we have at times detected a kind of cordiality and heartiness in his "that this House do now adjourn," as if the motion had his perfect concurrence. Lord Lyndhurst is High Steward of Cambridge University; he has been through all the higher offices of the law—those of Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Master of the Rolls. He was created a peer when made Lord Chancellor, in 1827, which office he held until 1830; from 1831 till 1834 he was Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and again Lord Chancellor, from Dec. 1834 till April 1835; he now fills this high office for the third time.

LORD LYNDHURST.

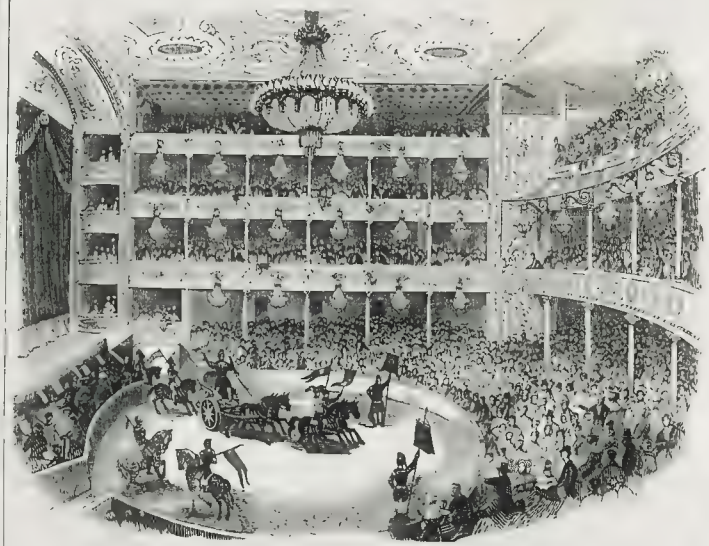
"ASTLEY'S" NEW AMPHITHEATRE.

This magnificent theatre will be ready for opening at the usual time, viz., Easter Monday. The external walls, built by Mr. Buckwell, jun., of Brighton, are 148 feet in length, and include an area larger than any other theatre in London. There are two fronts; the old one facing Westminster-road, the only part of the former building left untouched by the late fire; the other facing the intended new street from Westminster-road to Stangate. This will form the entrance to the gallery. The box-entrance will be, as formerly, from the Westminster-road; thus the two entrances will possess the advantages of being widely separated from each other.

The general form of the interior is octagonal, and has been constructed by Messrs. Heywood and Nixon, from plans and models furnished by Mr. Usher, of whom those who remember the palmy days of the elder Astley will have an amusing recollection. The stock of jokes that form the staple commodities of modern clowns have mostly their origin in "Dickey Usher," while the tricks and transformations of pantomime are largely indebted to his mechanical inventions. Practical experience has enabled him to judge accurately of the advantages and defects of modern theatres, and his plans have succeeded in placing the ring, for the equestrian performances, in such a position that a perfect view can be obtained from the distant seats of the upper gallery. This has been considered of the greatest importance, for in most of the amphitheatres hitherto erected the architect has failed to afford a perfect view of the stage and ring combined to a majority of the audience.

The prevailing decorations are white, lemon-colour, green, and gold, with rich crimson hangings for the private boxes. There are two full tiers of boxes, and two half tiers, ranging evenly from the two galleries. Each of the full tiers contains nineteen open boxes. The circles are supported from the pit by eight Doric pillars and forty-six Corinthian columns, fluted in white and gold. There are six spacious saloons—two for the dress-circle, two for the pit, two for the upper boxes, with extensive refreshment places for the galleries. In the centre of the first tier is the royal box, tastefully ornamented. The new scenic curtain represents the triumphal procession to the Temple of Fame of the competitors from the games of the *athletæ*, with Fame distributing her gifts to the victorious Olympians. The decorations consist of copies of the productions of the ancient masters in entablatures of gold. From the rich allegorical dome is suspended a crystal and gold chandelier, emblematic of Fame holding the coursers of triumph. The proscenium forms a magnificent triumphal arch, and has been designed and erected by Mr. John Evans, the inventor and builder of the stage and proscenium of the St. James's and other theatres. The stage measures 75 feet by 101, and is fitted with substantial platforms for equestrian spectacles.

The proprietor, Mr. William Batty, has undertaken the rebuilding of the Amphitheatre entirely on his own resources.



INTERIOR OF "ASTLEY'S" AMPHITHEATRE.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A return made to the House of Commons, published this week, states that the total amount already expended for building the new Houses of Parliament is £730,483 10s.; the amount voted has been £438,500, and consequently £58,016 10s. is in hand unexpended, which will be required for works now in progress of completion. It is estimated that a further sum of £578,424 12s. 9d. will be required to complete the buildings. The total amount of Mr. Barry's estimate will, therefore, be £1,016,924 12s. 9d., besides what will be required for completing the landing-places, making good the pavings, furniture and fittings, and for decorations by works of art.

THE COMET.—WHO SHALL DECIDE?—Sir John Herschell, Sir James South, and other astronomers, have no doubt whatever that the brilliant light seen in the western hemisphere is the tail of a comet, while Mr. Cooper, who is at present in Italy, affirms that he has actually seen his nucleus, M. Foster, an astronomer of Bruges, in Flanders, in a letter in the *Journal du Commerce d'Anvers*, of the 23rd ult., says he has no doubt that the phenomenon is the *zodiacal light*. Mr. John Taylor, of Liverpool, in a letter published in one of the journals of that town, maintains the same opinion. The *Cheltenham Chronicle* says that the comet has been very visible at Cheltenham, where it was first taken by some for a lunar rainbow. It was very plainly to be seen in the west, on two or three nights of last week. The *Echo de Vesonne*, of Perigueux, of 22nd ult., has the following:—"Yesterday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, several persons of our town witnessed an extraordinary appearance in the heavens, a little above the horizon. It was that of a magnificent cross, appearing to the eye 50 metres in length and 30 in width, perfectly defined, with its head towards the north. It was visible for half an hour, and astonished all who saw it. We have this account from ocular witnesses, whose veracity we cannot doubt."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Saturday last Donizetti's heretofore much injured opera of "Belisario" was vindicated even to the composer's heart's content, could he have been present to hear the magnificent manner in which it was performed, and witness the enthusiastic *furore* with which it was received. A cold indifference, owing to the barbarous attempt made to represent it on the same boards before in the season 1838, ever since prevailed against this *partition* (now proved to be one of the *maestro's* most felicitous serious productions); but still the *avant-courrier* fame of Fornasari as a great *basso-contanti* had raised the highest expectations, and these expectations were not only *not* disappointed, but realised to a fuller extent than we recollect ever to have been the case before within the walls of this theatre—in a double capacity too; for while all parties were enchanted with the new singer, and indeed we may say *singers*, those who had been previously displeased with the music of this opera had the additional pleasure of exchanging a prejudice, unjustly formed against it, for the highest admiration and delight. To describe Fornasari to those who have not been fortunate enough to have heard him is no easy undertaking. The best way is to draw upon their imagination at once, and tell them to form the *beau ideal* of the executive powers of the musical-dramatic art, and say that even then they may fall short of an adequate notion of this great *artiste*. But for some attempt at detail. We have already, in a former number, described the personal appearance of Fornasari as extremely portly and imposing; our business now is to particularize his perfections as a singer and histrionic deplorer of the passions, over which he possesses most absolute control. In the first department he possesses an extensive and sonorous voice, of most easy and agreeable inflection; the quality of its happily combined registers always corresponding with the sentiment which it has to express. This natural endowment has been most highly cultivated, and can at pleasure be used by its fortunate possessor with a most surprising agility, grace, and energy. In short, in the three great requisites to constitute a first-rate singer, namely, pathos, elegance, and flexibility, he is without a rival. With the first he affects us to the soul; with the second he captivates our most exquisite sense of refinement; while with the latter he astonishes us by the ease with which his immense voice is rendered submissive to the wildest flight of a highly soaring and excursive fancy—a fancy at the same time always within the reins of a refined taste and consummate judgment.

FORNASARI.

It is hard to say whether Fornasari excels the more in recitative, aria, or concerted singing. He had not sung more than a measure or two of the first when he convinced his auditors of his power in dramatic melody. In the next, the first opportunity he had of displaying his *cantilena* exhibited him as equally successful; and his duet and part singing throughout the piece finished him in the minds of a delighted audience as a complete singer. All were ready to exclaim "*Quando tilium inesset parem?*" and to allow that, much as had been promised, they did not find in him "*carbonem pro thesauro*"—a disappointment which had often before attended the highest expectations, injudiciously raised for others immeasurably his inferiors. His enunciation is most perfect. In the duet ("Sul campo della gloria") with Conti, who sang beautifully, he was particularly fine; and in the trio "Ah! se potessi piangere" nothing could exceed the mournful melancholy with which the persecuted hero sought to lament his being "fall'n from his high estate!"

If we are to consider the opera season but in its dawn at present, we care not how long may be prolonged the delay of its noon; in fact we might exclaim—

Questo di mai non raggiomo!

Persiani, for whom the contralto part of *Irene* was transposed, sang as usual—that is, beyond all female rivalry. Her recitativo of "La man terribile," was exquisitely given; as, indeed, was every other portion of this beautiful opera allotted to her. Moltini has made most rapid and wonderful improvement since her *début* here last year in "Gemma di Vergy." In the aria "Sin la tromba a'à me negata" thus was particularly to be remarked; and in the finale of the same scena, "O desio della vendetta," she evinced an extraordinary accession of style, power, and energy. The *ensemble* of the "getting up" does great credit to the conducting influence of M. Costa, who fills his post with more credit to himself than any of his predecessors.

The ballet department improves every night upon further acquaintance. In fact there never was, at any period of the season, a more delightful treat than the Opera at present affords.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—On Wednesday last the American line of packet ship Wellington, of 703 tons register, Captain Chadwick, sailed from St. Katharine's Dock for New York, taking out about 80 cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, most of whom are poor agricultural labourers and their families from the counties of Essex, Kent, and Sussex, emigrating to the "far west," in the hope of bettering their condition. Within these few days several vessels have sailed from the docks with emigrants for Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of this corporation, established to promote emigration and extend agricultural pursuits in Van Diemen's Land, was held on Monday at the Company's office, in Old Broad-street, to receive a report from the Court of Directors relative to the progress of colonisation, the election of directors, &c. The Governor, Mr. William Burnie, took the chair. The report gave a satisfactory account of the Company's operations, and was unanimously adopted.

NEW ASSIZE COURTS, CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge has always been remarkable for its public buildings, and the student of architecture, no less than the lover of the antique, or the admirer of learning, finds on the banks of the Cam abundant material for study and reflection. One of the new erections just concluded in the town is the New Assize Courts, which adds materially to its adornment; and as it will be seen by a remarkable case reported elsewhere that the assizes are now being held there, we seize the opportunity, in pursuance of our duty as pictorial chroniclers of public improvements, to present our readers with a view of this building. The New Courts stand on the road leading to Ely, just out of the town, on the opposite side of the road to the gaol; a communication existing underground between the court-house and the prison. The exterior is built of a very fine and excellent stone from quarries near Whitby in Yorkshire, and the total expense of the building, which is henceforth to afford the ample and much required accommodation for judicial purposes, will not exceed £11,000.

The style selected is Palladian, and the façade somewhat novel and decidedly effective. It reminds the spectator of Palladio's loggie at the Basilica, Vicenza. It is not, however, a servile imitation of its Italian predecessor; there are many variations, and these certainly in favour of the English building. The sameness and poverty of the original are avoided by compressing the details, a richness being thus gained which tells favourably for the general effect. Palladio's production presents a series of compartments repeated from one end of the building to the other. A variation in this particular has also been made to good purpose, and the charm of variety obtained without loss of general unity of composition. But our sketch, displaying the general character of the building, renders further architectural description unnecessary. The total length of front is 136 feet; the entrance leads into a hall 30 feet square, and this communicates with the two courts, one fitted up for the trial of criminals, the other for cases Nisi Prius. Each of these is 51 feet by 32 feet. Rooms for the judges and the grand jury, with other apartments, are also conveniently placed; and these new courts, which are likely soon to be applied to the purposes for which they are designed, are adapted to meet the convenience of the judicial functionaries and others called together at assize times.

The present assizes were opened in splendid style by the High Sheriff, H. Greene, Esq., whose handsome equipage was the object of general admiration. The dresses of the javelin men, and the liveries of the servants, *Verte et ventre de Bische*, together with the state coach, drawn by four grey horses, had a most magnificent appearance.

GRETA-HALL.—SOUTHEY'S HOUSE.

THE LATE DR. SOUTHEY.

Robert Southey, LL.D., was born at Bristol on the 12th of August, 1774. He received his primary instruction at Corston, from whence he was removed to Westminster, and afterwards entered Baliol College, Oxford, but did not remain the whole course. He appears to have commenced his career as a poet early in life; several of what he terms his juvenile and minor poems having been published, and a considerable portion of his first important work, "Joan of Arc," written, before leaving the university. Having left this work in the hands of Mr. Cottle, bookseller at Bristol, for publication, he proceeded to the Peninsula, where he collected a mass of valuable materials, which he has since given to the world. The valuable authorities whence he drew his information of the Brazils were, however, collected by his uncle, the Rev. Herbert Hill, during a residence in Portugal as chaplain to the British embassy.

The life of Dr. Southey will present few or no salient points to his biographer. The business of his life was unwearied industry, in delighting the world with his works; his relaxations, the enjoyment of domestic happiness and the practice of every Christian virtue. After having resided for a short time at Westbury, near Bristol, he went to Keswick in the year 1803, on a visit to Mr. Coleridge, who was married to Mr. Southey's sister; and returned in 1803 to take up his residence at Greta-hall, where he subsequently lived, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

The amiability of Dr. Southey's disposition was strikingly exemplified in his patient endurance of criticism, frequently of an irritating and personal nature. The most important notice he takes of the long and honoured articles of those who followed in the wake of Byron is in the preface to the fourth volume in the collected edition of his poems, where he observes:—"I was in Portugal when 'Thalaba' was published; its reception was very different from that with which 'Joan of Arc' had been welcomed. In proportion as the poem deserved better, it was treated worse. Upon this occasion my name was first coupled with Mr. Wordsworth's. We were then, and for some time afterwards, all but strangers to each other; and, certainly, there were no two poets in whose productions, the difference not being that between good and bad, less resemblance could be found. But I happened to be residing at Keswick when Mr. Wordsworth and I began to be acquainted. Mr. Coleridge also had resided there, and this was reason enough for classing us together as a school of poets. Accordingly, for more than twenty years from that time, every tyro in criticism who could smatter and sneer tried his 'prentice hand' upon the Lake poets; and every young sportsman who carried a popgun in the field of Latin considered them as fair game." The intimate bond of union which existed between Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge is most creditable to them all—candidates for fame in the same field. No feeling of jealousy or rivalry has for a moment interrupted that friendship which Dr. Southey, in one of his prefaces, hopes will not terminate with this life, but be considered an heir-loom by their posterity.

The fertility of Southey's mind can only be estimated by glancing at a list of his works. It is possible he might have reached a still higher pinnacle of fame had he devoted a large portion of his time to improving and revising, instead of producing new works; but the value of a good tree consists in the quantity as well as the quality of its fruits.

Of prose works we have—"Letters from Spain and Portugal, and Travels in those Countries;" being an account of his residence there. "Chronicle of the Cid;" a compilation from several Spanish works, 1 vol. 4to. "Amadis of Gaul;" a translation. "Palmerin of England;" a translation. "History of Brazil," 3 vols. 4to. "History of the Peninsular war," 2 vols. 4to. "Life of Nelson," 2 vols. 12mo. "Commens," 2 vols. 12mo. "Letters of Don Manuel Espriella from England to Spain," 3 vols. 12mo. "An account of the Madras System of Education, founded by Dr. Andrew Bell," 1 vol. 12mo. "Life of John Wesley," 2 vols. 8vo. "Book of the Church," 2 vols. 8vo. "Colloquies upon the Progress and Prospects of Society," 2 vols. 8vo. "Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," 1 vol. 8vo. "Life of John Bunyan;" in Murray's 8vo edition. "Life of Cowper." "Lives of the Admirals;" in Lardner's Cyclopædia.

This list as to minor works is necessarily very imperfect. In early life he contributed to the "Edinburgh Annual Register," and the "Quarterly Review" has been indebted to him for a constant succession of articles from its first establishment till he ceased to write. A selection from these papers was published by him in two small volumes under the title of "Essays Moral and Political." The last collected edition of his poems consists of two closely printed volumes with copious notes. The most important of his

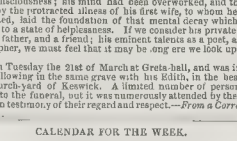
poetics as "Joan of Arc," "Thalaba," "Madoc," "The Curse of Kehama," and "Roderic, the Last of the Goths." Many of those minor poems which are familiar to every one are exquisitely beautiful; of the "Devil's Walk," so much praised by some of his detractors as long as they considered it from the pen of Porson, he seems to have been by no means vain; and most likely it might still have been attributed to the professor, had Coleridge not set the matter at rest by announcing it as the joint production of himself and Southey, one morning at the breakfast-table. "Wat Tyler" is included in the last edition as a juvenile poem, where he mildly answers the sneerers at his change of political opinions, by saying that he is not more ashamed of having been a republican in early youth than he is of having been once a boy. The duties of poet-laureate, as fulfilled by Dr. Southey, render the appointment one which any man of independent feeling may accept. He has absolutely no servile practice of bedashing princes, year after year, with the fulsome flattery of birth-day odes, which caused Sir Walter Scott to decline the offer, and seems to have circumscribed his task to chronicling such national events as seemed worthy of his pen, in the way and at the time best suited to himself. The marriage of the Princess Charlotte presented a fair opportunity for the adulation of a court poet. Yet in the lay of the laureate we find him assuming the character of a monitor; pointing out the duties of princes, and what a nation expects of them.

The present Premier, when last in office, showed his regard and estimation of his talents by offering him a baronetcy, which was, however, pre-mediately declined. Shortly afterwards he was granted a pension of £300 per annum, in addition to his other emoluments. He was married early in life to Miss Edith Fricker, of Bristol, who died at Keswick, in 1838, and afterwards to Miss Caroline Bowles, who can have enjoyed the delight of being the companion to such a mind for but a short time, as Dr. Southey had been for years in a state of perfect unconsciousness; his mind had been overworked, and the distress occasioned by the protracted illness of his first wife, to whom he was most fondly attached, laid the foundation of that mental decay which gradually reduced him to a state of helplessness. If we consider his private virtues as a husband, a father, and a friend; his eminent talents as a poet, a historian, and a biographer, we must feel that it may be long ere we look upon his like again.

He died on Tuesday the 21st of March at Greta-hall, and was interred on the Friday following in the same grave with his Edith, in the beautiful and romantic church-yard of Keswick. A limited number of personal friends were invited to the funeral, but it was numerously attended by the uninvited of all classes in testimony of their regard and respect.—*From a Correspondent.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 2.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 3.—
TUESDAY, 4.—President Harrison died, 1841.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Raikes died, 1811.
THURSDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day.
FRIDAY, 7.—Badajos surrendered, 1812.
SATURDAY, 8.—Sun rises 21 minutes past 5.



Chess.—"*F. H.*" *is thanked for his contribution, which shall appear early.*
"*T. W. W.*"—*See our problem this week.*
"*Peon.*"—*If the military gentleman "Pawn" has not yet met with an antagonist, another military gentleman, under the signature "Peon," will be happy to play him; or if "Pawn" should be engaged, "Peon" will be glad to have a friendly game to rest with any gentleman who feels inclined to do so. We have his address, and shall be glad to forward it.*
"*T. W. W.*" *and "R. C. L.," are both in error, as they will perceive by the solution this week. In solving a problem, you should always allow the second player to make the best move he can.*
"*Latruncular.*"—*His contribution would occupy too much space in our journal.*
"*R. T. C.*"—*We have a very different opinion from our correspondent of Hydropathy and its originator.*
"*No Puritan.*"—*We shall see.*
"*Cadurcus.*"—*Wait awhile.*
"*Mi Rhea.*"—"*Gilbert Gurney.*"—*Thanks for kind wishes.*
"*Sic. inaganerius.*"—*Our space accords us to use small type.*
"*A. B. C.,*" *Dublin.*—*We cannot do it, our space will allow.*
"*C. B. I.*"—*The first volume contains thirty-five numbers. The volumes will be yearly and half-yearly, to suit the taste of our subscribers.*
"*O. B.*" *Athy*—*We will comply with his wishes.*
"*Mi dieus.*"—*See our answers to correspondents last week.*
"*Clarence.*"—*We shall be happy to receive our correspondent's paper.*
"*H. G. W.*"—*The separate work he has been in preparation for several years at Glasgow. Our description of the Model Prison was the result of several visits made for the purpose, and may be relied upon for its minute accuracy.*
"*W. H. K.*"—*Apply to a member of parliament who votes with the Government.*
"*J. M.,*" *Aberystwith.*—*Cobbett used to say, "What a whole nation adopts one man cannot set aside," or words to that effect.*
Replies to several chess correspondents next week.
A correspondent complains of the inability of persons in attendance at the Polytechnic Institution; we recommend the proprietors to look to this.
"*J. B.,*" *Monmouth, a subscriber from the beginning.*—*We still adhere to our opinion formerly expressed.*
"*R. Morse Prior.*"—*The Tabernacle may come in its turn.*
"*H.*"—*We do not remember having received it.*
"*L. M. S.*"—*Under consideration.*
"*A Traveller.*"—*His suggestions shall be attended to.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Anglesea. There is a portrait of Charles I., by Vandyke, in the Hampton court collection. Our correspondent should apply to a picture-dealer.*
"*J. S W.,*" *Wrentham.*—*We cannot comply with his request.*
"*A Subscriber, I. B. W.,*" *Neath.*—*Write to Mr. E. Loadelle, "Illuminated Magazine" Office, 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.*
"*W. S.,*" *Buckingham.*—*Thanks.*
"*Archæophilus.*"—*The subject is scarcely of sufficient interest for a newspaper.*
"*Scrutator,*" *Guernsey.*—*Thomson's "New Universal Gazetter," 18s., just published, and Hughes's "New and Effective during, a Ramble in the East," just published (Longman), contain the most recent information on the Cape.*
"*P.*"—*Boroboddy's Column.*
"*R. S. A.*"—*We are quite of opinion with our correspondent, that schoolmasters in Scotland are sadly underpaid; and in England the remark will apply. Many intelligent teachers are remunerated far worse than day-labourers.*
"*S. B.,*" *York*—*Admissible.*
"*J. S.*"—*Not of sufficient interest.*
"*C B.*" *wishes to know the five greatest wonders of London.*—*1. The* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; *2. The Thames Tunnel; 3. The Bridges; 4. The crowded Streets; 5. Where the Money comes from!*
"*B.*"—*The prospectus of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *was first issued in March, 1842, and the first number appeared on the 14th May, 1842. The summer for each week appears on the first page.*
"*H. W. H.*"—*Try again. The subject he treats of is liable to give offence.*

The Captain Manby Illustrations and Article are unavoidably postponed until next week.

Several other postponements from want of room.

*** Pressure of news this week obliges us to exclude Literature.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Clendon "On the Teeth."—"British Quarterly Journal of Dental Surgery."—"Scripture Natural History," by the Rev. A. Fletcher. Parts I., III., IV.—"Pictorial Pilgrim's Progress." Part I. to XVI.—"Annual Report of the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum."—"Sermons," by the Rev. E. Andrews, B.A. Part I.—"Oliver Cromwell," by W. H. Leatham.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1843.

One of the worst signs of the times is the absence of means of profitable employment for either capital or labour—the fact that money will not fetch one and a half per cent. interest, and that industry is at a still worse—because more distressing—discount. There can be no doubt that this indication of disease in the framework of our social economy is both formidable and alarming—alarming as the harbinger of a train of evils, and formidable because it is of a nature most difficult to overcome. The extreme inconvenience of this paralysing condition of affairs has been so acutely felt among the capitalists in the metropolis that they have roused themselves into something like an energetic movement, which they hope may tend to improving results, although their panacea is the old one of colonization and emigration. The past week has recorded the publication of a memorial addressed by "Merchants, Bankers, Shipowners, and others of the city of London," to Sir Robert Peel, in his capacity of Prime Minister, showing, among other propositions, the following, which form the gist of the document:—

That the memorialists are of opinion that *colonization conducted on a large scale and sound principles* offers a safe and effectual means of augmenting trade, affording employment for various classes, and removing some of the causes of general distress; and that, impressed with the necessity of doing something for improving the state of the country, they earnestly hope that her Majesty's Government will take the subject of systematic colonization into their immediate and serious consideration, with a view of ascertaining in what manner the best practical results may be attained.

That the memorialists address themselves to the head of her Majesty's Government, because they conceive that in the present condition of the country the subject of *systematic colonization* is rather of great national importance than one in which the colonies have a particular interest.

We do not, in the outset of this mere nutshell of a scheme, offer any strong discouragement to its agitation, although we should undoubtedly wait to see the kernel, before we ventured one step upon the path of direct approval. Experience of the past, and a knowledge of the practical operation of former plans of emigration, have taught us to regard it with a deep-seated jealousy and dread; and even with the authority of such high, honourable, and influential names as are signed to this Peel memorial, with the belief that the memorialists seek to meet an emergency rather than to create a gain—with their qualification of the colonization project upon "*a large scale and sound principles*;" and with, moreover, an expressed anxiety to commit it to the charge of the Government rather than to individual enterprise;—we still nourish in our bosoms that sort of distrust which is the best security to the poorer public for our watchfulness of their interests, and our desire that no ambition of the wealthy nor scheme of the theoretical, shall be worked to do them harm.

We know too well what a sad dream, deliriously broken, emigration has frequently turned out—how promise has kept its word to the ear and mocked it to the heart—how men who could have lived respectably, even with large families, in their humble vocations in England, have left its kindly shores in the belief that Arcadia was before them, only to find a port of misery and starvation when all was done. Victims of plausibility, of speculation, of deception, of jobbery of the worst and most abandoned kind, they have been lured by credulity into ruin, and have brought home wives and children in rags have bitterly toiled their way back to England, fit only for the shelter of the workhouse, where they formerly enjoyed a comfortable cottage home. In other cases the work of emigration has gone more prosperously, and so well as almost to enforce the charm of happy example upon our population; but unfortunately that charm has worked generally more upon the enterprising and industrious than the distressed and unemployed. Artisans and labourers who were doing *well enough*, but thought they could do *better*, are the classes who have far outnumbered the mere pauper emigrants, and thus this country has often rather lost than gained. Still there are advantages to be considered—the opinions of the great world of capitalists are not to be set at nought; their suggestions to a Minister should be deeply respected and promptly weighed; and the project of *nationalizing* both colonization and emigration is too grand in its features not to demand that it should receive the fullest justice from the attention of the community. We repeat, therefore, that, with no immediate discouragement, we wait the further development of the plan, still watching it with jealous interest, and most earnest hopes for the best. In the meanwhile a glance at the statistics of present emigration may be appropriately taken here:—

EMIGRATION.—Tables, showing the amount of emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1842, give the number of emigrants who have embarked from each of the three kingdoms:—From England, 74, 083; from Scotland, 13,108; from Ireland, 40,554: total, 128,344. The parts of the world to which they went were the following:—To the United States, 63,852; Texas, Central America, and Buenos Ayres, 363; Canada, 41,375; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, &c., 12,748; West Indies, 813; the Cape, 517; Western Africa, Mauritius, and Falkland Isles, 72; Sydney, 1453; Port Philip, 864; Van Diemen's Land, 2448, South Australia, 143; Western Australia, 863; New Zealand, 3084: total, 128,344. Four fifths of the Irish emigrants went to the British North American colonies; most of the Scotch went to Canada and Nova Scotia; and five sevenths of the English to the United States. Of the emigrants, 1038 were assisted from the poor rates; 2341 from funds supplied by the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration; and 988 from bounties paid in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. In 1841 the number of emigrants was:—From England, 72,104; from Scotland, 14,050; from Ireland, 34,428: total, 118,582. The number of emigrants in 1842 was greater than in 1841 by 10,000, and exceeds in a much higher proportion that for any previous year. Its extent is, indeed, unparalleled and astounding, amounting to no less than 400 souls per diem, excluding Sundays. Its direction also has undergone a material change. In 1841 the emigrants to Australia and New Zealand amounted to 32,100; in 1842, only to 8309.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

We feel quite as much of the pleasure of triumph in being able to place the following newspaper stamp returns, just issued from the printing-office of the House of Commons, before our true friend and patron the public. We leave society to make its own comment on a success which has been of its own fostering, merely remarking that the returns in question are only up to the close of the last year, and that since that period the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been experiencing a rapid weekly progression:—

Official Newspaper Stamp Return, from October to December, 1842, printed by order of the House of Commons.

Names of Newspapers.	Number of Stamps.		
	October.	November.	December.
Weekly Dispatch	250,000	300,000	225,000
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS	**115,000**	**134,000**	**264,250**
Sunday Times	80,000	95,000	85,000
Bell's Life in London	80,000	120,000	90,000
Bell's Weekly Messenger	62,000	78,000	64,000
Weekly Chronicle	55,000	80,000	60,000

In this return the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS stands as the second paper in the Empire for the first two months, and as the FIRST PAPER IN THE EMPIRE at the close of the year—proving a gradual progress—EXCEEDING its *highest* contemporary by more than 39,000, and its NEXT HIGHEST by more than ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR THOUSAND NUMBERS; and, as the following table will show, leaving all the rest of the weekly press at quite immeasurable distance:—

Parliamentary Return of Stamps for December, 1842.

Names of Papers.	Number of Stamps for December.	Weekly Circulation.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS	**264,250**	**66,062**
Weekly Dispatch	225,000	56,250
Sunday Times	85,000	21,250
Bell's Life in London	90,000	22,500
Bell's Weekly Messenger	64,000	16,000
Weekly Chronicle	60,000	15,000
Britannia	36,000	9,000
Examiner	29,000	7,250
Spectator	17,000	4,250
Atlas	21,000	5,250
John Bull	15,000	3,750
Argus	5,300	1,325
Age	5,500	1,375

Thus the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the end of the year, exceeded all the other weekly papers by nearly TEN THOUSAND! MORE THAN TREBLED the circulation of the *Sunday Times*; nearly TREBLED the *Bell's Life*; more than QUADRUPLED the *Weekly Messenger* and the *Weekly Chronicle*; and more than DOUBLED THE COMBINED CIRCULATION of the *Britannia*, *Examiner*, *Spectator*, *Age*, *Atlas*, *Argus*, and *John Bull!!!*

WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND!!

Being nearly double the entire circulation of THE MORNING CHRONICLE during the whole SIX DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Return for December,

MORNING CHRONICLE.	ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
138,000!	264,250!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the household, attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of London preached the sermon, taking his text from Psalms, 122, verse 1. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Vane, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting. Sunday being the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince George, the Prince visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Cambridge also visited the Queen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited Prince George at his residence in St. James's Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George in the evening.

MONDAY.—The Right Hon. John Nicholl, Judge Advocate General, had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex at his residence in Kensington Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French play with their presence in the evening.

TUESDAY.—The Queen held a court, in the afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. Lord Hill had an audience of her Majesty, to deliver the insignia of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, worn by his late uncle, General Lord Hill. His lordship delivered the late lord's gold stick of office as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. General the Marquis of Anglesea had an audience of the Queen, and received from her Majesty his gold stick of office as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, was present at the ceremony. His grace had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. The royal dinner-party, at Buckingham Palace, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lady Fanny Howard, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord and Lady John Russell, and Lord George Lennox. The band of the 1st Life Guards was in attendance at the palace during the evening.

THE COURT.—HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE. His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness and suite arrived from Buckingham Palace, in three of the Royal carriages, shortly before two o'clock. The levee was the first this season, and was numerously attended. The great degree of state appeared in their gorgeous attire, giving the usual air of magnificence to this splendid ceremonial, but the presentations were not so numerous as on former occasions.

THE FUTURE OF WALES.—It is generally rumoured in the court circles that a separate establishment will shortly be formed for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There is every reason to believe a number of domestics will be selected for the young Prince not in any way connected with her Majesty's household.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by General Sir E. Bowater, visited the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on Monday last. His Royal Highness went upon the occasion incog. His lordship has been received to prepare his apartments in the Ambassadors' Court for his reception by that period. The King is expected to remain six weeks in town.

A letter, dated Vienna, the 17th ult., states that Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, in company with his father, will proceed to Paris about the middle of April. The matrimonial arrangements are already concluded. It is said that an income of 300,000f. has been settled on the Princess Clementine by her father, and that the Prince will receive from his family 100,000f. per annum.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne assembly took place on Wednesday evening, when Lansdowne House was brilliantly illuminated for the reception of visitors. The grand hall, the vestibule, the great and lesser drawing-rooms, the library, and the grand banqueting apartment were all lighted up with much taste.

Lord Brougham gave a grand dinner on Sunday to a distinguished circle, including Sir Robert Peel, Duke of Wellington, Lord Ashburton, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Essex, Sir William Follett, Hon. Sydney Herbert, Colonel North, Mr. Brougham, Commissioner Phillips, &c.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Abergavenny, which took place on Tuesday last, at Eridge Castle, Sussex. The deceased nobleman was in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His two youngest sons alone survive their venerable father, namely John Viscount Nevill (who succeeds to the family honours and estates), born 25th December, 1789, in holy orders and unmarried; and the Hon. and Rev. William Nevill, born 28th June, 1792, and married to Miss Caroline Leeke, second daughter of the late Ralph Leeke, Esq., 7th September, 1824, by whom he has a younger family.

The Right Hon. the Speaker held his last levee this season on Saturday night, at his mansion in Eaton square, when nearly 300 noblemen and gentlemen honoured the right hon. gentleman by attending on the occasion.

The contemplated alliance between Wm. Rashleigh, Esq., M.P. for East Cornwall, and the Hon. Miss Stuart, sister to Lord Blantyre, is to take place early in the ensuing week, at his lordship's seat, Blantyre Castle, Renfrewshire.

We regret to announce the death of the Lady Louisa de Horsey, wife of Spencer de Horsey, Esq., and sister of the Earl of Strathbroke. Her ladyship expired on Friday week, the 24th ult., after a few days' illness.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL NAVY CLUB.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos honoured the members of this club with his company at the customary dinner at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. The banquet was of the most sumptuous description. Captain E. R. Williams, R.N., president on the occasion, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Lord F. Gordon Hallyburton, Lord Middleton, Admiral Sir C. Malcolm, Sir Augustus Clifford, Honourable George Cotton, Captains J. Forbes, Porter, Mansell, Fremantle, R. Grace, F. Lloyd, Maconochie, &c., were also present.

GENERAL D'OYLY.—The death appears in our obituary, was brother of the present lord, and in his 74th year. He was married, and has issue several children, the eldest son being in his 36th year. He was Colonel of the 5th Fusiliers, a Grand Cross of the Bath, and G.C.H. The officer entered the service in December, 1791, as an ensign in the 28th Foot, and passed through the successive ranks to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, which he obtained in 1796, in the 12th Foot. With this regiment he served in the West Indies in 1795-6, in the Ferrol expedition in 1800, and in Egypt during the following year, in which country he continued till 1803, when he joined his regiment at Gibraltar. In 1806 he accompanied his regiment as its Colonel to Bermuda. In October, 1810, he took the command, with the rank of Major-General, of the 1st brigade of the 3rd division of the army under Lord Wellington, in the lines of Torres Vedras, and was present with it in every action that took place, from the commencement of the French retreat to the battle of Fuentes de Onoro. At the latter siege of Badajoz he was severely struck, and, although he lingered, and lost a finger of the right hand, which wounds occasioned him to return to England for cure. He was at Waterloo, in command of the 4th division, although he did not share in the actual glories of the field. He served on the staff at Bombay in 1830; he got the 54th Foot in 1819, and the 5th in 1838. He was made a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order of Hanover in 1834.

SCOTCH GREYS.—It is stated that in consequence of great interest having been made by the influential inhabitants of Norwich with the Duke of Wellington, through the Marquis of Douro, Norwich is to be the head-quarters of the regiment.

THE KNIGHTS Commanders-by of the Bath, vacant by the death of Major-Gen. Sir George Savage, K.M., will, it is understood, be conferred on Major-Gen. George Prescott Wingrove, K.M., who was present with Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—We understand that the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's regiment), under command of Dublin, where they are to be stationed. During the encamping at Dublin will be the head-quarters of two cavalry regiments. The arrangements are made, in order to have a sufficiency of cavalry available for the escorts and additional duty consequent on the Queen's visit to Dublin, when, we learn, is now fixed to take place in August next. Considerable alterations and improvements have been for some time going on at the Royal Lodge in the Phœnix-park, for the reception of her Majesty and the illustrious Consort.

THE ROYAL Artillery serving in China are to receive the usual Indian allowances from the date of their joining the expedition. But were troops now in need of liberal allowances than those at present distributed, during that extensive coast. The price of European [illegible] forts to enable them to overcome the feelings of *ennui* incident to their present life of [illegible].

THE following change of quarters is to take place about the first week in April:—The 8th and 37th, Royal Irish from Dublin to the northern district of England; the 8th will proceed from Plymouth to Glasgow; the 83rd from Edinburgh to Belfast; the 37th from Glasgow to Dublin; the 65th from Glasgow to Edinburgh, the 72nd from Liverpool to Dublin, and the 78th from Cork to Plymouth. Detachments from the depots of the undermentioned corps have been placed under orders for the service companies for the Mediterranean:—8 officers and 150 men from the 8th Foot; for Ceylon, 4 officers and 70 men from the 90th Light Infantry, and 3 officers and [illegible] from the 96th Regiment; for Canada, 1 officer and 41 men from the 23rd Fusiliers; [illegible] and 5 men from the 43rd, 4 officers and 104 [illegible] 52nd, and 4 officers and 90 men from the 83rd; for Ceylon, 3 officers and 70 men from the 98th Regiment; for Canada, 1 officer and 21 men from the 43rd, 4 officers and 82 men from the 81st, and 1 officer and 61 men from the 97th Regiment.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN SCHOOL.—Colonel Colomb, of the half-pay unattached, was on Tuesday last appointed Commandant of the Royal Hibernian Military School, in the room of Col. Mahon, who recently resigned the appointment. The election of Colonel Colomb is said to be extremely popular in military circles—thirty-six years of active and meritorious service being the gallant veteran's chief, if not only, passport for his well-earned elevation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS RUN DOWN AT SEA.—MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF THE CREWS.—During the last few days the underwriters at Lloyd's have received information of several disastrous collisions having taken place at sea, between Falmouth and the Land's End, in different parts of the coast, and in three instances the vessels went down into deep water, and the crews had a most narrow escape from perishing with them. Among the most serious cases are those of the brig Commerce, belonging to Southwold, laden with coals, which was run into and almost immediately sank about two miles and a half off the eastern coast, between Famborough-head Gate and Scarborough Castle: the Elizabeth, a pollon, which was wrecked off the Maiden Rocks near Bridlast; and a collier, which went down in the Yarmouth Roads.

TERRIBLE GALE OF WIND AND RAIN.—Accounts were received on Saturday afternoon received in the City of a terrific gale of wind, which caused the coast of Ireland during the night of Tuesday and Wednesday morning week. At about seven o'clock on the Wednesday morning, the Earl of Rosslyn steamer, with a general cargo on board, bound for Dublin, was driven by the force of the storm on the rocks off Ballycotton, where she soon became a complete wreck. The passengers and crew were all saved.

The Brisbane Gazette, of the 16th ult., states that a letter has been received from Captain Kendall, of the Margaret, announcing that, in his recent voyage from the Straits of Lalande to Canton, he discovered, 14 deg. 20 min. latitude north, and 149 deg. 18 min. longitude east of Greenwich, six small islands which are not marked on any chart.

THE WRECK OF THE RELIANCE.—During the last ten years Mr. Kent and his associates, who purchased the wreck of the Reliance, have been busily occupied in their endeavours to bring it to shore. Their search on board the ship has recovered four of the original anchors, several plated guns (three of which are thought to be silver), one chronometer by Parkinson and Frodsham, and a large iron tank 45 feet long by 9 deep and 6 wide.

TORBAY, MARCH 27.—The Native, from Bridport to Newfoundland, is ashore on Tor-abbey Sands, and expected to become a wreck.

BRIDMARIS, March 28.—The Spring, from Wisbhorn to Liverpool, missed stays in making the Sound last night, when she let go two anchors, and rides close to the lighthouse: crew taken off.

PARIS, March 23.—The Elise, from Bordeaux to Marseilles, went ashore at Cape Perpignan on the 8th inst.; only two of the crew saved, who were picked up in a boat on the 14th inst., off Minorca, by the Arabella, from Valencia. Three vessels, reported two British and one American, were seen ashore on the 13, off Grand Imagne, and reported to have been in that state two months on the Adelsea, a vessel at Quatergue.

ST. MICHAEL'S, March 16.—The HENRY, of Plymouth, drove ashore, and was wrecked on the 14th inst. The crew saved—coming here in pinnace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.—The West Indiaman, from Odessa, got ashore in the Dardanelles prior to the 3rd inst., but was got off by her Captain Majesty's steamer Montezuma, without damage.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to Lloyd's held on Wednesday the following sums were voted from the funds:—£30 to the crews of two boats for saving the survivors of the barque, from Shields to Grenada, lost at the Isle of Wight; £25 towards a subscription for the widows of boatmen who lost their lives in an attempt to save the crew of the William and Ann, of London, lost in Robin Hood's Bay; £5 towards a subscription in a boat's crew of the Lifeboat Institution for saving the crew of the Ann and Jane, of Whitby, on the coast on the 14th of January; £20 for the crews of two smacks who saved the crew of the Traveller, from Hartlepool to London, wrecked on the Gunfleet Sand on the 17th February.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Accounts from Valparaiso bring intelligence of the death of General O'Higgins, who was one of the original founders of Chilian independence under General San Martin, and was subsequently the first president of that republic.——Mr. Gisborne, in compliance with the wishes of the Liberal electors of Nottingham, has agreed to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of that borough.——Her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts have given notice that the cartoons or drawings intended for competition, according to the notices published in April and July, 1842, will be exhibited in Westminster Hall, whither they are to be sent, between the hours of ten and five on any day, Sunday excepted, during the first week in June next, when agents will be in attendance to receive them; but no drawing will be received on Wednesday, the 7th of June.——The last accounts from Vienna relative to the illness of the Archduke Francis are much more favourable.——Advices from Rome mention that the Pontifical Government had abolished, to a certain extent, the exorbitant privilege which hitherto insured impunity to malefactors who sought an asylum in the churches or convents of the Pope's dominions.——The great establishment in Berlin known by the name of the Colisæum was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, the 21st ult. The origin of the fire is not known. The presence of several members of the Royal Family encouraged the Freemasons.——Mr. Orsby Hunter has purchased all the splendid articles of *vertu*, pictures, &c., late the property of Viscount Bolingbroke, at Lydiard House, Wilts.——The tithe averages are higher this year than the last, and are considerably more than five per cent. above the rent charges.——Another circumstance has just occurred which is likely to add to the painful excitement already prevailing in Scotland on the subject of the kirk, viz., a verdict of £2000 damages, which has been given against the Presbytery of Dunkeld, for refusing to receive a clergyman on the presentation from Perth, that the parishioners of the inhabitants had narrowly escaped similar persecution to that experienced at Damascus, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young woman. Fortunately the cruel suspicions of the people against the Hebrews were calmed by the discovery of the missing girl, who, in company with a priest, was about to sail for Constantinople concealed in the hold of a vessel.——The report of the National Vaccine Board, which was laid before Parliament on Monday last, affords abundant testimony of the success of its operations and the necessity that exists for their continuance.——The Paris and Rouen Railway having been finished within the stipulated time, the contractor has treated the labourers to a dinner in the fine old English style, being an ox of immense weight roasted whole.——At an inquest held last week, near Huddersfield, seven out of twelve jurymen were unable to write their own names.——At an adjourned court of magistrates held in Osborn-street, Whitechapel, on Monday last, a licence was refused to a publican named Elkins, because he had given a false character to a discharged barman.——The Bishop of Exeter has been under the necessity of seeking legal protection from an unfortunate clergyman, the Rev. W. H. Tucker, who has been several times in the Lunatic Asylum, and who, during several weeks past, has been addressing letters to the bishop containing threats of a very fearful description.——Count de Ratti Manton, the newly-appointed French Consul at Canton, embarked at Marseilles on the 22nd ult. for China, *viâ* Egypt. This is the gentleman who made himself so conspicuous whilst Consul at Damascus, during the persecution of the Jews.——The Duke of Newcastle has written a letter to Mr. Walter, late member for Nottingham, condoling with him on the harshness and injustice of the decision which unseated him as the representative of that borough.——On Sunday last a whale, 46 feet in length, was captured in the Morse Frith, near Kessock Ferry.——Sir James Shaw, the City Chamberlain, who is now in his 80th year, and has been declining in health for some time, is shortly expected to resign his lucrative situation.——Mr. Braham, the celebrated vocalist, whose age has been very frequently overstated, only attained his 63rd year a few days since.——A youth named John Thomas, of Liverpool, aged 15, preached two sermons on Sunday week, in the Welsh language, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Ruthin.——The oldest of the French diplomatists, the Chevalier de Gaussens, died on Saturday, in Paris, having reached the great age of 96. He had filled many important posts; was minister to the Court of Prussia in the reign of Frederick the Great, and at that of Sweden when Ankerastrom shot King Gustavus III. M. de Gaussens was present at the ball when the murder was committed.——The *Kendal Mercury* states that a gentleman of the name of Bird, who claims to be a descendant of the owners of Brougham Hall and the annexed estates, has come forward to dispute the ownership with Lord Brougham, and on Tuesday week proceeded with an appraiser to take a schedule of the goods of one of the tenants.——Richard Beresford Cane, Esq., has been appointed receiver of the constabulary force in Ireland, vice Richard Cane, Esq., resigned.——From seven o'clock on Tuesday morning until eight in the evening 7559 persons entered the Thames Tunnel from Rotherhithe, and 11,094 from Wapping, making above 60,000 persons since the opening on Saturday last.——It is rumoured that Mr. Wyndham, M.P. for Salisbury, intends immediately to accept the Chiltern Hundreds—the state of his health rendering it improbable that he would, for some considerable time, be able to take his seat in Parliament.——By the much-lamented death of W. C. A. Keene, Esq., and W. Netherside, Esq., Margate is actually left *without a resident magistrate!* a fact not to be equalled in all England.——The principal bankers of Leeds have given public notice that henceforth they will allow no more than 2 per cent on deposits. This will probably lead to the investment of money in trade, and do some little local good.——The *Journal de Rouen* states that the Paris and Rouen Railroad will certainly be opened to the public on the 5th of May. The inauguration (says the journal) will take place on the 1st, and during the intervening period experimental journeys of a battalion of the Rifle Brigade will be made, in order that the solidity of the whole line may be fully proved.——We have been informed that, for the last week, not a single cause has been set down for hearing in any of the five courts of equity: and we are also informed that there are 200 causes undertaken in the Masters' offices, in many of which not a step has been taken for two months.——We are sorry to learn that a general turn-out of spinners is expected to take place in the Ashton-under-Lyne district, in consequence of a reduction of their wages having been intimated to the workpeople. At Congleton the Crossed weavers at Messrs. Reade, Johnson, and Co.'s establishment have turned out, and the attempted introduction of fresh hands from Newcastle has led to some disturbances.——Louis Philippe has conferred the title of Baron on Lieutenant-Pons Barthelemy de Las Cases, the second son of the late M. de Las Cases, and Aide-de-Camp to Marshal Soult, the Minister of Marine.——Last week while some women were gathering mussels on the rocks at Broughty Castle, they discovered a human limb from the knee downwards, which had been cast ashore by the tide. The fragment was enclosed in a grey worsted stocking, with a new stout-made Wellington boot.——On Sunday, the 26th of March, the body of a man was found upon the beach at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, from whose pockets were taken a foreign silver watch, maker's name, "Quartier au Locle;" a silver snuff-box, with the initials "I. S. O.;" engraved upon the lid; and a purse containing nine half-crown pieces.——The *Nuremberg Correspondent* states from Vienna that the Austrian government is about to raise a new loan, for the execution of railroads, of 20 to 30 millions of florins.——The steam-ship Great Western had not reached Liverpool on Wednesday morning at half-past ten o'clock. She had, no doubt, experienced the late easterly winds.——Advices from Alexandria of the 6th ult. announce the arrival in that city, on the 25th Feb., of Prince Albert of Prussia, and his departure on the 28th for Upper Egypt. He was to be accompanied by Abbas Effendi, the interior on the 27th.——Private letters received from Beyrout was unimportant.——The kingdom of Greece has declared itself insolvent; and England will, as a matter of course, be a heavy loser by this interesting financial movement on the part of the young monarchy which England assisted in the first place to call into existence.——It is stated that the desertion of the Russian troops on the frontier towards Prussia is again becoming very extensive, and that continual changes are in consequence effected in the stations of the different regiments; but even these precautionary measures do not suffice.——In the Church of Scotland the number of ministers now adhering to the resolutions of the Convocation are—to the first series, 520; to the second, 474.——The Pembrokeshire grand jury have found a true bill for felony against Thomas and David Howell, two of "Rebecca's Daughters."——In Shrewsbury, last week, William Shakspeare was bound over to keep the peace for three months, for fighting in the Bugle, whereby he "got a fall," which occasioned his being sent to the infirmary for several days. "To what base purposes may we not return, Horatio!"

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CLERGYMAN IN ST. PAUL'S.

This afternoon, during the service at St. Paul's, which commenced at three o'clock, just as the Rev. Mr. Hadeu, the officiating clergyman, had commenced the prayer for the Queen, a man, who was seated among the congregation in the choir, stepped forward, and presented a pistol at the Rev. gentleman. There was immediately a cry raised among the congregation—"A pistol!" "A pistol!" and those who were near the miscreant instantly rushed upon him, and disarmed him before he had time to discharge his weapon. The Bishop of Llandaff, who was present, stopped the service, and the man was secured, given into custody, and taken to the station-house; after which the service proceeded as usual.

The assassin was searched as soon as he was arrested, and the pistol was examined. It was found to be loaded with a small quantity of powder and shot. On being conveyed to the station-house in Black Horse-court, he refused to give any information as to his name or as to the motives which had induced him to make the attempt upon the Rev. Gentleman. The culprit is a young man, apparently not twenty years of age. He was attired in a brown frock coat, and his appearance is that of a person moving in a respectable station of society. He will be brought up for examination at Guildhall on Monday.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council, on Monday next, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal garden of Buckingham Palace on Thursday both in the forenoon and afternoon. The Earl of Haddington had an audience of her Majesty. The royal dinner-party at Buckingham Palace on yesterday (Thursday) evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, the Earl and Countess of Kincoull and Lady Louisa Hay, his Excellency General Sancho, and Mr. Hallam.

The Queen held a Court on Friday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, attended by Baron de Hugel, the Wurtemberg Minister, and by the baron de Maltzan and the Count de Zeppelin, the gentlemen of his Royal Highness's suite, arrived at the Palace shortly before three o'clock in one of the Queen's carriages. His Royal Highness was yesterday (Thursday) evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, the Earl and Countess of Kincoull and Lady Louisa Hay, his Excellency General Sancho, and Mr. Hallam.

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The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg arrived at St. Katherine's Docks on Thursday morning, about eleven o'clock, by the Batavia steamer, from Rotterdam, after a wait of some days to the Prince and Princess of Orange at the Court of the Hague. He took up his abode at Mivart's, when he was waited on by Colonel Buckley and Sir Edward Bowater, Equerries to the Queen and Prince Albert.

PRINCESS NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY.—Intelligence was received on Thursday in Berkeley-square, at the residence of the Earl of Jersey, that his lordship's daughter, the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, had been safely delivered, at Vienna, of a son and heir. In addition to this gratifying intelligence, the Countess of Jersey received letters from Vienna, informing her that the Princess and her infant were doing well.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.—We regret to announce the demise of the Duke of Manchester.—A courier having arrived from Rome with the mournful intelligence. The noble duke expired on the morning of the 18th March, at Rome, Mr. and Lady Georgiana Baillie, and several members of his family being with his grace at his dissolution. For some considerable time past the noble duke had resorted to Nice, Naples, Florence, &c., for the benefit of his health, and has for the last three years been obliged to repair to Italy for the winter, in order to the advantage of a milder climate.

A Cabinet Council was held at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign Office. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and other Cabinet attended. The Council sat an hour.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—OXFORD, March 30. This day a congregation was holden for granting degrees, &c., when the following were conferred: *Masters of Arts*: Rev. Joseph Baker, Fellow of Worcester College; Rev. T. W. Goldhawk, of ditto; P. L. Powys, of Balliol College.—*Bachelor of Arts*: W. W. Shirley, of Christchurch; Mr. Edwin Palmer, scholar of Balliol College, has been elected to the Hertford scholarship. The next congregation for conferring degrees will be on Saturday, April 8, being the last day of Lent Term.

There was a meeting of the Catholic Institute of Great Britain on Thursday, Lord Stourton in the chair, at which resolutions were adopted against the intolerant clauses of the factory bill.

FANNY ELSSLER.—This distinguished *artiste*, who has had so brilliant a success in the Giselle, takes her benefit on Thursday night next. Persiani, with Formasari and Mario, are to appear together in that delightful opera, the Sonnambula, and Elssler, with Dumilâtre, will dance some of her most popular *pas de caractère*. It will be Elssler's last appearance but one, and, in the early part of the ensuing week, she leaves London to fulfil her provincial engagements, which are pouring in to her from all parts.

On Friday, Mr. Parkes, of Great George-street, Westminster, solicitor, entered the house, and a man named Barham, before the police magistrates at Queen-square, with having attempted to set fire to his house no less than three times. Mr. Parkes's house using out of the jurisdiction of this court, the case was sent to Bow-street.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.—STAFFORD, THURSDAY.—At 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. Justice Erskine proceeded to sum up, and after going through the evidence with great care and judgment, concluded his address at 9 o'clock in the evening. The jury retired for about five minutes, and upon their return found a verdict of *Guilty* against all the defendants, but recommended the defendant Capper to mercy. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd said he would take care that the recommendation of the jury was attended to; he thought he might pledge himself that the defendant Capper would not be brought up for judgment. Cooper, addressing the judge, said the defendants felt deeply indebted to his lordship for his kindness and courtesy during the whole of that protracted investigation, and he was worthy of the name of Erskine. The judge: You had better say nothing about me. The defendants are to be brought up for judgment next term.

On Wednesday evening, in consequence of information given to the police of Rochester, a young man, who gave his name John Richmond, was brought to the station-house from the public-house, High-street, called the Cock, on a charge of threatening to take the life of the Queen and Sir Robert Peel. The prisoner was proved to have stated in a public house, on hearing the Queen's health proposed, that the first opportunity he had he would blow the Queen's brains out, as she was nothing but an impostor, and that a woman had no right to sit on the throne at all. She was receiving money she had no right or claim to. She was tutored by Sir Robert Peel, and that he should blow his brains out or chop his head off with a hatchet. The prisoner then said that he had served 19 years, and was only allowed 6d. a day: that was the cause of his being so embittered against the Queen and Sir Robert Peel. They were nothing else but a set of robbers. The prisoner was not tipsy. After a long examination the prisoner was remanded.

FOREIGN.

There is no news of the slightest political moment in the French papers of Wednesday. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the day before, the estimates for the Ministry of Commerce, with a very rapid discussion, and a bill, demanding credits to the amount of 1,774,000 francs for replacing 700,000 flint-locks in the muskets of the army, by the same number of percussion locks, was passed by a majority of above two hundred.

The Madrid journals of the 22nd March continue to indulge in speculations on the ministerial changes which are daily looked for. Espartero, in the Cabinet as imminent, and mentions Senores Alonso, Escalante, Chacon, Surra, y Rull, Lopez, Iriarte, and Cambe, as among those who are most likely to form the new administration. The Infante Don Francisco de Paula was expected to arrive in the capital on the 26th or 30th. Every account from Spain represents the army as suffering greatly from the wretched condition of the Treasury.

AMERICA.—TREATY OF WASHINGTON.—The Philadelphia packet-ship, which arrived off Dover this morning, brings American papers to the 8th ult., with the important documents upon the Washington Treaty, one from the President, and the other from Mr. Webster, which were laid before the house of Representatives. We regret that we cannot find room for the whole of these documents, the first of which, from President Tyler, will be read with considerable disappointment, inasmuch as it does not meet the conciliatory spirit evinced by Great Britain in the candid and reciprocal manner in which the long-standing differences between the two countries would wish or expect. The following paragraphs appear to express the President's own feelings on the subject.

To seize and detain a ship upon suspicion of piracy, with probable cause and in good faith, affords on the ground either of responsibility on the part of the nation whose flag she bears, or claim of indemnity on the part of the owner. The universal law sanctions, and in numerous instances of these descriptions, requires the right, under certain circumstances, not only to visit and detain, but to search a ship, is a perfect right, and involves neither responsibility nor indemnity. But, with this single exception, no nation has, in time of peace, any authority to detain the ships of another upon the high seas for any purpose whatever beyond the territorial jurisdiction. And such, I am happy to find, is substantially the doctrine of Great Britain herself, in her most recent official declarations, and were now communicated to this house. These declarations may well lead us to doubt whether the apprehensions which gave the two Governments a year ago to the detention [illegible] Not only is the right of search, properly so called, disclaimed by Great Britain, but even that of a mere visit and inquiry is asserted with circumstances inconsistent with the idea of a perfect right.

Denying, as we did, and do, all colour of right to exercise any such general power over the flags of independent nations, we did not demand of Great Britain any formal reparations of her pretensions, still less any of the rights of visiting captains ourselves in that respect. We chose to make a practical settlement of the question. This we owed to what we had already gone upon this subject. The honour of the country called for it; the honour of its flag demanded it; and we could not be used by Great Britain for an iniquitous traffic. This Government, I am very sure, has both the inclination and ability to do this; and, if need be, it will not contest itself with a fleet of eighty guns, but, backed by the strong government itself exercises the province of executing its laws and inflicting its chastisement on the wrong-doer, is to protect its flag alike from abuse or insult, it would, I doubt not, put in requisition for that purpose its whole naval power. The purpose of this Government is fortunately to fulfil to the treaty on its part, and it will not permit itself to doubt that the apprehensions which gave the two Governments a year ago to the detention [illegible] Not only is the right of search, properly so called, disclaimed by Great Britain, even that of a mere visit and inquiry is asserted with circumstances inconsistent with the idea of a perfect right.

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JOHN TYLER.

The Senate had passed the Treaty Bill for the payment of the claims of Massachussetts and Maine. The Treasury Note Bill and the General Appropriation Bill had also passed. The President had sent a message to that legislature to the repeal of the Bankrupt Act; but it was generally believed that he would do so in a few days. Mr. Cushing, it was said, was confirmed in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Wise, in that of Minister to France. The Great Western steamer had not reached New York on the 4th ult., although she had been out twenty days. No fears, however, were entertained for her safety, as she was not expected to reach that port before the 3rd; arrangements having been made for her to call at Madeira, which would necessarily delay her much beyond her ordinary time. Exchange on London was 10½ 5, with little money.

The last intelligence from Canada represents the health of Sir C. Bagot to be improving.

IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.—The Monterains and Regeneradores have risen, with two brigs, had arrived at Campeachy from Vera Cruz, with reinforcements. A pretty warm fight took place on the 4th ult. On the 1st the Monterains, 1000 strong, under the command of General Andrade, took possession of the fortified town of China, about two leagues from Campeachy. At three o'clock, on the morning of the 4th, 200 men, commanded by Gen. Lorgio, marched from Campeachy, and before daybreak the advance guard of 150 men attacked the Mexican outposts, and the Mexicans retreated to the village, where a brisk skirmish ensued. Soon after the main body of the Campeachean troops reached the scene of action, and in the confusion fired upon their friends instead of their enemies. By the first discharge of their cannon, about thirty of the advance guard were slain. Finally, a general engagement ensued, the soldiers on both sides fighting with considerable bravery and vigour. Over 500 Mexicans were destroyed in the engagement. Among the killed were the commander, General Andrade, and Mexicans in a state of disorganisation, and that at a council of officers convened by General Minon, for the purpose of swearing them to conform to the new order of things in Mexico, General Morales and Commissary Molina refused to sign, and were suspended from command. It was also known that General Minon himself had thrown up his command, in consequence of some insulting orders from the Secretary of War. So the general London was 10½ 5, with little money.

THE COMPANY'S MEDALLION OF SIR ISAMBERT BRUNEL, SUPPORTED BY ONE OF THE TUNNEL EXCAVATORS.

When the ingenious Miss Pardoe visited Constantinople in 1836, she was not less surprised than pleased at being questioned by an Albanian chief as to the Thames Tunnel. This, however, is but one of the many instances of the anxiety with which the great work has been watched throughout Continental Europe. In Egypt, where a new country is rising, phœnix like, upon the ashes of the old world, the progress of the Tunnel has been regarded with unabated interest—participated, indeed, throughout the civilised world. Had not modern ingenuity extended "the wonders of the world" to seventy times *seven*, the Thames Tunnel would long rank as the *eighth* wonder; for this bold attempt to effect a communication between the shores of a wide and deep river, without any interruption to its navigation, has had, and probably will have, no parallel for many ages. When and where are likely again to combine the necessities, physical and commercial; the resources, pecuniary and scientific; the rational hope of remuneration; and the courage and energy necessary to the conception and production of such a work? And who answers, "*Where?*". Formidable as have been the difficulties, which it has required almost superhuman energies to counteract, the great work has been achieved; and on Saturday last the consummation was witnessed by admiring thousands.

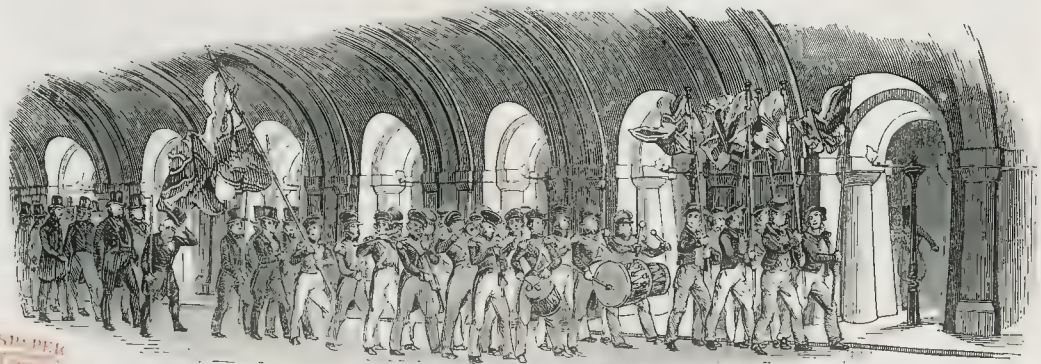
A tunnel (from Gravesend to Tilbury) similar, in its chief features, to the present work, was proposed and even commenced by Mr. Dodd in 1799, but soon abandoned as impracticable. Two or three years after this, an attempt was made a mile below the present Tunnel, to connect Rotherhithe and Limehouse, by an experienced Cornish miner, named Vesey; a shaft was sunk 76 feet, and the horizontal excavation made in the form of a driftway (to be afterwards widened into a passage), and carried to within 160 feet of the Middlesex shore, when the engineer gave up the work as impracticable, notwithstanding rewards were offered for plans, and many were received. It was under these discouraging circumstances that, in 1823, Mr. (now Sir M. J.) Brunel, completed a design, which received the sanction of many gentlemen of rank and science, among whom were the Duke of Wellington and Dr. Wollaston. The spot between Rotherhithe and Wapping, selected for the proposed communication, is, perhaps, the only one situate between London Bridge and Greenwich where such a roadway could have been attempted without interfering essentially with some of the great mercantile establishments on both sides of the river. "The importance of this new mode of communication between two such places, only some 1200 feet apart geographically (but four miles by the way of London Bridge), will be at once apparent. But it is still more so, if we consider for a moment the peculiar

SIR I. BRUNEL,
As he appeared during his progress through the Tunnel.

connexion between the two great interests which belong to the different sides of the river. An immense amount of the foreign goods brought into the West India, the London, and St. Katharine's Docks, on the north side, is absorbed by the coasting-trade on the south; and, it appears, is almost entirely conveyed from one to the other by land-carriage." (Knight's "London.") The accommodation of the Tunnel to passengers is shown by 3,700 persons conveyed daily by the different ferries in the neighbourhood. There will be no expensive approaches to the Tunnel to form: on the north, it is connected, through Old Gravel-lane, with Ratcliffe-highway, and a new road is projected in continuation of the former, to the Commercial-road, Whitechapel; on the south it is close to the Deptford Lower-road.

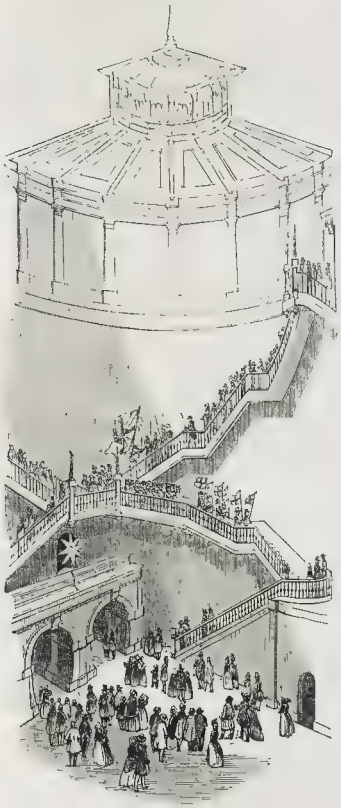
Early in 1824 a company was formed, and in June an act of Parliament was obtained, for effecting the Tunnel, Mr. Brunel being appointed engineer. Meanwhile competent persons, unconnected with the engineer, had taken three parallel borings beneath the bed of the Thames, in the direction of the proposed tunnel, and their very favourable report induced Mr. Brunel to go to work in a somewhat bolder way than he had otherwise intended. He began, in March, 1825, by preparing for a shaft 50 feet in diameter, which he commenced at 150 feet from the Rotherhithe bank of the river. This he effected by constructing, on the surface of the ground, a brickwork cylinder of the above diameter, 42 feet in height and 3 feet thick. Over this he set up the steam-engine for pumping out the water, and for raising the earth to be taken from within the cylinder, which he then sank, *en masse*, into the ground, in the way that well-shafts are usually sunk. By this means he passed through a bed of gravel and sand, 26 feet deep, full of land-water, and, in fact, a quicksand, in which drift-makers formerly had been compelled to suspend their work. When the shaft was sunk to its present depth of 65 feet, another shaft, of 25 feet diameter, was sunk still lower, till, at the depth of 80 feet, the ground suddenly gave way, sinking several feet, whilst sand and water were thrown up with some violence. The existence of this quicksand had been foretold by some eminent geologists, and the experience proved of essential service to the engineer.

The shaft and reservoir having been completed, the horizontal excavation, or the Tunnel itself, was commenced at the depth of 63 feet, 38 feet in breadth, and 22½ feet in height; the excavation being larger than the interior of the old House of Commons. It was to be defended by strong walls, and to have room within for



CEREMONY OF OPENING THE TUNNEL.

double archway, each 15 feet high, and wide enough for a single carriage-way and footpath. The mode in which this great excavation was accomplished must be a lasting proof of the genius of its author; viz., by means of a powerful apparatus termed *a shield*, consisting of twelve great frames, lying close to each other like as many volumes on the shelf of a bookcase, and divided into three stages or stories, thus presenting thirty-six chambers or cells, each for one workman, and open to the rear, but closed in the front with moveable boards. The front was placed against the earth to be removed, and the workman having removed one board, excavated the earth behind it to the depth directed, and placed the board against the new surface exposed. The board was then in advance of the cell, and was kept in its place by props; and having thus proceeded with all the boards, each cell was advanced by two screws, one at its head and the other at its foot, which, resting against the finished brick-work and turned, impelled it forward into the vacant space. The other set of divisions then advanced. As the miners worked at one end of the cell, so the bricklayers formed at the other the top, sides, and bottom, the superincumbent earth of the top being still held up by the shield till the bricklayers had finished; and following the shield, in each archway was a stage for the assistance of the men in the upper cells. The above, however, is but an outline description of the shield, which was as remarkable for its elaborateness as for its vast strength, and to which the successful formation of the Tunnel is entirely owing. In the first engraving is shown one of the miners in his working dress, the long cap hanging down the back to protect him from the dripping of water, &c.; he supports a medallion portrait of the great engineer of the work, copied from a plaster cast, whence a medal has been struck in commemoration of the stupendous work.



STAIRCASE.—THE PROCESSION DESCENDING.

Our notice of the progress of the Tunnel must, however, be little more than bare chronological record. The excavation was commenced with the new year 1826, and the first nine feet were passed through firm clay; then came a loose watery sand; but substantial ground was reached again on March 14, after which the work proceeded at the rate of about two feet in twenty-four hours, displacing from ninety to one hundred tons of earth, which were lifted to the surface by the engine in the shaft; 5500 bricks being used in each foot. On June 30 the work entered under the bed of the river, and, by September, 260 feet had been completed. By January 2, 1827, 350 feet were accomplished, and by March 2 it had advanced 470 feet, or about one third of the whole length; and, though the line of the Tunnel dips about 3 feet in 100, the excavation in one part, towards the middle of the river, approached within ten feet of the water above it. All proceeded well till May 18, 1827, when, at 544 feet from the shaft, the river found its way through a portion of loose earth, and through the shield, entered the Tunnel with such velocity and volume as to fill the Tunnel and shaft in fifteen minutes, with water and about 1000 tons of loose soil and rubbish; but, although the workmen were at their duties, no lives were lost. The breach was examined by means of a diving-bell, when the structure was found to be sound, and the shield apparently undisturbed; the hole, or chasm, was 38 feet deep, and, being closed with about 3000 bags of clay, armed with small hazel rods; the water was then pumped out, and, in September, the works were recommenced. With the recent irruption fresh upon their minds, the workmen were now continually alarmed: "now a report would take place in the frame like a cannon-shot, some part having been suddenly ruptured; now alarming cries were heard, as some irrup-

ROTHERHITHE ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNELL.

SIR I. BRUNEL RETIRING FROM THE TUNNEL AMIDST THE CHEERS OF THE COMPANY.

THE ENGINEER'S LEVEE.

tion of earth or water poured in," with large quantities of carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen, which, igniting with an explosion, would wrap the place in a sheet of flame, and strangely mingle with the water. Then, the impurity of the air would so overcome the labourers, that the most powerful had frequently to be carried out insensible; and headaches, sickness, and eruptions of the skin were common.

The dangerous part was, however, passed, and 52 feet added to the length achieved, when the river, on January 12, 1828, broke through the shield a second time. The tunnel was filled in less than ten minutes, and the rush of water brought with it a current of air that put out the lights, when six of the workmen were unable to extricate themselves. For some distance Mr. Brunel, jun., struggled in total darkness, and *the rush of the water* carried him *up the shaft*. This irruption occurred at 600 feet from the shaft, within 25 feet of the channel of the river, leaving about 700 feet still to be executed. The obstacle was, however, removed by the same means as heretofore. No less than 4000 tons of soil, principally clay in bags, were required to fill the chasm. The tunnel was cleared of water, and the structure again found to be sound. Such was the desire to see the work completed, that some hundreds of plans were tendered for the purpose. But the funds of the company were too low to proceed with the work; an Act of Parliament was obtained for borrowing £200,000 for its completion, and above £5,000 was raised by public subscription.

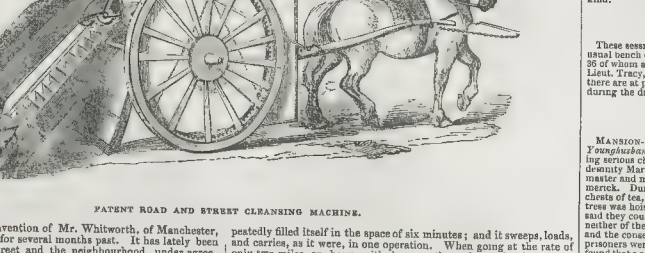
For seven years the work was suspended; but at length Government having agreed to make the required advances, in January, 1835, the arches of the tunnel were unclosed; but the progress was very slow, from the almost fluid state of the ground, from the being necessary to form an entire new and artificial bed in the river in advance, and from the tunnel forming a drain and receptacle for all the water in the neighbourhood, which was ultimately remedied by sinking the shaft on the Wapping side; besides which, the old shield was taken away and replaced by a new one. On April 23, 1837, a third irruption occurred; a fourth on November 2, 1837, with the loss of one life; and on March 6, 1838, the fifth and last irruption took place. There were completed—

In 1836	117 feet	In 1839	194 feet
In 1837	38 „	In 1840, in two months,	76 „
In 1838	80 „	Leaving only 60 feet to complete.	

Meanwhile, public curiosity to inspect the Tunnel had increased with the progress of the works. In 1838 it was visited by 33,000 persons, and in 1839 by 34,000 persons—being an increase of 35 per cent. By January, 1841, the Tunnel was completed to the breadth of the river, 1140 feet; and, on August 13 of this year, Sir Isambert Brunel was the first to pass from shore to shore, by means of a driftway connecting the Tunnel with the shaft (75 feet deep) which had been sunk on the Wapping bank of the river. The receipts from visitors during the year ending March, 1841, were £1705. On August 1, 1842, the western arch was opened on the Wapping side, when upwards of 500 persons passed through to the Rotherhithe shaft. The great circular shafts are now provided with handsome staircases for foot-passengers—that at Rotherhithe being shown in the annexed engraving. The carriage-ways have yet to be constructed: each will consist of an immense spiral road, 200 feet diameter, winding twice round a circular excavation, 57 feet deep, in order to reach the proper level; the road itself being 40 feet wide, and the descent very moderate. We have omitted to state that the two archways were at first built separately, and the arcades of communication afterwards opened in the wall. They are always lit with gas, so that the temperature is nearly the same as it is on the shore.

The ceremony of throwing open to the public was performed on Saturday last. At the Rotherhithe shaft two marquees were erected, one for the directors and proprietors, with their friends, the other for visitors generally; flags were hoisted, bells were rung, and the entire scene was a demonstration of triumph. At four o'clock, a signal-gun was fired, and the procession started from the directors' marquee, down the staircase, in the order shown in the engraving. The route taken was along the western archway of the Tunnel, and, on arriving at the shaft at Wapping, the procession ascended and crossed the landing, and then returned by the eastern archway to Rotherhithe. Sir I. Brunel, in his passage through the Tunnel, was cheered with heartfelt enthusiasm, and courteously acknowledged the compliment. (See the engraving.) In the marquee, or pavilion, was subsequently held a kind of levee, at which Sir I. Brunel received the congratulations of the company; it was indeed a gratifying scene of homage to genius. Amongst the visitors were the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir E. Codrington, Sir W. Clay, the Hon. Mr. Byng, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Hawes, M.P., Mr. Warburton, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Babbage, Dr. Faraday, Mr. Maudsley, Mr. Field, and other scientific persons. The Duke of Wellington was absent, from a pressure of public business. In the evening, the directors entertained their friends at the London Tavern, and upwards of one hundred guests sat down to a well-served dinner, Mr. Hawes, sen. (chairman of the board of directors), presiding.

The cost of the Tunnel has been, of course, very much greater than at first contemplated, which was £160,000. In 1837, £180,000 of the company's capital had been expended, and £34,000 worth of Exchequer bills advanced by government, making together £264,000. It was then estimated that £150,000 would be required to complete the Tunnel, and £200,000 for the shaft on the Wapping side, the great circular approaches, &c.; forming a grand total of £614,000; and this will be about the actual expense. Sir I. Brunel has more than once acknowledged the liberality of the government: "The Duke of Wellington, from the first moment that he had seen the plan, conceived a high notion of its practicability, and forwarded the undertaking as much as possible." At the late annual meeting of the proprietors, Sir I. Brunel observed: "When he considered the dangers that had been overcome—that but seven lives had been lost in making the tunnel under the Thames, while nearly forty men were killed in the building of the new London Bridge—that they had terrible explosions of gas to overcome, by which the miners and other workmen had been rendered frequently insensible—it was gratifying to him that he had accomplished the work. Though so many difficulties had to be contended with in the construction of the Tunnel, there was not a line at present out of position." Since Saturday the Tunnel has been open to foot-passengers at 1d. each, and many thousand have already cheerfully paid the toll.



PATENT ROAD AND STREET CLEANSING MACHINE.

This machine is the invention of Mr. Whitworth, of Manchester, where it has been in use for several months past. It has lately been set to work in Regent-street and the neighbourhood, under agreement with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and has accordingly excited some attention in the metropolis. The principle of the invention consists in employing the rotary motion of locomotive wheels, moved by horse or other power, to raise the loose soil from the surface of the ground, and deposit it in a vehicle attac hed. The apparatus for this purpose consists of a series of brooms suspended from a light wrought-iron frame, hung behind a common cart, the body of which is placed near the ground for greater facility in loading. As the cart-wheels revolve, the brooms successively sweep the surface of the ground, and carry the soil up an inclined or carrier-plate, at the top of which it falls into the body of the cart. The draught is easy for two horses, and, whilst filling, scarcely a larger amount of force is required than would be necessary to draw the full cart an equal distance. Proceeding at a moderate rate through the streets, the cart leaves behind it a well-swept track, and it has repeatedly filled itself in the space of six minutes; and it sweeps, loads, and carries, as it were, in one operation. When going at the rate of only two miles an hour, with brooms three feet wide, the patent machine will clear nearly sixty superficial yards per minute, which is about the average rate of work done by thirty-six men. The water collected in the cart can be let off by means of a pipe, having its inner orifice some inches above the level of the mud after settlement; the cart, when full, is drawn to the side of the street, at some distance from a sewer grid, and the pipe-plug being withdrawn, the water flows into the channel. The pressure of the brooms on the ground is regulated by a series of weights, and the whole apparatus may be raised from the ground by means of a handle turned by the driver, whenever necessary. Wood pavement, when swept with this machine, is stated to be no longer slippery. An indicator attached to the sweeping apparatus shows the extent of surface swept during the day, and acts as a useful check on the driver. By use of the machine, it is estimated that the streets may be swept at one fifth of the present cost.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, WEDNESDAY.

SUISSE V. LORD LOWTHER AND OTHERS.—THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD'S WILL.—JUDGMENT.

The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this case, which was an appeal from the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, relating to the codicils in the will of the late Marquis of Hertford. The Vice-Chancellor decided in favour of the codicils, and against that decision the present appeal was brought by the executors. His lordship, after going through the facts of the case, which have frequently of late been reported, said he was of opinion that the judgment of the court below was right; the codicils in the will of the late Marquis of Hertford were operative, and must be allowed; therefore the appeal must be dismissed. Appeal dismissed with costs. This decision gives to Suisse the full benefit of the will of the late marquis.

SHERIFFS' COURT, RED LION-SQUARE, MARCH 27.

WALKER V. THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT DECISION, JUN WHO WAS a case which had been before tried in Cumberland Head, Back-road; he had brought an action against the proprietors of the railway for compensation for his house, &c. The defendants are, by a clause in their act, obliged to take and give compensation for all premises within 50 feet of the railway; a portion of the plaintiff's house was within the limit, and a portion without it. The jury at the last trial returned a verdict for the defendants under the direction of the court. Since then the Court of Queen's Bench, on application of plaintiff, ordered a new trial, which took place on Monday, and lasted for several hours. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, establishing that every portion of the premises, any part of which was within 50 feet of the railway, should be taken by the railway; damages, £2200. The stock and fixtures to be taken at a valuation.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—WEDNESDAY, March 29.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.)

IN RE CHARLES SERRY NICHOLLS, INSOLVENT.

The insolvent in this case was described as clerk to an insurance company, but better known as manager of the Loan and Investment Society, Adam-street, Adelphi, and to-day was fixed for hearing his application for his interim order. A large number of creditors were present, but the insolvent was not in attendance. The solicitor for the insolvent produced an affidavit, stating that he was confined on a fit of hysteria, and, therefore could not attend. He prayed for further time.—A solicitor for a number of creditors hoped his Honour would not grant any further time. The insolvent was only subpœnaed on the 27th inst. the commission day), and which he (Mr. Nicholls) must have known as well as any man to be an insufficient notice.—The insolvent's solicitor assured the learned Commissioner that his client wished to attend here, but was afraid of incurring the penalties which would follow upon his not attending on the subpœna.—Mr. Commissioner Evans: It appears, as far as I can judge, that he has borrowed £4000 without any apparent means of paying, which sum, it says, he has lent to his father. It is not a case in which to give time, and the petition must, therefore, be dismissed.—The petition was dismissed accordingly.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 25.

(Before Chief Justice TINDAL and a Special Jury.)

BELANY V. TOTTON.—This was an action in which the plaintiff sought to obtain compensation at the hands of the jury for certain libellous expressions. The defendant is the rector of Mashreth, but resides on another living in Essex, in consequence of which it has always been necessary for him to appoint a curate for the former place of preferment. In this capacity plaintiff dwelt at Mashreth for two or three years, at the end of which period his connexion with that parish ceased, the defendant having, as he imagined, reason to object to the inculcation and introduction by him of those doctrines, forms, and observances which are commonly known to the world under the term "Puseyism," and the interference of the diocesan was called in. Though the plaintiff did not take any part in those proceedings, simply contenting himself with the establishment of weekly sacraments, and a strict observance of the saints' days and festivals of the Church, the defendant, in the exercise of his discretion, replaced the plaintiff by another gentleman of directly opposite views, whose conduct gave as much offence to the one party in the parish, as had that of the plaintiff to the other. The favourers of Mr. Belany took active steps to procure his restoration to the post of minister, and, unfortunately, some person made a communication to that effect to the rector, who, annoyed at what he termed "his uncalled-for and undesired interference with his parish," addressed a letter to a friend of the plaintiff, wherein occurred the passages out of which this action arose. Having lamented in the letter the distressing discord which was rending his parish, and his inability to soothe the agitated minds of his parishioners, the writer proceeded to express his regret that that difficulty and discord arose from the unwarrantable interference of the late curate, Mr. Belany, whom he accused of re-visiting the parish under a "vile spirit of vexatious revenge," while he further avowed his firm belief "that he was nothing more or less than a Papist in disguise." Verdict for the plaintiff—40s. damages.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, OXFORD.

(Before the Assessor, J. B. Kenyon, Esq., D.C.L.)

GREENWOOD V. KEEN.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendant, an under-graduate of the University, and gentleman commoner of Worcester College, the sum of £3 15s. for cigars and other articles sold and delivered. It appeared that the plaintiff was foreman to Mr. Gy—mmonds, an extensive livery-stable-keeper in Oxford, where defendant had his horse standing at livery during the time the debt was contracted. Defendant had entered the three following pleas against the debt:—1st, That he was not indebted except as to 2s., a tender of which he had made: 2nd, Infancy; and 3rd, That the articles were unnecessary, and not allowed by the statutes of the University. The learned Assessor said the case must be referred to did not apply to the present case. It stated that undergraduates were to abstain from drinking wine and smoking tobacco in the houses of dealers in those articles in the city of Oxford, under a penalty both to them and to the tradesmen; but it did not prohibit the recovery of a debt for such things being sold to under-graduates. The learned gentleman awarded the defendant to pay the amount and costs.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT

The commission for the northern division of the county of Warwick was opened at Coventry on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, after which Mr. Baron Alderson attended divine service. The calendar contained a list of sixty five prisoners, nearly the whole of whom, however, were charged with minor offences. There were but few capital cases entered, two of which were undefended, and the remainder were of no public interest.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.

(Before Mr. Baron Gurney.)

William Goodwin, aged 30, was charged with having, on the 29th of November last, at the parish of Charlesworth, in the county of Thomas Sheffield, and put him in bodily fear and danger of his life, and also with feloniously stealing from his person ten sovereigns and upwards. The prisoner was found guilty, when sentence of death was recorded against him, with an intimation that his life would be spared.

At the Stafford ASSIZES, on Saturday, the trial of the Chartists, *Thomas Cooper*, *John Richards*, and *Joseph Capper*, was proceeded with. Cooper addressed the jury for four hours. The principal part of his address consisted of an analysis of the evidence for the prosecution, which he undertook to disprove in several material points. He declared that his object in going to the Potteries was to urge the workmen to cease from labour until the Charter had become the law of the land. This he had admitted over and over again, but his advice to them and always had been to abstain from acts of violence, because their committing such acts was the only means by which they would be defeated in attaining that object. On Monday Cooper, who had not concluded his defence when the court rose on Saturday, resumed his speech. He proceeded to read from the *Quarterly Review* passages from speeches by Mr. Cobden and other members of the Anti-Corn-law League, and also resolutions of that body approving of the increase in this neighbourhood. He dilated upon these extracts with great energy and fluency, asking the jury if they could be guilty of the injustice of convicting the three humble individuals before them, whilst the members of parliament and aldermen still retained their seats and their honours after inciting the people to acts of violence and outrage. The defendant concluded an energetic speech of upwards of ten hours' duration by expressing his confidence in a verdict of acquittal. Richards and Capper then addressed the jury in short speeches, principally resting their hopes of a successful defence upon *alibis*, which they proposed to prove, and character. Witnesses were then called for the defence. The court adjourned at eight o'clock until nine the following morning.—On Tuesday witnesses were examined for the defence, and the trial was proceeding when the accounts came away.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

Several cases of robbery on the highway were disposed of this morning, in which there was nothing worthy of particular notice, the principal question being the identity of the accused. The remainder of the day was occupied with the Mint cases, the details of which were of the ordinary kind.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Wednesday, before Mr. Walesby and the usual bench of magistrates.—The calendar contains a list of 29 prisoners, 26 of whom are charged with felony, and the remaining three with assault. Lieut. Tracy, the Governor of the new Westminster Bridewell, reported that there are at present confined within its walls 508 prisoners. The cases tried during the day were not of the slightest public interest.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Two respectable-looking men, named *White* and *Younghusband*, were placed at the bar before the Lord Mayor, on the following serious charge:—Mr. Clarkson said he appeared on the part of the Indemnity Marine Insurance Company. The prisoners were formerly the master and mate of the Native schooner, trading between London and Limerick. During the previous month she left London, having on board 65 chests of tea, and other valuable merchandise. When off Cowes a signal of distress was hoisted, and several pilots went off, and on reaching the vessel, said they could save her if proper assistance was rendered at the pumps. Neither of the prisoners nor any of the crew would, however, lend their aid, and the consequence was, that in a short time the vessel went down. The prisoners were apprehended in Ireland, and, on making inquiry, it was found that a great portion of the tea had been sold at Ryde, and a sum of nearly £400 was found in the shape of bills and money in the name of the master at the bankers at Ryde. The above statement having been proved by different witnesses, the prisoners were committed for a week, for the production of other important evidence. The cargo was insured for £6500, of which £3000 has been paid, and the vessel for £1000 at Lloyd's. The case created great interest.

BOW-STREET.—POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—*George Goddard*, a clerk in the receiving-house of the General Post-office in Mourgate-street, was charged with stealing a sovereign, the property of the Postmaster-General, in Upper Thames-street. It appeared that some suspicion having been entertained of the prisoner, a sovereign was marked, and put in a letter directed to Bristol, and, as was expected, the prisoner fell into the snare. The letter and sovereign were found on the prisoner's person. The prisoner declined making any defence, and was fully committed for trial.

Richard Maddox, the maniac soldier, who attempted to kill his wife, in Ireland-yard, Blackfriars, was examined on Tuesday at Guildhall, before Alderman Sir M. Wood, who directed him to be remanded till Saturday, that the authorities at the War-office may in the interval be consulted. From the wife's statement, it appears he had frequently complained since his return from Egypt, where he served at the siege of Acre, of a dreadful pain at the back of his head, and that she did not think him right in his mind. Before this period he had been a kind husband.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Ever since the Legislature in its "collective wisdom," has prohibited street sports by heavy penalties, juvenile offenders and offences have been alarmingly on the increase in this neighbourhood. It is impossible for pedestrians to pass down King street, where the vacant space before the chapel affords irresistible inducement to schoolboy games, without perceiving whole troops of hardened urchins, especially if school hours are over, busily engaged at hustle-cap, fly-the-garter, jump-the-tuggnail, and other similar enormities. The energies of the police have been in vain directed to suppress these act of parliament abominations, but further than the capture of a fugitive hoop or an erratic peg-top, they have done comparatively little towards carrying out the judicious views of the Legislature. On Tuesday, however, policeman C 87 appeared before Mr. Maltby, with his hands on the collars of a couple of boys, who had been suddenly captured while illegally engaged in a game of trap-bat and ball.—The officer set forth by a complained street's.—Mr. Maltby said the streets must not be turned into playgrounds to the annoyance of the public.—To impress on the minds of the accused a due sense of their delinquencies, they were allowed to peruse the clauses of the liabilitres to which they had rendered themselves amenable. They were liable to break windows, they were liable to be run over, they were liable to obstruct the thoroughfares, they were liable to lose their tops and balls, they were liable to be fined forty shillings.—The boys, amidst much blubbering, vowed to eschew trap-bat and ball for ever, if allowed to go home.—Mr. Maltby, believing the signs of contrition sincere, ordered them both to be discharged.

MARYLEBONE.—On Tuesday a boy named *Mellor* was charged with stabbing with a knife one of his comrades, aged 15, and causing his death. The boy was not committed, but given in charge of his father, who was bound over in the sum of £50 to produce him on Monday next for further examination.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The second concert was given on Wednesday night at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of his Grace the Archbishop of York. The selection was almost exclusively of a sacred character. The principal singers were Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Miss Birch, Miss Towers, Harrison, Phillips, and Hawkins. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Duke of Wellington were present on the occasion.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—It is with pleasure that we congratulate the supporters of the legitimate drama on the announcement of a new play by this most deservedly successful dramatist. The prolific author has not been long engaged upon it; but, "strike hot on the Muses' anvil" is not a bad motto; under the conviction of which Knowles has made some of his best "*hits*." He might bear another, too, and say, like Coriolanus, and unlike a great many others, "Alone I did it!"

MADAME EUGENE GARCIA.—This lady has, it seems, grown weary of the Princess's Theatre, and is about to appear shortly at the T. R. C. G., induced, as report says, by a liberal increase of salary offered by Mr. Bunn, namely, *thirty shillings a week!* It is not the first time that great house has been the tomb of mediocre aspirants. We hope that it may not prove so to Madame Garcia, and that the epitaph of her musical fame may not commence with *Ci-Git*.

MISS CLARA NOVELLO.—This young lady will make her first appearance this evening, Saturday, at Drury-lane, in Pacini's opera of "Sappho:" the part of the Leucadian enthusiast by the *débutante*, that of *Climene* by Mrs. Alfred Shaw. Those who have recently heard Miss Novello sing promise the musical public an unusually high and unexpected treat.

M. JULLIEN.—It appears that this amusing and ubiquitous *artiste*, after taking considerable trouble to get himself incarcerated, had very little trouble in getting himself released again: for he only had to disturb Louis Philippe at his dinner by a letter, which instantly induced the monarch to desist from his meal, and sign an order for the discharge of the Prince of Piccoli! Bravo, Jullien!

EXPECTED ARRIVALS.—Mesdames Damoreau Cinti, Dorus Gras, and Albertazzi are expected to arrive shortly in town. What a season to *perspecta!*

A NEW TENOR.—A new vocalist, with an extraordinary tenor voice, is, we learn, to appear shortly at the Princess's Theatre.

BON MOT.—Victor Hugo's new drama, "Les Burgraves," has been produced in Paris, and is performed nightly to alternate and violent expressions of confounding opinions. A saying of M. Vatout is going the rounds. When told that the principal personages in the piece were from 80 to 100 years old, Louis Philippe's bosom friend said, "C'est l'hospice des vieillard's par un incurable."

IRISH MUSIC.—Mr. White gave the first of his new series of entertainments, on this delightful theme, at her Majesty's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on Tuesday last, to a very numerous and fashionable auditory. There were several of the nobility present, amongst whom we observed Lord Colchester and the Earl of Shelburne. The vocalists were, Miss Dolby, Miss Flower, the Misses Lyon, and Mr. White himself, who gave several of his illustrative melodies in the Irish language with fine effect. There were no less than eight encores, and the whole affair went off with the greatest possible *éclat*. The next of these popular entertainments will be given on next Monday evening.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At a meeting of the Canada Company held on Wednesday a statement of their affairs was laid before the proprietary, from which it appears that very satisfactory progress is making in the sales of land under the new principle of allowing credits by way of instalments, which operates to the purchaser's longer credit, and enabling persons of small means to acquire property by the exercise of their own labour and industry.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—This railway, which extends from London to Colchester, a distance of fifty-one miles, was on Wednesday last opened to the public from Brentwood to its further terminus, the first services of steam having been in operation for about three years. Sir W. Lemon left Shoreditch at eleven o'clock, A.M., and reached Colchester about two, where a large crowd was in waiting (as had also been the case at Chelmsford, Witham, and other parts on the road) to receive the visitors. The guests then proceeded to the Town Hall, where the chair was taken by Sir H. Smythe, Bart., M.P., in the absence of the mayor through misposition. About 200 persons sat down to a handsome cold collation, and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the hall, an edifice which is to be admired more for its antiquity than its beauty. The party returned to town without the slightest accident having occurred. The weather being remarkably propitious, the trip appeared to give great satisfaction to all concerned.

The following gentlemen are understood to be candidates for the office of Chamberlain of the City, in the event of a vacancy occurring:—Sir W. Curtis, Bart., 3rd on the list of Aldermen in standing; Mr. Alderman Brown, 4th on the list; Sir John Pirie, 16th on the list; Mr. D. W. Harvey, Commissioner of Police, in addition to other names reported.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, which was fully attended by the members. The Lord Mayor nominated the Rev. A. Mony of D.D., to the Donative or Rectory of St. James, Duke's-place, in the room of the Rev. R. Povah, deceased, which nomination was unanimously confirmed by the court. The Rev. M. Gibbs, rector of Christ Church, Newgate-street, was requested to preach the Spital sermon on Easter Tuesday; and the court agreed with a report from the Gaol Committee, for enlarging Giltspur-street Compter, which was ordered to be laid before the next Court of Common Council. Communications from Sir James Graham, with the newly approved rules and regulations of the City prisons and the Borough Compter, were laid before the court, and ordered to be entered on record.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION—MEMORIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The merchants, bankers, shipowners, and others of the City of London have prepared a memorial for presentation to the First Lord of the Treasury, on the subject of systematic colonization, with the view to the adoption of some mode of relieving from it employment for many of our unfortunate countrymen, who are starving in their native land.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The *Morning Advertiser* of Tuesday last contains the following particulars of a transaction in which the Custom House officers were engaged, and which, to say the least of it, looks somewhat strange. "In November last, two officers of her Majesty's Customs, accompanied by a policeman, entered the premises of a firm which has carried on business westward of Temple-bar, with unblemished reputation, for upwards of half a century: having produced their warrant, they seized fourteen gold watches of foreign make, on the ground that the duty had not been paid. No resistance being offered, the property was conveyed to the Queen's warehouse, where it was afterwards lotted for sale. The firm proceeded to memorialize the board, setting forth the facts, that the watches had been in their stock for a considerable period, and had been purchased of well-known foreign importers—that when imported they were properly and legally marked, and that those marks had been removed according to the practice of the trade; and that an engraved plate had been substituted, with the inscription—"*Foreign, examined.... London*"—and, further, the original foreign marked plates being owning to the watches were produced, and verified by affidavit of the workman who had removed them. The memorial concluded by praying the restoration of the property extracted. The first answer was that the firm was to be prosecuted, but on a second memorial being presented, the following answer was returned:—"Queen's Warehouse, March 3, 1843. Gentlemen,—I am directed to inform you that, agreeably to the Board's minute, dated the 1st of March, your watches will be returned to you, *on your giving an undertaking not to take any proceedings against the officers.* I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c., F. WHITING, Pro Warehousekeeper. To Messrs. ****." The *italics* (says the *Morning Advertiser*) are our own; and we ask, is it to be borne that her Majesty's innocent subjects are to have their property taken from them, detained three months, themselves subjected to annoyance, inconvenience, and loss, their reputation endangered, and yet to be debarred 'taking proceedings' against the wrong-doers, as the condition of receiving their property back."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACING.

Probably on the principle that painters throw in a strong dash of the gloomy to make their lights more effective—the last week of March is always a dull affair in the matter of the turf. At all events, whatever the cause, such is the effect; and, beyond an indifferent steeple chase or so, nothing occurred in the shape of running horses for money upon the surface of this sporting island during last se'nnight. The preparation for the approaching season, however, is very active, and the promise of sport at all the meetings, whose arrangements have been announced, without exception, is first-rate. In the interval the industrious are full of energy, and a large field of horses is now in the market for the Derby. But let none, as they would avoid being "put in the hole," be led into speculations at the odds we quote from Tattersall's. They state the current prices, no doubt, but their base is not the merits of the horses and none upon, they are regulated solely by the bargains those parties are enabled to offer who bought in when the market was down—down at zero. The legs who took 50 to 1 about A British Yeoman in July last can afford to throw away a few thousands to keep him up at 7 to 1, while they are enabled to hedge their money at seven hundred per cent. Wait till the close of April, and see where he will be! Many of the nominations are certainly at favourable figures for the betters' round; and, for that party, it will, probably, be a very good race. For the backers of favourites, the Yeoman and Maccabeus are about as near a pair of ruination nags as need be.

The Chester Cup, with Corsair for a Scylla, and Reaction for a Charybdis, offers pleasant sailing for the curious in shipwrecks! Any man who lays a guinea out upon it in the public market, as that market now is, ought to be locked up by his next of kin. Another fortnight will enable the amateur of racing to shape his course before a chart of his own—till then *let him beware!* We do not write for the professional—a gentleman with the red flag at the mast-head cares little for a bump now and then. Still the mouth may open with something likely to "cast a shadow before"—cloud or shine, it shall not escape us.

TATTERSALL'S, MONDAY, March 27.

CHESTER CUP.—11 to 1 agst Marshal Soult: 11 to 1 agst the Corsair, 13 to 1 agst Marius; 15 to 1 agst Forester; 16 to 1 agst Milepede; 20 to 1 agst Jamie Forest: 20 to 1 agst Reaction, 40 to 1 agst Bangor.

DERBY.—15 to 2 agst A British Yeoman; 16 to 1 agst Maccabeus; 20 to 1 agst Murat; 24 to 1 agst Aristides; 25 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 25 to 1 agst Winesour, 27 to 1 agst Languish colt; 30 to 1 agst Amorino; 35 to 1 agst Napier; 35 to 1 agst Cataract; 40 to 1 agst Newcourt; 40 to 1 agst Gamecock; 45 to 1 agst Cornopean; 45 to 1 agst Mercy colt; 50 to 1 agst Trueboy; 50 to 1 agst Gaper; 50 to 1 agst Humbug; 50 to 1 agst Blackdrop; 50 to 1 agst St. Valentine; 50 to 1 agst Chatorman; 66 to 1 agst Lucetta colt, 66 to 1 agst Fakeaway; 100 to 1 agst Fickle colt.

OAKS.—25 to 1 agst Apollonia filly.

THURSDAY, March, 30th.

CHESTER CUP.—9 to 1 agst Marshal Soult; 12 to 1 agst Marius; 14 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorne; 16 to 1 agst Millepede; 16 to 1 agst Jamie Forest; 20 to 1 agst Reaction.

DERBY. 7½ to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 15 to 1 agst Maccabeus; 20 to 1 agst Murat; 25 to 1 agst Languish colt; 25 to 1 agst Amorino; 25 to 1 agst Aristides; 25 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 25 to 1 agst Winesour; 30 to 1 agst Napier; 30 to 1 agst Gaper; 40 to 1 agst Game cock; 45 to 1 agst Mercy colt; 45 to 1 agst Cornopean, 45 to 1 agst Newcourt; 50 to 1 agst St. Valentine; 50 to 1 agst Humbug; 100 to 1 agst Lucetta colt.

The Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Wilton, and Lord Forester have accepted the stewardship of the Croxton Park races, on the 5th and 6th of this month. The Duke of Rut and a brilliant party of fashionables from Belvoir Castle will honour the meeting with their presence.

The Ashlocore steeple chase races (Ireland) came off on Monday last. They were well attended. The race for the Kilrue cup was the principal one, and excited much interest and speculation. Regulator was the first favourite before going to the post, and Peter Simple the next. The cup was a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 100 sovs added. Fourteen horses started. It was won by Mr. Preston's br. m. Brunette; Morning Star was second, Regulator third, Regulator fourth, and the rest in a ruck. The hunt race, 50 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs., won by Mr. Preston's b. m. Tidings, beating nine others.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very moderate scale, but of full average quality. Although the stands have been scantily filled with samples, the demand for all descriptions was ruled excessively heavy, and the quotations have suffered a further abatement of from 1s to 2s per quarter, since this day's discussions. Foreign wheat has proved a mere drug, and must be noted quite 1s per quarter lower. The best barley has maintained its value, but grinding and distilling sorts have been 1s per quarter. In malt a limited amount of business has been passing, at late rates. The oat trade has proved dull, at a decline of 6d per quarter, while beans, peas, and flour have had a downward tendency.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2260; barley, 1056; oats, 1340; and malt, 3910 quarter, flour, 2116 sacks. Irish: oats, 40,000 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 515 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 47s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 46s; ditto, white, 46s to 52s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley ..s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 30s to 34s, Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Cheveller, 62s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 22s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 31s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s, grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 38s to 40s; white, 38s to 40s; boilers, 42s to 44s per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per sack. Seconds ..s to ..s; fine ..s to ..s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 37s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 30s to 32s, peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s. Baltic, 22s per sack.

The Seed Market.—We have had an improved demand for both red and white clover seed, at full prices, but in all other kinds of seeds next to nothing is passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, .. to .. per quarter; Baltic, crushed, .. to .. per cwt.; Mediterranean, .. to .. per quarter; Hempseed, .. to .. per quarter; Canary, .. to .. per quarter; Rapeseed, .. to .. per last; Coriander, .. to .. per cwt.; Carraways, 8s to 8s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £20 to £22 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s, ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000, rapeseed cakes, £5 5 to £6 per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 2d; barley, 28s 4d; oats, 17s 7d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 34s 3d; peas, 34s 1d per quarter.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 10d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 17s 5s, rye, 29s 3d, beans, 32s 7d, peas, 32s 1d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d, barley, 9s 0d, oats, 8s 0d; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d, peas, 11s 6d.

FLOUR.—The market continues in a very dull state, yet we have no variation to notice in prices. Sound common cargoes are held at 34 to 36 per bbl. A small parcel sale of 130 packages of American is reported for the 11th of April.

SUGAR.—The article has met a very dull inquiry this week, and prices may be considered 5d per cwt. lower.—The arrivals continue large, particularly from the East Indies.

Coffee.—Although rather more business has been done in coffee since our last, no advance has taken place in prices.

Cocoa.—The late advance in the value of this article continues to be supported.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is very dull, yet the importers are firm, and less disposition to submit to reduce. Prices, however, are quite 5s per cwt. lower. There is a large quantity of foreign butter on offer, and 112s to 114s are the highest rates of the best Dutch. Lard is dull, and rather drooping. Bacon has given way 2s per cwt.

Tobacco.—The market is steady, at 43s to 43s 3d on the spot, and 43s 6d for autumn delivery.

Potatoes.—About 1900 tons of potatoes have reached the Pool this week, which are selling slowly at from 40s to 60s per cwt.

Hops.—Kent's, 74s 6d. Ord. Tenfield, 14s 8d; Ord's Redlough, 13s 6d; Tenf-ld Moor 17s 6d; Hside, 17s; Carndon, 20s 3d; Killon, 20s; Lambeon, 22s 3d; Wylam, 15s 6d per ton. Sacks served, 5.

Smithfield.—In consequence of a comparative falling off in the supplies of fat stock, the demand here has improved, and prices have advanced quite 2d per 8lb. Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s 6d, lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d; veal, 4s to 5s; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 6d per 8lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Money is still in great abundance, and the reduced value of various commodities, rendering the mercantile bills by which these commodities are represented in the money market proportionably small in amount, the discount charged on them is at present very low indeed—the rate of from two to three per cent. per annum, according to their quality, the amount of money usually applied to these purposes thus far exceeding the amount of bills in the market for renewal. In the share market, also, the capitalist has not the same temptation now to invest his money as he had two or three weeks ago, prices of the leading railways having advanced perhaps higher than circumstances had justified. Accordingly, during this week, a general decline occurred in those of the leading railways, which may, however, in a week or two, again induce the capitalist to turn his attention to those securities. The transactions in the Consols Market have been rendered, during the week, less active than they have latterly been, and in the beginning of the week they declined nearly one half per cent., which is the natural consequence occasioned by the late rather rapid advance in their prices. Speculators, in fact, have been securing their profits by the same means as those

PRINCIPAL ROOM OF THE SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERY.

fected. It is, however, rather hard in execution, and the tints of the flesh are not sufficiently blended. The composition shows great knowledge and mastery of drawing.

30. "Rouen Cathedral—South Portal." E. Hassell. This is one of the best views exhibited this season by Mr. Hassell, and gives an excellent representation of this venerable and beautiful cathedral.

33. "La Saldetta." E. F. Green. We have frequently had occasion to notice Mr. Green's tasteful studies. The present one is a female head, with a charming expression. It presents good drawing and much harmony in the colouring.

41. "View on the Grand Canal, Venice." C. F. Tomkins. This is a small view, with a remarkably rich and sparkling effect. It is one of the gems of the exhibition.

43. "A Ravine in the Neath Vale." J. B. Pyne. A most romantic scene, exquisitely painted in a quiet tone of colour. The effect is charming, and every part bears the impress of truth.

48. "A Scene and Characters in a Spanish Posada, in Andalusia." F. Y. Hurlstone. This may be said to be one of the finest paintings in the exhibition; and we are the more gratified to be able to say this, because we fear a very different account will have to be given of most of Mr. Hurlstone's works in the gallery. This picture combines many figures, all painted with great force and spirit. The expressions are full of meaning, and finely contrasted; and an agreeable harmony of colour pervades the whole picture.

54. "Going to Market." E. J. Boddington. A very beautifully composed landscape, replete with natural colour. The figures are introduced with much judgment.

73. "A Pifferetto." E. Latilla. This represents a recumbent figure of an Italian boy. It exhibits a great deal of character, and is, generally speaking, well coloured, but a little too laboured in the execution.

87. "The Weary Traveller," by the same, is also a picture of great merit, but it has the same fault of an excess of finish, which imparts hardness, instead of soft texture, to the flesh.

103. "Belina." A. J. Woolmer. This is one of a great number of similar pieces exhibited by Mr. Woolmer. The subject is taken from Pope's "Rape of the Lock." It possesses much fancy and elegance, but the execution is too loose and negligent.

106. "The Enchanted Garden of Armida." F. Y. Hurlstone. One of the largest compositions in the gallery. The subject is taken from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." The want of force and expression are its principal defects. It has rather a pleasing arrangement of colour—and this, perhaps, is the only merit of the picture. The execution is exceedingly coarse. For a picture of such great pretension it has very little indeed to recommend it.

115. A Composition. A. J. Woolmer. A very sweet composition of a woman with a child in her lap; and may be reckoned the most faultless of all Mr. Woolmer's pictures this season. The expression of the female is beautifully delicate and amiable, and the chiaroscuro and colour are unexceptionable.

116. "Burlington Bay." A. Clint. A very excellently coloured landscape, bright and spirited. The perspective is admirable. The bay is introduced with great effect in the distance.

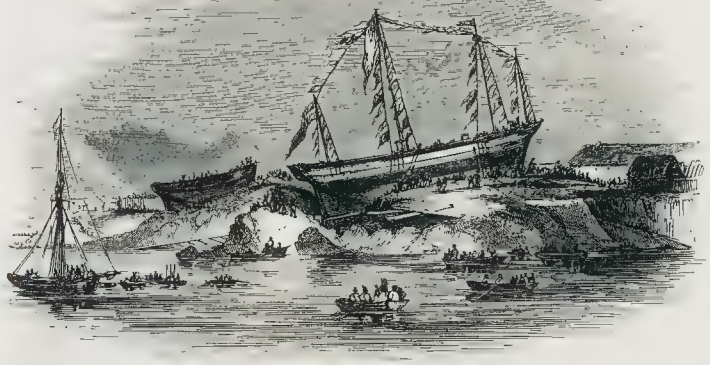
136. "Portrait of her Royal Highness the Princess of Capua." J. Holmes. We cannot say much in praise of this portrait. Though it is not destitute of elegance and fancy, this picture has a disagreeable effect, from the prevalence of its cold tints. We should think it hardly did justice to so celebrated a beauty as the Princess of Capua.

144. "Edinburgh and the adjacent Country, from Leith Roads." J. Wilson. An excellent representation of the Leith Roads, with Edinburgh very far in the distance. The whole landscape has a lively and natural air.

149. "The story of Cosmo de Medicis and Don Garzia." J. F. Heaphy. In some respects this is a most extraordinary composition. It possesses one of the principal recommendations of an historical painting in the strength and meaning the artist has imparted to the expressions. As Dr. Johnson says of Dryden's translation of Virgil, "He only is the master who keeps the mind in pleasing captivity;" it is in respect to this quality—the power of riveting the attention—that the merits of this picture are to be tested. We cannot help, however, suspecting that the artist has carried his development of expression to the extreme verge, and rendered it rather painful than pleasing to the spectator. In all other respects the picture is well painted, and exhibits a breadth of effect and a force of colour not frequently met with.

164. "Scene from the Arabian Nights." E. Jacobi. This is confessedly one of the most attractive compositions in the gallery. It is a group, most gracefully arranged, of two figures—a Mahommedan and his favourite. One great peculiarity this picture presents is in the arrangement of the light; one-half of the figures being illuminated by a lamp, and the other half by the expiring rays of the declining day. This arrangement has an unique and not altogether unpleasing effect; though it may be objected that such a contradiction of lights is detrimental to a proper concentration of effect. With regard to the other qualities of this picture, we may observe that the drawing is perfectly classical, the expressions full of intelligence, and in strict accordance with the subject, and the execution varied and expressive. The back ground alone is rather meagre, and we think, that without detriment to the general effect, a little more interest might have been given to that portion of the picture.

(To be concluded in our next.)



LAUNCH OF THE "DUCHESS OFLEINSTER" AT KINGSTOWN, DUBLIN.

It always gives us great pleasure to notice indications of increasing prosperity in Ireland, particularly in any of those great branches of commerce the cultivation of which has made England the queen of the ocean, and which is only required for Ireland in order to make her what she has been so often styled by poets, painters, and patriots, "first gem of the sea." The above engraving, with which we have been favoured by a Dublin artist, represents the launch of a fine new brig, named the "Duchess of Leinster," which took place at Mr. Fagan's ship-yard, Kingstown, on the 21st. ult., and which attracted such an immense concourse of persons of all ranks of the community as rendered the scene most magnificent and imposing.

Among the distinguished personages present on the occasion were noticed the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, Lords William and Otho Fitzgerald, Lady Jane Fitzgerald, Lady Blaney, Lady Beaujolais Bury, Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Gort, Baron de Roebeck and family, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., Sir Edward Blakeney (commander-in-chief), Major-General Sir John Burgoyne and family, Colonel Chatterton, Colonel Bradshaw, Sir William and Lady Leeson, the family of Baron Richards, and of Baron Lefroy, Sir John Kingston James, Bart., Sir Edward Stanley, &c. &c.

At half-past two the Duchess of Leinster christened the vessel by dashing a bottle of the "native nectar," a stout measure of whiskey, against her bows, reciting the words, "Success attend the Duchess of Leinster." She was then launched in splendid style, and first swam in her future element amid the roar of cannon, and the enthusiastic shouts of a myriad of spectators. A splendid *déjeûner* concluded the day's enjoyments.

THE DARNLEY JEWEL.

This very curious piece of the workmanship of the 16th century formed one of "the relics of singular interest" at Strawberry-hill; in the sale last spring was one of "the valuables of the tribune," or, from the crowds then and there assembled, more properly, the Strawberry "crush-room"; and well do we remember our endurance of heat and toil to obtain a glimpse of this precious jewel. It was purchased by Mr. Farrer, of Wardour-street, for a large sum, and, after an active competition amongst the bidders, has just been bought by her Majesty, at the price, it is said, of 200 guineas. It was about to be sold to a foreign collector, who is in possession of the celebrated iron ring of the unfortunate husband of Mary Queen of Scots, when the good taste of her Majesty rescued it, and it is now amongst the royal jewels of England, as formerly it was amongst the royal jewels of Scotland. It is the identical jewel worn by Lord Darnley. It was made by order of Lady Margaret Douglas, his mother, in memory of her husband, Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox and Regent of Scotland, who was murdered by the party who opposed him in religion. The jewel, which is of exquisite workmanship, is of fine gold, in the form of a heart, about two inches long and nearly two inches in breadth. On the surface, which opens in front, there is a coronet, in which are three small rubies and an emerald. Under the coronet there is a sapphire in the shape of a heart, with wings of ruby, emerald, and sapphire. The coronet is supported by Victory and Patience. There are also two figures on the jewel, representing Faith and Hope. The robes of all these figures, which are very elaborate, are of ruby and sapphire enamelling. There is the following legend:—

"Sal obtein Victorie in yair Pretence,
"Quha hopis stil constanly with Patience."

The coronet and little heart may be both opened up from below: within the coronet are three letters in cipher, "M. L. S.," with a crown of laurel over them. On the reverse of the coronet within are

two hearts joined and pierced by two arrows, bound by a wreath with a legend, "Quabat we Resolve." When the little heart is opened a skull and two bones are seen, and two hands holding a label, from which hangs a horn with the rest of the legend, "Death sal dessolve." On the other side of the jewel is the sun shining on a heliotropium, or sunflower, beautifully enamelled; the moon and stars are also represented. There are a salamander in the flames, a pelican feeding her young with her blood, a shepherd, a traveller, a dog and a bird, and a phœnix, all emblematical, with a legend—

"My stait to them I may compaer
"For you quha is of Bontes rare."

When the whole heart is opened, on the reverse are seen two men in Roman armour fighting. An executioner holding a woman by the hair with a cuttle axe, as about to decapitate her; two frightful jaws, out of which issue three spectres in flames. The figure of Time is seen drawing a naked figure, supposed to be Truth, from a well; and a female on a throne, with a fire in which many crosses are burning. There are three legends:—"Ze seem al my Plesur," "Tyn gaves al leir," and "Gar tell my Relaes." The whole is exquisitely worked, and is one of the most extraordinary remains of the art of the age.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chausée d'Antin, March 28, 1848.

Mon cher Monsieur,—In the general dearth of fashionable intelligence that has so long pervaded my communications, it will be really refreshing to find something new; I do not, however, promise you that my intelligence will be very interesting, still, as the harbinger of something better for the future, I trust you will receive my description of the only toilettes that I have lately seen that are really worth the attention of your readers. I propose, in the first place, to commence with a very pretty indoor toilette, which a fashionable friend of mine has just sported, and the effect of which I hope you will agree with me in thinking very striking. This dress is a robe de chambre in green damask, the skirt open and lined with orange poult de soie, and bordered round the base by a high bias in poult de soie; the corsage is made high and open, with an orange lining, the facings of which are made to join those of the skirt; the collar is squared, and is of damask, bordered in poult de soie; double sleeves—the first long and plain, the second plain at the top, but made like a nun's at bottom; the front is relieved by ornaments embroidered in passementerie, and permitting the under sleeve to be seen; a green cordelier, terminated by a large tassel, completes the costume. The under-robe worn with this undress is of Scotch batiste, trimmed with a fall of lace, and with a corsage open at the neck, embroidered, and trimmed with narrow lace. As far as evening and ball dresses are concerned, I have little to say that is very interesting; still, however, the following costumes are deserving of notice, and I shall attempt to give you a short description of them, the more especially as they were worn by some of our ultra fashionables, whose patronage stamps the seal of distinction upon everything they patronize. The first of these dresses was a robe in jonquille satin, the skirt open throughout its whole height, the two sides springing from the point of the corsage and permitting a lining in white satin, ornamented with a trimming of English lace and knots of jonquille satin, to be seen through the opening; the corsage of this dress was plain, and open at the neck and pointed; the sleeves were very short. A second lady wore a robe of grey satin, ornamented in compartments with bouquets of flowers of different colours, the corsage open at the neck, pointed, and having three bouquets in the length of the corsage. Another costume which excited much attention was a robe in grey damask, open throughout its height, the two sides parted from the point of the corsage, and thus showing in the opening a lining of rose-coloured satin trimmed with English point lace, laid in zig zags, and attached to the grey skirts by rosettes of lace; the corsage open at the neck and pointed; the sleeves very short. To my taste, however, the most elegant of all these dresses was a robe of white crêpe, with a double skirt open from the left side towards the waist, and rounded at the bottom, trimmed completely round by a gold lace embroidery perfectly open and exposed; the under robe was in white satin; the corsage was Grecian, with a band of golden cord; short sleeves, open below and closed by little laces of gold, terminated by tassels of the same material, which fall down upon the arms. For head-dresses few things are more elegant than the turbans now in fashion, whether they are formed of silver gauze adorned with slight bands of gold threads falling on the shoulder, or the Arab turban in blue Cashmere embroidered in silver. Let me not omit to mention two or three coiffures in blue velvet and cloth of gold, ornamented on the left side with white plumes, and at the back part by a long Arab tassel with long fringes of gold and silk.

HENRIETTE DE B.

American Embassy to China.—We see by the Washington papers received by the last mail steamer from Boston, that Congress had passed an act, appropriating 40,000 dollars to defray the expense of an embassy to Pekin, for the purpose of making a commercial treaty, and Mr. Nathan Dunn, the wealthy merchant and very talented proprietor of the interesting "Chinese Collection," is proposed as the most suitable person to receive the important appointment, from his long residence of eleven years in Canton, his thorough knowledge of the Chinese character, and of the trade of that immense empire, as well as for his high integrity and moral worth. We understand that Mr. Dunn scrupulously refrained from participating in the demoralising opium trade, and when application was made to the Viceroy of Canton for permission to ship his splendid museum, his Highness promptly granted the request, saying that Mr. Dunn had never violated the laws, or been engaged in smuggling opium.—*Morning Post*, March 31.

Stamp Duties on Legacies, &c.—A parliamentary paper, just published, shows that in the year ending the 5th of January, 1848, the total amount of duty paid for legacies, probates, and administrations, was—in England and Wales, £2,601,960 7s. 8d.; in Scotland, £150,313 11s. 2d.; in Ireland, £114,923 15s. 6d. Total, £2,867,105 14s. 4½d. Duties received since 1797—in England, £59,643,195 6s. 11½d.; in Scotland, £3,387,910 16s. 8d.; in Ireland, £1,664,853 8s. 9½d. Total duties received since the year 1797 amount to £64,595,190 6s. 4½d.

Unrehearsed Tragedy in a Prussian Theatre.—A serious accident happened on the 13th March, at the Elberfeld Theatre, in Prussia, during one of the scenes from the opera of "Der Freischutz," in which *Max* brings down the eagle with his rifle. The gun to be used in its representation was one which had been borrowed a few minutes before the commencement of the performances, from a sportsman, who, in handing it to the party, expressly told him that it was loaded. The eagle was upheld by one of the stage carpenters, and *Max*, either forgetting or not believing that the piece was loaded, fired, and the poor fellow received the charge in his breast and right arm. He was immediately taken to the hospital, where it was ascertained that the wound was not mortal, although it is likely to keep the sufferer long on a bed of suffering.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER IV.

THE EXPLANATION BETWEEN SIR ARTHUR AND CHARLES

NOTWITHSTANDING Lady Grange had Caroline in her room before she retired to rest, with the view of inspiring her with feelings of contempt for "that pitiful idiot" Sir Arthur; notwithstanding the angry menaces to which she had recourse, when she found the match defended by the repetition of her own precepts; notwithstanding she denounced him as "an imbecile creature,' and declared her conviction that the "pair would be the legitimate laughing stock of England,"—Caroline still remained firm.

That her ladyship would have been but too happy to have the "imbecile creature" in question herself, is a fact which cannot even with the semblance of truth be denied; nor is it less true, nor was it less natural, seeing that Sir Christopher Grange had at that important period of British history been dead two years, that this high consideration had the direct effect of increasing her indignation at the prospect of that same imbecile creature and Caroline being united; and therefore it will not, except indeed by regular philosophers, be held to be marvellous that the thought of being defeated by a comparatively inexperienced girl—the idea of having trained up a child to form a barrier between her and her hopes—should have kept her awake the whole night. She was indeed excessively restless. Her favourite pupil had been far too apt! Still she had hopes—high hopes, for although it was clear that her pupil would not be untaught, it was not quite so clear that she would not be in this case controlled.

In the morning therefore, immediately after breakfast, her ladyship left the table, when Caroline and Sir Arthur who knew what was to follow, looked at each other and smiled. Sir Arthur then took out his tablet and having written—"*My dearest Caroline; are you still firm!*"—said "Are you a good French scholar, Greville?"

"No," replied Greville, "I used to be, but now I have nearly lost it all."

"Caroline will probably do me the favour then to turn this into English?"

Caroline with grace received the tablet and smiled, and having written "*Unchanged and unchangeable*," returned it to Sir Arthur, who immediately exclaimed "Good! very good!—I knew that I might have staked my existence upon it, safely."

The anticipated message now came from Lady Grange, and Caroline obeyed the summons instantly, looking at Sir Arthur as she left the room, with an expression indicative of firmness.

Contrary to all expectation her ladyship received her with a most gracious smile, and kissed her as she entered with very great affection.

"*Well*, my love," she observed, with a playfulness of manner which was really very interesting, "allow me to congratulate you on your good looks this morning! You slept well I hope, dear?"

"Excellently well," replied Caroline.

"Ah," rejoined her ladyship with a sigh, "I wish to heaven I could with truth say that I *did*. I would have given worlds could I have slept!—Oh! Caroline, Caroline; you know not what agony I have endured on your account."

"Dear aunt, I am sorry, very sorry to hear it!"

"I would not, my love, pass another such a night for the universe. I am sure that I never should survive it. The only thing, dear, which sustained me was the confidence I reposed in your judgment, the conviction that you possessed too much sense to adhere to your expressed determination. You have reflected, dear, upon all that passed between us last evening? I am sure that you have, and I am also sure that reflection has induced you to alter your views. Come, my love now make me happy; say, Caroline, say that you will break off this most unblest match!"

"My dear aunt," said Caroline calmly, "I am sorry that I have caused you so much uneasiness—"

"I know that you are, dear; but all is *forgiven*."

"I am also sorry," pursued Caroline, "that the judgment which I have formed in this matter is so incompatible with yours. I *have* reflected upon all you have said; I have indeed reflected deeply, and the result of that reflection, my dear aunt, is, that my views are unchanged."

"They are?" cried her ladyship, fiercely. "Unchanged! And, of *course*," she added, with a chuckling sneer, "of course you know that *his* views are also unchanged?"

"I do," replied Caroline, firmly.

"Minx!" exclaimed her ladyship, starting from her seat in a rage: "This is your gratitude!—this my reward! From this moment I cast you off for ever!—Out of my sight!—I hate you!"

Caroline accordingly withdrew, and her ladyship instantly rang for her maid, whom she promptly despatched for Sir Arthur. The poor girl, perceiving her mistress's excitement, of course flew, and having delivered the message in terms much milder than those in which it had been sent, Sir Arthur proceeded to wait upon her ladyship; but as on his way he met Caroline in tears, which on learning the cause, somewhat ruffled the old knight; he on entering the room said at once "Lady Grange, I am not a child, and therefore will not submit to be schooled like a child. I have obeyed your summons because I am anxious to show no disrespect; but knowing the object for which I have been summoned, I shall save you much trouble and time by declaring that, whether it be with or without your sanction, Caroline *shall* be my wife!"

Lady Grange without giving audible utterance to a syllable, instantly bounced from the room, and having ordered her carriage, proceeded to dress, and thus threw the whole house into a state of commotion. It is true, Greville calmly observed that things *must* take their course; but he could not avoid estimating the loss he might sustain by the withdrawal of his sister's countenance from the family; and while Sir Arthur was earnestly impressing upon Caroline that her happiness would not depend upon her ladyship's smiles, the amiable Lucrece was doing all in her power to tranquillize her aunt, who would not, however, patiently listen to a word.

The carriage, as the utmost expedition had been enjoined, was soon announced, when the sisters repaired to the hall with the view of taking leave of their aunt, while Greville established himself at the gate. The trunks were brought down and placed on the box as before, and when all was in readiness her ladyship descended with all the dignity at her command.

"Dear aunt," said Caroline, "do not leave us yet."

"Oh! pray do not," added Lucrece.

Her ladyship darted a look of contempt at Caroline, and passed them. She also passed Greville at the gate with an expression of disgust, but having entered the carriage, she turned and said fiercely, "Alexander, you ought to be *ashamed* of yourself!"

"What am I to do?" cried Greville. "What in the name of all the gods am I to do?"

"Do!" replied her ladyship, "what are you to do? I consider my connection with the family to be a disgrace!" And having delivered herself precisely to this effect, she sunk back in the carriage, gave the signal and was off.

"Well!" said Greville with a shrug, on re-entering the house, "of course she was to go or she wouldn't have gone!"

"Think no more about it," said Sir Arthur, "she'll very soon come round. Come, my dear girls, come! banish this ridiculous affair from your minds and be happy. Charles," he added, "a word with you in the library."

Up to this time Sir Arthur had never directly intimated anything having reference to his marriage in the presence of Charles. He of course suspected that the affair was not unknown to him, and certainly that suspicion was strictly correct; he also suspected, although no allusion to the subject had been made, that Charles himself was enamoured of Caroline, having witnessed those attentions which, for the purpose described, he had paid her on the evening of his arrival, and hence, being anxious to have this suspicion either removed or confirmed, he resolved upon a mutual explanation, not only for the satisfaction of his own thoughts, but with a view to the justification of the course he had pursued.

"Now, Charles," said he, having entered the library, "the time is come for us to have a little quiet conversation on a subject which interests us both. Of course you have heard of my contemplated marriage."

"I have," replied Charles

"Oh, well. But it appears to have made you dull! I ought not, however, to be surprised at that, it being natural for every unmarried man to be somewhat thoughtful when a lady is about to be married for whom he entertains respect."

"Respect!" said Charles, who *for* more than one reason was anxious not to undeceive his uncle upon that point at present, "Respect

"Ay, sir! respect You don't mean to say you *love* my Caroline?

"I dare not say so now."

"Dare not! What, sir, do you take me for?—a tyrant? Look you, Charles: I know your disposition: I know that you would scorn to descend to falsehood: now, sir, I ask you, calmly and distinctly, whether you really love Caroline?

"If I *had* an affection for her once—

"An affection! What has affection to do with it? A man may have an affection for his child, for his brother, for his friend, nay for the whole of his species, sir—the *whole* of his species, and for every living creature besides: a dog may have an affection for his master—a dog, sir! I ask you not for whom you have an affection: you may have an affection for thousands, and a sincere affection too, I ask you, plainly and simply, sir, whether you in reality love Caroline? I perceive, I perceive, you cannot say that you do, and therefore I can now proceed to justify *that* step which, did you really love her, would appear too much like an act of tyranny to be pleasing. Now, I do love Caroline: I will not attempt to disguise it from you, Charles, for you are and ever shall be, if you mind how you behave yourself, viewed by me as if you were in reality my son. Well, the fact that I love her, gives me, you will admit, the greater claim; but I have moreover, proof—now don't say it's only my word ago, because I've had enough of that from other quarters—I say that I have moreover proof that she loves me! which gives me an absolute *right* to her! Now, for yourself: you want a wife—don't attempt to deny it: you do want a wife: you may not have made a wife before you commence practice! Very well: marry the sister"

"Her sister? Laurece "

"Ay Laurece. Marry her; and then we shall all be made happy together. We shall be happy! nothing can prevent it, unless you yourself interpose: you are desirous—fiercely, signally defeated as my rival! you must admit that: therefore marry Laurece. She's a fine girl—an amiable, elegant girl,—affectionate, beautiful, accomplished. Marry her then! What can it matter so that you have one of them, *which* you have"

"What if I were to use the same argument to you?

"To me it would not apply. Besides I am entitled to the choice, not only because I am your senior, though in constitution certainly that's not much, but because Caroline really is the object upon whom I have set my soul. *You* have no claim to her: you do not love her independently of which, and this I hold to be unexplorable, she does not love you! she can't you know: it is all perfect nonsense to suppose it: she can't love us both."

"I admit that she cannot love both of us *personally!*"

"I disdain to hint, sir, that she loves me for anything but myself, and I'll forever disown you. It is no offence, sir: a very gross offence, and therefore if you value my favour you will never allow another instance of that kind to escape your lips. Oh, ha! I the slightest doubt—but I'll not do her the injustice to think of it for a moment.

"You know, I presume, that I would not wantonly do anything with a view to diminish your happiness

"I know it, I know it, my dear boy, I know it. It was thoughtlessness thoughtlessness merely. Let us, therefore, say no more about it. But to business. I'll have Caroline, you'll have Laurece is that settled?

"Why, some little time for reflection I suppose will be allowed?

"Reflection? Pooh, nonsense. You'll have plenty of time for reflection when it's over. I hate these boy courtships, I have a disgust for sighing, and simpering, and quarrelling and making it up again month after month, and years after year. Let us do the thing like men, Charles, off hand and at once as if we meant it: that's the only way to do business to perfection."

"Well, then suppose I give you an answer in a week?

"I'll not wait a week for you or any man alive."

"But it need not at all interfere with *your* arrangements."

"Yes it will: it will seriously interfere with them. No, no, let both affairs come off on the same day"

"Well, what day do you propose?"

"To-morrow, to-morrow.

"To-morrow! exclaimed Charles, "why you give them no time to prepare"

"To prepare what?"

"Their dresses and so on. Besides "

"Now, there's nothing besides: and as for their dresses they can be made just as well after the wedding as before. The thing will be quite quiet: the whole world will not be there: half a dozen at most will be there. Now, you remain here, and I'll send Laurece to you: be quick about the matter, and then when I've settled all with Greville, we'll both start off to the Surrogate at once."

Having a most affectionate regard for his uncle, whom he had ever esteemed highly, and a none heart he will know to be warm and sound, Charles strongly disproved of his marriage with Caroline, being naturally apprehensive that unhappiness would be the result, but knowing that in all such cases opposition is worse than useless knowing that reason can never prevail while the judgment sleeps and passion reigns she made no attempt to deter him from the pursuit of the course proposed, feeling convinced, after witnessing the manner in which the last he had even had been received, that any direct observation on the subject would be productive of nothing but irritation. With regard to Laurece, he, of course, was delighted: no suggestion could have been more congenial to his feelings, but before he had time to collect his thoughts, which that totally unexpected suggestion had scattered, the door of the library opened, and Sir Arthur and Laurece were before him

"Now, sir, here's the lady," observed Sir Arthur, "say what you have to say, and don't be long about it

He then withdrew, when Charles approached, and taking her hand smiled and led her to a seat.

"What scent is this?" she enquired with an air of anxiety, for she really did not understand it

"Laurece," said Charles, who felt somewhat confused, "I have an extraordinary task to perform, and as you have heard haste enjoined, you will forgive me if in the performance of that task I should come too abruptly to the point. Laurece, continued Charles, with an intensity of expression, "I come time since proposed for you in town to your aunt, Lady Grange"

"Indeed," said Laurece, whose face and neck became crimson on the instant.

"Indeed! I was not aware of this."

"I thought not. Prudential motives doubtless induced Lady Grange to conceal it from you. Well! I was rejected of course I was rejected—but my hopes were not thereby destroyed: I still hoped and continue to hope, notwithstanding the prospect had sunk below the horizon, that eventually you would be mine: What has happened? What has happened within the last few hours? Caroline is about to be united to my uncle. But this you know: there is, however something consequent on that with which you have still to be acquainted. My uncle has just been with me, and conceiving that I was attached to Caroline, adduced certain arguments to prove that he had a greater claim to her than I had, and wished me distinctly to understand that I had been most signally defeated as her rival, which was certainly, as far as it went, very amusing; but in order to console me for the loss of Caroline, what do you think he proposed?

"I cannot tell: I cannot even conjecture"

"Laurece, he has even proposed that there be *two* marriages in the family, and both to come off the same day! Now would you have believed it?

"Two marriages," said Laurece, who had become extremely anxious, "but between whom"

"My uncle and Caroline—you and me. Laurece," he added, taking her passive hand in his, "believe me I would not have been so abrupt had I not been thus urged by my uncle; nor will I even now, so much have I your happiness at heart, independently of every consideration of self, pursue the subject if it be painful. I love you, Laurece, not with any hot upheaved passion, but calmly steadily, yet fondly so love you, that, could I conceive that your happiness would be enhanced by your refusing to be mine, you would not be persecuted by me. I might still continue lecturer with pleasure, I might still in imagination partake of your joys; but believe me, I would sink ere my selfish heart, though loving you firmly and fondly still."

"Charles," said Laurece, in an earnest tone, "you have said that Sir Arthur *consented* that you were attached to my sister—what induced that conception?

"I'll explain knowing the influence possessed by Caroline, especially with Lady Grange, under whose auspices I first appear to have been up to this happy day, I paid her certain attentions on my arrival here, which you might have noticed, with the view of inducing her to add me—"

"I see clearly," exclaimed Laurece. "But have you not before paid her certain attentions?

"Frequently; but always with that one object in view."

"Then you, never did think of addressing—"

"To Caroline? Never

"I am satisfied. But, oh! if you had but known the agony those attentions inflicted, you would have saved me, I am sure. Charles, many a bitter pang"

"Is it so? Have I *not* been mistaken?"

"If you have ever imagined that your love was reciprocated, Charles, you have not."

"Dear Laurece! you have indeed made me happy—most happy. It is despite the pure happiness with which you have inspired me, delightful as it is, my love to dwell upon, this subject must forget that my uncle's impatience will prompt him to interrupt us before my task is complete, if we do not proceed. Now, Laurece, my dearest love—*my own* Laurece—feeling as I now feel, secure in your affection, I will not allow you to accede to my uncle's wish; I will merely request that it as his wish that we should all be united on the same day."

"But what day does he propose?

"To-morrow,"

"To morrow!—oh! impossible!"

"There he is, my love," said Charles, releasing her hand as Sir Arthur rapped at the door.

"Why, what an *enormous* length of time you have been about this business," cried Sir Arthur, as he entered the library. "Well, he added, well? It's all settled, I presume? Eh? Not settled yet? Well, then, I have but one course to pursue. I must settle it for you. Now, give me your hands will thou have this man to thy wedded husband, *et cetera, et cetera et cetera*! (*See Illustration.*)

"I will," replied Laurece.

"Oh! you *have* been studying the ceremony, then! Now, sir, will thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to love her, to cherish her, and so on?"

"I will" replied Charles

"Very well Then prepare to have each other to morrow."

"To-morrow. Sir Arthur!" exclaimed Laurece

"Ha! to-morrow. Sir Arthur!" exclaimed Laurece

"Oh, that is the point at which you have been sticking then all this time, is it?"

"Yes, said Charles, "we have been thinking

"Hold your tongue, sir. You have no voice in the matter. Laurece, my dear, take my advice: have it over at once, the sooner affairs of this kind are settled the better Now, I'll leave you together again for a time, while I go and astonish the nerves of papa. But don't for one moment think of putting it off."

He then returned to Greville, with whom he had been endeavouring to make certain arrangements of a pecuniary character; but who, feeling scorn in Sir Arthur's honour, and having been rendered by his highly cherished principle of procrastination too indolent to give himself the trouble to take any precaution for the future concerning it to be of course utterly useless, left the whole matter entirely to him

"Well, Greville," said Sir Arthur, on his return, "an increase of happiness Nothing but happiness, confidence, and love! I have to announce to you that Charles and Laurece will, with *your* consent, be married with us at the same church, by the same parson, and on the same day."

"Charles and Laurece! Why it's the very first I've heard of it! I'd no idea that anything of the kind was even contemplated!

"My friend, at my suggestion it has all been made up within the last half hour"

"Then, I suppose I'm to be left here entirely alone?

"Decidedly not: oh, by no means—go with us Now, then, your consent. *I'll* take care of them. Charles is a good fellow—an excellent fellow; they are perfectly sure to be happy

"Is there any body else in the establishment about to get married? Because if there is, you know I may as well shut up the house! Unless, indeed, I'm to follow the example"

"You *will*, perhaps; and you cannot do better."

"Well things must take their course—we shall see. But this is revolutionizing a man's whole establishment with a vengeance!"

"As a father, you wish, of course, to see your daughters well married?"

"Why, certainly, I do!"

"Very well, then, they will be well married. They'll both be taken care of: they'll both be made happy! therefore say no more about it, but give your consent."

"But what will my sister say?

"Greville, let her say what she pleases. The girls will no longer be under her control; they will no longer have to depend upon her smiles. She will be, doubtless, somewhat piqued for a time; but depend it, Greville, when she finds that they are not only settled and happy, but living in a style at least equal to her own, she'll be glad, if not proud, to receive them."

"Well, if it is to be so, why it is; and no more need be said on the subject. It were useless for a man to withhold his consent to a matter which must be; while if it must not, his consent will never bring it to pass."

"Very well; then it is perfectly understood that you offer no opposition. Now, will you accompany Charles and me to the Surrogate?

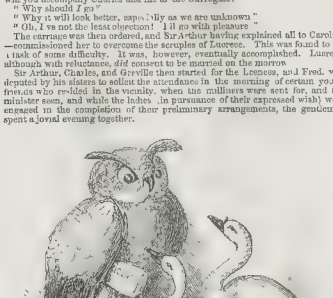
"Why should *I* go?

"Why it will look better, especially as we are unknown"

"Oh, I've not the least objection! I'll go with pleasure"

The carriage was then ordered, and Sir Arthur having explained all to Caroline —commissioned her to overcome the scruples of Laurece. This was found to be a task of some difficulty. It was, however, eventually accomplished. Laurece, although with reluctance, *did* consent to be married on the morrow.

Sir Arthur, Charles and Greville then started for the Licence, and Fred. was deputed by his sisters to collect the attendance in the morning of certain young friends who resided in the vicinity, when the milliners were sent for, and the minister soon, and Charles and Laurece (in pursuance of their expressed wish) were engaged in the completion of their preliminary arrangements, the gentlemen spent a jovial evening together.



(To be cont nued weekly.)

CHESS.

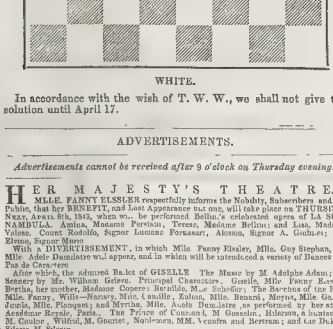
Solution to problem No. 19.

WHITE.	BLACK.
B to Q B 4th sq: h	Q P two
Q B P takes P en passant ch	K to Q 4th
B takes Kt, checkmate.	

PROBLEM, No. 20.

White to move, and mate with the Pawn in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

In accordance with the wish of T. W. W., we shall not give the solution until April 17.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 5 o'clock on Thursday evening.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MLLE. FANNY ELSSLER respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers and the Public, that her BENEFIT, and last Appearance but one, will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 6th, 1843, when will be performed Bellini's celebrated opera of LA SON NAMBULA. Amina, Madame Persiani, Teresa, Madame Bellini and Lisa, Madame Valese. Count Rodolfo, Signor Lucciano Fortesari, Alessio, Signor A. Guglini; and Elvino, Signor Mario

With a DIVERTISSEMENT, in which Mlle Fanny Elssler, Mlle. Guy Stephan, and Mlle. Adele Dumilatre will appear, and in which will be introduced a variety of Dances and Pas de Caractere

After which, the admired Ballet of GISELLE The Music by M. Adolphe Adam; the Scenery by Mr. William Grieve. Principal Characters, Giselle, Mlle Fanny Elssler, Bertha, her mother, Madame Copere; Reraldle, M. le Schoefer; The Bacchus of the Fete, Mlle. Fanny, Wilt—Nazara, Mlle. Lenille, Xulon, Mlle. Besozzi, Morpus, Mlle. Guay, Jewis, Mlle. Flanquet; and Myrtha, Mlle. Adele Dumilatre as performed by her at the Académie Royale, Paris. The Prince of Courland, M. Gosselin, Hilarion, a huntsman M. Coulon, Wilfred, M. Gourlet, Northmen, MM. Venafra and Berrum; and Le Duke de Silesia, M. Sabrata

Books of the opera may be had in the theatre.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box office, Opera Colonnade.—Doors open at Half-past Seven; the Opera commences at Eight o'Clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI,

WILL OPEN on the 10th of April, 1843. First Appearance these two years of the GREATEST WONDER of this age of wonders, that unquestionable being the great WIZARD of the NORTH. He will commence his grand entertainment of Scientific Magic which will totally obliterate all his former efforts, the Calculating Wonders he has created would in his last appearance will set London in a blaze of wonder and admiration! The mighty feats which will be performed by the great Wizard of the North will totally eclipse himself and all his predecessors.

Mr. J. H. Anderson, in addition to his usual entertainment, engaged the truly great and re-elebrated CAMPANOLOGIAN BAND whose extraordinary performance is now the wonder of the musical world, consisting of Mr. H. Johnson, the celebrated violinist. The entertainment which the Wizard of the North has prepared for the London public has no parallel in the world, it is scientific, magical, mirthful, and truly wonderful!!

The box-office will open on Monday, the 10th of April. Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 6d.

SUBTERRANEOUS EXHIBITION, No. 35, Strand.—A splendid Picture of the CRUCIFIXION has just been added to the EXHIBITION in the MAGIC CAVE; also an original painting, by Mr. Cox, of the Eve of the Deluge, which must now be seen, with Sixteen other Views, fitted up with so much ingenuity that the spectator, with a slight aid from the fancy, might imagine that he was looking from some real cavern upon some of the most remarkable scenes on England's coast.—Open from Eleven in the morning until Ten at night.—Admission, Sixpence. Lowther Bazaar 35, Strand

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in attraction and interest any similar display in this country. The spacious saloon is 225 feet in length, and is crowded with rare and interesting specimens of works. This Collection also comprises upwards of sixty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately attired in their native costume, from the members of the highest rank to the wondering mendicant: also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole at present forming the most complete, extensive, and social life of more than three hundred million Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d Children under Twelve Years, 1s.

EXHIBITIONS to be held at the GARDENS of the ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, Inner Circle, Regent's-park, on the following days:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28; WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1843. The Prizes to be awarded consist of Gold and Silver Vases, and other pieces of plate. Successful competitors may, at their option, receive their prizes in medals, plate, or money.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.—All Fellows and Life Members of the Society, and the bearers of every tickets, will be admitted to the Gardens from two until seven o'clock, upon signing the book at the Garden Gate. Visitors will only be admitted by an order obtained by the orders of Fellows and Life Members.—All Fellows and Life Members may obtain, on or before the 1st of May, any number of tickets, at the rate of 6s. each; and after the 6th of May, and until Two o'clock on the Days of Exhibition, any further number at the rate of 8s. each, by application at the Offices, in the Inner Circle of the Regent's-park.—Each ticket is to admit one person to remain from two hours after the opening of the gates on each of the three days of exhibition, at the option of the holder.—Tickets may be obtained at the Garden on the days of Exhibition, after two o'clock, at the rate of 10s. each.—No tickets whatever will be issued except on the personal application or written order of a Fellow or Life Member of the Society, and the number of tickets required must be stated in the application.

N.B. The schedule of Prizes, with the regulations to be observed by exhibitors, and all further particulars, may be had upon application at the Gardens.

JAMES DE CARLE, Secretary

SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall mall East. The EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN to the Public DAILY, Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. EDWARD HASSELL, Sec.

MR. HORNCASTLE, of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, will give his ENTERTAINMENT on the MUSIC of IRELAND at the Music Hall, Store-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 6. To commence at Eight o'clock. Vocal Performers: Mrs A. Williams, Mrs M. Williams, and Mr. Hornecastle (for this night only). Pianoforte, Mr Williams. Tickets, 5s. each; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d. Private Boxes for Six, 18s.; for Eight, £1 4s.; to be had at the Hall; and of the principal Music sellers

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Monday evening, April 3, at Eight o'clock. The ADVENTURES OF JOHN CHARLES, or the Progressive Jacobite Scot: Welcome, Royal Charlie: What'll the King but Charlie? He's owre the hills that I loe well. Will wadna fight for Charlie? O that is no my au bonne: Come ye no by Athole? Logan, tae maun gae tae Rankine's gin ye dinna: Part II. of the Jolly Beggars. The wonders are all gone wed Auld Lang Syne. Wee Willie Winkie for Prince Charlie. There are two bonnie maidens, Flora Macdonald's Lament Pibroch, Mr. Lees

THE THAMES TUNNEL is NOW at all times OPEN to the Public as a thoroughfare for Foot Passengers, at a toll of One Penny each

By order of the Board of Directors, J. CHARLTON, Clerk of the Company's Office, 7 Wellcock-buildings, City, Co. March, 1843.

N.B.—Steam boats to Wapping, from Hungerford, Adelphi, Temple-bar, Blackfriars-bridge, Old Swan, Old Swan, and Adelaide Place, London-bridge; and omnibuses to Rotherhithe, from Oxford-street, Piccadilly, Charing-cross, and Greenwich-street, every half-hour

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THE ADDRESS of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, containing the leading facts and arguments on the Temperance question. To be had at the Society's Office, 35, Moorgate-street, London. Price 2d., or 12s. 6d. per 100

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London: Charles Gilpin, 5, Aldon Corner, and 5, Bishopsgate-street Without. Manchester: T. Joseph Gillott, Market street

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On CONSTIPATION and HEMORRHOIDS, with remedy-six engravings.

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A SEARCH MADE INTO MATTERS OF RELIGION. By FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, 6 Deacon of the Protestant Church before his change to the Catholic; wherein is related how first he fell into his doubts, and how for fun resolution thereof he imparted unto her Majesty, who remitted him to the L. of Canterbury, and he to other learned men, and went was the issue of all those Conferences. Dedicated to King James the First. A new Edition, forming the first volume of the Standard Catholic Library. London: Charles Dolman, 61, Bond-street

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OH MY CORNS

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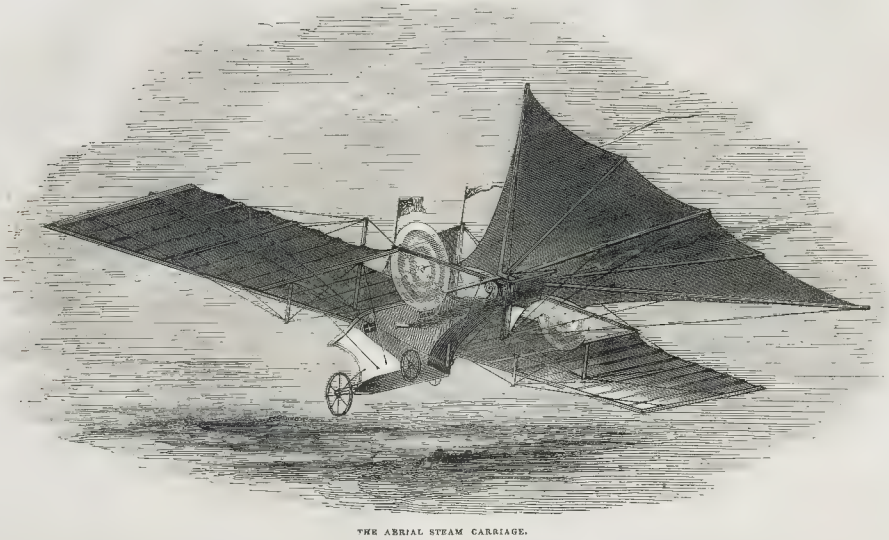
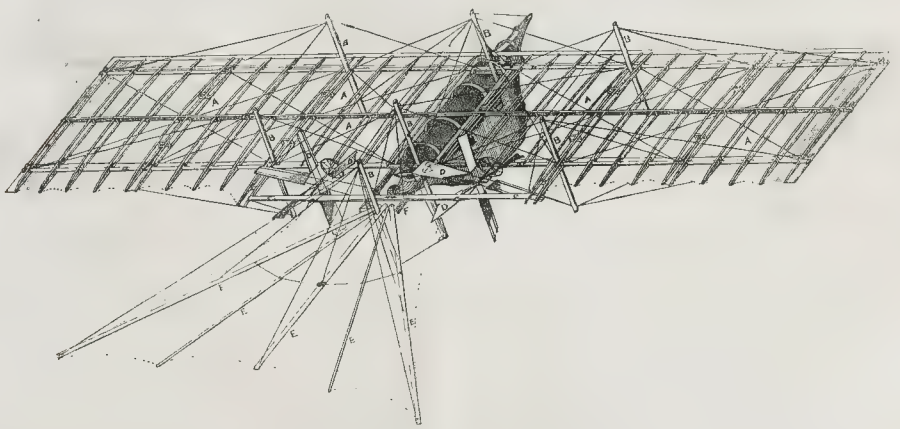
ELASTIC GAITERS.—POPE and PLANTE (late Pope and Fitch), Makers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, have introduced from Paris Ladies' Black and Coloured ELASTIC SILK GAITERS, which require neither lacing for buttoning, and are [illegible] Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, Shoes, and Dress Boots, [illegible] Ladies' Boots and Shoes, [illegible] Ladies' Riding Boots, [illegible] Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Boots, [illegible] Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, [illegible] Ladies' and Gentlemen's Walking Shoes, [illegible] Ladies' and Gentlemen's Slippers



THE AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.

that of elastic vapour giving motion to brass and iron. In the same way, it was proposed by another inventor to move propelling wings by human power, when one of our most eminent anatomists has demonstrated that the muscular power of a man is not one-eighth of that of a bird. A pigeon has been known to fly a hundred and ninety miles in five hours and a half—a speed that no human being can ever attain;—whilst the velocity that must be imparted to the propellers for the mere support of such a machine, under the most favourable circumstances, must be vastly greater than was ever yet imparted to any machine constructed by the ingenuity of man. There is another fact, of which we ought not to lose sight in estimating the practical utility of the aerial carriage. Its frame-work, or wings, on which everything must necessarily depend, are 150 feet long, by 30 feet wide, offering an area of 4500 feet; and, when we look at the mechanical resistance offered by the air to a surface of that extent, it is hardly possible to conceive a plane so knit together by human workmanship as to preserve its stability. The fate of Mr. Cocking is still fresh in our recollection. Garnerin had descended with perfect safety, and so had Mr. Hampton, by the tension of a woven fabric, but, as soon as a framed parachute was opposed to the resistence of the air with an increased velocity, which would be the case in the present instance, the entire machine was broken into shreds. The condensing steam-engine, by which the propellers are to be worked, possesses some originality, both in the mode of generating steam adopted by the inventor, and in its subsequent condensation, but nothing that covers the inherent defect of the principle of the carriage. Want of space prevents our further examination in detail, but enough has been said to show its unfitness for the purpose for which it is intended.



A, the main frame, or wings, composed of the longitudinal pieces, a, a, a, a, a, &c., and the bow-like individual frame across them.

B, B, B, B, &c., upright posts, or standards, to the upper and lower ends of which metallic braces, shown by the single lines, are attached, supporting various points in the frame.

C, C, a longitudinal piece, which forms the outer boundary of the space required for the vanes, or propellers.

D, D, D, &c., the vanes, or propellers, mounted on shafts, as shown in the figure, and drawn by steam-engines by means of bands.

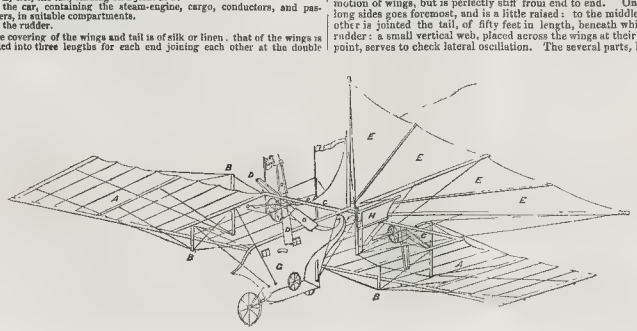
E, E, &c., the tail, turning on a joint at F.

G, the car, containing the steam-engine, cargo, conductors, and passengers, in suitable compartments.

H, the rudder.

The covering of the wings and tail is of silk or linen, that of the wings is divided into three lengths for each end joining each other at the double frames shown: this division facilitates the rapid reefing and spreading of the covering, which is effected by the cords running parallel with the longitudinal pieces, a, a, a, &c., of the wings. The tail and rudder are in like manner governed by cords proceeding from the car.

To the spectator the most striking part of the machine is the immense web which, in the most important respects, fulfils the office of wings. It consists of framework of great strength and extraordinary lightness, covered with silk or linen: its dimensions are not less than one hundred and fifty feet by thirty. It has neither joints nor the peculiar motion of wings, but is perfectly stiff from end to end. One of its long sides goes foremost, and is a little raised: to the middle of the other is jointed the tail, of fifty feet in length, beneath which is a rudder: a small vertical web, placed across the wings at their middle point, serves to check lateral oscillation. The several parts, like the main frame, are constructed with an especial view to the combination of the necessary strength, with extreme lightness: the contrivance employed for this purpose is that of upright posts, or standards, to the tops and bottoms of which various points in the horizontal frame are connected by metallic braces. These parts are all shaped so as to pass through the air with the least possible resistance.



The car, and a very light and powerful steam-engine, are suspended from the middle of the wings, and are close to its under surface: the steam-engine actuates two sets of vanes, of twenty feet diameter, and six vanes each placed at the hinder edge of the wings, and as near to each other as the joint of the tail will permit.

The novelty of the steam-engine, as we have elsewhere stated, lies chiefly, if not entirely, in its boiler and condenser. The former consists of nearly fifty hollow truncated cones, averaging about three feet in length, and of four inches and a half in their greatest width: their blunted points, of about one inch in diameter, are downwards, and the whole are arranged above and about the fire; they present about fifty square feet to the action of radiating, and about as much more to that of communicative heat. The steam is worked in two cylinders, in which it is cut off at one fourth of the stroke. Computing the power of the boiler to generate steam, by data derived from the effects of those of railroad engines, we conclude that the engine will be found of nearly twenty-horse power.

The condenser is composed of a number of small tubes, into which the steam is admitted, and which are exposed to the current of air produced by the rapid flight of the machine. The plan has been found perfectly efficient; and it dispenses with the necessity for carrying water, either to supply the place of that which is discharged as steam when it has performed its work, as in high pressure engines, or to condense it that it may be returned to the boiler. The effect of these improvements in the boiler and condenser, combined with extreme simplicity and lightness in the other parts of the engine, is such that, though the engine is of the power of twenty horses, it is worked with twenty gallons of water; and its entire weight, with its boiler filled, is not more than 600 lb.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, April 1, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 10.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE OPIUM PLAGUE.

Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the Overland Mail, bringing the gratifying intelligence that our affairs in China were on the prosperous road to peace, and that the tocsin of alarm, sounded by the last mail, had been silenced down into tranquillity, a discussion was being held in the British Parliament upon a subject vitally interesting to the destinies of the Celestial Empire, and not less important to the general influence of humanity and the fervent exercise of Christian principles at home. The question involved was not simply commercial, it compassed considerations of morality, of philosophy, of religion—of far dealing towards another people of proper philanthropy among our own. It was the great question of the continuance or abolition of the immoral opium trade.

On Tuesday evening Lord Ashley—the nobleman who brought the subject before the house, and whose honourable zeal in matters affecting the Christian interests and character of his country we have so often had to record in the highest terms of eulogy—concluded an eloquent and brilliant speech with the following emphatic proposition:—"That it is the opinion of this house, that the continuance of the trade in opium, and the monopoly of its growth in territories of British India, is destructive of all relations of amity between England and China, injurious to the manufacturing interests of the country, by the very serious diminution of legitimate commerce, and utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom; and that steps be taken, as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of governments and individuals, to abolish the evil." Now, we do not hesitate to declare that the general terms of the position taken up in this forcible resolution are almost out of the pale of denial. They have about them a constructive truth and justice which it is nearly impossible not to admit. The trade in opium is, seriously, not a whit more justifiable than the trade in blasphemous or obscene publications, which in the English mind and heart at once calls up feelings of loathing and disgust. It distils a sleepy poison into the human frame, which enervates, intoxicates, excites—prostrating the mental powers—engendering a horrible and unnatural listlessness—and creating delusion and demoralization of such vast, broad, and sweeping character, of so wasting and ravaging a kind, as to induce, from those who witness it and are subject to its fearful influences, the most repugnant sensations of sorrow, commiseration, and dread. The opium trade is, moreover, a direct infraction of the laws of the country of which it is the curse. With that country we have opened new relations at the expense of blood and treasure—we have crowned our position with diplomatic conquests and the prowess of war—and we now seek peace and commerce upon broad, open, generous, and Christian principles, befitting the dignity of Great Britain, and the cause of civilization at large. That peace can never be prosperous, that commerce can never be flourishing so long as the trade in opium endures. The Chinese, as a nation, have a just horror of it, their authorities forbid it as a crime, and not less than criminal is its influence upon the native people. It unhinges the whole framework of society—it brutalizes, deadens, corrupts—it plucks the beautiful consciousness of moral responsibility out of the soul—it unmans, uncivilizes, unsocializes—it is in all respects wicked, dangerous, and evil; and what right, then, has a country calling itself Christian to set up such a pestilence in any foreign community by the insolent dictatorship of power, encouraging avarice and embracing gain? Would any argument justify—would any reason palliate—the unrestricted use and strength of ardent spirits among the lower, or indeed any, classes of people in this country? Yet such an evil, dreadful and gigantic as it would become, would be only as a feather in the balance against the free distribution of opium to such a people as the Chinese. That, indeed, is one of the plagues of the East; and with such disgust as it regarded by the moral and thinking among the subjects of the Celestial empire that a distrust of its promulgators has arisen, so strong as to thwart even the activity and exercise of religion, and to palsy the arm of Christianity where it would fain be busiest in reaping fruit. Lord Ashley had occasion to inform the house that, so strongly had the mischief operated with prejudice to the English, the Baptists met last week resolved upon delegating an American as their missionary to Hong Kong, on the ground that the criminal conduct of England in regard to the opium trade "had made the minds of the Chinese inaccessible to the religious efforts of English teachers." The Baptists were wrong in the passing—though not in the grounds of the resolution; it was un-English, anti-national, and, in the present new relations of the two countries, most unnecessary and unjust; but the fact, nevertheless, proves the powerful animus against us to which opium trading and opium smuggling has given birth.

We honour Lord Ashley for the boldness, energy, and manly feeling with which he came forward to grapple with the question—to grapple with its bearing upon our interests and our honour—

THE NEW ROYAL CHAPEL, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

In the original plan for converting Buckingham House into a palace, in accordance with the taste of George IV., it was proposed to fit up the octagonal apartment of the library of George III. as a chapel for the sovereign and the royal houshold. The *design* was prepared, in which the compartments of the walls were to be adorned with the cartoons of Raphael from Hampton Court Palace. This proposition was, however, loudly protested against by the public press, and the idea was abandoned; the cartoons remaining where they are, in their own special gallery. At this time, some thirteen years since, the access to Hampton Court Palace was a matter of cost, whereas, at present, it is gratuitous; so that had this piece of palace decoration taken place Hampton Court would have lost its main attractions, and instead of Raphael's masterpieces being viewed by hundreds of thousands of persons, they would have been seen only by the comparatively few persons who form the palace establishment. The octagonal apartment was, however, fitted up as a chapel, but from its contiguity to the kitchen, it was inconveniently warm, and it has since been used as an armoury.

The new chapel royal has been adapted by Mr. E. Blore from the southern conservatory; its height is 25 feet; breadth, 38 feet; length, 54 feet. The cast-iron framework has been preserved with open tie-beams of elegant design; a row of fluted composite columns on each side forms an aisle which is pewed, the remainder of the area having open seats. It is lit by lofty windows at the sides, which are finished with architraves and pediments; and hereafter these windows are to be filled with stained glass. The Queen's closet, across the west end and facing the altar, is supported by Ionic columns, taken from the screen at Carlton House. The closet is lit by small semicircular-headed windows, and corresponding windows are introduced over the altar. The fittings of the pulpit, reading desk, and the royal closet are crimson velvet and gold, and the pews with the sides occupied by the lords and household, and the seats in the middle aisle are covered in crimson, the altar is at present but temporarily fitted. In the Queen's closet are two large state-chairs for her Majesty and Prince Albert, a smaller chair for the Queen Dowager, and a still smaller chair for the Duchess of Kent. The organ is placed in a gallery to the right of the door. The building is coloured throughout in light tints, as white and French white; and, relieved by the crimson fittings, the effect is chastely elegant, and Mr. Blore has been very successful in the adaptation.

The ceremony of consecrating the new chapel royal took place on Saturday, the 25th ult., the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating, assisted by the Bishop of London.

On her Majesty's arrival his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by his chaplain, the Rev B. Harrison, proceeded to the communion-table, where her Majesty's warrant was presented commanding him to consecrate the chapel. His Grace received the warrant, and directed the registrar, F. H. Dyke, Esq., to read it, and the same having been read his Grace declared that he was ready to consecrate the chapel, and proceeded with the solemn service

with our love of commerce and our love of justice—and we devoutly hope that the latter and nobler principle will most readily actuate the impulses of the English heart.

The discussion must be productive of good, for it elicited on all hands a condemnation of the trade, or, at all events, failed to elicit a single opinion of approval. The only question which arose was the question of monopoly; whether it were better to leave things as they were, or to *throw open* the commerce *with a view of restricting it!* All agreed that the trade was bad, and only differed as to the best method of limiting its influences. But "what is morally wrong," said Mr. Brotherton, "can never be politically right," and, therefore, the *total abolition* of the traffic is what society should demand.

The debate ended in the withdrawal of Lord Ashley's resolution, at the suggestion of Sir Robert Peel, who stated that the whole subject was in course of negotiation by her Majesty's Government, and that under existing circumstances it would be well, perhaps, to leave the question for the moment at the disposal of the executive.

Let us, then, urge that executive to perform the great duty of Christianity, and no longer support the wickedness that has been engendered among a people who congregate in millions, and therefore are the more terribly corrupted with its fearful epidemic of crime. Lord Ashley deserves the best praise of all good men for having opened the eyes of English society to the great iniquity of this abandoned trade, and the termination of his lordship's masterly oration will form the most appropriate conclusion to an article which its subject has called forth. "Although I may be animadverted upon, and perhaps rebuked, for having presumed to handle so important a matter, I shall ever be thankful that I have acted as an instrument to lay this abominable evil before the eyes of the public. I shall deeply regret to have given offence to this house, or to any individual; nevertheless I shall rejoice in the disclosure, and the possible removal of the mischief. Sir, the condition of this empire does demand a most deep and solemn consideration; within and without we are hollow and insecure. True it is that we wear a certain appearance of power and majesty: but with one arm resting on the East, and the other on the West, we are in too many instances trampling under foot every moral and religious obligation. I am also sincere in my opinion that (hear hear) perhaps, will agree with me; but I do so—it is in my heart and I will bring it out—if this is to be the course of our future policy—if thus we are to exercise our arts and arms, our science and our superiority of knowledge over the world—if all these are to be turned to the injury and not to the advantage of mankind, I should much prefer that we shrink within the proportions of our public virtue, and descend to the level of a third-rate power. (Hear hear.) But a great and a noble opportunity is now offered to us of being just and generous in the height of victory. In such a spirit, and with such an aim, there is hope that we may yet be spared to run a blessed, a useful, and a glorious career; directing all our energies and all our vows—all that we have, and all that we shall receive—to that one great end of human existence, 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good-will towards men.'"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—PARIS, April 4th, 1843.—(From our own Correspondent.) The past week has been barren, very barren of news; the only thing worth relating is a slight drubbing of the French in Algiers and the daily increasing strength of Abdel Kader; but if we have no news we have many reports that and incidents, some of them remarkable. It is said that young Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome, visited Madrid on a marriage speculation, protected by Russia. To this *highly interesting news* I am enabled to give a most positive denial; my private letters from Madrid of a very recent date assure me that Espartero and young Napoleon had a most hearty laugh at the credulity of the French newspaper quidnuncs.

A dinner lately given to M. de Peyronnet, ex-minister of Charles X., by M. Chaix-d'Est-Ange is the subject of general conversation in our most fashionable saloons. Three years since M. de Peyronnet languished in the prisons of Ham condemned to death; what sanguinary proscriptions must those who formerly demanded his head! By his side sat M. Thiers, his bitterest enemy; one of the company jocosely called to the recollection of M. Thiers one of his favourite expressions, "I do not believe in the power of resurrections, but I am afraid!" By the bye Thiers is preparing to make the tour of Spain. The little man is full of mighty projects, and amongst others that of destroying British influence in Spain; he imagines that his presence will suffice to restore the French domination as it existed under Louis XIV.

The bureaux of the Minister of Marine are actively engaged with the friends of Marquesas and Otaheite; several steamers and sailing craft are about to be sent out; and one of our first builders has contracted to prepare two wooden churches with bells, and twenty-four wooden houses, each three stories high. On Friday next the Minister intends presenting a law to the Chamber *regulating the possession* of these islands.

The marriage of the Princess Clementine with Prince Auguste of Cobourg is definitively fixed for the 30th of April. It will be celebrated with great pomp. Immediately after the ceremony the Prince and Princess leave for Germany, and will not return to Paris till the month of November; they will then take up their permanent abode at the Elysée Bourbon, Champs Elysées, the late residence of the Duchess of Berry.

Another subject of general conversation is a most disgraceful scene which took place at the Italian Opera on Thursday last. For reasons to the public unknown, Messrs Vatel and Jann, the directors of the theatre, have thought proper not to engage for the next season either Lablache or Tamburini. Lablache, at the last representation, requested that it might be mentioned on the bills that he played for the last time; the directors refused, and Lablache resolved on addressing the audience. There were two parties in the theatre; the one for Lablache, who demanded that he should explain, and the other for the directors, who called for the continuation of the piece. The Lablachers were in the minority, and obliged to give way; but I am told that the conduct of Grisi and Mario behind the scenes was anything but kind to Lablache; indeed it is reported, and I give it only as a report, that it is owing to the intrigues of Grisi and Mario that Lablache and Tamburini are not engaged for the next season. Lablache is a great favourite in Paris, and well deserves so; and I am already afraid that the directors have committed a very injudicious act in not securing his services. And by whom are two such eminent artists as Lablache and Tamburini to be replaced? Lagrua is now in undisputed possession of the Italian Opera—Tenor, Messrs. Mario, Salvi, and Corelli; bass and baritone, Messrs. Formasari, *Rouconi*, and Morelli: if I am not mistaken Rovelloni is well known in London. Be assured that the public will not be satisfied, and serious disturbances may be expected next season at the Italian Opera. The directors, to appease the angry feeling strongly manifested against them, have caused it to be circulated that they intend bringing out four new operas. It will not do: the Parisians are determined on having Lablache. During the past season fifteen pieces were produced at the Opera, viz.—"Lucia," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Barbiere," "Don Giovanni," "La Gazza-Ladra," "Otello," "Linda di Chamouni," and "Don Pasquale:" the latter decidedly the happiest production of Donizetti; it was represented sixteen times, and each time brought overflowing houses. Lablache, as *Don Pasquale*, and Tamburini, as the *Doctor*, were sufficient to ensure success. Madame Vaxton (Rosina), Madame Lamoureux, and Messrs. Corsia and Campagnoli have been engaged for next season. The engagements of Grisi, Persiani, and Nourrit have been continued. Our operas resemble much the court of Louis XV.—the reign of confusion. Anna Thillon, the *friend* of Adolphe, at the Opéra Comique; Madame Stoltz, the *friend* of M. Pillet, at the Grand Opera; and Grisi, the *friend* of Mario, at the Italian Opera. Madame Dupreza *was forced* to leave the Opéra Comique. Dupres is a *Paria* at the Grand Opera, having quarrelled with Madame Stoltz relative to a ball given by him; and Lablache and Tamburini are driven from the Italian Opera! Dupreza and Pillet, the director, are at loggerheads. Dupreza pretends that Pillet wants to shelve him, and Pillet that Dupreza *est passé*. An offer has been made to Roger to accept the tenor of the Grand Opera, acting only during the absence or illness of Duprez. Roger replied, "Je ne veux pas être la doublure de personne."

Tachioni, accompanied by Miss Corito, Edward Carey, and De Meranie, is now in Paris, having obtained a most brilliant success at Milan. It is not true that she will appear at our opera, at least no offer has yet been made to her. Rosatti is expected in Paris in the middle of May. The concert for the victims of Guadaloupe, got up by the Countess de Sparre at the Hôtel de Ville on Thursday, produced 10,000 francs (£400): all the *élite* of Paris were present. There was some most excellent music, chiefly performed by amateurs. The artists who on this occasion distinguished themselves were Dreyschock, the Bohemian pianist, Halfe, our talented countryman, and Offenbach, a young and most talented performer on the violoncello. This gentleman, the delight of our most fashionable saloons, is so fortunate in his composition as he is master of his instrument. M. Offenbach's concert on the 2nd instant was attended by upwards of 900 persons, the most fashionable company that have adorned the splendid rooms of M. Hertz this winter.

The sale of the Aguado Gallery produced little more than one fourth of that was expected: it was estimated at £80,000, and brought only £24,000. Many Rubens were sold for £20 and £40.

On the 31st of March the forest of Bondy was discovered on fire; after some trouble it was extinguished, but not until great damage had been done. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

Two equestrian statues of the Duke of Orleans are about to be erected—one in Paris, and the other in Algiers. The Government intend bringing to France, and erecting in Paris, the triumphal arch of Djimela.

It is a curious fact that Marachetti was employed to produce both the statues of Wellington and Napoleon.

The comet was seen at Algiers on the 7th ult.

Menonnain seems the order of the day. A fellow at Jumilhac possessed the monomania of burying alive all his friends. Daily he dug graves, and invited his neighbours to dinner, and never abode in the comfortable residences he had prepared for them. His poor mother sought refuge with her daughter, but, unfortunately, persuaded by the monomaniac, she returned home, and the next morning was found buried in the garden, with her hands above the earth.

Not Lynch law, but French village law:—A mayor of a village near to La Rochelle—who is not a police magistrate—lately condemned a petty thief to parade the village with a placard on his back on which was written, in large letters, "Thief;" and on the Sunday following to stand during divine service at the church door with the same badge.

We have had most beautiful weather in PARIS, but in the south there has been much rain and many violent storms. The environs of Toulouse have been again inundated.

The remains of the celebrated Spanish general Palafox, who died a prisoner at Nancy in 1811, were disinterred on Wednesday last, and forwarded immediately to Spain.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Government have proved themselves stubborn and stiff-necked to the last. They have rejected Lord Aberdeen's *ultimatum*, and will put themselves further in the wrong upon our remonstrances beyond their former inadmissible proposition. It remains to be seen whether a great nation like England, having taken the decided step of fixing an *ultimatum*, will stultify and utterly degrade itself by submitting to Portuguese dictation, and worse, to Portuguese duplicity.

The session of the Cortes, which, according to the rule laid down in the Charter, ought to close on the 15th of April next, is to be prolonged for one month more, in order to enable the Chambers to get through their financial business, for which purpose, however, a further extension will, in all probability, be necessary.

The new comet has been the innocent author of a good deal of mischief. The ignorant multitude took it into their heads that it was travelling post-haste towards them, and that a whisk of its fiery tail would soon set them all terrestrial matters for ever. The world was to have come to an end, and as there happened to be a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning the ignorant and superstitious thought that it had begun a few hours more it would be all over with them. In the neighbourhood of Bellas the people spent the whole night singing hymns in the open air, under the pelting rain.

The English barque Feronia, Taylor master, from Bristol to Palermo, out 22 days, was lost about 15 miles north of Cape St. Vincent, on the 21st inst. The master and five of the crew perished. The other three seamen escaped on shore by clinging to fragments of the wreck.

HUNGARY.—The Hungarian Diet is summoned to meet on the 14th of May, at Presburg. The general feeling of the necessity of the nobles consenting to be taxed creates the hope in Germany that an Hungarian land tax may be adopted, and that this will allow the doing away of the duties levied on the frontiers of Austria. The fiscal separation of Hungary from Austria renders the latter country reluctant to enter the German Customs' Union, for it would leave Hungary out of it, which would greatly increase the separation between that kingdom and the Imperial house.

The *Augsburg Gazette* represents the cabinet of St. Petersburg as having sent a courier to M. Boutenief, bidding him not to send the Sultan's letter to St. Petersburg. Two concessions are to be made by Russia about Servia, but not going the length of recognising Prince Alexander.

AMERICA.—We were enabled in our latest edition last week to lay before our readers the American news received by the packet-ship Philadelphia, in addition to which we received papers to the 17th ult. by the Great Western steam-ship, Capt. Hoskin, which arrived at Liverpool from New York on Saturday morning. The Oxford and the Patrick Henry packet-ships also arrived at Liverpool on the same day with the Great Western, but the news by the steamer being several days later embraces all that was conveyed by the other vessels. On the 27th of February a message from the President was received in the House of Representatives, in reply to a request from the latter body for a copy of any communication received from the British Government as to the construction put by the President on those portions of Lord Ashburton's letter which relate to the right of search question. Mr. Tyler, in his message, strongly declines against any pretensions, on the part of foreign powers, to visit vessels sailing under the American flag. Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, enclosed the substance of the communication from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox, the British Minister in Washington, wherein his Lordship protests against the supposition that any one of the articles of the Treaty of Washington, of 1842, was intended for the British Government, and another gentleman who came passenger in the Forest, we are indebted for Mexican papers to the 15th. From an official note addressed by the Secretary of War, Lopez de Nava, to Mr. Cowley, we learn the Mexicans had evacuated their position at China, leaving in their retreat four hundred men in the *hacienda* of Ghalvez. The Yucatanese had set fire to the buildings, and burned down the splendid sugar mills up to that period, heretofore current, that the Mexicans had been repulsed from the Eminencia. we imagine was unfounded, as the *Merida Boletin*, of the 14th and 15th ult., speaks of the firing upon the city from the fortress upon the Eminencia, but retreated to their barracks, after having driven in the outposts and advanced guards with great slaughter. The loss of the Campeachans on that day was very considerable—of their colonel, Company and three men, a corporal, and sergeant, escaped. We learn verbally that several prominent men in Campeachy had been killed by the populace, in consequence of treasonable designs. The discovery of the plot had produced much confusion.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—The war in these parts still rages, and it is hard to guess at the issue of the present commotion. American "struggles" are the seeds as plentiful in the south as they were, three or four years ago, in the north.

THE WEST INDIES.—The West India steam-ship T.riot arrived at Falmouth on Sunday morning just as the main coach was about to start. She left Tampico, Feb. 21st; Vera Cruz, 26th; Havannah, March 9th; Bermuda, 16th; Dwight, Feb. 28th (having been detained by the Spanish authorities at Government) and 180 scrons of cochineal. She does not bring a Jamaica mail.

A report had reached Tampico that a conducta from Real del Monte had been attacked by a strong band of robbers, and that the whole of the money had been carried off, amounting to 70,000 dollars. Also that two hundred Texan prisoners had made their escape on their guards overpowering them near to the city of Mexico. The Mexicans and Campeachans were still at hostilities, but nothing definite had taken place. The Mexican Government were about to send another force to the Tobasco fortress upon the Eminencia, but not very favourable, although not officially made known. No confidence existed in the Government. Santa Anna intended leaving Vera Cruz for the capital on the 27th February.

The Thetis was lying at Havannah, and to sail for the Gulf on March 10th. On March 18th the Dee was lying at Bermuda, and to leave for St. Thomas on the 19th March. The Avon arrived there with Feb. 1st mails, in thirty days from Falmouth, having become short of coals. The steamer with Feb. 15th mails had not arrived at St. Thomas March 12th. On March 2nd, the illustrious, with the flag of Sir Charles Adams, was lying at Port Royal, shortly to sail for Havannah; the Spartan remained. At Vera Cruz, 26th Feb., remained the Electra; was about to sail for Tampico and Jamaica. At Bermuda, March 16th, remained the Ringdove, arrived from Halifax, and the schooner Hornet.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund, the Lords' Oaths, the Municipal Corporations, the Metropolitan Buildings, Reported Convicts, the Justice of the Peace (Ireland), and several private bills. The Slave-trade Suppression (Texas, Uruguay, and Bolivia) Bill was read a first time.—Copies of any communications which have passed between the Government of the United States, relative to the treaty of Washington, and a copy or extracts from the instructions issued to Lord Ashburton on his departure upon his special mission, were ordered, on the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.—The Earl of ABERDEEN, while granting these papers, took occasion to state that the differences supposed to exist between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States, with regard to the interpretation of the article in the treaty referring to the right of visit, were more apparent than real; and that, at all events, no differences existed which could create any inconvenience, or lead to any unpleasant circumstances.—Lord ASHBURTON also asserted that there was, in point of fact, no difference existing at this moment between the two countries on the point of the right of visit or search. He admitted that he had gone out for the purpose of meeting that question, but the questions which were supposed to be the subjects of complaint on the part of the United States. If nothing had been done on the subject, the reason was that, from the time he had arrived until he left the States, he had heard nothing but satisfaction expressed. No complaint having been made, it was not his business to stir in the matter.—Lord BROUGHAM, on the suggestion of Lord Campbell that it would be well to wait until these papers were on the table, postponed his motion of thanks to Lord Ashburton from Tuesday until Friday.—The Earl of WICKLOW moved the second reading of the Dogs Bill, and accused Lord Campbell of having, on a former occasion, endeavoured to turn it into ridicule, by asking if it was a Government measure.—Lord CAMPBELL, amidst much laughter, denied that any case had been made out for it. "The noble earl," he proceeded, "has had a letter from some gentleman, who has been frightened by a dog, and that is all. He does not say the dog was in harness. For my own part, I should say that dogs in harness are much less dangerous than dogs out of harness."—"Hear, hear," from the Lord CHANCELLOR, and a general laugh.)—After several other jokes at the expense of the oppressed canine race, their lordships divided, when there were for the second reading.....14, and non contents 14. The Lord CHANCELLOR gave his casting vote against the motion, and the bill was consequently lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion that the Ipswich Dock Bill do pass, Mr. ATTWOOD moved the addition of a clause exempting vessels taking in coal from the dock dues.—The clause was opposed by Mr. Charlestone, and rejected, upon a division, by 90 to 71.—The bill was then passed.—Several other private bills were advanced a stage.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that he would move, as an amendment to Mr. F. Buller's motion on the subject of emigration, that the measures desirable from the land and revenue sources of this country being adequate to afford employment and food to the whole population, it was compulsory upon the house to take measures for the better application and distribution of these resources, before resorting to emigration for a remedy of distress.—On the motion of Mr. T. Duncombe, a return of the items composing the £15,000 expenses incurred for the late special commission was ordered.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved for the production of correspondence bearing upon the right of visit question, and the different construction put upon the clause, referring to that right, in the Washington treaty, by the Government and the Senate.—Sir R. PEEL promised to produce the correspondence or extracts required, similar to those acceded to by the Earl of Aberdeen in the Lords, and affirmed that the apparent difference between the two Governments was not in fact a difference in matter but of principle. The right hon. gentleman added, that the bill for the adjudication of the Oregon territory had not passed the Congress; while a bill had passed enabling the Executive Government of the United States to give full effect to the treaty of Washington.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would not move his resolutions on the subject of education till after Easter.—Mr. ROSS gave notice, for Friday, of a motion for the production of correspondence relating to the mail-coach contracts of Ireland.—An hon. member gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, move that the Attorney General be directed to prosecute the parties perpetrating the Nottingham election outrages as guilty of bribery.—On the motion for the re-commitment of the Registration of Votes Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL objected to the new clauses, which give the appellate jurisdiction to the Court of Common Pleas, as introducing a principle unconstitutional and destructive to the privileges of the house, and virtually repealing the Reform Act. The house went into committee on the bill.—On clause 44, allowing costs to the amount of 20*s.*, to be awarded by the revising barristers, Mr. G. KNIGHT proposed they should have the power of awarding to the extent of 40*s.*, and divided. His amendment was lost by 80 to 113.—On clause 57, which gives the appeal from the revising barristers' decisions to the Court of Common Pleas, which decision, on appeal, is to be binding on the committees of the Houses of Commons, Lord J. RUSSELL moved its rejection, as being essentially a new principle, and, in fact, a new bill in itself. After a long discussion the committee divided, when there were for the clause, 164; and against it, 81.—The other clauses and schedules of the bill were agreed to, after some unimportant divisions, and the bill ordered to be reported.—Adjourned at half-past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their lordships sat only a few minutes, during which several petitions were presented, and some bills on the table forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord C. FITZROY, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, in the room of Sir Charles Brooke Vere, now deceased. Mr. S. CRAWFORD presented a petition emanating from the Universal Suffrage Association of Dublin, signed by 2000 persons. This petition stated at great length the various grievances and sufferings which the great body of the people of Ireland continued to endure in common with their fellow-countrymen of England and Scotland. They ascribed their sufferings mainly to class legislation, arising from the defective state of the representation. They alluded to the recent decision of the Court of Exchequer, which decreed the repeal of the Union, and insufficient representation produced by it, and they asserted their right to demand a repeal of that measure. They prayed that the house would pass the People's Charter, which embraces representation by male adults, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, no property qualification, payment of members, and equal electoral rights. Also a petition from the University of Cambridge, in support of the complet. suffrage principles; and a petition from 1600 electors and inhabitants of Kendal, joining in like prayer.—Several hon. members presented petitions from various congregations against the educational clauses of the Factory Bill.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that on the 16th of February he had moved for a copy of all orders issued by the Commissioners of Customs at the port of London, from the 1st of January, 1840; and although that return could have been prepared in seven days, it had not yet been given. He should, therefore, move that the return be made forthwith.—Ordered.—Lord ASHLEY brought forward his motion relative to the opium trade. It was couched in the following terms:—That it is the opinion of this house that the importation, the trade in and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India, is destructive of all relations of amity between England and China, injurious to the manufacturing interests of the country by the consequent diminution of legitimate commerce, and utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom; and that steps be taken, as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of Government and individuals, to abolish the evil." The noble lord, in the first instance, disclaimed all interest in the question, and also disclaimed any hostile feelings towards the East India Company. He was actuated by a desire to suppress the trade in opium, which was not only injurious to the morals of the Chinese, but had also a strong tendency to destroy British influence with the better classes of society in China. He quoted a variety of returns in order to prove that in proportion as the importations of opium into China increased, that of our cotton manufactures decreased, and the latter increased when the former diminished. This was also the case in Ireland, where the temperance movement caused an increased consumption of cotton goods, rendering the people happier and more comfortable than when their money was squandered in the purchase of intoxicating liquors. It was clear, therefore, both in a commercial and moral point of view, that this opium trade was terribly injurious. He cited a great number of authorities proving the deleterious effects of opium on the Chinese population, and also upon the population engaged in the cultivation of the drug in Assam. It appeared that in this country the people were not only enervated by the use of this narcotic, but were brought up under its influence, as a crafty, cruel, and most immoral race; and yet writers, speaking of the natives of Assam before the introduction of opium cultivated there, represent the people as a strong, manly, and intelligent race. In fact one opium cultivator was enough to demoralise a whole village. By stimulating the growth of opium this country was preventing India for its own purposes only, and not with reference to the wants and to the prosperity of its population. He was given to understand that the cultivation of the poppy was by no means so popular with the natives as it had been, and would prefer the growing of sugar, indigo, and other innocent and useful commodities, to the production of which the soil was devoted before the detestable traffic in opium was established. The smuggling of opium into China led to other and more dreadful modes of life, for the traders in it constantly fired into the Chinese vessels which attempted to prevent its introduction; and would it be believed that in the nineteenth century not only was this trade carried on by means of bribery in a most murderous trade, but the opium cappers were actually armed from the Government arsenals, and were looked upon by the Chinese as vessels of war. The East India Company, however, did not stand alone as the supporters of this vile traffic, for a committee of the House of Commons had declared that it was not expedient to discourage the trade, as so great an amount of revenue as it produced could not be raised so conveniently from any other source. In the dark ages of Somnauth, the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Macaulay) said and that to bring Christianity into contempt was high treason against the civilisation of the human race. He agreed with the right hon. gentleman and voted with him upon that occasion; and he now called upon him, in connexion with his own principles, to vote with him (Lord Ashley) in putting a stop to this un-Christian traffic. It was easy to prove that the Bible and opium could not go together. Only as late as last Wednesday, the house, in a grant, had determined not to send a missionary to China, but to transmit the Sacred Scriptures through the medium of the American missionaries, because the feeling was so strong against the introduction of the opium trade that it was hopeless to effect any good through the efforts of our own missionaries, who would be told that our traffic in opium gave a practical denial to our own belief in the doctrines we sought to impress upon them. He now came to the means by which the traffic might be suppressed. He was told by parties conversant with the details of the subject that the mere abolition of the monopoly would at once mitigate nine tenths of the evil. A more certain way, however, of putting an end to the evil would be to prohibit the growth of the poppy or the manufacture of opium in British India. It was said by some parties that the Emperor of China was not sincere in his attempts to put down the trade in opium. This, however, was highly improbable, for many reasons. If he was not sincere he would permit the growth of the drug in his own dominions, the soil of which was

favourable for its culture. He would have sold the opium he had seized, and thus realized three millions of money, instead of borrowing it from the presents of witnesses; or he would impose a duty on its importation which would yield him a large revenue. Even an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. would yield a revenue of one million. Yet none of these things did he do, and it would be too much, therefore, to charge him with lasciviousness in the face of such facts. It was said that if the growth of the poppy was put an end to in India that it would be taken up by some other country. It was to be remembered, however, that it would be a long time before it could be produced in such quantities, and in the meantime we might expect an improved morality in China, and such an improved peace as would check the revival of the detestable trade. The noble lord thanked the house for the attention with which he had been heard, and expressed a hope that whoever might honour him by replying to his statements would answer him by facts. He could not help saying that perceiving this country, with one arm resting on the east, and the other on the west, and trampling in too many instances upon every notion of morality and justice, he would rather, if such was to be its future course, that we should withdraw ourselves within the circumference of our moral innocence, and descend at once to the level of a third-rate power.—Mr. Bagshaw seconded the motion relying upon the aphorism that that which was morally wrong could never be politically right. We were scattering poison and death amongst the Chinese, and neither the loss to the revenue nor any other reason could justify such a grievous infliction upon the human race. For the sake of the interests of commerce, for the sake of the people of China, and for the sake of the people of this country, he hoped the house would interfere to put a stop to the opium trade.—Mr. B. Baring said he feared that the growth of the poppy in India could not be put a stop to, for, if given up in the Company's territories, it would only give encouragement to a system of smuggling opium from the neighbouring states, which it would be as impossible for the East India Company to check, as it was impossible for the Chinese to keep the drug out of that empire. The effect of the monopoly was beneficial to India, for it confined the growth of the poppy to particular districts, in which districts opium was not consumed. He did not mean to say that the revenue should be maintained in opposition to every moral feeling, but it was most important that such an amount of revenue should not be given up, unless they were sure that doing so would be productive of a remedy for the evil. He only feared of putting a stop to smuggling on the coast of China was by inducing the Emperor of that country to legalise the introduction of opium, which on no one, except the insane, would think it practicable to exclude. Indeed there was no reason to anticipate that the next despatches from China would not contain a notification that the trade has been already legalised. The honourable gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, the previous question.—Mr. G. Seymour contended that the owners of the opium which was seized and destroyed in China had a just claim for compensation. He had travelled much in China, and had great intercourse with the people. He had, while so travelling, experienced less interference on the part of the police than he had done in many European countries. We were, unfortunately, unpopular in China, and more particularly in Canton, where the feeling against us amounted to hatred; and this feeling was far from being mitigated by the stoppage of opium. Indeed, it was so strong, that many people were of opinion that the Emperor could not hold his throne if he were to legalise the trade in opium. He was, therefore, desirous that this country should discontinue the traffic, before it led to a second war; and he hoped that Lord Ashley would be encouraged to perseverance by the example of Mr. Wilberforce upon a subject of equal interest.—Lord Jocelyn said he had himself witnessed scenes which fully substantiated the evils, physical and moral, which had been stated by Lord Ashley, and he should support the motion before the house would put an end to the trade in opium, he would support it; but he was of opinion that the monopoly actually checked the production of opium, although, for purposes of revenue, the Government of India had recently too much encouraged the growth of the poppy. Still, he felt that, both in commercial and financial point of view, we ought to hesitate before adopting a policy so decisive.—Captain Layard condemned the opium trade, and said that, though we had triumphed over the Chinese, we should not despise and insult them.—Mr. Hogg contended that no substitute could be found in the room of the monopoly of the cultivation of the poppy. That monopoly not only acted as a check upon the production of opium, but its revenue was greatly exaggerated. It was impossible to put down the smuggling of opium upon a coast so extensive as that of China, otherwise than by legalising the trade, which he hoped would be done before long by the Chinese government.—Sir E. Colebrook contended that in this case it was impossible to hold a middle course—the traffic in opium must be legalised or prohibited altogether.—Mr. Lindsay supported the view of the question taken by Mr. Hogg, and regretted he could not assent to the motion of Lord Ashley.—Mr. Hawes moved the adjournment of the debate, but on a division the adjournment was negatived by a majority of 118 to 26.—After some discussion upon the propriety of adjourning, Lord Sandon with some difficulty obtained a division of the house, and agreed in support of the motion of Lord Ashley, with the general spirit of which he entirely agreed.—Sir R. Inglis hoped that no one would vote on the question who had not heard the speech of his noble friend, Lord Ashley, whose proposition he most warmly supported.—Sir R. Peel said it behoved the House of Commons to weigh well the resolutions it adopted upon a subject so important as the present. The question was very different from a bill. In the case of a bill the house had many opportunities of expressing its opinions, but in the case of a resolution the whole question was settled by a single vote. Would the house, under such circumstances, declare that no poppy should be grown in India, when, by so doing, they would be only throwing the trade into the hands of the inhabitants of the Manilla Islands, and find even there that the evil would be multiplied instead of being kept under control. It was far better to leave the matter in the hands of Sir Henry Pottinger, who was not acting with the Emperor of China upon the subject, while the British Government was in favour of the suppression of the smuggling of opium into China, and had even recommended that it should not be introduced into Hong-Kong. With respect to putting down the monopoly to the growth of the poppy in the Company's territories, he did not think it was impossible to prevent the introduction of opium into India from the neighbouring states, it was the opinion of all the authorities on the subject that the best restriction that could be imposed was the establishment of the present monopoly. He only called upon the house to postpone its judgment, by not allowing the question to be put, in order that the whole matter might for the present be left in the hands of the Government.—After a few words from Mr. Acland, who opposed the motion, Lord Ashley replied, and withdrew his motion, in the belief that from what he had heard it might interfere prejudicially with the exertions making by the Government.—The motion was then withdrawn, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The house met at four o'clock. Petitions against the educational clauses were presented by Mr. Strutt, from Smally, in Derbyshire; by Mr. V. Smith, from Kettering; by Mr. G. Knight, from Bradford; by Mr. Hawes (61 petitions), from various dissenting congregations and Sunday-school teachers of Yorkshire, Kent, Surrey, Northampton, and Gloucester; by Mr. S. Crawford, 42 petitions from Rochdale and its neighbourhood; by Mr. Hutt, three petitions from Wrexham; by Mr. Wakley, from Dissenters of Somerset, from Wigan, from Yorkshire, and other places; by Lord Sandon, from Sn op.—The Health of Towns Bi l was, on the motion of Mr. Mackenzie, postponed till Wednesday, the 26th of April.—Mr. Ewart, in the absence of his hon. friend the member for Finsbury, moved the second reading of the Players of Interludes Bill. He hoped no opposition would be offered to the second reading of the bill, but that the discussion should be postponed till it went into committee. Mr. M. Sutton could not agree to the bill as it stood. While he admitted that the present state of the law was in some measure unsatisfactory, he did not think the remedy proposed was that which would best meet the difficulty. This bill, if it passed now stood, would take from the magistrates all power of granting licences for theatres. On the understanding that an opportunity to discuss the measure would be given at a future period, he would not oppose the second reading. The bill was read a second time, and committed for Wednesday, the 26th April.—Sir S. Herbert moved the second reading of the Admiralty Lands Bill, which was read a second time, and committed for the first Monday after the Easter recess.—The clerk at the table read a petition which had been received from the electors of the borough of Cambridge, complaining of the undue return of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly at the late election for that borough. The petition was referred to the committee of selection.—On the motion of Mr. Gaskell the Quakers' Witnesses Indemnity Bill went through committee; and the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was read a third time and passed.—The house then adjourned at five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday

The [illegible] Texas, [illegible] the [illegible] Government, [illegible] Lord Monteagle [illegible] Lord Wharncliffe [illegible] Lord Brougham [illegible] Lord Wharncliffe [illegible] Lord Wellington

FRONT VIEW OF ONE OF THE IDOLS OF COPAN.

HEAD OF A SUPPOSED ROYAL PERSONAGE OF COPAN.

HEAD OF AN IDOL OF COPAN.

BACK VIEW OF IDOL OF COPAN.

the Spaniards call them—"idols," and were once the deities of the departed people. These sculptured memorials have excited the enthusiastic admiration of the people in the United States: they have compared them to the early efforts of classic antiquity, and have gone so far as to give them an antediluvian parentage. In our opinion, however, they are of a very low character of art, and are of a comparatively recent period. We can sympathise with the extravagant joy of Jonathan in discovering an ancient and highly-civilised ancestry for his adopted country—of "ruins of temples which may have been historical when Solomon was laying the foundations of the first temple ever raised by the hand of man to the honour and glory of the true God. *Ruins of palaces in which Phidias and Praxiteles might have gone to study ancient masters.*" But we believe that the prows of many of the canoes of New Zealand and the Polynesian Islands exhibit specimens of equal, and, in fact, very similar sculptures. There is nothing amongst them at all comparable to Persian, Egyptian, or even Norman art. The grand and distinctive excellence of these ruins, and that which most powerfully attests the mental energy and advanced civilisation of these people, is found in the grand proportions of their vast palaces and the elegance of their decorations; and, as Mr. Stephens forcibly observes, the whole presents "the spectacle of a people skilled in architecture, sculpture, and drawing, and, beyond all doubt, other more perishable arts, and possessing the cultivation and refinement attendant upon these, not derived from the Old World, but originating and growing up here without models or masters, having a distinct, separate, independent existence, like the plants and fruits of the soil, indigenous."

It appears that in the time of Cortez and Alvarado, who overrun the country and broke the sceptre of its proud nationality, the states of Central America stood upon "power's high pinnacle" unfading and undiminished. Herrera, the Spanish historian, says of Yucatan, "The whole country is divided into eighteen districts, and in all of them were so many and such stately stone buildings, that it was amazing; and the great wonder is, that having no use of any metal, they were able to raise such structures, which seem to have been temples, for their houses were always of timber and thatched. In those edifices were carved the figures of naked men, with earrings, after the Indian manner, and idols of all sorts." Of the natives, he says, "they *flattened* their heads and foreheads, their ears bored, with rings in them. Their faces were generally good, and not very brown, but *without beards*, for they scorched them when young, that they might not grow. Their hair was long, like women, with which they made a garland about the head, and a little tail hung behind. The men wore a roll, eight fingers broad, going several times round the waist, and had square mantles, knotted on the shoulders, and sandals made of deer-skins." The reader, as Mr. Stephens observes, almost sees here, in the flattened heads and costumes of the natives, a picture of the sculptured and stuccoed figures of Palenque and other places. Bernal Diaz, Gemara, and others who accompanied Cortez, bear corresponding testimony. The date of these ruins and of the great dynasties who founded them would appear, then, to range through the five centuries from A.D. 1000 to the period of the Spanish conquest. Their sudden extinction is one of the wonders of history; but, as a Christian people, we find its solution in that memorable prophecy of our faith, "the idols He shall utterly abolish."

The country is now under the dominion of half-a-dozen flimsy republics, which offer even less security to life, capital, or conscience than, as governments, they possess themselves.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS OF UXMAL, YUCATAN.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "SAPPHO."

DRURY LANE.

Last Saturday evening this house afforded a triple novelty, to a most numerous congregation of its friends and patrons—a *new* opera; a *new prima donna* (Miss Clara Novello); and a *new* accession to its vocal force, in the person of the first English singer of her day—Mrs. Alfred Shaw.

The name of the opera—"Sappho"—was of itself sufficient to interest all who had been either classically acquainted with the story of the love-martyr of the Leucadian cliff, by some of her own "fervent fragments,"

Which still—like sparkles of Greek fire,
Undying, ey'n beneath the wave
Burn on thro' time, and ne'er expire!

or familiarised with it by the thousand pilgrim tourists of the day, who have described

The very spot where SAPPHO sung
Her swan-like music, ere she sprung
(Still bolding, in that fearful leap,
By her lov'd lyre) into the deep,
And dying, quench'd the fatal fire,
At once, of both her heart and lyre!

The life and tragical death of the enthusiastic, the inspired, but unfortunate Lesbian, would have formed a magnificent subject for the burning genius of Byron, who, in Julia's letter to Juan, has unavowedly translated one of Ovid's imaginary epistles of Sappho to Phaon with all the intensity of feeling congenial to such a wild and impassioned theme.

Thus far have we been led to dwell, with associated feelings, on the interesting story of the mortal muse; but here we must take leave of its beauty and romance, to consider a thing which bears no further resemblance to it than a burletta does to the tragedy it desecrates, by preserving the names only of its *dramatis personæ*. Still, the heroine, however *mutata ab illa*, is drawn by the writer of the *libretto* as an impassioned character, and coloured by the author of the music with considerable warmth of expression and occasional energy. Of this more anon. Let us proceed to examine the merits of the fair *debutante*, and see whether her notions of the character incline to the model of antiquity or to the modern sketch; or, in fact, whether she have any notions or not beyond the vain *conceits* that she is the most finished vocalist in the world. Miss Clara Anastasia Novello is in her twenty-fifth year. She possesses a very beautiful and well-trained soprano voice, which, *per se*, is capable of procuring its fair owner a favourable first hearing; but we must regretfully exclaim, with the fox of Phædrus, "*Quanta species non habet cerebrum!*" and, consequently, she has not the power of making those lasting impressions which are more the effects of mental than physical endowments. Her enunciation is "clear—but oh, how cold!" Her *bravura* is neat, but unimpassioned; her *graziosa* not the "grace beyond the reach of art;" and her *pathos*—what? or where? Let echo answer! Still she possesses the *instrumental* part of good singing's requisites, and in characters of a less intellectual nature she will be everywhere found an acquisition. Her first song, "Morning has never dawned," was skilfully executed; but the uproarious manner in which she was called for at the conclusion of the first act reminded us of a speech of Antigerides (the celebrated flute-player of antiquity), who, hearing one day, at a distance, a violent burst of applause bestowed upon a performer, exclaimed, "There must be something very bad in that man's playing, or those people would not be so lavish in their approbation." The noise of *claqueurs* is very different from the spontaneous *furore* of real admiration. In the second act, in which Mrs. Alfred Shaw appeared as *Climene*, judgment "was herself again," and hailed the great vocalist in a manner alike creditable to her and her hearers. The air, "My bursting heart," was given with indescribable beauty, in the very soul of song, and was most enthusiastically received. The beautiful duet of "Sweet tears," between the soprano and contralto, was the gem of the evening, and was most deservedly encored. Mr. Phillips sustained effectively the part of *Alcander*. Mr. Allen, in *Phaon*, left us nothing to wish for but a greater power of voice to be the vehicle of his pure taste and feeling. He was encored in "Justly the doom pursues me." The choruses were admirably trained; and some of the scenery, particularly Marshall's portions, most beautifully and classically executed. And now for a few words on the music of "Sappho." Its composer, Giovanni Pacini, Maestro Cavaliere, and director of *Il Teatro Reale*, at Lucca, has been long celebrated on the Continent as the author of many *arias*, remarkable for their peculiar pathos and sweetness; also for elegant *fioriture* or embellishing variations, which have received the adoption of the first singers of the day—amongst whom may be reckoned Pasta and Rubini. His opera of "Niobe" created *furore*, but his fame amongst his compatriots had not reached its zenith before the production of his "Sappho." *En parenthese*, we may observe that Miss Novello achieved more glory in Lucca, by her performance in this opera, than she is likely to do in the English adaptation of it at Drury. Pacini has not any very astounding qualities as a composer, but he possesses a very delicate and keen sensibility for his art; and, perhaps, would have exhibited a genius quite equal to his work, if the wild spirit of the ancient classic legend had not been too much milk-and-watered by the treatment of his maudlin coadjutor, the author of the *libretto*. What poets have sung, and Raphaels (we mean painters—but the terms are synonymous) have illustrated, should either be totally kept from "all eyes profane," or, if exhibited, shown in their full, pristine, and undeformed beauty. We do not much like the practice of introducing *arias* by long preluding symphonies; they distract the attention of the hearer from its chief object, the singer, which is a vice that should be "reformed altogether" in dramatic music. Some of the choruses exhibit Pacini as a learned contra-punto instrumentalist: and, perhaps, after all, some future justice done to his composition of "Sappho," as in the case of Donizetti's "Belisario," will vindicate his interpretation of the passionate Lesbian's character, and show that *haud inexpertus scripsit*.

CLARA NOVELLO AS "SAPPHO."

H. PHILLIPS AS "ALCANDER."

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXVI.

CHARLES DICKENS.

It is possible to be a public man without being a popular one, and we have included some names in the series of our "portraits" that may be considered rather as coming under the former class than the latter. But no one will dispute the right of the gifted individual whose name stands at the head of the present sketch to be ranked as one of our "popular portraits." It is one of the advantages attending literary eminence that it may frequently be attained without entailing on its possessor any of that "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness" which too often awaits those who, by far different paths, have proved—

How hard it is to climb
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar.

They may have a pride in looking behind and beneath them on those they have passed, but they must also be conscious that they have not made a single step unaccompanied by the grudgings and envyings of their competitors. The contests of the bar and the senate induce, almost of necessity, an admixture of personal bitterness in the conflict; in the same degree as one must feel exalted with triumph must the other feel humiliated by the sense of defeat. But no such feelings need exist among the competitors in the field of literature. It is a wide one, affording room for many kinds of greatness—a boundless sphere in which may move many orbs all bright and beautiful, and yet differing in their brightness "even as one star differeth from another in glory." We, of course, speak of literature of the higher kind, when it is not turned to an instrument of political or party controversy, for then its nature is subdued to what it works in, and it becomes, not degraded, perhaps, but at least lowered. Great was the fame and high the position attained by Walter Scott, but we believe he had not one enemy; Southey has just passed from among us with the affection of all who knew him, and the regret of the far wider circle who knew him only by his works; and Charles Dickens is another instance of the ungrudging readiness with which the palm is yielded to that genius which can excite the admiration and waken the sympathies of all. Literary history presents few examples of a career, hitherto so brief, marked with such signal success; but what was suddenly acquired has been well maintained, and presents every right of continuance. "Todgers's Boarding House," in the last number of "Martin Chuzzlewit," is equal to any of the pictures that gave such universal celebrity to the "Pickwick Papers." The history of a writer is the history of his works, and in the present case they extend over so small a space of time, considering the effect they have produced, that our sketch must be very brief. His first efforts, we believe, were the "Sketches by Boz," which contain passages equal to anything he has ever produced, though they were not collected from the stray and fugitive channels in which they first appeared till the "Pickwick" had given "Boz" an English reputation that has since become European. To "Pickwick" succeeded "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," and "Master Humphrey's Clock," in which he departed from the plan of monthly publication, and brought out a number weekly. His return to the former plan may be taken as a proof that the weekly appearance did not answer. It was certainly objectionable; the quality of the work was not inferior, but the portions given were too small; there was always enough to provoke, and never sufficient to satisfy. It was like drinking champaigne with a tea-spoon. On the winding up of the "Clock" Boz took a year's rest, and in the interval took a trip to America, where he was fêted and caressed with a fervour scarcely to be expected

from so "calculating" a people. Could they have anticipated some of the "Notes" he was about to put into "general circulation," their ardour might have been somewhat abated. Opinions were more divided on his book—work it can hardly be called—on America than on anything he has yet produced. As a whole it is defective, though there are many happy sketches of character in it. Boz is not only an Englishman but a Londoner, and the eye that is keen enough in the street becomes dim in the vastness of the prairie and the cataract; it is no fault of Boz's that Bevis Marks and Niagara will task two very different classes of faculties to describe adequately.

He is now bringing out his "Martin Chuzzlewit," which is progressing well; that "boy" at "Todgers's" is quite a gem in his way. We have omitted one or two works he has only "edited," not written; his name is on the title-page, to carry down a bookseller's speculation, but they are altogether unworthy of him. The trick is now so well known that the public can hardly be taken in by it again. The popularity of Dickens as an author is something remarkable; his works have been translated into every language of Europe. Some of Sam Weller's similes have put the French translators to sore shifts and expedients, but the Germans have managed pretty well. We have met with "Pickwick" in low Dutch on the banks of a canal in Rotterdam, and found "Master Humphrey's Clock" in high German in the heart of Switzerland. Business once called us to the *comptoir* of a German tradesman in the vicinity of Heidelberg, and on the desk beside the ledger was a well-read translation of "Nicholas Nickleby." We were curious to see what part of it had interested the man of trade, and (had the fighting students of the university tinctured the "philister" with some of their own combativeness?) he was absorbed in the description of the death of Lord Verisopht in the duel with Sir Mulberry Hawk; no discredit, we thought, to his taste, for it is one of the most vivid and impressive passages in the work. Who will deny that Charles Dickens is a popular author? In addition to his talent as a writer, Boz is an agreeable public speaker, and his addresses, whether from the chair as a president or in returning thanks for a toast, have always something pleasing in their turn of thought, or expression, or the illustrations he introduces. The effect is greatly assisted by the possession of a good voice, which, though rather thick, is strong and well-modulated.

We feel tempted to give his latest speech, made on Tuesday evening last, as chairman of the "Printers' Pension Society" dinner at the London Tavern. We do it the rather that our own report is the only record of it, for the morning papers have not given it; they were nodding over the columns of the "opium" debate. It is the speech in which he proposed "the Press," and is therefore not only interesting in itself, but is a fair specimen of his style as a speaker; he said,—

I now give "The Press," that wonderful lever Archimedes wished for, and which *has* moved the world! which has impelled it onward in the path of knowledge, of mercy, and of human improvement so far that nothing in the world can ever roll it back! The mass of the people, said Dr. Johnson very truly, in any country where printing is unknown, must be barbarous. Sir Thomas More, the best, and the wisest, and the greatest of men, however, before the press was established, died what was almost the natural death of the good, and the wise, and the great. Sir Thomas More so clearly saw into futurity, and described from afar off the stupendous influence of the press, that he went out of his way to set up a printing-press in Utopia, knowing that without it even the people of that fancied land would not bear competition in the course of years with the real nations of the earth. (Cheers.) If they looked back only for two hundred years, to that time when the Dutch citizen carved letters on the bark of the beechen tree, and took off impressions of them on paper as toys to please his grandchildren he little knew the wonderful agent which, in scarcely a century, was about to burst on mankind; what a strong engine in the course of time it must become, even in the land where the ruthless vices and crimes of the anointed ruffian who spread More's bloody pillow were to acquire his an immortality infamy. (Cheers.) I thank God that it has been so; from that hour no good has been devised, no wonderful invention has been broached, no barbarism has been struck down, but that same press has had its part to support, and never once has it let it go till it was done. If we look at our social and daily life, we shall see how constantly present the press is, and how essential an element it has become of civilised existence. In great houses, and in lowly huts, in crowds and in solitudes, in town and country, in the nursery of the children and by the old man's elbow chair—still, in some shape or other, there it is! Now it is an alphabet, with its fat, black capital letters—now in the form of whole words—now in the story of "Puss in Boots"—now as "Robinson Crusoe"—now as a tale of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid—now as a Landley Murray—now as a "Telemachus exultant"—then as a Virgil, a Homer, a Milton—now in the form of the labours of the editor of a popular newspaper: in some shape or other the press is constantly present and associated with our lives, from the baptismal service to the burial of the dead. I know that to some its power is obnoxious. There are some gentlemen of a patriotism so unselfish, that they would put the newspaper press of their native country on an equality of efficiency with that of another nation, which, so long ago as Benjamin Franklin wrote, was an unique, a distinct, and a singular thing. But as we have means of judging for ourselves, every morning and evening, of the newspaper literature, it is satisfactory to know that there never was a righteous cause but the same men have hated it; and there never was a disappointed man or a discontented patriot, anxious to pass upon a people determined not to recognise him as such, but has commanded the privileges of the press in the same crocodile's tears. With regard to the influence of the press on public men, I only leave you to judge from what public men often are even with the engine in full operation, what sort of characters they would be without it. I give you then, "the fountain of knowledge and the bulwark of freedom, the founder of free states and their preserver—the Press!"

"*A Blind Girl threading her Needle*," *next week.*
"*Petruccio.*"—*The theatre must be licensed, not the actors.*
"*Nothing*" *is worth nothing.*
"*H. T. G.*"—*At present we are sorry that we have not space to go further into the question.*
"*R. S. A.*"—*Sir I. M. Brunel is a native of France.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Advertise your want in the* Times.
"*H. C.*" *Blandford*—*Dr. Lardner on the Steam-Engine. See the present number for an investigation into the merits of the Aerial Steam Carriage.*
"*W. C. H*"—*If the address be sent, another copy of the paper shall be forwarded.*
"*A. R. A.*" *and* "*J. M.*," *Kingston.*—*The communication shall be attended to.*
"*An Amateur*," *Watford, should consult any good lecturer on painting.*
"*J. W. A.*"—*Order the paper of any newsman. All the back numbers are in print.*
"*C B.*," *Leicester*—*We shall have no space this year. Several chess communications shall be answered in our next.*
"*Y. B.*"—*Just now we have not space.*
"*H. W. H.*"—*The sonnets we have not space for.*
"*A Subscriber.*" *Battel.*—*We hope he will find it improve as it proceeds.*
"*Cramond Brig.*"—*We must have drawings of interest connected with passing events.*
"*Inquisitor.*"—*We think not.*
"*H. R. B.*"—*See our last week's number.*
"*C. P.*," *Hereford*—*The verses do not reach our standard of merit.*
"*A. W.*"—*The portraits may appear.*
"*B. S.*"—*We give the shipping intelligence as far as our space will allow. The Thames Tunnel shaft in our paper of the 25th ult. is at Wapping, not Rotherhithe.*
"*Selim.*"—*The engraving is in hand.*
"*Amateur*"—*Write to the Society of British Artists.*
"*Omega.*"—*Very good.*
"*J. E. E.*"—*Virginia Water has appeared in No.* 16.
"*J. B.*," *Cheapside. We have not space at present.*
"*S. N. S*"—*The lines shall be returned as requested.*
"*Two Old Subscribers*" *are thanked.*
"*C. M. B.*," *Loughborough*—*Emma.*
We have no recollection of a drawing of Cook's Folly, Bristol, having reached us.
We fear that we cannot aid "*A Constant Subscriber*" *and* "*A Constant Patron*" *in the affair of Le Telemaque enterprise.*
"*T. J. C. H.*" *should read with care the paper on Henson's Aerial Machine in our present number.*
The "*Fall of Cornelia*" *would occupy more room than we can spare.*
"*Guido's*" *suggestion shall be attended to.*
"*Z. Z.*" *should write to the Town Clerk, at Guildhall.*
The suggestions on life boats, &c. have been received.
Inscrutable—"*On unrequited Love;*" "*Lines,*" *by Rosalind C.*; "*The old familiar Strain.*"
"*J. W.*," *Penrith.*—*Thanks for the communication about the comet as seen at Antigua.*
"*C. de F.*"—*We have little room for original poetry, and none for translations.*
"*Rosa.*"—*Declined with thanks.*
"*B. G.*"—*We have no room.*
"*T. M. R.*"—*They appear exclusively in the paper.*
"*Elephant*" *must commit it to his trunk—we have no room.*
"*Peregrine Plainway*" *informs us that Newmarket, as well as Margate, is without a resident magistrate. More shame.*
"*A. B.*"—*Our experience has not yet brought us in contact with any artists who draw at a cheap rate; we therefore cannot recommend.*
"*E. E.*"—*Declined.*

As it has been said, truly, that there is no pleasure without some alloy so is the axiom verified in reference to the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose natural and sincere gratification and gratitude at the brilliant success of their design, and the loud public approval with which it has been crowned, is at last, in some measure, marred by a drawback, which is nevertheless a source of pride in itself—and certainly a peculiar and unprecedented novelty in the history of newspaper literature. It is surely a new complaint, that public demand for any periodical should exceed the means of supply with commensurate rapidity—and baffle the most active energies and spirited enterprize to keep pace with the patronage so pleasingly created. Yet so it is with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and "increase of appetite" has so grown by what it fed on that at last it is found—in the present state of printing machinery, and with the most perfect practical machine for art-printing in England impossible to work off within the allotted time of each successive week as many copies of the journal as the public eagerly demand. It is true that, by dint of extraordinary exertion, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has succeeded in supplying a circulation larger in amount than that of any other paper in the empire—but daily applications and experience have proved to the proprietors that this circulation would be more than doubled if it were possible to furnish a supply. This is an emergency which the proprietors are ready and anxious to meet; and, while they have sincerely to regret that any of their kind patrons should have been disappointed, or that their zealous friends, the newsmen, should from time to time have been tantalized by delay, have to announce their determination to track all the realms of enterprize in order to find the means of meeting the public wish, and of disseminating their journal as far as the most generous patronage would have it speed. They have, therefore, not lost one moment in plunging into a fresh and enormous outlay to this end, and they have now the honour to announce that they have contracted for the

IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO NEW MACHINES,

upon a novel and beautiful model, and with a power equal to the rapid production of nearly

FOUR TIMES THE PRESENT CIRCULATION

of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS within the period now allotted to the working off of the number supplied. These new machines will be got ready with all possible speed, and in the meanwhile the proprietors have to entreat the patience of the public and the news trade—and to repeat the expression of their gratitude to both for the warm interest which has been taken in their behalf.

As, however, all golden rules have their exceptions, so within the last week it has been the lot of the proprietors to discover that some few tradesmen, unable to procure copies of their journal as fast as they required them, have forwarded to their subscribers other journals in its stead. This is a dishonest imposition, which they are determined to put down, and they here earnestly request any of their friends who may have been thus disappointed, to give them information without delay, in order that the fraud may be in every case attended by its proper punishment.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

There is a kind of ungraciousness about the manner and mode of dealing of the politicians of the United States—an ungainly assumption of independence—a betrayal of that sort of overreaching diplomacy of which the "smartness" greatly exceeds the "honesty"—in a word, an "ungentlemanly" spirit and temper, which more particularly finds vent and expression in reference to England and her maintained positions, and which does not confine its rudeness to mere snarling, but rather seeks to make it answer a national purpose, by extending it so far as the misinterpretation of a treaty or the false construction of a public act. Evidence that we are not misappreciating this vain and not unartful disposition of the trans-Atlantic mind may be found—and we much regret that the case should be so—even in the messages of the President of the States; and the recent tone which these documents have taken has created some degree of annoyance in this country, which, if it has not gone the length of disturbing the public mind into any apprehension of serious misunderstanding between the two nations, has nevertheless been productive of unpleasant jealousy and distrust, and is calculated to alloy much of the satisfaction and cordiality which the conclusion of the Ashburton treaty seems so happily to have confirmed.

It was in a former address to Congress that Mr. Tyler made a direct misrepresentation of the spirit and meaning of the eighth article of that treaty to Congress, endeavouring to screw it into a renunciation on the part of Great Britain of her right of search of suspected vessels; and, had the English Minister given the sanction of silence to that interpretation, America would have accepted and clung to it as indisputable and correct, and have made it the basis of a new advantage gained by Yankee "smartness" over John Bull diplomacy. Lord Aberdeen, however, did not suffer the former message to maintain its assumption, but addressed a note upon the subject to the British plenipotentiary, with an instruction that he should read it to the American Secretary of State. The result of that note is indicated in the last message of Mr. Tyler to Congress, which, together with official correspondence on the subject, arrived by the last packets from America, and has been since commented upon by a portion of the daily press.

We shall first present to our readers the substance of Lord Aberdeen's despatch:—

There was a statement in a paragraph of the President's Message to Congress, at the opening of the present session, of serious import, because to persons unacquainted with the facts it would tend to convey the supposition, not only that the question of right of search had been disavowed by the plenipotentiary at Washington, but that Great Britain had made concession on that point.

That the President knew that the right of search never formed the subject of discussion during the late negotiation, and that neither was any concession required by the United States Government nor made by Great Britain.

That the engagement entered into by the parties to the treaty of Washington, for suppressing the African slave-trade, was unconditionally proposed and agreed to.

That the British Government saw in it an attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to give a practical effect to their repeated declarations against the trade, and recognised with satisfaction an advance towards the humane and enlightened policy of all Christian states, from which they anticipated much good. That Great Britain would scrupulously fulfil the conditions of this engagement; but that from the principles which she has constantly asserted, and which are recorded in the correspondence between the ministers of the United States, in England, and himself, in 1841, England has not receded, and would not recede. That he had no intention to renew, at present, the discussion upon the subject. That his last note was yet unanswered. That the President might be assured that Great Britain would always respect the just claims of the United States. That Great Britain made no pretensions to interfere in any manner whatever, either by detention, visit, or search, with vessels of the United States, known or believed to be such! But that it still maintained, and would exercise, when necessary, its own right to ascertain the genuineness of any flag which a suspected vessel might bear; that if the exercise of this right, either from involuntary error or in spite of every precaution, loss or injury should be sustained, a prompt reparation would be afforded; but that it should entertain for a single instant the notion of abandoning the right itself would be quite impossible.

That these observations had been rendered necessary by the Message to Congress. That the President is undoubtedly at liberty to address that assembly in any terms which he may think proper; but if the Queen's servants should not deem it expedient to advise her Majesty also to advert to these topics in her speech from the throne, they desired, nevertheless, to hold themselves perfectly free, when questioned in Parliament, to give all such explanations as they might feel to be consistent with their duty and necessary for the elucidation of the truth.

It is upon this despatch that Mr. Tyler's new message to Congress is founded, and it has created some sensation both among those who preserve tranquillity, and those who would foment discord between this country and the United States. It must, however, be accorded, that Mr. Tyler has neither the same strength of argument nor intrenched dignity of position which are discoverable in the calm but resolved remonstrance of Lord Aberdeen. We still deem it our duty to put forward the leading points of his message:—

I cannot, says Mr. Tyler, forego the expression of my regret at the apparent purport of a part of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Fox. I had cherished the hope that all possibility of misunderstanding as to the true construction of the eighth article of the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the United States was precluded by the plain and well-weighed language in which it is expressed. The desire of both governments is to put an end as speedily as possible to the slave-trade, and that desire, I need scarcely add, is as strongly and as sincerely felt by the United States as it can be by Great Britain.

Now, we may suggest that all possibility of misunderstanding the eighth article of the treaty alluded to *was* precluded until the American President evinced his determination to misunderstand; and the fact of his having done so upon so important a topic as the question of search argues little for his sincerity in co-operating with us to the extinction of slave traffic. Here, however, is an admissive doctrine in our favour, forming part of the message itself:—

To seize and detain a ship upon suspicion of piracy, with probable cause and in good faith, affords no just ground either for complaint on the part of the nation whose flag she bears, or claim of indemnity on the part of the owner. The universal law sanctions, and the common good requires, the existence of such a rule. The right, under such circumstances, not only to visit and detain, but to search a ship, is a perfect right, and involves neither responsibility nor indemnity.

This admission is perfectly palpable and distinct; but it is immediately followed with the glaring and quibbling inconsistency of the following paragraphs, the constructive art of which is still, however, too flimsy and transparent for deception:—

But, with this single exception, no nation has, in time of peace, any authority to detain the ships of another upon the high seas, on any pretext whatever, beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction. And such, I am happy to find, is substantially the doctrine of Great Britain herself, in her most recent official declarations, and even in those now communicated to the house.

These declarations may well lead us to doubt whether the apparent difference between the two Governments is not rather one of definition than of principle. Not only is the right of search, properly so called, disclaimed by Great Britain, but even that of mere visit and inquiry is asserted with qualifications inconsistent with the idea of a perfect right.

Now the inference here attempted to be set up is completely and most designedly fallacious. It seeks to imply us out of a maintained right, and to insinuate either that we shall concede or have conceded that which we are known to be resolved at all hazards to maintain, and our retention of which Lord Aberdeen's despatch declares to be indispensible. Mr. Tyler, however, comes to this at last:—

Denying, as we did and do, all colour or right to exercise any such general police over the flags of independent nations, *we did not demand Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretension.* Still less had we the least idea of yielding anything ourselves in that respect.

Well, then, since America did not "demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretensions," that pretension remains in full force, and there ends the palaver for the moment, although the insolency and evasion of the American statesman are, from first to last, apparent and beyond dispute. The message ends with a sort of braggadocio threat of supporting the power of America upon the African coast with her whole naval force, and this has been construed into a warlike attitude by agitators at home.

For ourselves, we do not perceive the same grounds for uneasiness which others have descried, but we are not the less sensible of the half shuffling, half overreaching, disingenuousness which pervades the document, and which, we fear, is but too characteristic of the whole spirit of American diplomacy, and quite justificatory of remarks with which we commenced this article.

THE COMET.

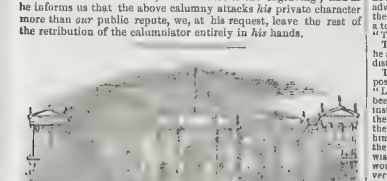
When a wretched or ragged monomaniac wishes to distinguish his career by a small episode of murder, he does not vent his delusion upon an equal; he neither stabs nor shoots his companion who is wretched or ragged as himself, but he strikes at high game; as in the case of Bean, or Oxford, or Francis, he founds his immortality upon the greatness of his mark; he aims at a Queen or a minister at the least. Upon a somewhat similar principle, only with more atrocity and without the excuse of even constructive madness, the low and obscure press will sometimes endeavour to gain the advertisement of a bad notoriety, by lunging out with desperate attack upon journals of name, standing, and respectability, in the hope that the lie, slander, or moral murder, which they are committing, may provoke an indignant retort, in which the

mention of the names of the offenders may give them all the disreputable eminence they desire. They would willingly endure the "handwriting upon the wall," provided that with the infamy denounced were registered also the title and whereabouts of the criminals. Of this brazen order of scamp-hood, an obscure mockery of imitation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last week displayed a peculiar, though very impotent, characteristic, when it sought to obtain from us a mention of its name, at the expense of every honourable principle, by the publication of a slander, to which we now give all the publicity which the journal in question will fail through it (or, indeed, any other means) to achieve.—*Ecce signum*:—

Our contemporary, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with its usual foresight in the anticipation of events, last week published a view of the comet as seen by their artist at Blackheath. We have reason to believe that the illustration was a second-hand one, engraved for a different occasion, and thrust into their columns, expecting the imposition would not be detected. At any rate, one thing is certain, that their artist pretends to have seen the comet on Blackheath *at the time the astronomer of the Greenwich Observatory, who was watching for its appearance, had been unable to discover it.*

We need not pause over the grammar of the matter, as the writer must have been as well prepared to violate that as any other principle. Our "*Contemporary*" and "*their artist*" may therefore fall into the same category of contempt which makes his falsehood as despicable as his English. The facts are simply these—and we only condescend to state them lest some respectable journal should unwittingly have the lie thrust upon it for quotation by the brazen impertunity of the liar.

The artist who made the drawing of the comet for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS resides at Blackheath—had accidentally the advantage of beautiful astronomical instruments to assist him in the "sight"—has transmitted the drawing to our publisher, for inspection of the curious in such discoveries—and is corroborated in his accuracy by scientific gentlemen of high reputation. Moreover, the fact of the comet being seen on the night in question is confirmed by Herschel and a number of eminent correspondents of the daily papers, and the general accuracy of the engraving has been testified from several anonymous and disinterested sources. Lastly, the name of the artist—Sly—was affixed to the engraving; and as he informs us that the above calumny attacks *his* private character more than *our* public repute, we, at his request, leave the rest of the retribution of the calumniator entirely in *his* hands.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert and the Queen Dowager attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Vane, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in waiting, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury from Ephesians, chap. v. verse 8. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Saturday evening included the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Ashburton, and the Right Hon. Sir James and Lady Graham.

On Monday the Queen held a Privy Council at half past two o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and all the great officers of state. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the most noble James Duke of Montrose to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stirling, his Grace took the oaths appointed to be taken. The Queen having been pleased to appoint Colonel Hugh Baillie to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Ross, the Colonel was also sworn into office. The Queen gave audiences to Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, and Sir J. Graham. The Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness Prince George, Lieut.-Colonel Bunsen, the Hanoverian Minister; le Chevalier de Brunow, Prussian Minister; Lady Fanny Howard; the Earl and Countess Delaware, and Lady Elizabeth West; Lord Q. Lennox, and Vice-Admiral Sir K. Brace. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards attended at the Palace during dinner.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback on Tuesday, attended by Colonel Bouverie, and visited his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open barouche and four. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester had a dinner party at Gloucester House. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, the Netherlands Minister, the Wurtemberg Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Earl of Pembroke, Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Lord and Lady Jermina Eliot, Lord Claud Hamilton, Baron de Maucler, &c.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg.—His Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Kent, on Saturday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. The Crown Prince and suite went to the residence of Prince George, in St. James's Palace, at [illegible] to visit their Royal Highnesses [illegible] and Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge House, and [illegible] Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, at their residence, at Gloucester House. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, at Kensington Palace. On Monday his Royal Highness held a levée at the state apartments, St. James's Palace, at half past two o'clock, for Wurtemberg Minister, was in all [illegible], at half past three, for the purpose of introducing the several members of the *corps diplomatique* who were present at the levée. The illustrious prince afterwards gave a dinner party at Cambridge House, and attended by Baron Maucler and Count Zeppelin, dined with her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House, in the evening, where a distinguished party had the honour of joining the royal circle.

We understand there is not the slightest doubt but that his Majesty the King of Hanover fully intends to visit this country in the course of the ensuing month. It will entirely depend on the health of the Queen at what period of the month his Majesty will leave Germany, as it is said that it is the King's intention to defer his departure from Hanover until her Majesty's recovery from her accouchement. Various alterations are being made at the King's apartments at St. James's Palace, and a number of grants have been engaged. It is stated that the King will remain six weeks in this country.

Marriage in High Life. The nuptials of the Hon. John Charles Dundas, M.P., brother of the Earl of Zetland, and Miss Talbot, niece of the Earl of Shrewsbury, were solemnized on Monday last, at Talbot Hall, New Ross, Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is the nobleman associated with Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Rogers, and the artists named last week, as the committee to award the premiums for the Cartoons.

We understand the marriage of the Earl of Leicester and Miss Whitbread is to be solemnized on Monday next. It is not yet determined whether the ceremony will take place in town or not.

Health of Her Majesty.—All the arrangements have been made at Buckingham Palace for the interesting event in the Royal household, which may now be very shortly expected. The attendants have been all summoned to their posts, and the apartments assigned to the physicians have been prepared in case of a sudden emergency.

Hyde Park.—The rides and drives, on Wednesday, were most fashionably attended, notwithstanding the showery state of the weather. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, in an open carriage and four, with outriders, drove through the triumphal arch at half-past three, attended by Lord Charles Wellesley, equerry in waiting, on horseback. Her Majesty was looking in excellent health and spirits.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, and Lord Fitzgerald. The Council sat an hour and a half.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, &c.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave a sumptuous dinner to Her Majesty's Ministers, and a great number of the nobility, at the Mansion House. The numbers present were about 150, and amongst the company were Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir Henry and Lady Emily Hardinge, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Earl and Countess of Jersey, Lady Clementina Villiers, Earl of Liverpool, Earl and Countess Delaware, Earl of Ripon, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord Brougham, Sir James and Lady Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the East India Company, &c. &c. &c. The gate exhibited on the occasion cost nearly £100,000.

The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of the Lord Mayor said he had now to propose a toast which he had every reason to think would be drunk by all present with the greatest possible good-will. He was about to propose the health of his right hon. friend on his right hand (Sir R. Peel), who had come that evening amongst them in despite of his varied and multifarious engagements elsewhere—who had come from the usual place of business (the House of Commons) which he frequented so assiduously, and he had come, seconded to meet the citizens of London on this occasion. He was quite sure that the citizens of London were always pleased and happy when the Ministers of the Crown possessed the respect and confidence of the citizens. He was sure that there would be no display of political feeling on this festive occasion. And satisfied he was that this would be the general feeling of the company when they had the pleasure of meeting the right honourable baronet, who held office, he believed, as much to the satisfaction of a majority of the people. He gave the health of Sir Robert Peel.

Sir Robert Peel said he had determined to follow the excellent example which had been set him by his right honourable friend the Duke of Wellington, briefly but sincerely, acknowledge his gratitude for the honour which had been paid to him. He had, in the course of his public life, received so many marks of the confidence and the good-will of the citizens of London towards him, that he always rejoiced in the opportunity of visiting the city, and in making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude; and he could assure the Lord Mayor that he never made a smaller sacrifice than when he exchanged the labours of the House of Commons for the princely hospitality of the Mansion-House of the city of London. He quite agreed with the Lord Mayor that upon this occasion all party and political feeling ought to be extinguished; and he did hope that, whatever might be the shades or differences of political opinions which separated them—whatever regret at the severity of the conflicts which they knew in Westminster, this was no occasion on which they would be observed in the city of London. He, perhaps, assumed an authority which was not properly conferred upon him, but he was about to propose a toast which, he was sure, would be responded to with the kindliest feelings by those present who were strangers to the city. He begged to return, on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen now present, their cordial acknowledgments to the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, for the kind consideration and attention with which they had presided over the whole arrangements, and for having made this entertainment not only one of magnificence, but one of the most agreeable kind that he had ever met with. He believed that it was likely they would have the advantage of the company of the Lord Mayor for a longer time than that of the Lady Mayoress, and he would therefore take the opportunity of giving a toast, which he was sure would meet with unanimous applause. He gave "The health of their amiable hostess the Lady Mayoress." (Great cheering.)

The Lord Mayor returned thanks in behalf of the Lady Mayoress, who, he assured the company, was never so happy as when entertaining so many distinguished guests.

The next toast was the health of the Lord Chancellor, who in return proposed the toast of the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor then proposed. "Lord Brougham, and the bar." Lord Brougham said he had long been connected with the citizens of London, and one of the proudest features of his career, to which he referred with pleasure, was that he had the honour for the last 30 years to receive constant marks of their kindness, their courtesy, and their condescension. They had been pleased to enrol him, moreover, as one of their citizens—as a member of that corporation the first in the world—to which corporation he upon all occasions ever had wished, and ever should continue to wish, and to the last hour of his life would continue to wish, all happiness and prosperity—for, as being the very prop and stay of the prosperity of England, it had been the cradle of British liberty. For this reason, then, he was proud of his connection with the corporation of London. He hoped they would go on improving; and (if the word were permitted, and because it was considered a term of wish) reforming, as well as improving, and that he should live to see that as there was no greater body corporate in the world, so there was no body more entire y exempt from the very possibility of exception. He begged the Lord Mayor to allow him to return thanks for the great kindness with which he had proposed his name as connected with that renowned and illustrious body of which it was the pride of his life to be a member. He proposed "The Speaker of the House of Commons." "Sir James Graham and the other members," and several other toasts, were then given and responded to, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

The Printers' Pension Society.—The annual festival of the Printers' Pension Society took place on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern. The society was originated about sixteen years ago by a committee of working printers, and has gradually attained to its present rank and importance amongst the numerous charitable institutions of the metropolis. Its object is seeks to accomplish is the relief of the decayed printers and their widows by means of small annual pensions. At this moment there are about fifty pensioners each receiving £26 per annum. The number of stewards, about 300 gentlemen sat down to dinner; Charles Dickens, Esq., presided. Among the gentlemen present connected with literature, art, &c., were C. Mansfield, R.A., Esq., T. Landseer, Esq., R. R. M'Lan, Esq., Thomas Hood, Esq., F. W. N. Bayley, Esq., Douglas Jerrold, Esq., Sir William Heygate, R. Taylor, Esq., the Treasurer, &c. The chairman in the course of the evening addressed the company with considerable warmth and feeling, and in do ng so pointed out the peculiar claims of the printing fraternity upon the public gratitude and support, with great benefit to the society in a pecuniary point of view, as was apparent from the subscription list, which was filled up almost entirely at the table. Robert Bell, Esq., proposed the health of the chairman in an appropriate eulogistic speech. "The Press," and "The Extension of General Education," were amongst the toasts given, as was also the health of Thomas Hood, Douglas Jerrold, and the authors present. Thomas Hood acknowledged the compliment for the authors, and Mr. F. W. N. Bayley for the press; and we refer our readers to the speech of Mr Dickens, in proposing the toast, which will be found in the notice accompanying that gentleman's portrait. "Mr. Mansfield and the Arts" was drunk and duly honoured. Amongst the subscriptions announced were the following:—R. Bell, Esq., two guineas; Dr. Sheridan, two guineas; T. Landseer, Esq., two guineas; C. Dickens, Esq. (additional), five guineas; D. Jerrold, Esq., five guineas; Mrs. Colburn, five guineas; the Illustrated London News (by the Editor), five guineas. The total amount announced was £783 9s. 6d. The stewards on the occasion were T. Hood, Esq., D. Jerrold, Esq., Henry Ingram, Esq., R. Bell, Esq., R. M'Lan, Esq., and others well known in the printers' profession, and the world of literature and art.

Seventy Garden Theatrical Fund Dinner.—The anniversary dinner of this society took place on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Many of the staunch friends and promoters of the interests of the drama were present, and not fewer than one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, which was presided over by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the absence of his royal brother, the Duke of Sussex, the President of the Asylum, who, many of our readers are aware, is receiving dutiful and constant attention at the Covent-garden establishment were also present, and it is needless to add that, in such a company, many professional performers of distinguished merit rendered the evening one of the most delightful description. Not more than usually delightful, by the exercise of their vocal and instrumental musical qualifications. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were given from the chair, and were received with that enthusiasm which always the names of the members of the royal family are ever welcomed by the grateful objects of their never-failing munificence. In the course of the evening a list of subscriptions was announced, amounting to about £450. Her Majesty sent, as usual, 100 guineas, and the King of Hanover £50.

The Laureateship.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that her Majesty offered the office made vacant by the death of six pounds of money to Wordsworth, who gratefully declined the proffered honour on account of his age. Mr. Wordsworth, who is now seventy-three years of age, attended the funeral of his friend Southey, and is in good health for his time of life.

Booksellers' Provident Retreat.—On Tuesday last a numerous meeting of the leading booksellers and publishers took place at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most efficient measures to be adopted for the establishment of an asylum for aged and decayed booksellers, their assistants and widows, being annuitants of the Provident Institution, to be styled the Booksellers' Provident Retreat. The proposition met with the most cordial reception—a liberal subscription was commenced, and a provisional committee appointed to carry the intentions of the donors into effect.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Monday last 20,295 persons visited the Thames Tunnel.——The Copyright and Customs Act, for the protection of English literature, by the prohibition of the importation of foreign editions of English works, came into operation on Saturday last.——Prince Albert visited the Temple Church on Saturday. His Royal Highness arrived on foot, and was unattended by any of his suite. On applying for admission at the door, not being expected or recognised, the porter refused his Royal Highness admission; but, on making himself known, he was received by the principal officers of the establishment, and conducted over the ancient edifice, with which he expressed himself much delighted.——On Monday morning the ponds on the Yorkshire Wolds were covered with ice half an inch in thickness.——Countess Plater, highly distinguished during the late Polish war of independence, died last week, at Posen.——It appears that the General Steam Navigation Company have entered into arrangements with the Brighton Railway Company to run first-class steamers to Dieppe and Havre, so soon as the Paris and Rouen line opens, which will be on the 3rd of next month, being the shortest route to Paris by 90 miles.——The gentlemen of the long robe are employed upon a case of divorce; the lady is the sister of a duchess, and the daughter of an Irish peer.——Jacques Besson, the murderer of M. de Marcellange, was executed at Pay, on the 28th ult.——It may not be generally known that by the late act marriage certificates must be written on a five-shilling stamp. Any clergyman giving a certificate on plain paper, except to a private soldier, sailor, or marine, subjects himself to the penalty of £50.——The opening of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway, from Carlisle to Wigton, is fixed for the 17th of April.——A final dividend is about to be declared on the estate of John Cooke and Co., bankers, Sunderland, against whom the original fiat in bankruptcy was issued in the year 1806.——Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford, has resigned the presidency of the Mechanics' Institution, because one of the honorary secretaries was a member of the Anti-Corn-law League.——In England, before the reduction of postage, the annual amount of property found in dead letters was £445,000. Since, it has only been £288,000.——Dr. Southey, the Poet Laureate, who died on the 21st of March last, may, perhaps, be considered as having been one of the more fortunate of the literati, inasmuch as he enjoyed a pension from the Government for many years, and has left personal property amounting to about £12,000.——Mr. Charles Mathews and Madame Vestris have returned from their provincial tour, and are engaged at the approaching season at the Haymarket Theatre.——The ordinary meeting of the Horticultural Society, which was held on Tuesday afternoon, exhibited a very superior collection of fruits and flowers, and, notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, there was a numerous attendance of visitors.——The *Emancipation* of Brussels announces that the directors of the Belgian railroads have made a discovery, and proved it, whereby the consumption of fuel may be reduced 50 per cent. It is said to consist in improvements of the drawers of the engine and in the steam-pipe.——The movement of "the City" in favour of systematic colonization has found imitators at Liverpool, Halifax, Glasgow, the county of Renfrew, and several other important places, where addresses to Sir R. Peel are in course of signature, urging upon the Premier the expediency of trying this among other means of relieving the general distress.——A suspension bridge, surpassing all that has been seen, is to be constructed at Vienna, says a letter from that city, across the Danube. It will be 1470 English feet in length, with only one pier in the river.——The *Leipsic Gazette* states, from Munich, that there is now living at Prien a female, 23 years of age, in perfect health, although her only ailment for the last eleven years has been water. The account adds that she is, with her own consent, to be examined by a medical commission.——Dr. Bailey, recently convicted for forgery, was shipped for New South Wales on Wednesday last.——The public will learn with surprise that Mr. Jones, R.A., and the other executors of Sir F. Chantrey's will, have declined paying the much-talked-about legacy of £2000, left by Sir Francis to his friend and assistant, Allan Cunningham. Lady Chantrey has a life interest in the money, and then, at her death, the amount goes to swell the already swollen funds of the Royal Academy.——On the west bank of the Serpentine, nearly the whole water frontage has been converted into two magnificent beds for flowering trees and shrubs, rhododendrons, kalmias, azaleas (150 varieties), magnolias, &c. Messrs. Loddiges have just put in 600 named varieties, so that Lord Lincoln seems determined that these grounds shall be real gardens, and deserves the name of Kensington Gardens.——A new hospital, on an extensive scale, is about to be erected in the Marylebone and Paddington district.——The Chantilly races are fixed for the first fortnight in May. The Duke de Nemours and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg will honour the course with their presence.—— The *Echo d'Alsis* states that a M. Grandjean, of that place, has a machine for making chemical matches, which, although worked only by two children and an ass, turns out 600,000 per day. These, if sold at the rate of 300 for a sou, will yield a profit of 40f. per day.——The Lord Mayor has issued cards to invite a large party of the nobility to dine at the Mansion-house on the 17th inst. ——The Earl of Ripon attended on Wednesday at the Board of Trade for the first time since his recent illness.——We have reason to believe that the South-Eastern Railway Company have purchased from the Exchequer Loan Commissioners the boat, to their interests, very important key to the Channel Folkestone Harbour.——A letter from Paris states that some unpleasant reports are in existence in Naples with respect to the legality of the marriages of the English which have taken place there for several years past.—— It is said that during the visit of the royal children with the suite at Lord Ashburton's villa, Stokes Bay, for the benefit of the sea-air, the shore being sand and shingle, and free from the danger of miasma. ——The Duke of Bourdeaux has subscribed 5000 francs for the relief of the sufferers at Guadaloupe.——Amongst the arrivals announce the death of the Ottoman plenipotentiary, Nouri Effendi. ——By a seeming extraordinary coincidence, the Persian plenipotentiary, on the very day on which Nouri Effendi died at Erzerum, was taken ill at Tabriz, and, according to the last accounts, his life despaired of. Mr. Curzon, the secretary of the British embassy, Major Williams, the British commissioner, and M. Redhouse, who accompanied him as interpreter, were lying dangerously ill at Erzerum.—— The *Courrier Français* states that arrangements are being made to establish night telegraphs between Paris and Marseilles, and between Paris and the Belgian frontier.

Extensive Robbery at the Earl of Wilton's.—Intelligence was received at Scotland-yard, on Tuesday, that on the previous night there had been stolen from the country seat of the Earl of Wilton, at Melton Mowbray, Bank of England notes to the amount of £200, Bank of Grantham notes to the amount of £100, the numbers and dates of all unknown; an old-fashioned goblet, knife and spoon, and numerous other articles of silver gilt; a very small gold watch, about the size of half-a-crown, with a rose, in enamel, on the back; an immense number of silver pencil-cases, gold snuff-boxes, and other valuable ornamental articles; a small solid silver clock, last night by two, set round the face with brilliants, a silver Turkish inkstand and chain, such as worn by the Turks at their side. A number of the detective force were sent out to endeavour to apprehend the guilty parties.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, and the usual routine was observed during the day.

Attempt to Shoot the Rev. Mr. Haydon.—The youth Sintzenick, who stands charged with attempting to fire a pistol at the Rev Mr. Haydon, in St. Paul's, was again brought before the Lord Mayor, on Friday, and remanded for a fortnight.

Bow-street.—Friday.—Mr. Albert Smith applied to Mr. Jardine, the sitting magistrate, for advice on the subject of a paragraph which appeared in the *Morning Post* a few days ago, in which the writer of an article in "Bentley's Miscellany" was pointed out as an object fit for assassination. As the matter was calculated to excite a breach of the peace, he thought it right to apply to the magistrate on the subject.—Mr. Jardine expressed his surprise at the terms of the article referred to, but said it was a matter of which he could not take cognizance.

Epsom Races, Friday.—The Trial Stakes; Flathooker, 1; Maccabeus, 2; Strekal, 3. Won by a neck.—Second Race; Sir Gilbert Heathcote's Hydaspes won the Handicap. 6 to 1 against British Yeoman—taken; 17 to 1 agst Sir Gilbert's Lot—taken.

FOREIGN.

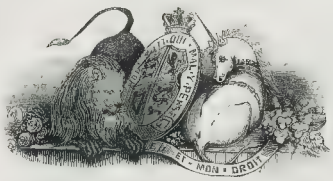
The Paris journals of Wednesday arrived this morning. There is nothing in them of the slightest public interest,

Spain.—We have received the Madrid journals of the 20th ult. The most important fact mentioned by them is the arrival of Don Francis de Paolo in the capital, for the purpose of taking his seat as a member of the Cortes. This circumstance excites great interest in Madrid, owing to the belief that the residence of the Prince there had been strictly forbidden by the Regent. As a deputy to the Cortes, however, his residence must now be sacred, for the Regent would not venture to enforce his authority against him in his character of a national representative.

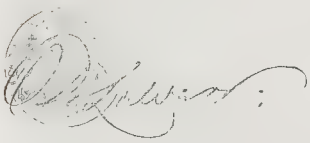
Greek Independence.—The anniversary of the Greek Revolution was celebrated by a public dinner last night at the London Tavern.

PRINCE ALBERT'S LEVEE,

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MARCH.—THE NEXT WILL BE HELD APRIL 25TH.



The *Gazette* announcing that Prince Albert would hold levees "on behalf of her Majesty," being the first official intimation of the domestic solicitude which at present reigns in the Palace, a great desire was immediately expressed by the nobility and privileged classes to do honour to the invitation, by a numerous and stately attendance. The feeling was a natural one, and was largely shared by the loyal multitude who thronged the park and the precincts of the "goodly court of St. James's" on the first day of their celebration. It reached our own heart—and, notwithstanding Steele's celebrated invective on a public levee, "that the whole seems to be a conspiracy of a set of servile slaves to give up their own liberty to take away their patron's understanding," we resolved to do homage to the sovereign wish, and for the benefit of our readers were early and vigilant in our obedience. Our merits—the united merit of a hundred minds—despite the misgivings of our modesty, made the procuration of that dread certificate of caste, a ticket of admission, a labour of love, rather than a "hill



of difficulty." But the getting of a suit of clothes—a court-dress a powdered periwig, a rapier, and, more than all, the gallant bearing which becomes them, was, on the emergency, a work less easily accomplished. The latter could be assumed as a native grace, but the starched and cumbrous costume of the Georgian era had in these dingy days to be sought for—to be partially made, partially bought, and partially borrowed. However, as our thoughts were above our buckles, these difficulties by the way were gradually overcome. They have been borne by others. "As Prince Eugene," says Swift, "was going with Mr. Secretary to court, he told him that Mr. Hoffman, the Emperor's resident, said to his highness that it was not proper to go to court without a *long* wig, and his was a *tied-up* one. Now, says the prince, I know not what to do, for I never had a long periwig in my life, and I have sent to all my valets and footmen to see whether any of them have one that I might borrow; but none of them had any." We comforted our

PRESENTATION CARD.

dignity with these words, and having made ourselves perfectly masters of the well-ordered etiquette of the court ceremonial, we in due course resigned ourselves to the guidance of a coachman, as splendid in his costume and heraldic appointments as ourselves. Soon the old embattled gate of that palace which an attendant on Christian the Seventh of Denmark said was "not fit to lodge a *Christian* in" appeared in sight; the old scutcheon-like clock at its summit struck two, and in a few minutes we had passed the guard of honour, the police, the iron-gate, and were "put down" at the eastern door of the corridor which

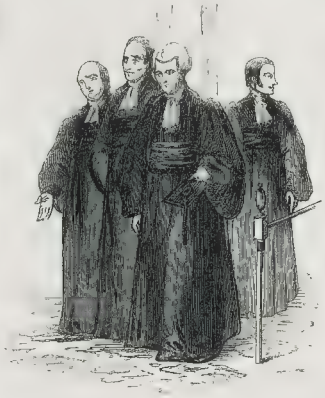
STAIRCASE.

forms the south side of the great quadrangle, or, as it is more commonly called, the "Colour-court." There we were received by the Queen's Marshalmen, and about a dozen footmen in the royal state liveries, the former bearing their batons of office, and the latter light white wands tipped with the British lion. At this door the junior nobility, the second and succeeding orders of clergy, lord lieutenants of counties, naval and military officers, members of the liberal professions, &c. &c., are received; while the *haute noblesse*—the old hereditary peers of the kingdom, the dignitaries of the church, the judges, the ministers, the ambassadors, the Lord Mayor of London, those who from their rank have what is called the privilege of *entrée*—of being the first at a levee to enter the royal presence—are admitted by a door at the west end of the palace. The royal family enter by the Colour-court, and the Queen by the garden gate in the Park.

GUARD-ROOM.

Proceeding along the southern corridor, which is furnished on each side with settees for the accommodation of visitors, we crossed the southern corridor, and reached the foot of the great staircase leading to the state apartments. On the landing were placed some picked troopers of the Horse Guards, under arms, and in their state costumes. This staircase leads to a gallery which runs north and south, communicating at one end with the Chapel Royal, and at the other with the palace, or, as it was called, the "Manor-house," erected by Henry VIII. on the site of the hospital of St. James. On reaching the gallery we were conducted to the Guard-room, and led in stately guise between a double rank of those jolly halberdiers, or Beef-eaters as they are popularly christened after a corruption of their original appellation of Buffetiers, or keepers of the buffet and banquet appurtenances. The effect of this room was rich and striking, and, considered in relation to the palace, most appropriate. The walls are covered with fanciful groups of antique weapons, and the furniture and andirons of the chimney-corner are of a corresponding age and quaintness. Passing this room, we entered the Tapestry Chamber, an apartment consecrated by many precious historical associations. Here the stately pageant-loving Henry, casting aside the nobility of his early manhood, became a slave to the fascinations of his peerless bride, the unfortunate Queen Anne Boleyn, of whom a sad memorial remains in the carved

stone mantel-piece, which incloses a device formed of her own initial tied by a true lover's knot to the initial of her inconstant lord. Here Elizabeth, and James, and Charles gave audience to their ministers and the ambassadors of foreign states; and here, too, the sovereigns of the House of Brunswick, on the death of their predecessors, are received by the privy council, sworn into their regal office, and from its capacious bay window proclaimed and presented to the people. On the present occasion it was filled by footmen, yeomen, and official servants of

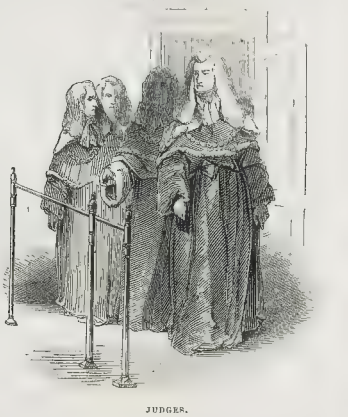


ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND BISHOPS.

the ceremony; and near the window sat the notorious "Court Circular," a gentleman whose duty it is to write down the names, as they are declared aloud by the usher, of all persons passing to the levee. Leaving the Tapestry Chamber, we entered Queen Anne's

CABINET MINISTERS.

Room, the first of the four great state apartments which occupy the long range of brick building which fronts St. James's Park. In this room, which is very spacious, and richly decorated with florid gold ornaments, the second-class company assemble, and wait the presentation and retirement of the *entreé* company. The scene, at such a moment, is one of great interest and splendour; the gorgeousness and variety of the costumes, the singular badges and insignia of official distinction, the venerable figures of men bending beneath an age of national service, the fiery glances of the young nobility, mingling with the dignified courtesies of conventional existence, or the sweeter charities of related life, combine to form a picture which no pen or pencil can adequately describe, and which no country but one of settled institutions, great wealth, and great social intelligence can exhibit. We felt, as we gazed on its admiring groups, that Great Britain is not a thing of yesterday, and that her Majesty might well be proud of the homage of its people.



JUDGES.

On the breaking up of *entrée* levee, we were introduced to the Anti-Drawing-Room. At the upper end of this room are three doors leading into the Throne-Room, the approach to which, on levee days, is by the one on the left hand, and the egress by the one on the right, from which a brass hand-rail leads by a side door to the Long Gallery. On entering this room, which is embellished in the same style of cumbrous magnificence as Queen Anne's, we proceeded at once to the Throne-Room. This is truly a noble apartment, impressing the mind at once with the seal and semblance of royalty, and vastly superior to anything of the kind in Buckingham Palace. It is richly hung with crimson silk, the walls decorated by battle pictures and regal portraits, the floor splendidly carpeted, and the straight lines and square arrangements of the general ornaments finely relieved by a chandelier of extraordinary size and varied decoration. At the upper end stands the throne, larger in dimensions than either of those in the House of Lords or Buckingham Palace, and altogether more massive and stately in its proportions and embellishments. The chair, however, for her Majesty's use is less than those in ordinary service, and the stool is of miniature dimensions. On entering the Throne-Room for presentation, a beautiful but less striking picture than we had anticipated presented itself. The preliminary splendour of the great pageant had in some degree weakened the effect of its concluding scene, and besides this, the actors were greater men, and could afford to dispense with many of the paraphernalia of the less exalted members of the court. The beauty of the royal group was of a simpler, but, perhaps, for that very reason, of a more permanently impressive character. On the left-hand side of the room, next the central window, stood Prince Albert, attended by his houshold, and the *élite* of the *entrée* nobility; and at the upper end of the room, on each side of the throne, the Royal Family, their attendants, and the gentlemen-at-arms. Our task was now approaching its termination, but its greatest lesson had to be learned; within two minutes we should have claimed the royal acceptance of our homage, and have retired from the presence. But as we had nothing to disturb our equanimity, and,

as "perfect love casteth out fear," we, with a serenity matched only by the passionless countenance of the Prince, permitted a noble friend to introduce us, and it being our first presentation, we had the honour of kissing the protecting hand; and then, according to the courtly ordinance, we rose, and meekly bowing reverence, received the confiding smile of his Royal Highness, and retreated by backward steps and slow, from the friendly audience.

The costume of the various officers and retinue of her Majesty adds not a little to the magnificence of such scenes at court as our engravings represent. At this levee the Prince was dressed as a field-marshal, and most of the Ministers appeared in the Windsor uniform. That of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, who attend upon all state occasions, in the same apartment as her Majesty, had somewhat the appearance of a general officer's uniform. The liveries of the footmen were gorgeous, from the quantity of gold lace which covered them. Nearly all the state attendants were armed with rapiers or court-swords.

PRESENTATION AT COURT.

As the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms forms the Royal Body Guard upon all state occasions, and adds greatly to the effect of its spectacles, we have collected some particulars concerning it. It was established during the reign of Henry the Eighth, in the year 1509, and composed of fifty gentlemen, styled Gentlemen Pensioners, who were principally sons of the nobility, each gentleman being obliged to keep two horses: they were commanded by a captain, who was a peer (their present captain is Lord Forrester), and had four other officers, a lieutenant, a standard-bearer, a clerk of the cheque, and the King's harbinger. In the reign of William the Fourth the name of the corps was changed from Gentlemen Pensioners to Gentlemen-at-Arms. Half of the number are in waiting at the Palace for three months at a time, changing every quarter of a year; eight of these gentlemen attend every levee, and twenty-five at each drawing-room; while upon such occasions as royal marriages, christenings, and funerals, the whole forty attend. They also bring up the first course of dishes for the royal table at the coronation, and the King confers the honour of knighthood on the senior gentleman. The whole corps attend at an Installation of the Garter, as well as at Guildhall when the Sovereign dines with the corporation of London. Each gentleman bears an axe, the officers have silver sticks, the captain a gold one: they are presented to them by each King or Queen upon their coronation.

The gentlemen formerly attended the King upon going to battle. So late as the reign of George the Second, on the 5th of December, 1745, when, the rebels having advanced to Derby, the King gave orders that his standard should be set up on Finchley-common, the gentlemen were ordered to be in readiness with their horses, servants, and arms, to attend upon him.

The harbinger is the *courrier en avance*, and precedes the Sovereign one day, to announce the coming of royalty, and to prepare bed and board for the Royal Body Guard. Whatever palace was visited, the corps used to attend; but of late years they have only been summoned on state occasions. The gentlemen are styled esquires in their warrants, which place them on a par with captains in the army. The officers wear a field marshal's feather in their caps, and attend with their silver sticks in the Presence Chamber, and also at the foot of the throne in the House of Lords, and at the Palace when the Queen receives addresses.

On this day of high festivity the courts of the palace were occupied by the bands of the 1st and 3rd Foot Guards and the mounted band of the Horse Guards. The latter wore a most royal aspect; but the great silver kettle drums, valued at five hundred guineas each, and placed under the special guardianship of a couple of soldiers with drawn swords, were the objects of general wonder and admiration. These drums are of great power, and gave an effect of touching solemnity to the prayer of "God save the Queen," with the celebrated variations by the Duchess of Kent.

Spanish, Austrian, Turkish, Greek, Russian, American

AMBASSADORS

BAND OF THE HORSE GUARDS IN THEIR LEVEE DRESSES.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The second concert for the season took place on Monday evening last, and was much more numerously attended than the previous one: indeed, the room was most densely crowded. The following was the programme of the occasion:—

ACT I.

Sinfonia, in C minor, No. 5	Haydn.
Rec., "And he journeyed," } Air, "But the Lord is mindful" }	Miss S. Flower ..... Mendelssohn.
Concerto, Pianoforte, Madame Dulcken	Chopin.
Scena (from "Faust"), "Love how mighty,"	Miss Rainforth Spohr.
Overture, "Der Berggeist",	Do.

ACT II.

Sinfonia, "Eroica"	Beethoven.
Rec., "Tis raging noon," } Air, "Distressful Nature," }	Mr. Hobbs ..... Haydn.
Duetto, "Eluben a te fertile" ("Semiramide"),	Miss Rainforth and Miss S. Flower ..... Rossini.
Overture, "Les Deux Journées"	Cherubini.

Leader, Mr. T. Cooke. Conductor, Mr. C. Potter.

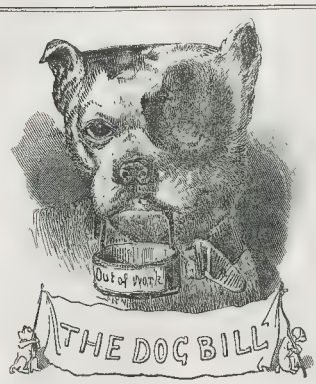
It must be, however, unwillingly confessed that the *instrumental* music of Haydn begins to "wax faintly" on the ears of those who are in the habit of being startled, almost stunned sometimes, by modern orchestral combinations. Not so with his *vocal*, which "was not for an age, but for all time!" The sinfonia was finely performed; but we could not but regret the divorcement of those two *orchestra-turtles* Dragonetti and Lindley, however ably the place of the former was supplied by (almost his rival) Howell. Miss S. Flower's beautiful voice was very happy in Mendelssohn's recitative and air from St. Paul; we wish this young lady would not rely so much upon her *physique*. Madame Dulcken performed a new concerto in F minor by Chopin, in a most brilliant and effective manner; quite recovered, we should say, from the accident which prevented her from playing at the last concert. The composer was more indebted to his fair representative than to his own genius, for the work is more crabbed than elegant. She was rapturously applauded, particularly in the Adagio. Miss Rainforth gave the *scena* from Faust with most excellent intention, and occasionally with great truth and energy. Spohr's romantic overture, "Der Berggeist," was finely performed: it is a piece of the most fanciful poetry—a musical phantasm, from beginning to end—"a thing of beauty" which will be "a joy for ever!"

Act II. commenced with the *instrumental* giant's sinfonia "Eroica," which had ample justice done to it by this fine band. There is a *closeness* in Mr. Cooke's style of leading which (to borrow terms of another art) admirably harmonizes the accessories of his picture. Mr. Hobbs sweetly and chastely gave the recitative and air from the "Seasons," and the duet from "Semiramide" was very charmingly sung by Miss Rainforth and Miss S. Flower. The concert terminated with Cherubini's effective overture, which was condemned to the vile office of (as organists say) PLAYING OUT the discriminating congregation.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. HONEY, THE POPULAR VOCALIST.—We have to record the death of this lady, which took place at her residence, No. 149, Albany-street, Regent's-park, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, from the effects of violent inflammation, induced by over exertion in her profession. Mrs. Honey's last engagement was at the City of London Theatre, and her final appearance there was on Saturday, the 25th of March. She was the daughter of Mrs. Young, an actress of some repute, now engaged at the Eagle Saloon. The deceased was in her twenty-sixth year. Mrs. Honey has left two children, one ten and the other three years old.

The *Inverness Courier* contains the particulars of the following strange circumstance which occured at Brora, last week. Early in the morning a boat was driven into that place nearly full of water, and an idiot boy the only person on board. The poor lad could give no account of himself, but could speak both English and Gaelic. Mr. Hoon (Brora) kindly took charge of the helpless youth, and made inquiries in all directions respecting the owner of the boat, when it turned out to be a fishing-boat belonging to a crew in Burghead, that had been safely moored in the harbour. The lad had loosed the moorings on Sunday, and entering the boat, had been drifted across the Firth, a distance of forty miles.

The Earl of Rosslyn, master of the royal stag-hounds, has resolved to "do away" with the annual Easter hunt, with the royal hounds, owing, it is said, to Easter falling so late, and the consequent forwardness of the season. The hunt has existed through the reign of several sovereigns.



DOG-DAYS IN APRIL.

WITH FLUCTUATIONS OF CANINE DESTINY.

FYTTE I.—ANTICIPATORY LAMENT.

ON THE CARRYING OF THE DOG-CART BILL BY THE COMMONS.

No work! Alas! we're not a mettled race,
Nor mettled racers, 'cause of this new law;
Artists have got the best of us—we are
Allowed no longer in the streets *to draw!*

Artists once painted us when we were *going;*
Now they must paint us when we are *no go!*
They used to dash off all our *shafts* and *wheels;*
Now they can only take our *shafts of woe!*

Artists can *trace;* but we, alas! poor dogs,
Are cut out of the *traces* altogether;
Once we reign'd—rain or shine—(that's *whether* or *no!*)
But now it's *no* in every kind of *weather.*

Ah! once we bore our ponderous carts of meat,
But now they deem it is not *meet* we should;
It's very clear we're going to the *bad,*
And that, alas! with *nothing to the good!*

No matter to what breed we may belong—
Spaniels or poodles, terriers, hounds, or harriers—
It's clear the bill they've *carried* pigeons us,
By placing us beyond the pale of *carriers!*

We used to carry cats' meat—dogs' meet too—
Ten thousand cats and dogs our daily trackers,
Who then would mew (oh Muse!) and bow (oh row!)
To see our *knack* of running from the *knackers!*

Now they have taken all our *harness* off,
Yet *saddled* us with mischief, we opine;
Your common schoolmasters *cane two* or *three,*
But they're not happy short of the *ca-nine!*

You say we are no longer fit to drag
(Like Turkish *drag-o-man*)—we're sickly! Hark!
Well, then, we'll throw away our common food,
And to avoid consumption—*take to bark!*

You've ruined us! It's well to talk of *bark;*
But we've a more intoxicating sign:
You have so grieved us by your horrid act,
That we shall all be dead of *too much whine!*

We never overthrived with what we did,
But now no trade at all you let us don;
We never were particularly *fat,*
But now we've nothing left to *lean* upon!

Give us a settlement—some gentle place
Of equal sweet repose for dog and bitch:
Perhaps you would send all the race apace
Into the quiet workhouse of *Houndsditch!*

Or meekly hint, with nothing more to do,
That emigration suits us out of hand;
And, with more point than pointers often 'claim,
Bid dogs in general go to *New-found-land!*

But we say no! Aggrieved—abused—beset—
Our indignation common anger flogs:
If we *must* go, ten thousand pounds we bet,
Our grand asylum is the *Isle of Dogs!*

FYTTE II.—JUBILEE IN POSTSCRIPT.

UPON THE THROWING OUT OF THE SAME BILL BY THE LORDS.

Hurrah!—our bill's thrown out, and we have now
Got a *carte-blanche* as usual; we *can* drag!—
Dog's meat is still the go; and poor "bow-wow"
Is robbed no longer of his right to fag!
Meanwhile our joy Old Cobbett's thanks affords,
And sings, "Thank heav'n—we have a House of Lords."

THE PROJECT OF AËRIAL LOCOMOTION REFUTED.

"Pigs may fly, but they are very unlikely birds."—*Old Proverb.*

In our description, last week, of Mr. Henson's contrivance for navigating the aerial regions, we stated our conviction that the plan would not answer. We now purpose to show *why* it will not answer, and it is our intention to be so explicit that every man, woman, and child, content to lend us five minutes of their attention, may be able to see that the plan is a delusion. The bubble, we have all along felt, requires only the impact of a few grains of common sense to bring about its explosion, and we strongly suspect that we are destined to be the instruments of that happy catastrophe.

The power for sustaining the machine in the atmosphere resides exclusively in the great rectangular frame of canvass or silk extending across the machine, and which constitutes, in fact, an immense kite, the effect being virtually the same whether an inclined plane impinge upon the air or the air impinge upon an inclined plane. Now it is undoubtedly true that if this inclined frame be forced through the air at a great velocity, it will lift or sustain a considerable weight, nor is there any theoretical limit to the weight which may thus be sustained any more than to the force a man may exert by a lever, with which, if long enough and strong enough, he may move the world. But the question resolves itself into this—What weight will a given size of kite sustain at a given angle and given velocity, and what power will be necessary to produce that velocity? If the ship and kite, steam-engine, boiler, fuel, &c., were without weight aërial navigation might, no doubt, be accomplished with ease; but such, unfortunately, is not the case, and the question of its present practicability is determinable solely by a reference to the weight the kite can lift, and the propulsive efficacy which may be derived from such a weight of fuel and machinery. If 500 horses' power were necessary to propel the frame against the wind at a given velocity, and the frame at that velocity could not sustain a greater weight of machinery than five horses' power, the machine could manifestly no more ascend or continue up than a single horse could carry one of the pyramids.

The force with which air impinges upon any flat surface at different velocities is very well known. At a velocity of 30 miles an hour the pressure on a square foot is 4·429 lb.; at 40 miles an hour, 7·873 lb.; at 50 miles an hour, 12·3 lb.; and at 60 miles an hour, 17·715 lb. The resistance the kite will experience must of course be proportional to the angle of inclination, and may be expressed by the sine of the angle, or by the dotted lines in the figure—the resistance being, of course, increased as the angle is made greater. But the sustaining power also varies in the same ratio; and, if the velocity and angle be such that the pressure on the sine be 13,000 lb., the sustaining power will be about 6500 lb. Taking, then, the velocity of 60 miles per hour—a moderate velocity for a machine that is to reach India in four days—we shall find that to impel the kite, so that it may sustain a weight of 6500 lb., will require a power of about 700 horses! A horse power is well known to be equal to 33,000 lb. raised through one yard in a minute, and 15,000 × 1760, the number of yards in a mile, which gives allowance for the obliquity of impact, and ÷ 33,000 = 701 horses' power. In other words, to enable Mr. Henson's machine to go up he must first have succeeded in putting a horse-power engine, with its boiler, water, condenser, and fuel for a long voyage, into a weight of 10 lb.! When this is done, a flying machine is the least of the wonders we shall see. Every umbrella will be transformed into a Pegasus, and walking-sticks will advance with many horses' power. The aërial locomotive will *then* go up, and, we rather suspect, *not till then.*

In the preceding estimate we have supposed the ship, vanes, kite, passengers, and provisions to be absolutely without weight; but, inasmuch as these accumulated weights would necessarily greatly exceed 6500 lb., the engine and boiler would not only require to be without weight, but actually to *gravitate upwards:* in other words, the machinery would require to be such, that even while it was stationary it would require a certain force to retain it upon the earth. We are heartily ashamed at the public toleration of such a project even for a moment; and we can well conceive how foreigners may laugh at our credulity, or how, six months hence, we may laugh at ourselves.

We have refrained from analysing Mr. Henson's statement relative to the weight of his engine, chiefly because it is so manifestly visionary as to carry its own refutation. If, however, we were to accept his proposition that a 20-horse power engine might be made with a weight of 600 lb, still his machine could not go up; for 700 horses' power being requisite for propulsion, the weight to be lifted, even according to Mr. Henson's own showing, of 600 lb. for 20 horses' power, would be 600 multiplied by 35 = 700 being equal to 35 times 20—which is equal to 21,000 lb., while the utmost weight the kite can lift, with the area and velocity assumed, is only 6500 lb.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, April 4, 1843.

MON CHER MONSIEUR,—The breath of spring is hastening, with rapid strides, to supersede our winter fashions. That, for the several days past, an unexpected alteration has been observable at our balls and grand parties in the dress of our Parisa fashionables; still, however, we have not entirely laid aside our warm clothing, though the fashion of wearing it is somewhat altered. In our streets and public promenades cashmeres, casimeres, and other solid fabrics, are constantly to be met with; and the well-known taste of our fair Parisians has never been more remarkable than at the present moment in adjusting them to the peculiar requirements of the season. Allow me, then, to notice three or four of the dresses I have met with in my morning's walk as a justification of my remark, premising, always, that the ladies who wore them are noted for good taste, and the general elegance of all their appointments. I will cite, in the first instance, a robe in green casmere, figured in spots upon the front of the skirt; a plain corsage, made high, without band at the waist; and likewise embroidered in spots, and with sleeves perfectly plain. Another robe was in dark cashmere, with the skirt united to the corsage, which was high, draped cross-wise—that is to say, from the epaulette to the middle of the front; the sleeve plain, ornamented at the top by a bais of similar stuff, and with buttons in passementerie. A third robe was of black mohair, ornamented at the skirt, with three high flounces covering about two thirds of the skirt. The corsage was high, plain, and brought to a rounded point; the sleeve plain. A fourth, and which, to my taste, was the most becoming of all, was a gros de Naples robe, with grey and white stripes, the skirt of which was trimmed with three rows of flounces of the same material, the spaces between each flounce being about the width occupied by the flounce itself; corsage high on the shoulders, and open in front, gathered at the shoulders, and plain towards the waist; double pockey sleeves, rounded and edged with a frill of stuff. Nothing could exceed the effect of this costume, which was at once new, elegant, and piquante.

Our full dress costumes have, as yet, experienced no very remarkable change; perhaps the fashions of them would be best understood by a description of the dresses actually worn at a late ball given by Madame de L., whose réunions have been so récherché this winter. Perhaps we ought to put in the first rank that worn by the amiable hostess herself, which consisted of a Pompadour robe in jonquil damask, with a plain skirt, the front of which was hemmed with two deep falls of English point lace; the second, which was made shorter, was rounded on each side of the hem in front, and attached to the first by two bouquets of roses, the one placed at the bottom of the skirt, upon the border of the fall of lace, the other upon the middle. The corsage was worn off the neck and pointed, and with short sleeves. Two other toilettes still deserve mention: the first was a robe of grey cut velvet, ornamented at the bottom of the skirt with four little biais of the same material disposed in festoons, and looped up by silver cords, and terminated by tassels; the corsage, which was off the neck, was brought to a point in the form of a heart, bordered by an edging of silver fastened to the front, and terminated by large silver tassels. The other was a robe with a double skirt, of which the first was of black velvet, trimmed with a deep fall of black lace, serving as a border for a puffing of black satin, which surrounded the skirt. The second skirt, of violet satin, was very short, and open on each side towards the waist; a fall of lace ornamented the bottom of the skirt, and just reached far enough to meet upon the first fa; the opening of the skirt was trimmed with an ornament of black passementerie; the corsage, of violet satin, was worn off the neck, pointed, with a basis, without being cut off at the shoulder, and thus forming a berthe, the sleeves were short and plain, of black velvet, and with second open sleeves in satin. The effect of this last dress was really magnificent. I hope soon to have much more to communicate to you, for, as the season advances, we may expect to see a greater variety in our fashions, and I trust they will, make up for the barrenness of my late epistles.

HENRIETTE DE B.

THE SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION.

(Continued from our last.)

In resuming our account of this exhibition we may again observe, that it is impossible, in the space we are able to devote to subjects of this nature, to notice every work which may be deserving of commendation. No doubt there are many works possessing claims to notice, and boasting of those qualities which best distinguish art, which have escaped our observation; but to such we feel assured the discriminating taste of the public will not fail to award their just meed of praise. In continuation of our notice of the oil paintings we may direct attention to:—

No. 165. "Devonshire Scene." J. W. Allen. A large and finely-composed landscape; but whether a particular view in Devonshire, or an original landscape composition, does not appear. It is, however, a beautifully-coloured view, has a great air of reality, and certainly possesses all the leading characteristics of Devonshire scenery.

174. "A View near Henley-on-the-Thames." T. Tennant. This is another landscape, exquisitely painted, in which we may say that some of the finest qualities of landscape-painting are discernible. The careful observer will perceive in this piece the good arrangement of the masses, the nice balance of light and harmony of colour, and an agreeable freedom of execution, which yet admits of minute detail, and allows a proper expression to be given to every part of the landscape.

186. "A Scene in the Middle Ages, suggested by a Visit to Haddon Hall." A. J. Woolmer. This is a sketch full of fancy, conceived somewhat in the spirit of Watteau, but it is injured by a loose and indecisive mode of execution, a defect which vitiates most of this artist's works.

201. "Going to Water." J. Tennant. For warm, sunny, and transparent effect this landscape stands unrivalled in the exhibition. In its composition it is extremely graceful. The animals which are introduced in the foreground are painted with judgment, and the whole picture is clear and pure in its colour. In its treatment it strongly reminds the beholder of some of Cuyp's luminous landscapes.

212. "A Mill in Devonshire—Cloudy Weather." J. Wilson, jun. This is a very sweet landscape, with somewhat of a Ruysdael effect. The sky is remarkably successfully painted.

227. "London, from Greenwich Park." J. B. Pyne. Landscapes form the greater portion of the pictures in the present exhibition, and we are not sure but they include the greater portion of the talent displayed. This view of London is a picture of very large dimensions, and of considerable merit. The view of the metropolis, as might be expected, occupies but a small portion of the canvas, the rest being a representation of Greenwich Park. Of this work we may say that, while it possesses good local colouring, its main defect is want of force, which is especially evident in the foreground.

249. "An Old Mill on the River Ouse." H. J. Boddington. Of this landscape we may say that it presents a fresh, lively, and natural effect, and that the distant parts are treated in a very masterly manner.

250. "Portrait of Mrs. Stevens." W. Patten. The first impression created by this portrait is unfavourable, on account of the vulgarity of the attitude, but on a further inspection it will be found to possess some fine colouring and soft and fleshy execution.

265. "Morbid Sympathy." E. Prentis. This is an admirable satire on the perverted taste of the present day, which sympathises with notorious criminals, and it is painted in Mr. Prentis's happiest style. The subject is divided into two compartments. In the first we have a view of a house with an open door, from which a ruffian, with all the lineaments of turpitude on his countenance, is stealing. The spots of blood on his garment show that he has been a party to no light crime, and the convulsive grasp he gives the railings indicates the disturbed state of his sensations. In the second compartment we find him a prisoner in the condemned cell at Newgate, of which Mr. Prentis has given us a very accurate portrait. Here the criminal appears to be the subject of curiosity and sympathy of an elderly gentleman and two ladies, one of whom has pinned a white camellia in his bosom, which by the purity of its colour makes him look a greater villain than before. This group is admirably composed, and the story is told so well that it is impossible to mistake its meaning.

279. "Rebecca presenting a Casket of Jewels to the Bride of Ivanhoe." T. Clater. An interesting group, not so much remarkable for expression as for the admirable painting of the draperies, which in colour and texture vie with nature.

298. "A Scene from 'Boccacio.'" A. J. Woolmer. In this imaginative composition there is much to admire and much to condemn. In regard to its rich contrasts of colour it stands with few rivals in the exhibition, but it has the same defect of indecisive execution which is visible in all this artist's works. There is also something faulty in the perspective. It is hardly possible the building in the background could be so high.

320. "Portrait of the late Monsieur Louis Pouchée, born January 18, 1736, at Rouen, Normandie, and died in London, February 17, 1843, in his 108th year." The late Madame Soyer. This is the most remarkable portrait in the exhibition. It is said to be the last piece of painting executed by the late Madame Soyer. It is certainly one of her most successful portraits for character and fine colour.

321. "A Scene from 'She Stoops to Conquer.'" A. T. Darby. The scene is that where *Marlow,* on being formally introduced to *Miss Hardcastle,* is overwhelmed with *mauvaise honte.* The story is well delineated on canvass, the attitudes of the principal figures well chosen, and the drawing correct.

343. "A Subject from Chaucer." A. J. Woolmer. Another poetical composition, presenting the same merits and the same defects as those formerly noticed. The same may be said of No. 438.

360. "Entrance of Leith Harbour." J. Wilson. A very pleasing view, with a fine, natural effect of colour.

388. "Heart of Oak." H. J. Pidding. A sketch, full of nature and character, of an old Greenwich pensioner. The colour and general effect are excellent.

396. "Going out to a Wreck." J. Wilson. This is, perhaps, without exception, the grandest and most effective composition in the Gallery. It is a sea-piece, somewhat in Backhuysen's style, with a life-boat going out to a wreck. The effect is bold, and the proper spirit is well sustained throughout the whole picture, with the exception, perhaps, of the parts in the foreground, which appear to want force. The sky and water are admirably painted, and convey, very forcibly, the idea of the presence of a storm at sea. The vigorous handling in this marine piece is much to be admired; in fact, it gives it its principal charm.

422. "Pogano, and Church of S. M. della Salute, Venice." C. F. Tomkins. This is not so good a painting as the little piece formerly mentioned, No. 41. It is neither so bright in effect, nor is the light so well concentrated. The distance is not painted with sufficient tenderness.

444. "Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart." F. Y. Hurlstone. This is rather an elegant portrait; the expression refined without being affected. It is painted in too low a key of colour.

450. "Nature and Art." J. W. Allen. A playful composition. Some children having found their way into an artist's study, are making free with his brushes and colours. There is a great deal of nature in this little piece, and the interior and all the accessories are well painted.

462. "Village School." J. B. Pyne. An interesting group is assembled before the school-door. The landscape is exquisitely painted.

467. "Dogana da Mare Ossia di Transito, Venice." J. Holland. This is one of the best painted Venetian views in the Gallery. It is bright, clear, and forcible.

535. "The Empress Pheophans begging her husband, Leo X., to delay the execution of Michael, the Parygian." H. Johnstone. This is a most singular painting, and seems to be an imitation of the Greek paintings of the middle ages. It is certainly not in the least in accordance with the taste of the present age. It presents violent contrasts of colour, stiff and ungainly attitudes, and expressions serious without much meaning.

567. "Spanish Muleteer Boys," from the life. F. Y. Hurlstone. This study from the life is, on the whole, very successful. The group is composed with much simplicity. It reminds the beholder of Murillo's studies of Spanish character; but it will be found to be wanting in the delicate pencilling, the soft and fleshy touch, and the refinement and sentiment which distinguish that celebrated painter's works.

573. "A Flower-girl of Seville," from the life. By the same, is subject to similar criticism, with the addition that it is in parts marked by negligent drawing.

In the room containing the water-colour drawings and miniatures, we observed some very clever views by J. Holland, which equal, if not excel, his efforts in oil-painting; and we also particularly noticed:—

612. "May Day." A. D. Fripp. A group of children celebrating May-day, which, though at first not very attractive, increases its interest upon further examination. In the happy faces of the children may be traced the lineaments of innocence and nature. But on the other hand, it may be observed that the grouping is without art, and that the colouring can boast of no scientific arrangement.

627. "Prospect-walk, Hampstead." J. Rider. This is a spirited and well-coloured drawing.

639. "Dolly dressing for the Ball." Miss J. Blackmore. A very meritorious production, and one which shows that the fair artist is no mean proficient in the higher qualities of art. The story is told with much ingenuity, and the general treatment of the picture very pleasing.

656. "John Anthony, Esq." H. Wilkin. We noticed this as being one of the best of the miniatures exhibited.

Among the specimens of sculpture exhibited in the Gallery, of which there are only seventeen in number, we observed

No. 735. "A Greek Warrior in Ambush." P. Park. An heroic statue, the size of life, full of energy and spirit, conceived in a pure and classic taste. The muscular development is correct, but perhaps the lower extremities are somewhat too slight in form compared with the massive character of the upper portion of the figure.

737. "Lucy Fielding—part of a Monument." E. Papworth. A recumbent figure of great elegance of form.

738. "His Royal Highness Prince Albert." R. W. Sievier. Decidedly the best likeness we have seen of his Royal Highness. It is beautifully modelled, and the sculptor has preserved the refinement of expression of the original, as well as the literal details of his features.

743. "Hero guiding Leander." W. C. Marshall. A graceful and well-modelled composition.

With these remarks we must close our notice of this exhibition, which we have great pleasure in repeating reflects high credit not only on the members of the Society, but on all who have contributed to it.

SIR GEORGE HAYTER'S HISTORICAL PICTURES.—After an almost incessant application to the picture of "The House of Commons which assembled in the year 1833, after the passing of the Reform Act," this artist has completed his laborious work, and it is not too much to say that he has produced a picture which faithfully records a great national event, and which transmits to posterity the portraits of nearly four hundred contemporaneous public men, many of whom have occupied for some years a great space in the public eye. All these persons have sat for their portraits, and the studies of their heads and features are, together with the picture itself, displayed on the walls of the Egyptian Hall as an exhibition of no common interest. The picture as a work of art is full of forcible effect and good colouring, an excellent management of perspective, and perfect truth of representation. The treatment of a difficult subject has been treated in a manner which overcomes the difficulties and makes the painting pictorial. In the same room with this picture are displayed the well-known pictures of "The Trial of Lord Cochrane," which the Lady Dover has kindly lent to the artist, and the still better known picture, "The Trial of Lord William Russell," which the Duke of Bedford has allowed to be removed from Woburn Abbey, besides several other pictures, including an original portrait of the Queen, painted by Sir George Hayter, by command of the King of Prussia.

CONCERT.—We have pleasure in directing public attention to a concert announced by Mr. Allcroft for Wednesday the 12th inst., at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street. To indicate the attraction of the performance, we need only mention the names of some of the principal performers to supply our readers, viz. the Misses Birch, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Novello, Miss Dolby, the Signors Sapio, Benzi, Henry Phillips, and the inimitable John Parry. The solo performers are Dulcken, Bochsa, Richardson, Mori, and Blagrove.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE PRESENT SEASON.

Our popular pastimes have each "their seasons and their change;" the sporting winter and its appropriate engagements going out with March, while April, with its Easter holydays, serves as a fitting herald of the merry summer time and rural festivities. We have bade adieu for a space to hunting, shooting, coursing, and those amusements known more particularly as "field sports," and offer welcome to racing, yachting, rowing, fishing, cricket, and archery, the latter on the score of our gallantry. The turf will open for business on Easter Monday with the Newmarket Craven Meeting, when people will have racing facts to entertain them instead of betting fictions got up at Tattersall's to make them laugh at the wrong sides of their mouths. There are as many tastes as men, according to the proverb; according to us, those who go to Hyde-park-corner for fun ought to call it "below" for genuine, which is a polite version of Jack's opinion of amateur-sailing. Speaking of the latter popular pursuit (without entering into the history of yachting since Noah introduced the fashion), we may be allowed to state that, if its quality may be deduced from the quantity of its *waterval*, there will be goodly doings afloat in 1843. The Royal Yacht Squadron numbers 83 sail, the Royal Thames Club 67, even the Royal Western 43, to say nothing of the chippers that hail from the various Irish and Scottish ports. As for rowing, there are as many cutters, gigs, funnies, wherries, and nine-oarsmen for oars and sculls, on the Thames alone, as would make a bridge of boats from Dover to Calais. It is a truly manly sport, and would be a truly English one, if the crews would only leave straw hats and blue ribbons to the *corps de ballet* at the opera, and primrose kid gloves to the frequenters of its pit and boxes. Fishing is sure to flourish—and so are those who handle the rod, whether for the fly or bottom angling. Cricket, as Tom Hood would say, bids fair to go "a good *bat*;" and who can doubt but that archery will prosper, since it is patronised by the ladies, whom nature has made perfect in the management of bows (*beaux*). Thus have we shown that a gallant season is ensured to the lovers of good old English pastimes; and, having premised what pleasure has in store, as a makeweight we give the quotations from Tattersall's:—

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

THE DERBY.—7 to 1 agst British Yeoman, 16 to 1 agst Cotherstone, 16 to 1 agst Murat, 17 to 1 agst Maccabeus, 26 to 1 agst Winsour, 26 to 1 agst Aristides, 30 to 1 agst Gamecock, 33 to 1 agst Amorino, 33 to 1 agst Casper, 40 to 1 agst Newcourt, 40 to 1 agst Cornopean, 40 to 1 agst Partisan, 50 to 1 agst Highlander

CHESTER CUP.—9 to 1 agst Soult, 10 to 1 agst The Corsair, 11 to 1 agst Milkpedic, 14 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorne.

The *Standard* of Thursday says that Mr. Wordsworth, in consequence of communications from Sir Robert Peel and the Lord Chamberlain, has accepted the appointment of Poet Laureate.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Tuesday, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the remainder of the houses on the east side of Castle-street, Leicester-square, were disposed of by auction, for the purpose of forming the new street which is to lead from Coventry-street to Long-acre.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—LAUNCH OF A SCHOONER—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last the schooner yacht Fury was launched at Cowes, to the great delight of a numerous company of spectators, amongst whom there were—the Marquis of Conyngham, John Lennox Gower, Esq., and several other members of the R Y S.; the Misses Ward, and many of our resident families. Miss Gower named the vacht. Thus far all went on well. In the adjoining yard, on a row above, dreadfully shattering it, and carrying away nearly the whole of his face and the front part of his head. The force was so great that it shot him at least six feet into the sea, to all appearance as if he had been thrown there with great force. The operator that (Mr. Lowther) who discharged the gun ran and jumped in after him, and on his rising, assisted to get him into a boat, but he was quite dead from the loss of blood; the water was quite dyed with it for a considerable distance. His name was James Richardson, only son of Mr. James Richardson, shipwright, who was an eye-witness of the unfortunate accident. The young man was very much respected, would have been out of his time on Wednesday, the 5th inst., and was to be married on Easter Monday next. A supper had been ordered for seventy of the men employed in building and fitting the vessel, but the dreadful death of one of their party of course put an end to their proposed entertainment. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

DURHAM ELECTION.—Mr Beaumont has been elected a candidate for the electors on Monday. The following was the state of the poll at the close:—

Dunganon	507	Bright	406

ROCHESTER.—John Richmond Ellis, the Irishman who has been in custody for some days on a charge of using treasonable expressions against her Majesty, and threatening to take the life of Sir Robert Peel, was removed on Wednesday, from the station-house to the county gaol at Maidstone, where he will undergo twelve months's imprisonment.

LEICESTER.—The proposition for removing the House of Correction to the county gaol, which would have created an expense of £25,000 on the rate payers, was on Monday last rejected by the Magistrates assembled at quarter sessions, at the Bell Hotel Leicester, by a majority of 14 to 9.

WINDSOR.—ATTEMPTED DUEL.—On Friday week, the mayor of Windsor having received information that a duel was to be fought next morning between Lieut. Dacosta of the Royal Engineers, and Assist.-Surgeon F. W. G. Calder, of the 2nd Life Guards (stationed at Windsor), warrants to apprehend the principals and their seconds were issued, and by eight o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Calder and Lieut.-Colonel Melville Glennie, late of the 60th Rifles (the intended second to Lieut. Dacosta), were taken into custody. Lieut. Dacosta had left Windsor before the warrant could be served upon him, and the second of Mr. Calder was also *non est*. The parties, upon appearing before the mayor, did not attempt to deny that they were about to fight a duel; and the chief magistrate called upon them to find bail, each of them in the sum of £100, and two sureties, in each case, of £50 each, to keep the peace. A union, which had been in contemplation between Mr. Calder and Miss Dacosta, the step-daughter of Colonel Glennie, and the sister of Lieut. Dacosta, and which was lately broken off, is said to have been the cause of a hostile message having been sent to Mr. Calder by the young lady's brother.

IRELAND.

In Ireland very slight, and in themselves unimportant occurrences, frequently give rise to disagreeable if not dangerous excitements. Thus, within the last few days, the Irish press has been teeming with invective because the gentlemen who formerly supplied the Government with the mess-dishes has been deprived of the contract, and it has been given to a Scotch firm, who, it appears, from the spread of railways in England and Scotland, is able to supply the coaches (second hand ones of course) much cheaper. The *Evening Mail*, the Irish Conservative organ, makes the following comments in reference to this subject, but with what degree of truth or fidelity of colouring we are not prepared to vouch. "Ireland is not at this moment placed in ordinary circumstances; and any measure that goes to reduce her trade, or injure her manufactures, goes to add strength to the repeal cry, and to afford an additional argument to the demagogues of domestic legislation. The closing the gates of the factories of Messrs. Bourne and those of Mr. Purcell, which have afforded employment and given bread to hundreds, will be hailed as a God-send by Mr. O'Connell, who will unquestionably attribute the saving a farthing for the proprietors, or those who may be driven from employment, as will best suit his object of separating this country from England. The insane acts of violence which are every day adding to the already increasing the causes for agitation; and we tremble to think that a perseverance in the reckless course which they are pursuing will leave them, and that at no distant period, without a struggle, in the country arrested by those acts was their duty to support, and deep sad by those whom they cannot conciliate."

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN'S DINNER—CURIOUS INCIDENT.—The Lord Mayor gave a splendid civic entertainment in the Mansion House, on Thursday se'nnight, which was attended by the leading citizens of all parties. In the course of the evening Colonel Browne, commissioner of police (a brother of our late Mr. Hermann), some of the Police Magistrates," which abounds with allusions anything but complimentary to the bravery of the French. The gal ant colonel, who is a very kind hearted man, was totally unaware that the French Consul was seated very near him; but the company generally were aware of his proximity, and a very painful feeling was felt through the room at so untoward an occurrence. Some time after, Colonel Browne left the room to the table and delivered his explanation and apology; but truth to say, they were not felt to be necessary.

ATHLONE ELECTION.—The election for this borough commenced on Friday morning. The late member, Major Beresford, was proposed by Charles Handcock, Esq., and seconded by —— Sprowle, Esq. Dr. Cantwell proposed, and D. B. Reilly, Esq., seconded Mr. Colett. Major Beresford and Mr. Colett severally addressed the assembly. At the close of the poll the numbers stood as follow:—Mr. Colett, 113; Major Beresford, 106; majority, 7.

Inspector O'Connor and a party of the metropolitan police paid a series of visits, as unwelcome as unexpected, to several noted gambling-houses in Dublin, between each and three o'clock on Monday morning last. In South Frederick-street and Pit-street the police broke in the doors, and succeeded in securing the inmates, with all their stock in trade, dice, cards, money, &c. An investigation was instituted before the magistrates in College-street police-office—between thirty and forty of the frequenters of the hells thus unexpectedly stormed having been brought for examination.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The sixth session during the present mayoralty commenced on Monday, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and usual civic authorities. The Grand Jury were briefly addressed the grand jury, and said, that although there were already nearly 300 prisoners for trial, many of whom were charged with very serious offences, still, happily, the calendar for the present month did not find that any legal difficulty was likely to arise which rendered it necessary for him to detain them with any lengthened observations with respect to the law in connexion with such cases. After a few remarks upon the state of the calendar, the Recorder remitted the jury to the discharge of their duties. The cases tried during the day were devoid of public interest.

WARRANTS.—SPECIAL COMMISSION.—At the sitting of the court on the morning the Recorder, Mr. Commissioner Bullock, the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and Alderman Sir Chapman Marshall, took their seats on the bench. Proclamation having been made, Mr. Clark, the clerk of the court, read the commission which had been issued for the trial of *James Dawson*, on a charge of the murder of a man whose name is unknown, in a country beyond the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and now within the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland. A special grand jury was then sworn, and charged at considerable length by the Recorder, who explained the law of the case. At eleven o'clock the special grand jury returned into court, and presented a true bill for wilful murder against James Dawson. They were then discharged by Mr. Justice Cresswell. This is only the second special commission which has been issued under the provisions of the 9th of George IV., to try persons at this court, since the act establishing the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court; and it is rather a remarkable circumstance that for other cases for the trial of which a special commission was issued in the month of July, 1836, was alleged to have taken place also in the Island of Zanzibar. It will be found in Carrington and Payne's Reports, vol. vii., p. 668, Rex v. Mattos.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Monday, Augustus John Field Sintzenich, the person who attempted to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Hadre in the cathedral of St. Paul's on Saturday last, and which was noticed in our late edition of that evening, was brought before the Lord Mayor for examination. The prisoner is under sixteen years of age. Mr. Bryerly, a barrister, attended for him.—Mr. Harde, a clerk in the Bank of England, stated that he was at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday last during divine service, and saw the prisoner there. The prisoner rose up when the clergyman was reading the prayer for the Queen, and drew a large horse pistol from under his handkerchief. The prisoner was in the choir, and witness ran towards him and said, "Seize him, he has a pistol." The prisoner raised the pistol, and witness saw a spark from the pan. He did not think the pistol was directed to the clergyman. The prisoner was at once seized.—Mr. Shackell, of No. 12, Fetter-lane, stated that he saw the prisoner draw the pistol from his handkerchief, and seized him. The prisoner said it was useless to hold him so tight, as he had no idea of running away.—Mr. Howton, of Lesson street, Waterloo-road, stated that he saw the prisoner raise the pistol, and tried to snatch it from him. There was a scuffle for the pistol between the prisoner and witness. The prisoner snapped the pistol, but it missed fire. He did not seem to be at all excited.—Master Gulling, a Christ's Hospital scholar, stated that he knocked the prisoner's hand down when the prisoner raised the pistol.—Mr. Wood proposed that he also struck the prisoner's arm when the pistol was elevated.—Mr. Lingard, one of the vergers of St. Paul's, stated that there were five or six shots of No. 6 in the pistol, and a very small quantity of powder. The powder and the shot were together, and there was no wadding whatever. There was no priming, nor had there been any in the pan, and witness believed the pistol would not have gone off.—The prisoner upon being asked by the Lord Mayor whether he wished to say anything, replied in the negative.—Inspector Lloyd produced the following letter, which the prisoner wrote to his brother at the station-house:—"Dear Brother,—I write to inform you of the situation I am in. I took it into my head to have a pop at the clergyman at St. Paul's, and I am now in a police-station in an alley that is at least six feet thick. Don't trouble yourself about it, as I did no harm; but be so good as not to tell papa and mamma yet, as it will put them out. My examination comes on on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, as I hear. I want you to come and see me on Monday next, as the old you have seen me. I hope I shall see you to-morrow; but it did exasperate me above a bit when I heard the fellow calling the usurper Queen, when I have lately discovered that James Stuart is my sovereign. Give my love to all, and tell them not to fear about me, and should you come to see me to-morrow, come by yourself. Your affectionate brother, A. S. T. SINTZENICH.—Fleet-street, enquire for the police-station."—In answer to a question from the Lord Mayor, the prisoner said the letter was his. He added that he had to deny that the pistol was snapped. Here an old cover of a writing-book was produced, with some of the prisoner's writing, asserting the right of the Stuarts to the throne, and denying the right of any other family to that distinction. It was subscribed, "A Stanch Jacobite." The counsel for the prisoner said he could prove the insanity of the prisoner, and suggested the propriety of the lord mayor's directing that the prisoner should be taken care of, under a late statute of the Queen. The Lord Mayor said he considered the case ought to go to a jury. The prisoner pressed the suggestion very strongly, and stated that the "lad had insanely imbibed ideas of the legitimacy of certain sovereigns, and would insist upon it that the Stuarts ought to be restored to the throne of Brunswick." The prisoner was strongly excited by the performance of *Rob Roy* at the theatre, and seemed to believe that James Stuart, a Scotch piper, had a claim to the crown, in consequence of blood descending from that unfortunate family. The prisoner entertained thoughts of raising the claim in favour of the piper. His principles were high church and state principles, and he constantly attended divine service. His opinion of the right of the Duke of Bordeaux to the throne of France was also strong. The Lord Mayor said a jury must determine the case; it was the duty of the magistrate to commit. He would, however, postpone the case for a day or two, in order to make more particular inquiry. The prisoner was then remanded until Friday.

CHARGE OF THREATENING TO SHOOT THE QUEEN AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—ROCHESTER, APRIL 1.—*John Richmond Ellis*, who stood remanded on a charge of having threatened to assassinate the Queen and Sir Robert Peel, and whose case was mentioned in this paper last week, was brought up this day before the mayor, Edward Ommanney, Esq., Robert Clements, Esq., and J. Batten, Esq., two of the borough justices.—Mr. Prall, clerk to the magistrates, read over the charge against the prisoner and the evidence that had been taken on a former occasion, and inquired of the prisoner if he had anything to say?—Prisoner: I have not.—The Mayor: Prisoner, when you were before me, on Thursday last, I felt it my duty to remand you, and directions were given to communicate with the Secretary of State concerning you. The clerk will read to you the answer that has been received.—Mr. Prall then read the following letter:—Whitehall, March 31, 1843.—I am directed by the Secretary of State, Sir James Graham, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th inst., forwarding copies of depositions taken before the magistrates of the borough of Rochester, relative to the utterance of a treasonable and threatening description, uttered by a man named John Richmond Ellis; and I am to inform you it appears to Sir James Graham, that it will be proper for the magistrates to require memself bound in the sum of £20, to keep the peace for twelve months.—The Mayor: Prisoner, have you any one to be bound for you? Prisoner: What bail might be required? I am sorry for what I have done; I had been drinking.—The Mayor said they should require the prisoner to find two sureties of £10 each, and himself in £20, to keep the peace for twelve months.—The prisoner, in answer to other questions, said that he had last worked at Gravesend, with his father, whose name was Richard Richmond Ellis, but was a gunsmith in the navy, and had been dead twenty-one years.—The Mayor inquired of the station-house keeper, Mr. Vine, how the prisoner had conducted himself during his confinement.—The station-house keeper said that during the time the prisoner had been under his charge he had been very quiet.—The court consulted for some time, when they announced that the prisoner must, having taken his case into their consideration, they revoked their former decision, and they therefore required him to enter into his own security of £10, and to find two sureties of £5 each, to keep the peace towards her Majesty and all her subjects.—Bail not being forthcoming, the prisoner was removed from the bar, escorted by the police.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Mr. Steel, a timber agent, was thrown out of a boat in the Thames, opposite Deptford, by coming in collision with a fishing-smack on Saturday last, and unfortunately drowned.

FATAL DUEL BETWEEN AT BLACKWALL TO B. FERRAND BUSFIELD, ESQ.—On Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred to B. Ferrand Busfield, Esq., late of Magdalene Hall, Cambridge, and who is nearly related to the members for Bradford and Harrowborough, and which terminated fatally. It appears that Mr. Busfield left town at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of going upon a cruise in her Majesty's steam-ship Vulcan, a revenue vessel, which has been recently fitted out at Blackwall. He proceeded in a cab to the Brunswick Wharf, at Blackwall, and, upon arriving opposite the Brunswick Hotel tap, it was necessary to cross a bridge over the railway, which leads to a narrow path, communicating directly with the wharf. The cabman, on reaching the bridge, said he did not think he could proceed any further, and Mr. Busfield alighted, and walked along the path leading to the wharf, and immediately afterwards called to the cabman to proceed, and said it was all right. The cabman drove towards the wharf, and had just reached it, when he heard Mr. Busfield hailing the steamer moored directly opposite, and directly after a splash in the water was heard, and cries of "Help, help!" The cabman immediately raised an alarm, a boat put off from the Vulcan, and drags were procured, but Busfield's body was never seen afterwards. The commander of the Vulcan gave directions to the coatmen in the neighbourhood to continue their search for the body, and offered a reward of £10 for its recovery; but we have not yet heard that the body has been found. The whole of the deceased's property was removed to the Poplar station-house, where it now remains in charge of the police. The deceased was a young gentleman of promising situation. It is only a fortnight since that intelligence was received of the death of a brother of the deceased, who perished in Canada by drowning

DESTRUCTION OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL BREWERY BY FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past one o'clock, a fire took place in the brewery of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. In a short time the necessary engines had been spread throughout the neighbourhood, and within a few seconds elapsed before four of the college engines, as well as that belonging to the parish, were brought into play on the flames. About half-past two o'clock the London Establishment and West of England engines arrived on the ground, and afforded their powerful assistance; but, unfortunately, before the fire could be extinguished, the entire building, with all the necessary brewing utensils, were consumed.

SINGULAR DEATH.—An inquest was held on Tuesday before Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, at the Duke of Sussex, Peckham New Town, respecting the death of ROSE ANN COTTRELL, which occurred under singular circumstances. The deceased child resided with its parents in PEAR PLACE, Peckham New Town. On Monday last she was in the hands of another child for the same time Mrs. Cottrell was pouring some boiling water from a kettle into a tea-urn. The poor child at that moment slipped from the arms of her sister, and in falling her head came in contact with the tea-urn spigot, and the contents were poured down over the deceased on the ground. She was most dreadfully scalded. The child died, after the most careful attention, from the injuries. Verdict, "Accidental death."

SINGULAR AND DARING ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—On Tuesday evening a convict, whose name is stated to be Jeremiah Hemming, recently convicted of burglary at the Lancashire Assizes, made his escape from custody under the following circumstances:—It appears that, on Tuesday afternoon, the man Hemming and, several other convicts were being brought up in the custody of officers, in one of the open carriages of the Birmingham train, for the purpose of being sent to the hulks at Woolwich. Hemming was handcuffed, but not attached, as is usually the case, to any of his compeers in crime, but sat by the side of one of the officers, on the side of the carriage next to the down line. Just prior to entering the Wendover tunnel he was seen all right in his place, but on the arrival of the train at the London end of it the man was missed; he had jumped out of the carriage whilst passing through the tunnel, the train at the time going at the rate of between twenty and thirty miles an hour. On arriving at the Harrow station the officer gave information to the authorities of what had happened, and a special engine was immediately despatched with him back to the Watford tunnel, where it was expected they would have found the lifeless body of the man, but, after a diligent search, nothing was discovered but his hat; and, on inquiring of the policeman on duty near the tunnel, he stated that he had observed a man some time before, without a hat, but, believing him to be a workman on the line, he took no particular notice of him. The man has not since been heard of.

Θ. ΚΟΛΟΚΟΤΡΩΝΗΣ

THE LATE GENERAL COLOCOTRONI.

(As he lay in state at Athens on the day of his public funeral, 17th February last.)

Theodore Colocotroni, the most celebrated of the Greek chiefs, died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the age, as is supposed, of 74. Previous to the breaking out of the Greek Revolution, in 1821, Colocotroni had acquired notoriety from his daring and sanguinary exploits as a leader of banditti in Greece. Thence he was compelled to emigrate by the Turks, when he entered the Russian, and, subsequently, the English, military service, in the Ionian Islands. It is generally supposed that Colocotroni was one of the organisers of the Greek Revolution; at all events, it is certain that on the first shot being fired, in April, 1821, he quitted his occupation as a butcher, in Zante, and crossed over to the Morea, where he at once became a leading chief, and maintained this position until the combined naval and military forces of England, France, and Russia destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleets at Navarin, forcibly expelled the Turkish and Egyptian land forces from the fortresses, and then delivered over the country to the Greeks. The independence of Greece being thus established, Colocotroni still continued a leading character; but, in consequence of his violent opposition to any settled form of government, especially that of the Greco-Bavarian under King Otho, and for various outrageous acts on his part, he was tried and condemned to death for treason, but his sentence was commuted into imprisonment, and he was finally pardoned, loaded with honours, and reinstated in the vast property he had violently acquired. On the day appointed for his funeral the body, arrayed in the full dress uniform, and all the orders worn by the deceased, was laid on an open bier, the face exposed, and was accompanied to the grave by nearly the entire population of Athens, including the garrison, the government officers, and the representatives of foreign powers, except the French minister. In estimating the public character of Colocotroni it must be owned that his violent passions, which occasionally led to acts of cruelty, rendered him rather a scourge than a benefit to his country; although there can be little doubt that his indomitable courage, great tact, and knowledge of the predatory kind of warfare suitable to the Greeks, joined with the renown of his name, and his close relationship to some of the chief families of the Morea, were mainly instrumental in preventing the Turks from putting down the revolution at its outbreak. The accompanying engraving (from a sketch brought to England by a gentleman just arrived from Athens) presents so faithful a likeness of Colocotroni that it will at once be recognised by any person who has visited Greece during the last twenty years.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION—VIEW OF THE CASTLE.

The nomination took place on Wednesday morning in the Exchange Hall. At ten o'clock the respective candidates, Thomas Gisborne, Esq., and J. Walter, jun., Esq., entered the room, accompanied by bodies of friends, and immediately after it was most densely crowded. The usual formalities having been gone through, the Right Hon. Lord Ranclife appeared upon the hustings, and proceed to nominate his friend Thomas Gisborne, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the town in Parliament. He appeared before them, as he did in 1812, the zealous advocate of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and vote by ballot; in fact, said his lordship, a decided Chartist. He also advocated the principles of free trade, and was glad that the hon. gentleman he had the honour to nominate entertained the same political sentiments, and was not (pointing to Mr. Walter, sen.) a political weathercock.—S. Bean, Esq. (President of the Complete Suffrage Association), briefly seconded the nomination.—T. B. Charlton, Esq., then rose to propose a candidate, who (he said) was every way worthy of the electors' approval: he meant John Walter, jun., Esq. Mr. Charlton endeavoured to make himself heard, but none but those immediately around him could hear what he said.—Mr. J. Parker seconded the nomination.—Mr. J. Sweet, seconded by Mr. Roberts, then nominated F. O'Connor, Esq.—Mr. F. Melville rose, and, being seconded by Mr. C. Wilcockson, nominated John Tyas, Esq.—Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Walter, jun., then severally addressed the electors, as did also Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Tyas.—Mr. Gisborne, in reply to a question by Mr. O'Connor, said he would vote for the People's Charter.—Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Tyas having withdrawn their names as candidates, a show of hands was taken, which was declared to be in favour of Mr. Gisborne. A poll was then demanded, and the proceedings terminated.—Close of the poll: Gisborne (Lib.), 1850; Walter (Con.), 1733; Majority, 117.

SPIRITS' SONG OF INVITATION.

FROM A MS. FAERY MASQUE.

CHORUS.

Hither! come hither, with us to dwell
In sylvan solitude:
Never—oh! never within our cell
Does grief or care intrude!
Never! never!

FIRST SPIRIT.

Mine is the task to find the flow'rs
That sweetest and rarest be;
I'll wander to even the star-lit bow'rs,
To snatch a bright wreath for thee!
Chorus—Hither! come hither, &c.

SECOND SPIRIT.

I know the haunts the wild-birds love,
I'll borrow their melody—
Their songs and the hum of the noontide grove
Shall mingle in sweets for thee!
Chorus—Hither! come hither, &c.

THIRD SPIRIT.

When the heat of the day-beam
Burns around,
The zephyrs obey my call—
Or e'en if they sleep,
I can cool the ground
With the mists of the waterfall!
Chorus—Hither! come hither, &c.—W.

PORTRAIT OF MR. TYLER, THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

In our leading article we have adverted to this statesman's last message to Congress, and embodied the leading points of that important document, which has occupied so much of public attention and remark. The excitement raised, with reference to its spirit and tendency, has created a sort of fictitious and momentary interest in the man who framed it, which, as far as our own readers are concerned, we may pictorially gratify with the illustration of a portrait.

NEW ZEALAND.

To Englishmen there can scarcely be said to exist a more interesting region upon the restless waters than the Australasian group of islands known as New Zealand. They are nearest to the antipodes of Great Britain; they are also the nearest westward to Van Diemen's Land and Australia; eastward to Chili, in South America; and northward to the Friendly Islands and the adjacent clusters of islands forming the great Polynesian Archipelago; whilst their southward boundary is the unexplored waters of the Southern Ocean.

In its detached position from the nearest continent, New Zealand resembles the British Isles, as well as in other respects of greater importance. Like them, surrounded by the sea, it possesses the same means of ready communication and rapid conveyance to all parts of its coast; and the same facilities for an extensive trade within its numerous bays and rivers. The temperature of the warmer latitude in which it is placed is influenced, or regulated, as in Great Britain, by the invigorating sea-breezes; and the whole line of coast abounds with fish. In addition to these natural advantages, the numerous harbours of New Zealand afford a safe and central rendezvous to the immense shipping trade of the whole southern Archipelago.

New Zealand consists of two large islands and a small one, each separated by a narrow strait, besides innumerable surrounding islets that rise out of the bays which frequently indent the coast. The group extends in length, north to south, from the 34th to the 48th degree of south latitude; and in breadth, east to west, from the 166th to the 179th degree of east longitude. The extreme length exceeds 800 miles, and the average breadth is about 100 miles. The native names of these islands not being very well adapted for European pronunciation, "North Island" has been substituted for "Eaheinomaure," and "South," or "Victoria Island," for Tavai—"Poenammoo." The smallest tract is called "Stewart's Island." Their surface exhibits a world in miniature. The northern island is the smallest, but has the finest soil and boldest features. Chains of mountains run through North and South Islands, and in the former rise from 12,000 to 14,000 feet, and are buried for two thirds of their height in perpetual snow; and their drainage, falling in foaming cataracts, is received into numerous rivers that water in their course the most fertile and enchanting valleys, alternating with vast tablelands and plains. In their forests they have trees that rival the tallest pines of Norway, and often rise from 85 to 95 feet high without a branch, and sometimes 12 feet in diameter; whilst others rise 140 feet. North Island contains volcanoes, extinct and active. Coal and lime have been found in abundance, as well as iron equal to that of Biscay—the richest iron known; and mica indicates the proximity of gold. Besides the stupendous timber-trees already mentioned, there are others of inferior growth. The myrtle is abundant, as well as a tree whose stem only produces leaves, used as a substitute for tea. Indigenous to the country are wild celery, wild parsley, and flax; luxuriant grasses and ferns; and the natives cultivate potatoes, turnips, cabbages, a species of yam, and a few fruits. Of animals, the rat has been seen, but no snakes: horses, cattle, asses, the dog and pig have been introduced; the latter being more completely domesticated in New Zealand than in any other country. The birds are mostly small, as the parrot, pigeons, cuckoos, the kingfisher, mocking-bird, &c. European poultry have been successfully introduced. Fish abound in all the rivers; insects swarm in swampy situations.

Thus, New Zealand is, altogether, a favoured country. "The huge glaciers and plains of snow which cover the higher regions, the mighty torrents which pour down from them, forming stupendous cataracts; the lofty woods which crown their middle regions; the hills which wind along their feet, decked with the brightest vegetation; the bold cliffs and promontories which breast the might of their southern waves; the beautiful bays, decked with numberless villages and canoes—all conspire to present a scene which even the rude eye of the navigator cannot behold without rapture."

PROVISION HOUSE.

The natives are of a different race from those of New Holland, belonging rather to that Malay race which predominates in the South Sea islands. They are tall and well formed, many of the upper classes being above six feet high: they have large black eyes, and generally straight hair; but that of some of the females is curly: they mostly tattoo their skins. It is remarked by an intelligent author as a disadvantage in New Zealand that there is no king over the whole group, nor even over one of the larger islands. The people are governed by a number of chieftains, each, indeed, a sovereign over his own narrow territory. A desire to enlarge their remains, increase their power, or gratify revenge, leads to frequent wars, strengthens jealousy, keeps them from forming any common bond of union, and precludes the adoption of a general or consistent plan for spreading among them the benefits of civilization. Annexed is a portrait of Epemi, a chief of Port Nicholson, in North Island: he is tattooed, wears the native robe, and carries a long spear; but most

EPEMI, A CHIEF OF NEW ZEALAND.

of the chiefs are familiar with the musket, and their strength is counted not by men but by muskets. When equipped for war they remind us of Sharon Turner's remark made a few years since:—"it is probable that the present state and people of New Zealand exhibit more nearly than any other the condition of Britain when the Romans entered it nearly eighteen centuries since."

The native huts were formerly composed of rushes wattled, thatched with strong-bladed grass and lined with palm-leaves. Near the settlements the sides are now of weather-board; they are rarely above 5 feet in height, it being considered unlucky to have anything suspended above the head; but they frequently reach 16 feet in length, with a portico or verandah at one end. The gables are ornamented with grotesque carving, usually painted red. The only opening is square, closed by a sliding panel. Furniture they have none: a few rushes for a bed, a calabash for water, a small box or basket for ornaments, a cooking pot, and hatchet are their only domestic utensils. In fine weather, however, the New Zealander rarely either cooks, eats, or sleeps in his house, but under a low shed in the open air. The cut in the margin represents a taboo store, or provision-house, at Otumatua Pah, Cape Egmont, North Island. Meat stores are attached to most huts, and in large villages are of greater size, and much more elaborately carved and ornamented than the dwellings. They are *tabooed*, or rendered sacred, by a kind of incantation muttered over them by a priest or sage.

In our next paper we shall glance at the progress of colonization in New Zealand, and illustrate one or two of its best sites. The inquiry, always one of extreme attraction, will, doubtless, receive an accession of interest from the proposed adoption of a Government system of colonization, in a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, signed by the most influential men of all parties in the city of London.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER V

THE WEDDING DAY

To experienced persons it will be altogether unnecessary to say, that the pleasurable anticipations mingled with apprehensions which set tranquil sleep at defiance, form the chief characteristic of the night which immediately precedes the marriage, while to those who have had no experience in the matter, it will be amply sufficient to observe that Caroline, Lucrece, Sir Arthur, and Charles were throughout the night exceedingly restless.

The world has often heard of persons having been somewhat too late at the church on these interesting occasions, and the want of punctuality then is really unpardonable in the extreme; but the world probably never heard of any one whose serious intention it was to be married, having absolutely slept beyond the time. Certainly Caroline and Lucrece were not exceptions in that respect, nor were Sir Arthur and Charles; for they all rose particularly early on that auspicious morning; and so did Greville, by virtue of the unexampled thundering which Frederick made at the door of his chamber, precisely as he was dropping, in the most comfortable manner possible, into his usual second sleep. Of this, however, he could not approve, but when he eventually did make his appearance, the party sat down to breakfast with countenances beaming with quite as much joy as could on such an occasion have been reasonably expected.

To ladies, the marriage morning is seldom one of unmixed happiness, at least their happiness seldom *appears* to be pure—they look thoughtful, anxious, nay even mysterious—in a word they are placed in a novel position, and don't know at all what to make of it. True it is that Caroline occasionally smiled at the well pointed jests of Sir Arthur, while Lucrece looked at Charles with an expression indicative of confidence being united with hope; but they were not joyous: they were not gay: anxiety seemed to be struggling with gladness, which struggle created a wish to be calm.

At ten precisely the bridesmaids arrived, and having been duly presented to the bridegroom, gaily withdrew with the brides. They had scarcely, however, retired from the room, when a carriage and four drove up to the gate, and the next moment Lady Grange alighted.

"Why, Greville!" exclaimed Sir Arthur, "here is your sister!"

"Why, at what time could she have left town?" said Greville. "Well! things must take their course. I suppose I'm to go and receive her. She surely cannot have been in bed at all!"

THE SISTERS.

And this was a highly correct conjecture, for on her return from a ball about five, a letter was placed in her hands, which informed her that the marriage was to take place that morning, and which coupled with other information she had received, induced her to start off at once.

"My business is with Sir Arthur," said her ladyship haughtily, on entering the house.

"I'll tell him so," said Greville, opening the door of the front parlour. "You wish to see him alone?"

"Alone. And tell him, moreover, that the business is of importance, and *may* affect him deeply."

Greville delivered this message to Sir Arthur, who naturally wondering what it could be, proceeded at once to the room.

"Sir Arthur," said her ladyship, with appropriate solemnity, "although you deeply wounded my feelings the last time we met, I have far too high and too sincere a respect for you not to feel affected by any loss you may sustain, or to use every exertion in my power, with the view of averting any calamity with which you may be threatened."

"I of course feel flattered, Lady Grange; but what has happened?"

"I heard of it only this morning at Lady Rupert's; but conceiving that your immediate presence in town would be of infinite importance, I ordered my carriage and hastened down here with the intelligence, burying in oblivion all that had occurred."

"I beg to assure you that your politeness is appreciated; but what on earth is it?"

"Bolands, I believe, are your bankers?"

"They are."

"You have, I fear, an immense amount now in their hands?"

"It is rather considerable!—twenty thousand pounds, perhaps, securities and all."

"Of course you have heard nothing about them?"

"I heard that they were tottering: I had a letter to that effect the morning after my arrival here, and *did* start off to see about it; but I altered my mind."

"Then unless you immediately go up to town, Sir Arthur, all will be lost! They actually stopped payment yesterday."

"Indeed!—that's a sad job—a *sad* job; but, as they have actually stopped, why my presence in town will be useless."

"Oh, but I understand from parties who are conversant with these things, that it *will* be of use, of great use; that in fact by doing so at once, the probability is

that seen now you'll save all. Therefore enter my carriage, and return with me immed iately ;—I *feel* convinced that all may yet be saved."

"The parties who indulged that conviction, Lady Grange knew nothing whatever about it. But as allow persons must talk, and when they do, they must, of course, talk nonsense."

"But do you not think, that by going up immediately, *something* might be done?"

"I assure you, Lady Grange, that I can now do nothing in it, and if even I could, I am far too deeply and too agreeably engaged to day, to attend to anything of the kind. For the interest and the trouble you have taken, I consider myself under a great obligation, believe me, and I hope to have frequent opportunities of proving to you how strongly I feel it; but under existing circumstances nothing shall induce me to cherish any thought of an unpleasant nature, having made up my mind that this day shall be in reality the happiest of my life. And now, Lady Grange, I have a favour to beg of you—a great favour—my, the greatest favour you have the power to confer. You have arrived most opportunely, exactly in time; and you will pardon me for observing that you look as if dressed for the occasion. Now for heaven's sake be so schint, and which for Caroline's sake I would on my knees beg of you to grant, is, that you will banish from your mind whatever angry feelings her opposition to your will may have indulged, and in the spirit of forgiveness, generosity, and affection, accompany us forthwith to church."

"To church! Then am I to understand that you are really about to be married to that *creature*?"

"Lady Grange! I believe that I have said before, that I do not regard her as a child; but if even I did, she will be within an hour my wife."

"It is—am it be possible!" Sir Arthur?" You just now spoke of generosity—yes, generosity was the word; how strangely opposed are our precepts and practice! be you generous!—give her to me man whom she *loves!*"

"And you," enquired Sir Arthur, with the most provoking calmness, "whom may you imagine him to be?"

"What, can you have been so blinded by your passion for this child; is it possible that this paroxysm—for it is nothing more—can have veiled your eyes with a film so thick, that you have not been able to perceive that she really *loves* Charles!"

"Oh, Charles:—He is the man! Lady Grange, did Charles ever propose for Lucrece?"

"Why, certainly," replied her ladyship, somewhat confused by the question, "he did once, in sport."

"Oh, only in sport'—and you in sport virtually forbade him the house."

"But his affections were transferred to Caroline!"

"No, Lady Grange, they were not transferred; he still loves Lucrece, and will have her. But let us not dwell upon this, come, let me entreat you to grant me this favour!"

"Never!"

"Is it impossible for me to prevail upon you?"

"It is!—never will I countenance anything so monstrous."

"I am to understand this to be your final answer? You are firmly resolved *not* to go?"

"I am. firmly!"

"Then," said Sir Arthur, rising, "I must take my leave." And, bowing profoundly, he quitted the room.

Her ladyship then rung the bell, and when the servant appeared, sent up for Lucrece.

"Oh, if I *could* but have got him into the carriage," she exclaimed, pacing the room and biting her lips, "all would have been well; all *should* have been well;—my plans could not have failed. But it is all over—all's settled now. Still I'll away them, if I can do nothing more!—Lucrese, my love," she added as the poor girl, trembkingly entered. "My dear child!—my good girl!—I perceive that you are excited, and I cannot wonder at it. This is no place for you, dear! Really, such horrible doings are sufficient to turn one's brain. But compose yourself; there, be sure that *I* will not desert you! You are all to me now, Lucrese, all; I have no one else now on whom to place my affections; they are my love, centred in you. But come, dear, let us together leave this scene of wickedness, of unhallowed passion; let us leave at once; my carriage is at the gate, say, you are ready; let us prove to them how disgusting we hold their proceedings to be."

"Dear aunt," said Lucrece, "but I cannot go."

"I perceive. You have promised your sister—I cannot speak of her with patience, for she is utterly unworthy of the name—you have promised to attend *her*, but under the afflicting circumstances, ought such a promise to be fulfilled?"

"I have given no such promise," replied Lucrece.

"You have not! Come to my arms! I love you more dearly than ever. Of course you could not as a virtuous person be prevailed on to a marriage so hateful. Let us therefore leave the place dear, and show them——"

"My dear aunt, I cannot leave."

"Cannot leave! Why not? You will not attend *her*?"

"Still I cannot leave. I perceive you are not yet aware of the reason, and therefore, I'll explain: I go to church it is true, not as I have said to attend Caroline; but like her I go to receive my bridal."

"Oh! horrible! horrible! Is it a dream?—Am I awake? A bride! What the bride of Charles Cleveland? It cannot be. It must not be!—*it shall* not be!" Whereupon she rushed to the door, and locked it. "You know, my Lucrece," she continued, "you know that I will not suffer you to be sacrificed; you know that I love you too fondly to see you entrapped without a desperate struggle. But let me prevail upon you to leave this place: let me conjure you!"

Lucrece, who possessed not the spirit of her sister, sank upon the sofa, and wept.

The carriages now drew up to the gate, and the cry throughout the house was "*Lucrece!*" until the servant by whom Lady Grange had sent up her summons informed Greville and Charles that she was still in the parlour. To the parlour they went accordingly and knocked: no answer was returned. They tried to open the door: it was fast. They knocked again: still no answer.

"Lucrece, dear Charles," my dear Lucrece! open the door."

"I cannot, dear Charles, replied Lucrece.

Charles heard the voice, although indistinctly. "Mr. Greville," said he, "*am* I to break this door open?"

"Oh," replied Greville, "*I've* nothing to do with it: things must take their course."

In an instant Charles burst open the door, when Lucrece as once flew to him, and fell upon his neck. *(See illustration.)*

"Why what is the meaning of this?" demanded Charles. "Lady Grange, I call upon you for an explanation."

Her ladyship looked at him fiercely for a moment, and then turned with an expression of contempt

"That mild, gentle creature, Lady Grange," continued Charles, "you imagine you can tyrannise over and trample upon: but you are deceived. My poor girl," he added, addressing Lucrece, "do not tremble, my love: do not tremble: you are safe"

"I feel that I am, dear Charles," said Lucrece, clinging still more closely to him, "I am not alarmed.

"She shall not be entrapped:' cried Lady Grange fiercely, "she *shall* not be. I *will* protect her."

"She needs no other protection than mine," said Charles; and as he spoke, Lady Grange seized the arm of Lucrece, and attempted to force her away.

"What is this? what is this?" cried Sir Arthur, who at this moment rushed into the room. "Lady Grange," he added firmly, "I know your object well: it is to mar our happiness, but it shall fail. Do me the favour to step this way."

"You're not, she exclaimed, on finding her arms held. "How dare you lay a finger upon me?"

"Sit there, madam, there," cried Sir Arthur, having led her to a chair, in which he held her. "Charles, see the ladies into their carriages. Greville, do me the favour to accompany Charles."

"If you dare!" cried Lady Grange, as Greville with an obedient shrug was about to follow Charles. "If you dare! Alexander Alexander. Alexander!" Here her rage having exhausted her strength, her head fell back, and she fainted.

The servants were immediately summoned, and Lucrece who flew back on the run, superintended the application of restoratives, and wept over her aunt, and kissed her, and used the most endearing expressions with the view of bringing her back to a state of consciousness, but some time elapsed before reason returned, and when it *had* returned, Lucrece was unwilling to leave her: she was, however, eventually prevailed upon to suffer herself to be led to the carriage by Charles, and when Greville had placed his self also in the carriage of her own and desired his servants to pay her every attention, he and Sir Arthur joined the party and proceeded to church.

That Lady Grange had succeeded in *annoying* them was now, of course, abundantly manifest, but a scale could be forced by any one of the party, while the publication Lucrece looked wretched.

She should not have detained us," said Caroline, who was in the same carriage, "she would not have dared even to attempt it."

"I would also, for her ladyship was one of those am. He persons who, knowing no restraint themselves can tyrannise with safety, seldom fail to convert that knowledge into power

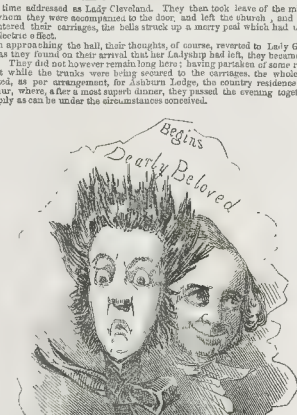
On their arrival at the church, they were received with great courtesy by the minister, and while the preparations were being made, Sir Arthur and Greville endeavored to raise the spirits of Lucrece. In this he partially succeeded; but, it having been decided that he and Caroline should have the precedence, while they were at the altar, Charles still remained with Lucrece, the vestry, effectually restored her cheerfulness by reverting in a joyous strain to the manner in which the consummation of their happiness had been end ured.

No intimation had occurred to the bride; and when the sisters had affectionately kissed each other, Lucrece and Charles, attended by Greville and the bridesmaids, quietly repaired to the altar.

During the ceremony there was so much firmness and fervour perceptible, that it was evident to all present that *this* was in reality an union of hearts The marriage they had just before witnessed had inspired them with feelings of an opposite character—not that there had been any lack of affection displayed—the display on the contrary had been greater—but solely because they gave the contracting parties no credit for sincerity or purpose or purity of motive. And really the unfavourable notice of such marriages of this description as we have remarkable—people will not believe that they spring from pure love; and this specious incredulity is confirmed by the young brides themselves, who *will* look embarrassed, who will seem painfully apprehensive of what may be thought or said, and who, in a word, *will* make it appear that they are not exactly proud of those to whom they are being united. On the occasion in question, this might not have been quite so strikingly apparent, had not the marriage of Charles and Lucrece so immediately succeeded, but as it was, the ladies especially, did not fail to draw rather unfavorable conclusions.

The ceremony ended, they returned to the vestry, when the necessary signatures were attached to the register, and Caroline had the felicity of being for the first time addressed as Lady Cleveland. They then took leave of the minister, by whom they were accompanied to the door, and left the church; and as they re-entered their carriages, the bells struck up a merry peal which had upon all an electric effect.

On approaching the hall, their thoughts, of course, reverted to Lady Grange, but as they found on their arrival that her Ladyship had left, they became quite gay. They did not however remain long here; having partaken of some refreshment while the horses were being harnessed to the carriages, the whole party started, as per arrangement, for Ashburn Lodge, the country residence of Sir Arthur, where, after a most superb dinner, they passed the evening together as happily as can be under the circumstances conceived.



(To be continued weekly.)

THE REVENUE.

The quarterly revenue returns, made up to Wednesday last, have been published.

On the year ending April 5, 1843, as compared with that ending April 5, 1842, there is a total increase of income to the amount of £714,982 -the total income last year being £45,358,527, and for this year £46,078,810.

The quarter ending on Wednesday, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, shows an increase of £1,748,945—or from £8,720,539 to £10,469,477.

On the quarter ending on Wednesday, compared with that which closed on the 5th of January last, there is a decrease from £11,486,107 to £10,469,477. But it is right to notice that, on various accounts, the April quarter is usually less productive than that which closes in January.

The increase in the gross returns is owing to the large sum of two millions and a half produced by the income-tax, for in Customs and Excise, the two great items that mark the popular capabilities of purchase and consumption, we regret to observe a marked falling off.

On the *year* there is an increase—

From Income-tax, of	£2,436,988
Post-office	103,000
Miscellaneous	425,969
Imprest and other monies	354,913
Repayments of Advances	65,514
	£3,205,784

There is a decrease—

In the Customs, of	£1,076 336
Excise	1,059,093
Stamps	146 790
Taxes	146,093
Crown Lands	62,500
	£2,490,801
Increase	£714,983

On the *quarter*, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, there is an increase—

From Income-tax, of	£1,885,232
Post-office	2,000
Miscellaneous	218,953
	£2,105,595

And a decrease—

In Customs of	£275,516
Excise	1,788
Stamps	9,351
Taxes	8,055
Crown Lands	15,500
Imprest and other monies	8,807
Repayments of advances	40,628
	£356,650

Increase on the quarter relatively to the same quarter last year | £1,748,945

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of wheat of home produce up to Mark-lane having been very scanty during the present week, and the attendance of buyers on each market day on the increase, the demand for that article has ruled firm as, in most instances, an advance of 1s per quarter for both red and white samples, whue good clearances have been effected. In fine foreign wheat a large amount of business has been transacted, but no improvement has taken place in the currencies. The barley trade has ruled steady at late rates, but in malt very little has been passing. Oats have been in short supply and steadily demand, at a trifling rise in prices say about 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour have gone off slowly at late quotations.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 1930, barley, 2730; oats, 2180; and malt, 3010 quarters; flour, 5910 sacks. Irish: oats, 10,660 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 47s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 47s; ditto, white, 45s to 53s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 46s to 50s; brown ditto, 40s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 62s; Chevauer, 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 35s, grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, 50s to 58s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s; oats, new, 18s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 15s; beans, 30s to 32s, peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There has been rather more business doing in clover seed this week at full prices; but in all other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been transacted.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 46s to 57; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s 6d; bamped, 34s to 40s per quarter, coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s, white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d. tares, 3s to 3s 3d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5 to £5 per ton

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d for the 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 2d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 17s 4d; rye, 29s 6d; beans, 28s 9d; peas, 28s 5d.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 7d; barley, 27s 10d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 28s 6d., beans, 26s 6d., peas, 25s 6d per quarter.

Corn.—The market is quiet, but little variation can be quoted in prices: the low and ordinary sorts may, perhaps, be obtained on rather easier terms.

Tallow.—The market is flat, and it is now difficult to get more than 42s 9d for fine Y.C. on the spot; for arrival 42s 3d is the nearest price for the last three months' delivery.

Provisions.—We have little doing in any kind of butter, and prices are still nominal. Bacon is a mere drag, and the same observation may be applied to other kinds of provisions.

Coals.—West Wylam, 15s 6d, Hilda, 17s; Wharncliffe, 18s 3d., Lambton, 19s 6d; Stewart's, 20s 6d, Whitwell, 18s 6d; Caradoc, 21s 6d., Killoe, 20s 3d per ton. Ships arrived, 92.

Wool.—The arrivals of wool this week have been only about 600 packages. By private contract very little is doing, at barely late rates.

Hops.—Good colours are selling steadily; other kinds slowly, at prices varying from £3 to £5 per cwt., the latter figure being for Farnhams

Potatoes.—In consequence of the fineness of the weather, and the large supplies of green vegetables, the sale of potatoes is in a sluggish state, at from 4s to 7s per ton.

Oils.—This market is flat, but we have no alteration to notice in prices.

Smithfield.—We have had a very steady demand for most kinds of stock, and prices have an upward tendency. Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s to 6s; veal, 4s to 5s; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lb., to the utter detriment of slaughtered meat for our markets, the general quality is firm, as the following quotations:- Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 8d.; lamb, 4s to 6s 4d.; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d.; and pork, 2s 2d to 4s per 8 lb., by the carcass. ROBERT HERSKEY.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

On the English Stock Exchange the improved state of the revenue from last quarter has naturally created greater confidence among the dealers in British public securities, and caused a further advance in their value. The funds are somewhat above 87 for money, and they have been sold as high as 87¼ for time. The premium on Exchequer bills has also risen to from 65 to 74, for no better employment can at present be obtained for the vast abundance of capital now seeking channels of investment, in the Money Market. The 3½ per cent. stock is nearly a fixture, in as far as price is concerned, under these circumstances; for the quarion now gains ground daily, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will save an annual saving of eight hundred thousand pounds by the reduction of the interest now paid on them to three per cent. In the shares of public companies the abundance of unemployed money is producing favourable consequences, and causing higher prices to be obtained for those of undoubted character. In the Brighton shares the increase in the course of the week is about one pound, and even in those of the greatly depressed lines of Greenwich and Blackwall premiums are now made at rather higher prices. The nearest value of the London and Birmingham is £215, and £96 is the value of the Great Western. The South Western also are improving in value, but not so decidedly as to enable us to quote any advance since the last week.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange no great animation has been exhibited during the week, and the transactions have not been of much importance. Spanish Bonds continue to attract the attention of speculators, and the Three per Cents. have ruled at from 35¾ to 36¾ even on the last publication. The hopes now entertained of the ratification of commercial treaties between the two nations of the Peninsula and the United Kingdom form the foundation of these operations, for it is perfectly understood that the revenues of these two kingdoms must soon be very materially increased by a reduction of the existing import duties on British manufactured goods. Some business has also been done in Colombian and Mexican Bonds, the former at full prices, and the latter at a decline.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 184	India Stock,
3 per Cent Reduced, 88¾	Ditto Bonds, 76
3 per Cent Consols, 88¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101¾	Ditto New Annuities, 95¾
New 3½ per Cent, 102¾	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d. 66
New 5 per Cents,	Ditto £500, 67
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 69
Jan. 1859, 15¾	Bank Stock for Opening 185
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Account
Jan. 1860, 12	Consols for Account, 88¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid),	Ditto Loan Notes (10 paid)
Cheltenham and Great Western (80 pd),	London and Birmingham (100) 212
Eastern Counties (25 paid), 10	Ditto New Shares (2 paid),
Ditto New	London and South Western (£45 5s. 10p) 64
Ditto Debentures (paid), 11¾	Manchester and Birmingham (40 paid), 22
Great Western (50 paid), 87	South Eastern and Dover (25 paid),
Ditto New Shares (80 paid), 68¾	Ditto Scrip (25 paid),
Ditto Rights (13 paid),	York and North Midland (60 pd.), 97
London and Brighton (50 paid), 85¾	Ditto New Shares (30 paid),

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4

BANKRUPTS.—H. WOOD, Fleet-street, bookseller.—W. BURTON, Cambridge, draper. J. HUTTON, Ridgwood, Hampshire, draper.—J. H. HITCHCOCK, New Sarum, hosier.—J. NYE, Bridge-street, Southwark, surgical instrument maker.—J. HOWE, Sheffield, table knife manufacturer.—H. NORRIS, Gloucestridge, Worcestershire, grocer.—E. WHEELER, Birmingham, coal-dealer.—T. HARDLEY, Newcastle-under-Lyne, hat manufacturer. J HIGHAM, Knaresey, Lancashire, victualler.—J TRAVELL (also known by the name of Thomas Joseph Travell), Sheffield, tailor.—G. RATCLIFFE, Sheffield, feeder manufacturer.—T. BROOK, Huddersfield, woollen-cloth merchant. —L. E. PULLEN, Sheffield, wine merchant. J. EVANS, Liverpool, coal-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. SMITH, Edinburgh, merchant.—JOHN and JAMES BOYACK, St. Andrews, flesh ers.—J. T. RATTRAY, Dundee, ironmonger.—T. HENDERSON, Perth, ironmonger.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

BANKRUPTS.—J. SHAW, Seymour-place, Camden town, builder.—B. VINES, Poole, grocer.—D. REDMUND and J. GOLLOP, Chard-street, Cutt-road, iron-founders.—J. C. WALNE, Bishopsgate, Suffolk, hop-merchant. C. WILLSHER, Pillinglon, Essex, draper. J. GEORGE, Broad-street, City, silk manufacturer. T. KOLPH, New Bridge street, merchant.—J. B. ELLIS, Plymouth, log-wood turner.—W. WHEELEY, Liverpool, batter.—J. WHITAKER, Whalley, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. H LEWIS, Merthyrdavar, Glamorganshire, miner.—E. DICKIN, Longdon, Shropshire, draper. J. NORMAN, Wadsridge, Cornwall, grocer.

PRICE OF SUGAR. The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 4, 1843, is 32s. 4d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

In St. James's-square, Bath, the lady of J. W. Whitmck, Esq., of a son. At Ashleypark, Lady Fetherston, of a daughter.—At Wentworth, the lady of Edward Owen Jones, Esq., of Hay hall, Gloucestershire, of a son.—At the Holt, Wokingham, Berks, the lady of John Pigeon, Esq., of a daughter.—At Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, Mrs. George Wilde, of a daughter.—The lady of M. Gurdalla, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's, Newington, Lucy, fourth daughter of Joseph Folkes, of Walworth, Esq., to James E. A. Weil, Esq —At St. Gabriel Pendyrich, Samuel F. Rolfe, Esq., of Regent-square, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Rose, Esq., of Fen-court.—At the Isalle Portsmouth street Chapel, the Rev Samuel Wood, B A., second son of Ormwell Wood, Esq., of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Joseph Stacey, Esq., of Bermuda.—At St. Anne's Church, Soho, Augustus Barkshire, Esq., of Mornington Cottage, Mornington-road, Regent's-park, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of W. Cobbett, Esq., of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

DEATHS

At Bath, Major-General Sir Charles Bruce Vere, K.C.B., and M.P. for East Suffolk, in his 65th year.—At Canterbury park, Mrs. Fairlie, a daughter of the Viscountess Canterbury, by her husband's first marriage.—At Punchal, Madeira, John Maudsley Knox, of Lambeth, aged 44.—At Broomhall, Sussex, Sir William Barrow, Bart., aged 74.——Sir Samuel Chambers, Knt., of Bredgar-house, Kent., Deputy Lieutenant, and one of the oldest magistrates for that county.—At Camden-cottage, Mrs. A. Henderson, Esq., late Lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.—At Mesmuir, North Wales, General John Monnes Kerr, aged 74, after a service of a little more than 58 years, having entered the army in February, 1785, as an ensign in the 11th Foot.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.—The TWENTIETH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN to the Public DAILY from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 1s. EDWARD HASSELL, Sec.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Monday evening, April 10th, at Eight o'clock. ANTHER NIGHT WI' BURNS, being a Sequel to "A Night wi' Burns." Now ready, Book III. of Wilson's Select Collection of Scottish Melodies, dedicated by permission to her Majesty the Queen. Each Book will contain Twelve Songs. Price to Subscribers, 7s. 6d., to Non-subscribers, 10s. 6d. Subscribers' names will be received to the 1st May, by Mr. WILSON, 41, Regent-square.

GRAND CONCERT, Music Hall, Store-street, at which the following talent will appear. Miss Birch, Miss E. Birch, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams, Miss Cailleaux, Mrs. A. Smith, Miss Bromley, and Mrs. Seguin. Mr. Benedict, Mr. Lindley, Signor Regondi, and Mr. John Parry. Solo Performers.—Madame Dulcken, Mr. Bochsa, Mr Richardson, Mr Muri, and Mr Ragrove. Tickets 3s., Boxes and Stalls 5s. Private Boxes, Tickets, and Places to be had of Mr. Allcroft, 14, New Bond-street.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display of Chinese art that has been exhibited during the present season. Besides the splendid Pagoda, 120 feet in height, and surrounded with rare and interesting specimens of trees. This Collection embraces upwards of eighty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately dressed in their several costumes of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many beautiful specimens of natural history and manufactures of China, the whole illustrating the manners and customs, and scenes of life of more than three hundred millions. Cameos.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d. Children under Twelve years, 1s.

SUBTERRANEOUS EXHIBITION, No. 35, Strand.—A Splendid Picture of the Coronation has just been added to the EXHIBITION in the MADEIRA CAVE, also an original painting, by Mr Cox, of the Eve of the Deluge, which may now be seen, with sixteen other Views, fitted up with as much ingenuity as the grandeur of the subject will admit. Open Daily, from Nine o'clock in the morning until Ten at night.—Admission, Sixpence. Lower Entrance, 35, Strand.

STRAND THEATRE. CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.—CROWDED HOUSES.

MR. LOVE, the Original Dramatic POLYPHONIST, has the honour to announce that he will perform at the Strand Theatre tomorrow (Monday) and on Thursday, and at Crosby Hall on Wednesday. On Good Friday no performance. He will present his Entertainment entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES, or, the GALLERY OF PORTRAITS. To be followed by A REMINISCENCE OF BY-GONE TIMES. To conclude with LOVE'S LABOUR LOST. Doors open at half-past Seven—Begin at Eight. Tickets and Private Boxes to be had on the 6th and at the place of performance. They may also be had at Sam's Royal Library, Pall Mall

Just published, price 1s.,

A LETTER to the RIGHT REV. the VICARS APOSTOLIC of GREAT BRITAIN, upon the regulations at present enforced by the HOLY SEE with respect to MIXED MARRIAGES. By CHARLES EDWARD JERNINGHAM, Esq., Barrister-at-law. London: C. DOLMAN, 61, New Bond-street.

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Were we single [illegible] new work, this advertisement would contain no syllable beyond the announcement [illegible], that) On the First of May will be published, price Sixpence, No. 1, of

ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.
EDITED BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Yes; we would content ourselves with the above laconic sentence, in the bigoted belief that an unique and radiant painting of the whole human countenance, in harmonious colours, future readers ever yet—so wayward is the human heart!—secured a reader past the expermenting Number One.

A prospectus may be likened to the mile-stone of kings and queens exchanged preliminary to marriage. It may present a fascinating picture of the future bridegroom, and so bring the parties together, but, once brought, their after good-liking must depend upon themselves. It is promising, however, that the similar does not be a throughout; inasmuch as the reader is only wedded to a book surely in an evil calls for startlable remedy; in that so long as the said book shall content him. Thus, we shall endeavour to portray the features of our future [illegible] with [illegible] accuracy that may be painted in this miniature advertisement, their welcome must entirely depend upon their own flesh and blood, and the best aspect that shall manage them.

And first, "to make our Life good." It has been said—"Ha! The *Illuminated Magazine* of course, 'twill be a [illegible] manuscript, illuminated, and painted figures!" No, it will not. Figures and objects are of value in their place, but, as illustrative of the text in its every variety of essay—narrative—history—of social right and wrong—of the tragedy of real life, as of its folly, its whim, its mere humorousness. There [illegible] to the word in its original, and not in its conventional, sense—though sometimes, we do be placed and steadily, and [illegible] literature may, it is hoped, reveal new graces by the pure light of art.

We have already almost noticed the literary contents of the work. Pens stained with honourable ink—nibs that have already "made the grave harmonious"—are employed for us. Our prime object will be variety of matter, so that the readers of "The Illuminated Magazine" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FINE ARTS.

CURTIUS.

Haydon's "Curtius." British Institution.
Landseer's "Lassie herding Sheep;" engraved by John Burnet, and published by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall.

Painters have not kept pace with poets in their delineations of animated nature. The passions of the "human face divine" have occupied the minds of artists to the exclusion of those powerful traits of feeling which the physiognomy of the brute beast, and his expressive actions, afford. The war-horse of Job, "pawing in valley, rejoicing in his strength, mocking at fear, and neighing in unison with the trumpet's charge," is a subject of the grandest description; but yet it has stood untouched for more than three thousand years. Virgil's description of the horse is delivered in a kindred spirit.—

> ——— At the clash of arms, his ear afar
> Drinks the deep sound, and vibrates to the war.
> Flames from each nostril roll in scattered state,
> His quivering limbs with restless motion fleet,
> O'er his right shoulder, floating fair and free,
> Sweeps his thick mane, and spreads his pomp of hair:
> Swift works his double sphere; and ear around
> Rings to the solid hoof that wears the ground.

But no painter that we recollect has ever caught a ray of its inspiration, or even honoured it with the small favour of a passing study.

A "VAGROM" RAM.

The ancient sculptors were, however, of another mind, and expended some of their noblest efforts on their illustration. The lions and sphynxes of Egypt, the horses of the Parthenon, the dogs and bears of Rome, rank with the highest productions of artistic genius. In later days Rubens made a noble effort to divert the labours of the pencil from their monotony. The mighty Flemish horse who bore the kings, the nobles, and the soldiers of his day; the lions and panthers of his Antwerp menagerie, and the stately bear-hunts of his royal patrons, have been delineated by him in every possible attitude, and treated with the highest historic power. Vandyke laboured successfully in the same field. In his equestrian portraits the horse possesses as much individuality as his master, and forms quite as important a member of the picture. His drawings of horses are even still more remarkable. Stubbs, after the lapse of one hundred and fifty years, was the next labourer in the field; but his pictures have little historic merit, and are often positively vulgar. To him succeeded Morland, and the generation of modern painters, who, with few exceptions, have confined themselves to pet likenesses of favourite domestic animals, to the total disregard of the poetic capabilities of their subjects.

It was, therefore, with much pleasure we made acquaintance with Mr. Haydon's picture of "Curtius leaping into the Gulf," No. 384 of the present exhibition of the British Institution. In this noble painting, which is of the life size, we have a portrait of a horse, which, in our estimation, takes its immortal place with those written portraits of antiquity which we have just quoted. Job fills and elevates the mind with images of grace and grandeur, but Haydon grasps and appals it by suggestions of both moral and physical sublimity. The horse has leaped into the chasm, and, as he sinks in its unfathomable depths, stretches forth his neck, and with his straining eyeballs makes a vain attempt to sound its thickening shades. The idea of a bottomless pit is realized; and the terror of the horse becomes in some degree shared by the spectator. The bold and novel conception of this picture unfits the judgment for a sudden estimate of its truth, and the first impression is that the drawing is exaggerated, and this opinion is still further heightened by its manifest abridgments of colour and chiaroscuro. Upon a more mature consideration, however, the drawing is discovered to be as perfect as the general conception is grand and appropriate. Colour and the graces of the art have evidently been regarded by the painter as secondary qualifications, and have been used only so far as seemed to be necessary to suggest the simple idea of that helpless terror by which every nerve and muscle of the gallant charger is convulsed. The composure of the rider in his willing self-sacrifice—a propitiation of the wrath of the gods—gives a solemn contrast and high moral value to the otherwise frightful character of the scene.

We hope to see more of these single-incident pictures from this accomplished painter. We consider them to be far superior to his larger compositions, which, however excellent they may be in parts, are generally so overloaded with prodigalities of academic drawing and unchastened exuberancies of fancy, that little more than the intention of the story is manifest. Dentatus Eucles and Curtius are, in our estimation, the works by which his great historic powers will be remembered.

The remarks we have made on Mr. Haydon's picture will partially serve as an introduction to Mr. Landseer's "Lassie herding sheep." This picture has been engraved by John Burnet in the painter-like style first practised by the brother of the painter, Mr. Thomas Landseer—a mixture of mezzotint and line, by which the rich *impasto* of the picture is admirably blended with those nice discriminations of texture which the line manner alone conveys. This peculiar style of engraving has, in the print before us, been carried by Mr. Burnet to a pitch of extraordinary perfection: the excellences of both modes have been preserved, with many intermediate ones resulting from their combination. The picture is perfectly translated, and no more perfect copy could be desired.

The print represents a tight Highland lassie pursuing the aboriginal occupation of spinning wool from a distaff, and at the same time tending a few "black-faced Scots" from whose forefathers the fleece may be supposed to have been derived. One of the little flock, a "vagrom" ram, tethered to propriety by his horns, struggles against confinement with a resolution which in an animal less proverbial for its meekness would look very like obstinate disobedience. A dog at the girl's feet raises his head at the stir, looks in apparent contempt beyond the offender's locality, and, happy in the conscious power of being able to suppress any serious breach of the peace, should his interference be necessary, is evidently preparing to close his eyes and resume his dozing slumbers. A wonderful air of contented quietude is given by this circumstance to the solitude of the mountain valley. The effect of the whole picture is eminently natural: it is a Scottish scene, and a Scottish scene only. No other country can claim kindred with it. The meek laborious girl, small and even elegantly made—a blessing to the land; the lowly cabin, turf-built and heather-clad; the sheep, fleecy-chested, square-backed, and solidly limbed; the massive hills, the flattened vale, the grey atmosphere—all these tell us of North Britain, and of a painter who is emphatically the painter of what he finds before him. We remember his talented father, "old John Landseer," telling us that when "Edwin" was a boy, he never permitted him to copy drawings, but took him on every leisure opportunity to the Hampstead fields, to generalize and draw the forms of living nature for himself. In this way it was our painter acquired that freshness, variety, and wonderful handling which have since distinguished his works, and which in so remarkable a manner characterizes the *chef-d'œuvre* before us.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—A special meeting of this institute was held on Monday last, at one o'clock, to present the medals awarded during the session, when his Royal Highness Prince Albert, patron, took the chair. Mr. Donaldson, foreign secretary, read letters from Henri de Lassaix, Signor Canina, Signor Alberto'li, and M. Debret, acknowledging some very handsome donations of books, &c. Mr. Cooper, honorary secretary, having read Bacon's description of a princely palace, Mr. Arthur Johnson was presented to the Prince as the author of the best design founded on that description, and received the Sonne medallion. In like manner his Royal Highness presented to Mr. Edward Chamberlain the medal of the institute, and to Mr. J. W. Papworth the medal of merit, for essays on synchronism, in connexion with architecture. Mr. Bailey announced the subjects for essays and drawings, for which the council proposes to offer medals next year, and then read a communication from Mr. Charles Parker, on the methods employed in constructing foundations in Venice, the soil of which city is of a nature to require the greatest care, and yet where failure is seldom if ever seen. Thanks having been voted to the author of the paper, Mr. Barry addressed the Prince in the name of the institute, and assured his Royal Highness that the remembrance of the day, and of the kind manner in which his Royal Highness had fulfilled its duties, would long remain in the memory of the members. The Prince replied:—"Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of meeting you." The Prince examined the collection of casts and models belonging to the institute, and seemed to enter fully into all the matters which came before him. We cannot regard such a meeting as this was, and so presided over, other than as promising much good to the noble science which it is the province of the institute to advance.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Tuesday a special court of the proprietors in this corporation was held at the Bank of England, for the purpose of electing a governor and deputy-governor for the year ensuing, pursuant to the terms of the charter. The ballot commenced at ten o'clock, and continued till four, when the scrutineers, Messrs. Sutton and others, declared William Cotton, Esq., and B. Heath, Esq., to have been duly elected—the first as governor, and the second as deputy-governor for the year ensuing. The usual oaths having been administered, the court adjourned.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dr. RYAN, the chemical lecturer at this establishment, has lately delivered a very interesting lecture on the manufacture of plate glass, in the illustration of which he was assisted by a vast variety of models, an apparatus of peculiar construction, and specimens lent for the occasion by the kindness of the Union Plate Glass Company, at Crabel Nook, near St. Helen's, Lancashire. The lecturer explained the whole process of casting, annealing, grinding, and polishing the plate, and gave a history of the art. He went into some details very important to the public as explanatory of the excise regulations by which the manufacture of plate glass is governed, and threw out some hints for alterations which it might be desirable to make.

THE WEATHER.—Copious showers fell during the greater part of Monday night and the whole of Tuesday; and, as there was little wind and an elevated temperature, they have done immense good to vegetation. We have the fairest promise of a splendid spring. The bud, the leaf, and the blossom have burst forth in all directions, "clothing the earth," as it is said, "with beauty," and showing the goodness of the Creator in a form which strikes home to the senses of the most indifferent beholder.

The *Iris de Aragon* contains the following account of a series of murders committed at Saragossa on the 23rd ult.:—"A labourer at the farm of Pueyo, near the river Huerva, murdered the five daughters of his master, and wounded the farmer himself as he was entering his house to repose himself after the fatigues of the day. The mother, who was absent when the murder was committed, fainted when she returned and saw the lifeless bodies of her children. The murderer succeeded in making his escape."

SCANDALOUS NUISANCE.—A practice has been much on the increase of late of hawking about the streets the most scandalous intelligence. Sometimes the intelligence is not only false, but also exceedingly mischievous. Yesterday, between four and five o'clock, several fellows went through the Strand, and alarmed the inhabitants by calling out the death of the Duke of Wellington. We learn that in the course of last week the death of his grace was hawked about in various other parts of the metropolis. The practice of hawking about false accounts of the deaths of individuals is most reprehensible, and the miscreants who resort to it ought to be called to account. Surely there are means by which this nuisance may be put a stop to.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER, at the office of Palmer and Clayton, 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street, and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, April 8, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 50.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE PASSION WEEK.

We are not, this week, desirous of leading our readers into the theatre of political discussion; we would not seek to disturb the reposeful solemnity of a period when the influences of religion appeal most powerfully to virtuous hearts,—with the distracting tumult of worldly affairs—the busy and contending interests which fill up the measure of toil, and struggle, and ambition in the round of life. As the rulers of the land have thought fit to invest this period with a sacred character—to clothe it in the solemn beauty of religious awe—to close the temples of gaiety from the people, and open to them the prayer-sanctuaries of God—in a word, to set up the sign of the cross, and fill the national mind with one grand observance of Christianity—so would we have the spirit of this sanctity universally partaken, and its holiness unbroken by the storm and battle of political contention, which are evermore sweeping over the heart of the world.

We cannot forget that we are writing on the eve of the "Great Day"—the day of sacrifice and redemption—of agony endured for love—of death sealing salvation—and even from out of its very darkness opening to mankind the Heavenly vista of pardon, blessedness, and peace. Amid the many comforting thoughts, too, which are called up by the bright though melancholy history of the one mighty sacrifice for our eternal good—that of the holy efficacy of Christianity in its world-exercise, is among the fairest and best. Ever since the cross, which symbolised the death of the Saviour, shed radiance over the earth, it has been also the sign of civilisation and the progress of mind. Wherever the great creed flourished it worked out the ends and purposes of human wisdom in rescuing from barbarism, in annihilating slavery, in giving life-springs to truth and justice, in founding codes of laws and right, in protecting, in elevating, in blessing mankind. Charity seems to have nestled in its bosom; benevolence to have been sunned under its smile; humanity to have gathered a reflex from its glory; and brotherhood to have made kindred with its soul. On sea or land, by storm or sunshine, in pestilence or plenty, in far countries or at home, the fair visage of Christianity has blessed all things with its pure and chastened light, and Virtue has become its handmaid, and albeit, with the sweetest graces of humility, has shared its throne. Precisely all those circumstances of mental influence which have most tended to the greatness of nations have been of purely Christian sympathy, of purely Christian growth. Arts—learning—honours for intellectual excellence—rewards for good repute—have all sprung out of the one fertile soil, and attained to an almost religious beauty in their application to the aims and purposes of humanity. Once, in the far days of the ancients, the same influences promoted fame, or vain-glory, or great ambition alone; but since they became Christian, they have worked for the good of mankind, and wrought out an enduring philosophy which has its admiration and approval in the most unsullied fountains of the human heart. Christianity neither uses nor recognises any vice. No, but it has dashed the fetters from the limbs of the African slave, and snatched the Hindoo widow from her burning pile. It has spread the intelligence of virtue to heal the wounds of states, to quench the fires of revolutions, and to stem the blood-torrent of national as of individual crime. Its symbol—the cross—has been every where the sign of joy.

We are commanded to solemnize the remembrance of that "Good Friday" of which the present week involves the sacred anniversary. We abstain from political disputation, from worldly squabble, from every consideration of grievance or redress—but were we to overstep this simple boundary of reserve, and pass to the example of the moment, even a newspaper might dare to draw reflections of advantage from the marvellous lessons it casts forth. At once we see the mightiness of the sacrifice that divinity has made for man—the unselfishness—the humility—the generous abandonment—the unsullied love—the exalting faith, and honour, and virtue, and forgiveness of injury, which *should* constitute *patriotism* in the life of empires. Yet where do we find legislators treading, with such fair beacon light to guide them, in the same lovely path? Where do we find followed the example of simple sacrifice for common good? Now when the nation is distressed—when the poor are sorrowful and enduring—let Good Friday remind the rich and powerful that the sign of their own redemption points their duty to their fellow-creatures—and let prayers sow the seeds of blessings for the needy and the worn of heart. Let all join in aspirations for the general relief. The visitations of shipwreck and earthquake, too, have been fearful upon seas and lands. Then let the remembrance of the HIGHEST SACRIFICE teach Charity to spread her wings for the scenes of devastation, and pay back a poor instalment of its humble duty to the Lord.

In all things, in all walks and avocations of life, it would be well if THE DAY of the present week should work its religious influence upon the minds of all ranks of men—if it should spread an atmosphere of humility and engender a tone of grace—and rebuke sin and pride and power—and set up comfort and charity and love. Then, indeed, if this wish could find a public application—should we still more dearly and deeply rejoice in the coming of those Easter holidays in which the dazzling joy of the people finds vent in merriment and feast, and in which they recognise all the happiness their beautiful creed confers—the happiness of knowing that the resurrection of their Saviour has given them wings which it is ever in the power of virtue to spread for heaven!

WHITEHALL CHAPEL.—DISTRIBUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S MAUNDY MONEY.

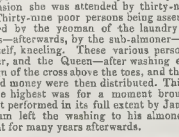
MAUNDY THURSDAY.

It may be interesting to some few of the readers of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS to hear the origin of the term "Maundy Money" explained; but ere commencing we must be permitted to digress by stating that, in the Roman Catholic Church, it was the custom on the "*Dies Mandati*" or day of command, being the day preceding Good Friday, now called Maundy Thursday, for the religious to entertain and wash the feet of a number of poor persons (in accordance with the same act performed by our Saviour), after which alms were bestowed upon them of pieces of silver. A relic of that custom we preserve, and surely the most fastidious will not presume to find fault with a usage which is the occasion of much relief to the aged widow and those in need. On the day alluded to a certain number of poor men and women, of each the exact number of the years of our sovereign's age, attend divine service in the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, in the morning and afternoon. Bread, meat, and fish is distributed to them in large wooden bowls, and a procession formed of the Queen's almoner or sub-almoner, with other officers, who are decorated with white scarfs and sashes, and each carrying a bouquet of flowers; one of the officers supports a large gold dish or salver, on which are placed small red and white leather bags; the red containing a sovereign, the white the pieces (as in the engraving) termed Maundy Money. One of each of these bags is given to the persons selected to receive the royal bounty; they have likewise given to them cloth, linen, shoes &c., as well as a small maple cup, out of which previous to the termination of the ceremony they drink the Queen's health. There is something very imposing in this little formula, from the peculiar appearance of the yeomen of the guard in their antiquated costume, being that of the time of Henry VIII.

The Maunday Money is to the amount of a penny to each year of the Sovereign's age; presuming that he twenty four, there would be given to the value of two shillings. This, however, is not all bestowed in pennies, but generally in the following proportion: one fourpence, two threepences, three twopences, and eight pennies, and those pieces are severally impressed with the date of the year in which they are presented; but in the reign of George III. there was no rule as to the dates, and the Maunday Money in many instances was of a period some years anterior to the day of its presentation. These small pieces are, by an order of Government, declared current coins of the realm, therefore no one dare refuse to take them if they are tendered in payment; still they are not in reality intended for that purpose. As a proof of this, the new great recently issued will be found, on examination, to be from the die of the Maunday threepence—that is, the head side; but it has a different reverse, and is thicker, and of course of the weight of the Maunday fourpence. They are struck chiefly as presents for various officers attached to the Crown, as well as to others.

The King of England was formerly accustomed, on Maundy Thursday, to have brought before him as many poor men as he was years old, whose feet he washed with his own hands; after which

his Majesty's maunds, consisting of meat, clothes, and money, were distributed amongst them. Queen Elizabeth, when in her 39th year, performed this ceremony at her palace at Greenwich, on which occasion she was attended by thirty-nine ladies and gentlewomen. Thirty-nine poor persons being assembled, their feet were first washed by the yeoman of the laundry with warm water and sweet herbs—afterwards, by the sub-almoner—and, finally, by the Queen herself, kneeling. These various persons—the yeoman, the sub-almoner, and the Queen—after washing each foot, marked it with the sign of the cross above the toes, and then kissed it; clothes, victuals, and money were then distributed. This strange ceremonial, in which the highest was for a moment brought beneath the lowest, was last performed in its full extent by James II., at Whitehall. King William left the washing to his almoner; and such was the arrangement for many years afterwards.



MAUNDY MONEY.

Thursday, April 15, 1731, being Maundy Thursday, there was distributed at the Chapel-royal, Whitehall, to forty-eight poor men, and as many poor women—the King's (George the Second) age being forty-eight—boiled beef, and shoulders of mutton, and small bowls of ale, which was called dinner; after that, large wooden platters of fish and loaves—namely, undressed, one large old ling and one large dried cod, twelve red herrings and twelve white herrings, and four half-quartern loaves—each person had one platter of this provision: after which were distributed to them shoes, stockings, linen and woollen cloth, and leathern bags, with one-penny, twopenny, three-penny, and fourpenny pieces of silver, and shillings—to each about four pounds in value.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, Lord High Almoner, performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of a certain number of poor in the Chapel-royal, Whitehall, which ceremony is done by the Kings themselves, in imitation of our Saviour's pattern of humility. For a considerable number of years the washing of the feet has been entirely given up, and, since the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria, an additional sum of money has been given, in lieu of provisions.

In accordance with annual custom, her Majesty's bounty was distributed on Thursday to a number of poor men and women at the Chapel-royal, Whitehall. The Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle, officiated for the Archbishop of York, the Queen's Almoner, and was assisted in the ceremony by the Rev. Dr. Scath, Sub dean of the Chapel-royal, and the Rev. Dr. Vivian, of St. Paul's. The chapel was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies. Sir George Smart presided at the organ, and played a voluntary as the procession entered the chapel, the money being borne by the Yeomen of the Guard. The recipients of the bounty, twenty-six men and twenty-six women, the number being regulated by the age of the Sovereign, were seated in the body of the chapel, and on the conclusion of the first lesson the Dean of Carlisle left the altar, and presented to each woman a small purse containing £1 15s., a pair of thick stockings and shoes, with four yards of broad cloth, was next given to the poor men; after which each pensioner received two leather purses, the one containing several small silver coins, and the other the sum of £2 10s. A Bible was then presented to each, and concluded with a prayer for the Queen. The ceremony was altogether of a very interesting character. On the death of the late King the number of recipients amounted to nearly one hundred and forty. By the liberality of her Majesty, none of these poor individuals have lost their bounty. Although no more than twenty-six of each sex are present in the chapel, the whole of the original pensioners are paid until they drop off by death. Some of the recipients have attained a great age, many are blind, and the whole are persons who have become reduced from a respectable sphere of life. The Right Hon. the Lady Mayoress was among those present.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE, PARIS, April 11, 1843. -(From our own Correspondent.)—The serious illness of M. Cunin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, has caused a great sensation amongst the hunters of portfolios, and many are the rumours afloat. The Moderate report that the King has decided on a total change of the Ministry; the Theorists, that M. Duchatel only will retire, that he will be replaced, with the consent of M. Guizot, by the mighty little man himself, the *grande cause* of Lord Palmerston, the redoubtable M. Thiers. Be assured all this is mere speculation. "I intend [illegible] few months," said [illegible] a few nights since [illegible] and I find that Guizot is really unpopular in the departments I will seriously entertain the question of a change of Ministry; till then," continued his Majesty, "do you occupy yourself in infusing a majority in the Chamber of Deputies."

There has been much movement in the diplomatic world. I am most credibly informed that a great difference of opinion exists between Lord Cowley and M. Guizot, relative to the last note delivered by Russia to the Porte; the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors have declared that their courts are determined on supporting Russia. Could any more convincing proof be required as to advance that France Metternich would have been more satisfied had the interests of Prince Michel been insisted on.

Duprez has been *condemned* by the Minister of Commerce to play the part of the Dauphin in Halevy's opera of Charles VI. Duprez has many enemies in Paris, and a cabal is getting up against him. Some of our musical journals clearly affirm that he no longer possesses a sufficient power of voice for the grand opera, and that he is compelled to labour to produce the least effect. I lately heard him, and with great pleasure; and you will soon be able to confirm the correctness of my judgment, when I declare that Duprez has as full a body of voice, freshness, and vigour as in the days when he was the idol of a fickle Parisian audience. Our fashionable *elite* salons are fast becoming the resort of singers from Paris, and our artists for a provincial campaign. Madame Patorbe, the protectoress of most of our young talented artists, gave her last musical *soirée* on Friday. It is worthy of notice the great patronage given to talent by persons of rank in Paris. It has a salutary and good effect, and tends to bring forth many an artist who otherwise would vegetate unknown; but who, thanks to such ladies as Madame Berlin de Vaux, Countess de Sparre, Countess de Merlin, Duchess de Caze, Madames Pauckoucke and Mer, have been enabled to brave the ordeal of public criticism and pave the way to reputation and fortune. It is remarked by most of our artists that a reputation gained in the salons of Paris insures success in every part of the Continent.

I am only doing an act of justice to an unfortunate, in recording a flagrant act of injustice, committed by the magistrates of Tours towards Mr. Conaty, an Irish gentleman belonging to a most respectable family, and who has hitherto enjoyed the fairest and friendship of all those acquainted with him. It would appear that on the 9th of December last Mr. Conaty and an officer of hussars, a M. Deshoudes, played *écarté* in one of the public rooms of Tours; the cards were renewed by Messrs. Septeuil, Bronnet, Mackonald, Gazette, and Houdsworth. After playing the whole of the night, Mr. Conaty won £120. At six o'clock in the morning M. Deshoudes proposed to play double or quits for the second pounte. Whilst the game was going on, M. Bourmer put his hand on the cards and declared they were marked. M. Deshoudes behaved in the first instance most honourably; he declared that he was satisfied that he had fairly lost the money, and offered to pay the money: but, persuaded by his friend, he subsequently declared that he would give it for the benefit of the poor. The affair soon made a noise in Tours, and Mr. Conaty was indicted for marking the cards. Notwithstanding the evidence of many highly respectable gentlemen, some of whom had come from Paris for that purpose, he was condemned by the Tribunal of Tours to two years' imprisonment. Mr. Conaty appealed against this decision, and, at the same time, the Procureur du Roi also appealed against the *leniency* of the sentence. The Tribunal of Blois having heard arguments on both sides, declared Mr. Conaty guilty, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, deprived him of civil rights during ten years, and placed him under the surveillance of high police. The latter punishment compels him to live in a town named by the police. Mr. Conaty has appealed to the Court of Cassation, and the report of M. Quesnault, the advocate-general, is in favour of quashing the judgment. The court will give its decision on Thursday next, and should it be favourable to Mr. Conaty, as in all probability it will be, it will be sent for trial in a department distant from Tours or Blois. It is the general opinion that Mr. Conaty is innocent, and that he is the victim of a foul conspiracy. You shall be kept well informed in all the proceedings of this delicate affair, which has created a great sensation.

The first representation of Mr. Balfe's opera is definitively fixed for the 10th of April, it is called "Le Puits d'Amour," the "Well of Love;" it is in three acts. The libretto is by Scribe and Lemoin. The principal characters will be supported by Anna Shidon, Darnier, Chollet, Andran, and Henri. Those who have been present at the rehearsals speak highly of it.

A mistaken estimate is generally made of the number of English residents in Paris: I do not allude to visitors. From official statistical reports before me it appears that there are only between six and seven thousand residents, the greater portion whom are women, and that the average income does not exceed £200 per annum. At no one period have there been 8000 English residents in Paris. There is no want of medical gentlemen: we have at least 400! and as to apothecaries; but I am sorry to say, very few gain sufficient to provide for their establishments. Sir Robert Chromside is an exception. This gentleman is the medical attendant to the Hertford family; and, independent of a salary of £1000 a year, he has a lodging provided for him. Sir Robert is also attached to the British Embassy. The only clerical gentlemen of the Established Church are Bishop Luscombe and the Rev. Mr. Lovell, who officiate at the rising chapels.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 28th of March, at Luneville, in the department of Meurthe; with the exception of the destruction of two houses, little has been done.

Admiral Williamez, at the advanced age of 80, has been created a count. This is rather tardy justice, supposing the admiral was entitled to a reward for services rendered to the empire.

Thalberg leaves Paris on Monday next for Vienna, and from thence he proceeds to America.

Count d'Erlon, the oldest Lieutenant-General, has been raised to the rank of Marshal of France. General Bugeaud has been decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour

The oyster trade is most flourishing on the coast of France. From Granville, during 1842, 84 boats left, having on board 730 men, and brought thirty-four millions of oysters, which sold for 464,968f., or nearly £20,000

SPAIN.—OPENING OF THE CORTES.—The opening of the Spanish Cortes took place with due solemnity on the 3rd. The Regent repaired to the royal palace, where the peers and deputies, in full costume, awaited to accompany her Majesty. The empty state coach drawn by eight horses preceded the way in carriages drawn each by six mules; the Queen's sister went in a carriage drawn by horses. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Regent, by the Duchesses of Medina and Alburnia, drove in the royal state coach drawn by eight horses, superbly caparisoned. The ceremony took place in the Senate-room, where the Regent read aloud the royal speech.

SPANISH BONDS.—PALMERSTON VERSUS ARBUTHNOT.—"Sir,—Since I took upon myself the charge of the Ministry of Finance, one of my principal cares has been to take into due consideration the payment of the interest on the new Stock of Three per Cents, among, by reason of its origin, an on account of the circumstances of the nation, it ought to be regarded as the basis of the revival of Spanish credit. The payment (of said interest) took place with due punctuality in the months of the finances of the treasury; and, although the effects thereof were felt in the market of this city an in those of foreign countries, yet the said stock has not assumed the value equivalent to that of other countries. The cause of this, in my opinion, is, that the creditors do not consider the future payment of the interest as secured. It is, therefore, indispensable to give them a guarantee which may assure them with confidence, make manifestly the good faith of the Government, and leave the latter free from any compromise at the time of the respective half years' (divides is) falling due. My idea, sir, is to provide the Board of Amortization, with the necessary funds, and to take care that the latter be not diverted to meet other obligations. For this obligation, therefore, let there be assigned the proceeds of the quicksilver from the time that the new contract shall have been concluded by virtue of the decree of the Provisional Regency of the 4th November 1842, and which were at the reservation of the Government. Four millions of reals (£40,000) per month.

Art. 2. As the government reckons upon having the means necessary to pay the interest on the said stock for the present semestre, and that of the coming year, from the remainder of Cuba, and the Crusade, shall commence in the month of September next, in order that the Board (Cdes) may receive from upon said interest funds required from the 1st of January, 1844; for which purpose the Direction of the Treasury shall forward to it (the Board) with the suitable anticipation bills against the said produce by instalments of one, in order more easily to effect the payments at their maturity.

Art. 3. The Heads of the Board of Amortization, on their responsibility, shall not divert to any other purpose the funds that may be consigned to them, on any pretext, or for any reason.

Art. 4. On the Board of Amortization being provided with the aforesaid consignments for the purpose of making the payments to which they are applicable in the half years' regularity, the government will take care to augment such consignments, if the Cortes shall approve of the application of other funds, or of new ones, which it is proposed to them

You will understand this, and dispose as it may be necessary for the exacting thereof.

Madrid, 3rd April, 1843. THE DUKE DE LA VICTORIA.

To Don Ramon M. Calatrava.

TURKEY.—The empire has never been in a more critical state than at this present moment. All her recent acts, whether justifiable or not, appear to have involved her in difficulties with the great powers of Europe. The ejection of a party in Servia which was notoriously hostile to her, and carrying on, as tools of Russia, the most destructive intrigues in her provinces, has irritated the Emperor, who is determined, it is said, to compel the Porte to restore the family of Czernovitz, and indemnify it for the obnoxious individuals. To this effect was the letter which was sent by the Emperor to the Sultan An answer has now been returned, absolutely refusing to concede these demands. The general impression is, that the present party in Servia are completely anti-Russian, and that Russia, by the recent change, has lost all her influence in that province, and has lost much, if not all, the power of preventing the Bulgarians and Servians from forming a common and over the Servians, with whom the Bulgarians have a fellow feeling. Austria has still avoided recognising the new Government. The English and French ambassadorial visits; and Russia has endeavoured, as much as it is in her power, to overthrow the Prince and his Ministers. Austrian matters are still in a most perplexed state. The question resolves itself into this: the independence of Hungary is the political conveyance of goods and passengers. The Turks deny their right to do so. The matter was at one time referred to Sir Stratford Canning, but the Turks are determined to make no concessions to the Diet. Austria is determined to insist, whether she has a legal right or not, upon the free navigation of the Black Sea, and threatens extreme measures unless the Porte concedes to her demands. The general impression is, that the present period of the siege and capture, by storm, of Kerbelah by the Pacha of Bagdad. Nejib, who was still at Damascus. The Pacha of Bagdad had endeavoured, on several occasions, to take possession of the sacred city. But the Pacha of Nejib, with his Albanian and Constantinopolitan troops, who had not the religious scruples of the Bagdadees, entered the place after a brave resistance for twenty days, and the gates of Kerbelah, Cufa, and Nejeff were thrown open to the pilgrims without guns, and almost unarmed. It is generally believed that the result of this affair will cause fresh ill feeling between Persia and the Porte: and all those who are acquainted with the Bagdadees are convinced that they will not suffer such a command

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Copyhold and Customary Tenure Bill was read a second time.—Lord BROUGHAM asked if there was any objection to lay before the house a return of the expenses which would be incurred by the building of the Victoria Tower, adjoining the new Houses of Parliament. It was only yesterday he had seen the plan of this tower, which was a gross violation of every thing like good taste, and must cost a very large sum of money to the country.—Lord DUNCANNON said that the Victoria Tower was part of the original plan, and the expense of building it formed part of the original estimate. Several petitions were presented, after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL read the resolutions which he intended to bring forward after the recess respecting education.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the Government had had several points contained in the propositions of the noble lord under consideration, and had upon the principle of them introduced modifications into the Factories Bill. Lord STANLEY, in reply to a question from Lord Palmerston, said that fresh instructions had not been sent to the Bahamas respecting the case of the Queen, with a view to any future hypothetical case. The confidential opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been transmitted to the governor, and the house might rely upon it that the right of slaves to freedom in a British port would not be interfered with by the proceedings of Government. In reply to a question from Mr. Ewart, Sir R. PEEL said he had received no intelligence that Mr. Ellis had failed in his mission, and was on his return to this country—reply to question from Mr. S. Worsley, Sir R. PEEL said that the slave trade was carried on in the territories of the East India Company, principally on the coast of Bombay, by Arabs, and several persons had been punished for it. A new act would, however, shortly come into operation, which would more effectually check the traffic.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the Registration of Voters Bill was read a third time.—Some clauses were then added to the bill by which jurisdiction upon disputed votes was given to the Court of Common Pleas, and also condemned the power given to one of the judges of appointing the revising barristers, as calculated to destroy the independence of the bar, and thus act injuriously to the interests of the public. He thought the present system very objectionable to the judges of the whole exchequer body in the kingdom to the ever-varying opinions and decisions of the judges.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that in the Irish courts Sir Michael O'Loghlen, on the part of the late Government, brought in a bill to render the decision of the judge binding on a committee of the House of Commons, while in the present case the decision of the Common Pleas would only bind an election committee in the particular case and on the point at issue. There was nothing given up by this bill which could at all be considered as an abandonment of the privileges of the house. It was merely carrying out the original intention of the Reform act, except that the power was given to four judges instead of to three revising barristers.—Mr. HUME supported the clause, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 109 to 76; the bill then passed.—Dr. NICHOLL moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.—Sir R. H. INGLIS condemned the bill as totally destroying the ancient institutions of the country, and never could he say one evil from one less than 300 courts, some of them as old as Conquest. He contended at great length that a few instances of error did not in knowledge of wills were not a sufficient justification of such a measure, and that in few those records were generally carefully attended to. In addition to which it was most useful that they should be enrolled as near the locality of the parties interested as possible; for parties, particularly in the lower ranks of society and in the agricultural districts, would never be perfectly well satisfied as with a personal inspection of the will itself. He had many objections to the bill, some of which he stated, but reserved the general question for discussion, if the bill should ultimately be read into committee. He hoped the right hon. baronet would consent to have its measure postponed to a future session, in order that further consideration might be given to it, but until he received an intimation to take such a step he had but one course to pursue—that of moving that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.—Sir J. GRAHAM could not assent to the postponement of the measure which was brought forward under the most anxious consideration upon the part of the Government. Firmly believing the measure was wise in its policy, and conducive to the public good, he was anxious to relieve himself from the responsibility of having the sense of the house upon the propriety of its adoption. No measure had ever come before the house with higher authority to support it, both national and ecclesiastical: and he was by no means prepared to admit he heard the speech of his right honourable friend, to imagine that any member of that house could defend the existence of these scattered tribunals, the nature and decisions of which had occasioned such general litigation. It would be of the greatest importance that there should be a centralization of the custody of those wills in the metropolis, where nearly all the cases referred to the property they could get out of court, and arrested place. The bill was now before them upon its principle, and if the house should reject it he should deeply regret it, for he conscientiously believed that one more satisfactory in its details he could not propose than that which they had then to decide upon.—Mr. JERVIS opposed the bill on the ground that it tended to throw all the business of the country into Doctors' Commons, the records of which were constituted as not to be safely entrusted with such extensive jurisdiction. They were monopolies; only thirty-four persons could practise there, and no person could be an articled clerk to a proctor unless paying a premium of at least £1000. As a remedy they had all the machinery for search quite perfect at the Stamp-office in order to the collection of the legacy duty, and such a bill as this was therefore wholly unnecessary, if the only object was economy. All the most reprehensible parts of the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts were still retained by this bill, such as the bishop's courts, and the trials for schism, heresy, perjury, &c. These were the very things which it was notoriously desirable to abolish; and these were almost the only things not meddled with. He also objected to the bill because it gave increased salaries and patronage to the officers of Doctors' Commons, and left the small practitioners in the country, many of whom would be ruined by its operation.—Co onel SIBTHORP objected to the bill, which gave increased salaries to the judges and officers of Doctors' Commons, who were rich enough and idle enough a ready. Sir G. Grey rose to address the house, but Sir W. BARON moved an adjournment, which was carried by 136 to 51.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Punishment of Death, the Coast of Africa Settlements Government, the Slave Trade Abolition, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Texas), the Sudbury Disfranchisement Witnesses, and several railway and other private Bills. Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Transfer of Freehold Property Bill for the first Thursday after the recess. Lord ABINGERTON expressed his acknowledgments for the vote of thanks passed by their lordships for his conduct in bringing the differences between this country and America to a close.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved that the acknowledgments of the noble lord should be inserted on the journals, though the gallant officer had acted in the most praiseworthy spirit.—Lord DENMAN thanked the noble earl for the justice he had done the gallant officer, and added, that in this question of slavery he was disposed to take a larger tone than he had been taken by his noble friends around him. He thought it should be treated by every nation as a crime against humanity which any nation might punish without reference to the wishes of another nation. In the case of piracy, independent of the laws of any country, the offence should be treated as a crime against all, and therefore it was that he thought too low a tone had been taken in the negotiations on the subject. The bill was then read a first time, and the house adjourned until Tuesday, the 25th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Sir. VILLIERS announced his intention of bringing forward a motion on the corn laws on the 4th of May. In reply to a question from Sir J. Graham, Sir J. GRAHAM said that the returns moved for by the right honourable baronet relative to church-rates were so voluminous that it was impossible to say when they would be ready. He hoped, however, to be able to give a more definite answer after Easter.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to a question from Mr. Roebuck, said that the commissioners for inquiring into the state of the criminal law had made several reports, and had also made several important recommendations, amongst which the most important one was the consolidation of the criminal law, more particularly in the laws relating to treason and murder. The Government could not, however, undertake such a task, which could be much more properly carried out by a commission. On the motion of Sir ROBERT PEEL, it was agreed that the house, at its rising, should adjourn until Monday, the 24th of April. The adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was adjourned until the 28th of April.—Sir J. WALSH moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of parish vestries in England and Wales.—Mr. G. KNIGHT opposed the motion.—Sir B. HALL hoped the Government would not lend its sanction to repealing an act which had conferred such benefits where it was in operation as Hobhouse's Act.—Captain JONES, Mr. HAWES, and Mr. HUME severally opposed the motion. Colonel T. WOOD thought that Sir J. Walsh had gone too far, but hoped he would be allowed to introduce his bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in the absence of Lord John Russell, recommended the honourable member to withdraw his motion.—Sir J. WALSH said he had not expected such opposition, and withdrew his motion.—Mr. BOWRING then moved for a return of the correspondence between the British Government and the Porte on the subject of the Bishop of Jerusalem. The policy of the appointment he thought bad, and the selection of the man he thought worse, because he was the son of a Jew, a class associated with feelings of contempt in oriental minds. The people were much astonished on the arrival of the bishop's wife and family, for, according to their ideas, celibacy was associated with the sacerdotal character.—Sir R. PEEL defended the character and attainments of Dr. Alexander, against whom he was no reproach that he was a Jew by descent. He approved of having a representative of the Protestant Church in the city.—Sir R. PEEL said it appeared as if Dr. Bowring was actuated by personal hostility to the bishop, and the manifestation of this spirit, together with strong public reasons, induced him to refuse the correspondence. The bishop had been received most cordially, and had received also marks of respect from the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek faith. Nothing unreasonable was requested from the Porte in asking for permission to build this Protestant church, for a Mahomedan might build one to his own faith in this country, in which Dr. Bowring might indulge his predilections by preaching in it.—Mr. HUME hoped the right hon. baronet would forget his sentiments on this occasion when the question of Jewish disabilities would be again brought before the house.—He considered the hon. baronet's declaration as a sign of growing liberality. ("Hear" and laughter.)—Lord PALMERSTON concurred in the remarks of Sir R. Peel, and regretted the spirit displayed by Dr. Bowring.—Dr. BOWRING said he was actuated by no improper feeling, and withdrew his motion.—Mr. HUME then moved for a select committee to inquire into the propriety of setting apart a portion of all waste lands which shall be enclosed by act of Parliament, to be let out in small allotments to the labouring poor in the district, and also into the best mode of effecting the same.—Sir J. GRAHAM assented to the appointment of the committee, for, although he was doubtful of the result, he thought it a more safe course than the introduction of a bill.—Mr. HUME said it would be infinitely better to repeal the corn-laws, if the object were to relieve the people.—The motion was then agreed to.—Captain PECHELL then rose to bring forward a motion of which he had given notice, but when the house was counted out, there being only thirty seven members present.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ITS COMMISSION.—The actual number of ships of all classes of the Royal Navy in commission on the 1st day of Dec., 1842, was 233. The total number of men employed in these ships, officers and men, was 39,645. Of the above ships there were 7 first-rates, having 1850 officers and men; 8 second-rates, with 4700 officers and men; 7 third-rates, and 1960 officers and men; 5 fourth-rates, and 880 officers and men; 20 fifth-rates, and 2400 officers and men; and 14 sixth-rates, 2290 officers and men. There were 41 sloops, the total of whose complements was 5468. The gun brigs, &c., were 36, with 1622 officers and men; and 7 packet brigs, with 368 officers and men. There were 14 vessels engaged in surveying, with 314 officers and men. There were 14 stationary or guard-ships, with complements amounting to 3358, and 3 yachts, with 285 officers and men. The number of steam vessels in commission was 65, and these had 2566 officers and men.

IN ORDINARY.—The total number of ships of all classes laid up in ordinary on the 1st of December, 1842, was 240. Of these there were 5 first-class, 15 second-class, 45 third-class, 4 fourth-class, 61 fifth-class, and 1 sixth-class. The sloops were 8, brigs 15, packet brigs 11, gun 6, and steam-vessels 6.

The tota number of ships in commission and in ordinary is 473.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Rodney, 92, Captain Joseph Maunsell, C.B., sailed at daylight on Tuesday for the Cape of Good Hope, with the 7th Dragoon Guards on board.—The Tyne, 16, and the Dolphin, 5, ordered to be brought forward at this port, are expected to be commissioned this week.—The Inconstant, 36, recently paid off in this harbour, is at present in dock, caulking and repairing. She is reported ready for commission on the 15th of May.

DEVONPORT, APRIL 11. The Druid, 44, frigate, Captain Henry Smith, has arrived from Portsmouth. On Tuesday morning Rear-Admiral Superintendent Sir R. Byam Martin went on board and mustered the crew, on which occasion he expressed himself highly satisfied with the discipline and general department of both officers and men. The Conway corvette, which is destined to take 3.6 convicts to Van Diemen's Land, and has completed that number by a draft of 100 men from the Stirling Castle convict-hulk at this port. She will stay for prescribed time, and then sail for her destination. The crew of the Druid is a detachment of the 99th Regiment, and the convicts are under the charge of Dr Lawrence, R.N. The Constance will be removed as expeditiously as possible into dock, to undergo repairs, and will sail for Kingstown, Ireland, to receive her freight. The convict guard of this ship is also a detachment of the 99th Regiment from Stonepoint, under the command of Lieut. W. R. Elliot and Ensign De Winton, and consists of 45 rank and file, with two sergeants and a proportion of officers, with whom are six women and nine children.—The Gannet, another ship chartered to take convicts to Van Diemen's Land, lying at Sheerness, waiting the arrival of convicts from Chatham. The staff of the 99th is on board this vessel. The Royal Commission, Captain Tegart, Master Chantry of Queenborough, embarked the head quarters of the 54th Regiment in the Dockyard this afternoon, and sailed the same evening for Glasgow. The Rhadamanthus steam-vessel, Master Commanding T. H. Lang, received on board the detachment appointed to take charge of Regnault. They were landed the same day, and on Monday the remaining detachment of the 54th embarked, and sailed at noon for Glasgow.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lieut.-Col. Chesney, the celebrated traveller who was employed on the Euphrates and Tigris expedition, and subsequently on Persian service, has received orders to proceed to Hong Kong, as commanding officer of Artillery.—Major-Gen. the Royal Artillery were inspected to-day at the hospital, and will form a detachment to accompany Col. Chesney to fill up the casualties in Major Greenwood's company at that station.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGHTON.—On Sunday the offing was very thickly studded with outward bound merchant vessels, which had been lying in the Downs for the two or three days previous, outbound.

On Sunday afternoon the brig William Fulcher, Captain Staines, from Sydney, New South Wales, anchor at Brighton, per pilot boat Mother Goose, from Dover, one passenger and 30 tons, and five bags of letters, which were immediately forwarded to London. The passenger reports that on the passage the large comet appeared very brilliant, and that the bulbea was distantly discernible.

A Liverpool schooner, Johnson master, has been last eight leagues from Cadiz, bound up the Mediterranean.

The Great Western steam-ship, advertised to sail from Liverpool to New York on the 15th, will not leave till the 29th. On leaving New York she go on shore, and it has been found necessary to alter her bottom. Another ship, the Great Britain, is now in course of building at Liverpool being full

RESCUE OF A SHIP'S CREW BY FRENCH FISHERMEN.—The following particulars of the rescue of a ship's crew by some French fishermen has been received by the owners from their agent at Boulogne-sur-Mer.—"We beg to inform you that the crew of a German vessel, fourteen in number, including an English pilot, were picked up by a fishing-boat belonging to this port, and brought here this afternoon. The number of the boat is 93, and the name of the master Jean Gu.". It appears that on the morning of the 9th inst. the Jean Sparidone, 290 tons, Captain Demetric Degoujan, from Newcastle to Constantinople, with coals. She had an English pilot on board, and had put into Hull and Grimsby on account of contrary winds. She struck on the sands on the 9th inst., at twelve a.m. The crew took to the long-boat, and would doubtless have perished, had not the master of the fishing-boat used every exertion to rescue them. In the attempt to save the ship's papers, but at attempt the object he met in view, that of saving the lives of all hands belonging to the unfortunate vessel in question.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.—On Friday week the following remarkable occurrence, in which a steamer was stake, and several lives lost, attracted with loss of life, took place at Tynemouth, near North Shields. At day-break, the pilot on the look-out at the entrance of the river discovered a vessel amongst the rocks, called the Black Middens, underneath Tynemouth lighthouse and the ruins Abbey, which proved to be a steamer. The alarm was instantly raised, and the life boat was manned, and put off to render assistance, when before arriving alongside of the vessel, steam suppose was at stake, only one man on board, who was safely taken out of the wreck, and conveyed ashore. Immediately after he succeeded in attempted to get away, without giving any account as to the manner the ashed, but the customs officer of the port, who was at the entrance of the some time, he admitted having, with another man, stolen the steamer from her moorings in that river (the Tyne), and in making for sea she got on the rocks. This took place about two o'clock on the Thursday night, and the more they strove to get her off the more she was bilged beneath. Angry, on the return of the tide, she commenced breaking up, and he must have perished very shortly but for the arrival of the life-boat. The other man, he said, jumped overboard upon the vessel breaking up, to swim to the rocks, but is expected he had been drowned, for he saw nothing more of him. It has been ascertained that the steamer, which was called the Charles William, with two engines of 20 horse power, belonged to Messrs. Richardson and Co., steam-vessels, at South Shields, and had the man who is supposed to be drowned was a Lascarlad son. The vessel was used for towing vessels in and out of the harbour. She was quite completely to pieces

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF TWO SHIPS BY FIRE.—Accounts have, within the last two or three days, been received at the Edinburgh insurance companies of the total loss of two vessels—their cargoes—the schooner Agnes, of Leith, and the Glasgow. The loss of the first named

[illegible] ill, and, to the dismay of all on board, the fire was by no means extinguished. Every effort was made for saving the vessel, but all efforts overboard, and every means adopted in the hope of stifling the flames. In the mean while the master, whose conduct throughout is spoken of in high praise by the crew, brought the ship round with a different course, in hopes of meeting with vessels, and lights were observed at the most head, as a signal of distress. At about half past two o'clock, the destruction of the vessel became inevitable, [illegible] abandoning to the mercy, sails, and rigging. Ere a quarter of an hour had elapsed the whole vessel, from stem to stern, presented one vast body of flames. The [illegible] who had previously jumped into the long-boat, remained within a short distance of the burning ship until she went down, which did not take place until between six and seven o'clock. Everything in her was by that time consumed, the masts had fallen overboard, and nothing remained but her mere shell. Two hours after the vessel was sunk the crew were picked up by the Norwegian barque Two Sosters, Captain Holst, from Helmstrand for Harlingen, the fire having been seen by them at a distance, and who were bearing down to render assistance. On board of that vessel the master and crew received the utmost kindness, and on Monday week last they were safely put ashore at Texel, near Nieuwdep. The vessel and cargo are only partly insured. The destruction of the other ship, the Fame, of Glasgow, by fire, happened on the morning of Wednesday, the 22d of February, in lat. 35 deg. long. 18 deg., under similar circumstances. Soon after the outbreak of the flames a vessel called the Gartsherrie came alongside, and took the crew on board, and afterwards landed them safely at Madeira. The ship is fully insured at Glasgow.

SHIPS FOR A FERRY.—The Cato steamer, of London, on November, 1250 barrels; the Jane and Anne, of Sydney, with 200 barrels; the Kent, of London, out 16 months, with 400 barrels in the Sydney, arrived at Hobart Town.

BURNING OF THE TRANSPORT-SHIP LIVERPOOL.—Extract of a private letter, dated Canton Harbour, Dec. 11th:—"Since the last letter we have been, after four months' detention, and up the river Yang-tse-Keang, which has never been navigated before by Europeans. We succeeded in getting up the river about 90 miles, when we came to a dead stop, one and all of us. The Harlequin, 18 guns, Commander Bourchier, T. Hastings (a relation of the late Lady Flora), struck on a sandbank, and, for a time, considerable anxiety was manifested for her safety. However, by the judicious conduct of the master, she got off in a few hours, without injury. The other craft were not so lucky. The last Indus Company's warsteamer Ariadne got upon a reef, and afterwards sunk in deep water, carrying with her three Chinese, who perished. Most of the transports being astern had time to bring to anchor, except the Liverpool, which struck on a sandbank, and became immovable. The Harlequin was then ordered to lay alongside, to protect her from being plundered by the Chinese, and to use means to get her afloat. The Herleqin remained by her for nearly a month, and, although her masts and all top-stores were taken out of her, the ship still remained a fixture, and afterwards, by order of the admiral, she was set fire to, and consumed. The Liverpool was a fine brig, between 300 and 400 tons burden, and belonged to Liverpool."

SHIPWRECK.—On Saturday morning the Russell, of Poole, Kimber master, was driven ashore between Cape of Redhil, near Hastings, and was found on blowing very hard from the west, and the sea made a clear breach over her. Two of the hands succeeded in getting ashore in the boat, but the other six were lashed to the rigging, the people on shore not being able to render the least assistance. Fortunately the vessel held together until the tide fell, when they were all released from their perilous situation in a most pitiable condition. The poor fellows, who had lost everything, were relieved by the Hastings branch of the Shipwrecked Mariners' and Fishermen's Society.

NEW LIGHTHOUSES AT DUNBAR AND GREAT YARMOUTH, ON THE COAST OF FRANCE.—In consequence of the loss of the Reliance and the Conqueror East Indiamen off Cape Grisnez, near Boulogne sur Mer, the French Minister of Marine is having a memoir drawn up for the coast of France, so as to ascertain the present state of the lighthouses (*fanals*), and the exertion of vessels where they may be most wanted, so as to prevent a similar catastrophe to that which happened to the above two ill-fated vessels.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DARING BURGLARY.—At Union Hall, on Thursday, two men, named Wheelwright and Kidney, were charged with breaking into the premises of Mr. Tillyer, oilman, Great Suffolk-street, Borough. It appeared from the evidence of Police-constable Baker, one of the H division, that on the previous morning, as he was passing Mr. Tillyer's shop he perceived Kidney and another man leave the shop-door, and a few minutes afterwards Wheelwright joined them in the dark. He had a parcel full of tobacco, and was about to spring his rattle, when the man not in custody suddenly aimed a blow at his head with a jemmy, which grazed the side of his head, and somewhat stunned the man all to pieces. He could call for assistance the whole of them escaped. Knowing where the two prisoners resided, he with the assistance of another constable took them out of their beds at four o'clock in the morning. Mr. Tillyer stated that he was alarmed by the cries of the police, who informed him that his house had been broken into. On going down to the shop he discovered that the thieves had effected an entrance by forcing a panel in the door, behind which he found a cap, which was proved to belong to Kidney, a hat was also found, belonging to the man not in custody. The constable said he knew the man. The prisoners were committed for trial until Saturday.

FATAL FALL.—A man named Jordan, a carpenter, residing at Marlborough-street, Chelsea, fell from a ladder whilst repairing a watersput in his own yard, and was killed.

ROBBERY AT LORD ABERDEEN'S.—On Tuesday last a man dressed as a sweep made his way into the house of the Earl of Aberdeen, No 7, Argyle-street, Oxford street, and carried off a brown dress coat and a blue coat, belonging to Captain Gordon. He is described as a young man, short and stout.

FIRE IN THE STRAND.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the lower part of the house of Mr. Hunt, of the cigar divan and billiard rooms, next to Exeter 'Change, Strand. Water was procured from the Thames, and the exertions of those present the fire was soon extinguished. The origin of the fire is not known.

FATAL ACCIDENT OFF ERITH.—A few days ago as a number of gentlemen were testing the capabilities of a newly purchased sailing yacht, a man named Freeman, an old and experienced waterman, who had undertaken the management of the vessel, was thrown out of his position by the breaking of a rope, and knocked over into the river. The accident was immediately observed, but the vessel had got full way upon her, and it appears that though the boat was lowered and a skiff was also in the course of the vessel not changed, nor was any rope thrown to the poor man, who after floating for a few minutes sunk to rise no more.

BODIES FOUND IN THE RIVER.—On Tuesday the body of a woman was found on the causeway in front of the old Thames Police-office (now used as a station) in Wapping, and supposed to have been in the water three or four days. A person identified the body as that of a man who committed suicide on Saturday night last, by throwing herself from Waterloo-bridge. The attempts made to recover the body of the late Mr. B. Ferrand Busfield, who was drowned at Battersea Reach on Saturday last, have led to the finding of the bodies of several other persons, who have perished in the river Thames. The body of a man, named George Phantom, was found on Barking Side Creek, on Saturday, and on Monday the remains of a lad, who fell overboard from a vessel called the Nesles, off Greenwich, was taken out of the river at Greenwich. On Tuesday, the body of a sailor boy was found below Limehouse Church. There are generally numerous fatal accidents by drowning during the last three weeks, chiefly of persons employed in the barges and craft in the river. Not fewer than 2000 persons are drowned annually in the United Kingdom, and the average in the rivers, canals, and waters in the metropolis and its immediate vicinity, is about 400 every year.

FALL OF A TOWER AND LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES.—The telegraph brought the intelligence on Saturday last that Jeffry's tower of Nuncarnes had fallen down and killed eight persons. It appears that the structure, for the repair of which 80,000 francs had recently been voted, suddenly sunk down, about two hours after the workmen who had been working at it, alarmed by the falling of some loose stones, had quitted their dangerous position. Most of the persons occupying the houses at its base also quitted the scene of destruction in time to save their lives. But this was not the case with all. The wife of an officer of the garrison was killed, and the man posted at the top of the tower came down with the ruins, and was taken from the concourse excited a good deal of alarm in the town, and the news is as a fire broke out among the ruins immediately after the fall.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, the Thames police, stationed on board the Investigator brig, off Somerset-house, heard cries of "Help" proceeding from the Temple-bar Pier. Three river constables, named Rowcroft, Gregory, and Rae, immediately proceeded in a boat to the spot, and there were informed that a man was overboard. They threw out the drags, and after three quarters of an hour recovered the body of a man about 35 years of age, named Pocock, who had been acting as waterman to the vessel. The vessel was a timber-laden barge of wooden blocks for paving the roads. It is supposed that in stepping from the barge to another alongside, near the pier, he slipped between the two vessels, and fell into the river. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday evening, and these facts having been given in evidence, a verdict accordingly was returned.

DISTURBANCE AND ACCIDENT IN GRAVESEND REACH.—THREE SAILORS DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon an accident occurred in Gravesend Reach, which unfortunately resulted in the death of three young men, sailors, belonging to the Royal Victoria Dockyard, Deptford. The vessel under Gowland, now lying off the Royal Dockyard, Deptford. It appears that the young men who are lost formed part of a boat's crew of five hands, who left the vessel in the morning, by order of the master, to go on shore on various stations below Gravesend. The boat was a small skiff, and from the statement of one of the survivors it seems that as they were on their return, with their boat loaded with provisions, they had the misfortune to run foul of the Blackwall steamer, which was coming up the river when the boat capsized, and some of the persons on board observed the poor fellows struggling in the water, and immediately proceeded to their assistance, but before that was effected, two of the sailors had sunk to rise no more. Another was picked up by a lighterman, who was navigating a barge up the river, and put off on observing the accident; but three out of the five sunk before could reach them.

FIRE IN SHADWELL.—EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE.—Between twelve and one on Tuesday morning a serious fire occurred in the vicinity of Shadwell, in consequence of a fire having been discovered on the premises of Mr Haylow, boot and shoemaker, High-street, Shadwell, which was nearly attended with loss of life. It appears that it was first noticed on the second floor front room, tenanted by a family named Burright, a dense mass of smoke having been seen issuing from the windows. The alarm was instantly given, and Inspector Beverley, the parish constable, soon attended with the Shadwell engine, as well as the brigade engines from Wellclose and Jeffry square, and the inhabitants having exerted themselves to the utmost in subduing the flames, the fire after some difficulty was confined to the floor in which it originated. On it being reported that a child was missing, and being apprehensive that it might have perished in the flames, search was immediately made, when to the parents' surprise, they found the child lying under a bed, apparently suffocated. It was with a speed removed to a neighbouring surgeon's, and after some time life was restored

NEWCASTLE.—The rope of the incline through the tunnel from Spital Tongues Colliery to the river Tyne, at the North shore, broke on Saturday, while ten waggons were descending. The waggons thus at liberty ran again to the river, where a vessel was being loaded, over which a portion of them ran completely into the water, and the remainder were lodged on the deck. Happily no lives were lost, though the damage done was considerable.

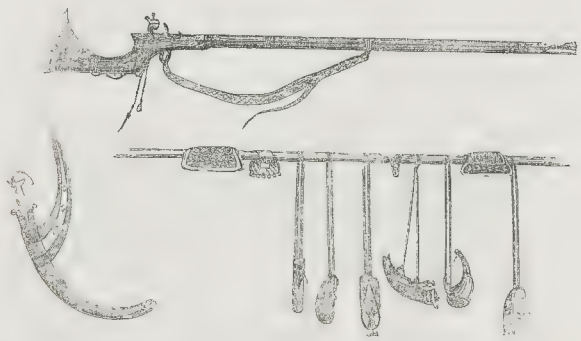
SUKKUR, OR "VICTORIA," ON THE INDUS.

This spot, now established as a British post, is remarkable for its peculiarity of character and position. It is situated on the Indus, immediately opposite the fort of Bukkur, and looks upon the rich fertile gardens of Koree on its opposite bank, which are fringed with graceful foliage.

Modern Sukkur was originally a vast Mohamedan cemetery outside the old city, which now stands, but in a ruinous plight; and the new houses erected as European habitations have been built for the greater part above the Moslem mausoleums, which are curiously faced with mosaics of azure china ware.

The heat of Sukkur is extreme, in consequence of its being built on limestone rock, but as a military post it is not found unhealthy, although many European troops have suffered, in consequence of being unsheltered by good barracks, and compelled to live in tents by the water's edge.

In a commercial point of view, the confidence inspired by our presence is every day more apparent. The Bazaar, once an ill-supplied, thinly-inhabited place, is now wealthy and extensive. Traders from Western India, Bancans, Parsees, and artisans have settled there; large, numerous, and commodious shops have been erected; and Sukkur is secure and flourishing.



BELOOCHEE WAR ARMS.

Every Beloochee warrior isadorned with a great number and variety of these appendages, called among the people Toshdans. Some are bags for containing bullets, others are powder pouches, with many having a variety of uses. They are commonly made of the light green leather of Cabul, embroidered in coloured silks and adorned with fringes. They are suspended to a belt which passes round the wearer's waist and corresponds with his shield and sword belts. The Beloochee sword is broad and much curved; the hilt is usually silver, and the sheath black leather ornamented with green leather and scarlet cloth, bossed and adorned with gold and silver according to the rank of the wearer. The blades are often of great value, and verses of the Koran are frequently graven on them towards the hilt. This weapon is always used with a circular sweep, and the Beloochees are too expert swordsmen ever to render them doubtful of its effect. The matchlock, as represented in our engraving, is one of those worn commonly by the Beloochees, and worth about fifty rupees, or five pounds English; but the chiefs are luxurious in these arms, and frequently possess matchlocks which are worth a hundred pounds. The barrels are often beautifully watered, the manufacture of Damascus, and the bands and ornaments of richly chased Venetian gold. The chiefs have adopted English locks to their matchlocks, but the Beloochee soldiers, generally speaking, continue the match. The inferior matchlocks are made in Sindh, and many even of these are handsome. The Beloochees are not particularly good marksmen, and the length of the matchlock barrel renders it difficult to take correct aim. The Hill Beloochees sometimes use wooden rests to assist in steadying the weapon, and many of these were found by our troops about the Pass of the Bolan.

SINDHIAN BELOOCHEE.

Under the government of the Ameers of Sindh, which was itself nothing more nor less than a system of Beloochee despotism, a great number of Beloochees settled in that country, as mercenary soldiers. They are a fine race of men, far superior to the people of the country in size and daring. Their costume, as shown in the cut, is Sindhian, consisting of a gown of thick white cotton, a blue cotton scarf across the shoulders, and the tail, stiff, singular-looking cap, which is made in all the towns of Sindh, varying in price from one rupee to thirty. Their arms are a sword, shield, and matchlock, to which they commonly adapt the European flint and steel. Their salaries are generally nominal, being commonly billeted on villages, and allowed to forage for themselves—by which system they become, of course, a perpetual curse to the agricultural and peaceful part of the population.

BELOOCHEE CHIEF.

The country of Beloochistan with the plains of Cutchee are divided between, and governed by independent chiefs, supported by their followers, who, although acknowledging the right of the prince to their military service, refuse the payment of all tribute. Many of these chiefs possess great power, and, in cases of combination, the prince seldom dares to oppose their will.

The dress and general appearance of the Beloochee chiefs is very picturesque and remarkable. They are usually large of person, with fine Jewish features, and glossy hair hanging in long curls upon their shoulders. They are adorned with a large proportion of arms and warlike ornaments, and wear huge turbans of thick white cloth, twisted carelessly round the head. They are always well mounted, and their Khurasan mares are remarkable for their blood and breeding.

The residency at Hyderabad, which, according to our latest accounts from Sindh, was destroyed by the Beloochees during our late engagement with the forces of the Ameers of Sindh, was originally erected from a plan of Major Outram's, and situated somewhat less than a quarter of a mile from the bank of the Indus, and three miles

BRITISH RESIDENCY AT HYDERABAD.

from the fort of Hyderabad. Before our occupation of the country, the garden in which it stood was a pleasure-ground of the Ameers, and was well filled with fine fruit trees. The great reception-room, which occupied the whole length of the house, was remarkably lofty and well decorated, a large amount having been expended in furnishing it with a variety of French and Florentine ornaments, with the view of giving the princes of Sindh a taste for luxuries, which should induce them to look favourably on the interests of commerce, and perhaps tend to modify their barbarian notions.

The house possessed a second story to it, a luxury not very common in Sindh or India, in consequence of the dangerous results incidental to the inroads of white ants upon the timbers; but the excessive heat and steamy atmosphere of Hyderabad during the spring and summer seasons rendered the elevated sleeping-rooms absolutely necessary. The loss of property to Government by the destruction of the residency must be very considerable, for the whole was in remarkably good taste, and, as we have observed, erected and furnished at great cost.

HYDERABAD.

OUR GREAT VICTORY IN THE EAST.

With the arrival of the Overland Mail we had in our last number to record one of those brilliant achievements of the prowess of British skill and valour over overwhelming numbers of a barbarous enemy, which, in almost every instance in which we have dared the disadvantageous encounter, have crowned the prowess of our arms. It is thus that this glorious affair—glorious so far as the gallantry of our general, and the noble conduct of our troops, are concerned—has been epitomized by a military contemporary. It appears that the British Government, having determined to civilize Scinde against its will, and after taking possession of the Indus having demanded a certain territory on its banks, the Ameers determined on seeking the first convenient opportunity for resistance. They tampered, and pretended to treat, until time had been afforded them to collect their troops. This accomplished, they sent word to Major Outram to retire from Hyderabad, which, not expecting immediate hostilities, he declined to do. Accordingly, on the 15th of February, his residence was attacked by an overwhelming force, but was gallantly defended by 100 men, who maintained their position for several hours, and who (their whole ammunition being expended) eventually succeeded in retiring to the steamers, whence they proceeded to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of some 2,700 men, at a distance of twenty miles from Hyderabad. The Ameers made, as may be supposed, all haste to attack this handful of men with an army of 22,000. The battle took place on the 17th, and, after a terrific fight of three hours, the Ameers were defeated with immense loss. The *Bombay Times* justly describes this action as one of the most brilliant and severely contested which has occurred since the days of Lord Clive; and, although we have given a summary of the Indian news elsewhere, and the official document describing the battle, we cannot refrain from quoting the more graphic account of our Indian contemporary:—

"One of the most severely contested and brilliant actions was fought near Hyderabad, in Scinde, on the 17th ult., which has occurred in India since the days of Lord Clive. General Napier, with a body of 2,700 British troops, consisting of her Majesty's 22nd, a portion of the Bengal 9th Cavalry, and Poonah Irregular Horse, the 1st Grenadiers, 12th and 25th Bombay Native Infantry, was met while on his march to Hyderabad by a body of 22,000 Beloochees, commanded by Ameers in person. The contest was a fierce and bloody one; for three hours the armies were closely and hotly engaged, victory occasionally leaning to either side. At length, the cavalry having managed to get round so as to operate on the flank of the enemy, our success was complete. The Beloochee army was dispersed, and fled in every direction, leaving upon the field upwards of a thousand slain; their wounded being computed at four times this number. The whole of their artillery, consisting of fifteen guns, fell into our hands; fifteen others were afterwards captured under the walls of the city. The whole of the Ameers immediately afterwards gave themselves up unconditionally as prisoners of war, surrendering at the same time the city of Hyderabad. Our troops, on the 20th, took possession of the gates, and encamped under the walls of the capital. Our casualties are severe, consisting of 256 killed and wounded, including 19 officers."

To the portrait of General Napier which we are enabled to give, with other illustrations of his gallant exploit, we add a brief but interesting memoir of his soldierly career, as it has been partially recorded by the *United Service Gazette*:—"We have long known," says our contemporary, "and esteemed the military character of the gallant general under whom this signal victory has been achieved. He is not only one of the 'bravest of the brave' in the field, but he has done more to promote the interests of the humbler classes of the army than all his brother generals put together. We allude to his book on military law, the best work that has ever appeared on the subject; but more particularly to his unceasing efforts to ameliorate the condition of the private soldier. His personal career has been one of chivalrous valour. His first service of consequence was in the Irish rebellion. He commanded the 50th Regiment during the entire campaign which terminated with the battle of Corunna, where he was made prisoner, after receiving five wounds (his leg broken by a musket shot, a sabre cut on his head, a wound in the back from a bayonet, ribs broken by a cannon-shot, and several contusions on the head from the butt-end of a musket). On his return to the Peninsula in 1809, where he remained until 1811, he was present at the battle of Coa, and had two horses shot under him; at the battle of Busaco (where he received a shot in the face, had his jaw broken, and his eye injured); Fuentes de Onor; the second siege of Badajos, and a great number of minor affairs. In 1813 he served in a floating expedition on the coast of America; and, in the campaign of 1815, was present at the storming of Cambray."

NAPIER.

SURRENDER OF THE AMEERS.

A TIGER STORY.—The following story is related in a letter from Batavia, dated December 6, inserted in the *Amsterdamsche Courant*:—"On the evening of the 16th November, whilst a Creole, named Ramein, was at work in front of his house, a royal tiger, coming from a thicket, advanced slowly behind him, and got pretty close upon him without being perceived. The father of Ramein, who was sitting within the house, observed the animal, but was so overcome by terror that he was unable immediately to give his son the alarm, and in another moment he perceived that the fierce animal had seized his son by the leg. Ramein, with great presence of mind, turned round and threw himself over the tiger; then exerting all his strength he held with both hands the animal's head between his legs, and pressed it down to the ground; but finding that his strength was insufficient, and that the animal was endeavouring to drag him into the neighbouring thicket, he began to cry out for help, and tried to force his fingers into the tiger's eyes, which object, however, the struggle prevented him from accomplishing. Meanwhile, the father of Ramein, having recovered his self-possession, drew out a sort of poignard called a badie-badi, which he wore about him, and plunged it into the tiger's side. On receiving this wound the animal let go his prey, and was about to retreat, but Ramein's father attacked him again, and wounded him a second time. The tiger now turned upon his new assailant; but fortunately another man, Mallang, the brother of Ramein, came up and struck the infuriated beast a blow with his gollok. The tiger now reared himself on his hind legs, and endeavoured to attack Mallang with his claws, and succeeded in wounding him on the legs. Both father and son now attacked the tiger, and, fortunately, soon succeeded in killing him. Ramein has been very seriously wounded in the conflict, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The tiger was very old, and of unusually large dimensions, measuring 6 feet 10 inches along the back, exclusive of the tail. A female tiger, of similar dimensions, has been seen in the same neighbourhood."

VOLCANO.—A volcano of a novel kind has broken out in the neighbourhood of Kemeghatte, in Silesia. For twenty years a slow fire, which occasioned no alarm, has burnt in the coal-mines of that district; but recently it has shot out immense volumes of flames, which threaten destruction to the surrounding buildings, and to the vast forests of the country. A steam-engine has been established for the purpose of discharging water into the mines; but this machine had been in action at the last accounts for 72 hours without producing any effect.

FORGERIES IN TURKEY.—We have received letters from Constantinople by the way of Odessa, which confirm the accounts formerly given of great forgeries. The Turkish government has just issued new assignats, in consequence of those before in circulation being too easily imitated. A great number of fraudulent money dealers and forgers have been arrested, and it is found that they have numerous associates in foreign countries particularly in Greece. They have already put into circulation 1,000,000 piasters in false bank notes, and some millions of paras, which are most skilfully imitated. A strict investigation is going on, and some persons of great consideration are said to be implicated in the fraud.

The *Hampshire Independent* contains an account of the following singular circumstance. The Camilla, on her last trip from France to Jersey, brought over a party of French ladies and gentlemen; amongst them was a Catholic priest of twenty-five years' standing, who had been smitten with a young lady of his own country, of the Protestant faith, whose parents were not inimical to the match, provided the priest would renounce his religion, and adopt the faith the young lady was brought up in. To this he ultimately acceded, and in company with his intended father-in-law, his future bride, and a party of friends, he embarked on board the Camilla, on Thursday week. They were united in the holy bands of matrimony the next morning, by his reverence the Dean, at the parish church of St. Helier's.

THIEVES IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Tuesday afternoon two thieves were apprehended in the Thames Tunnel, while picking pockets, and several others have been already committed by the magistrates for attempting to rob the visitors. The Tunnel continues to be visited by thousands daily.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Chess.—"*R. K. W. N.*" *is quite correct in his remarks about No. 14; if he will refer to the back numbers he will find a solution in six moves.*

"*Tyro*"!—*See the solution, it cannot be done in two moves.*

"*J. P.*," *Bagshot*, "*W. H. G.*," "*Impatience.*," "*G. M. J.*," *and* "*R. A. B.*" *have been received.*

"*Latrunculator.*"—*We have forwarded you a letter by post, containing the address of a gentleman at Barnstaple, who is anxious to play a game by correspondence.*

We shall be glad to hear from "*R. A. B.*" *The gentlemen named in his letter have met with antagonists.*

"*T. W. M.*"—*White takes the Pawn en passant.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Shall be inserted as soon as possible.*

"*Argent.*"—*We refer our correspondent to Mr. Till, medalist, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, who has a great variety of coins and medals.*

"*Mr. Kirkham.*"—*No room.*

The communication with reference to the New Zealand Company is declined.

"*C. C.*"—*Thanks.*

A Subscriber who writes concerning hermitages must have been misinformed.

"*F. W.*" *of W.—Apply to the Home-office.*

A review of the original drama forwarded to us from Wakefield will appear shortly.

"*A resident in the Isle of Wight*" *shall have due attention.*

We have received the cheap editions of the Guide Books to Picture Galleries published by Mr. Clark.

"*T. O.*," *Anglesea.—Full dress is required at the Italian Opera, not at the other theatres.*

"*Miles*"—*We cannot publish the subscriptions for public monuments in any other form than as advertisements.*

"*F. B.*," *Leeds, has our best thanks for his sketch, but it reached us too late. Will F. B. oblige us with his address?*

"*Presbyter,*" *Ross-shire.—The suggestion of our correspondent is very good. Could he render us any assistance in carrying it out?*

"*Cook's Folly*" *will appear early.*

"*R. H.*," *Margate.—Thanks; they are forwarded to our chess correspondent.*

"*W. M. W.*"—*The Round Tower will appear. We cannot at present lay our hand on the sketches.*

"*M.*," *Waltham.—Too late.*

"*A. L. M.*"—*Upwards of* £800,000,000.

"*F. E.*"—*Try again.*

"*Delta*" *is thanked.*

"*A Well-wisher*" *is referred to the portraits of Clara Novello and C. Dickens, Esq., in No. 49.*

We regret that our space will not admit the insertion of the eloquent letter by the Rev. Mr James Stephens, addressed to the Secretary of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, established lately at Kilkybegs, Ireland.

"*H. G. W.*"—*Many prisoners are transferred to the New Model Prison, Pentonville. We have before expressed our opinion against the silent system.*

"*R. H.*"—*The bill does not require a witness, but the writing must be proved. The bill must be renewed every five years.*

"*W.*"—*Consult your legal adviser.*

"*Frederon.*" *Vaughall.—The wished-for engraving shall appear in due course. We believe the maiden name of the lady in question was Pearce.*

The poetical effusion, entitled "*An Allegory,*" *is too long for our columns.*

We shall be happy to receive the promised contributions from a Liverpool reader.

"*Mr. Crosthwaite.*"—*We cannot undertake to return manuscripts or books sent for review.*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement*" *is, we fear, mistaken in his surmise*

Mr. Rathbone should apply to the manufacturers. We are always happy to give or procure information for our subscribers, but our correspondent should not overlook the multitudinous demands upon our time.

"*Danum*" *will oblige us by procuring the sketch referred to.*

"*Bridgwater.*"—*The appointment in question is a similar fiction to that of the Chiltern Hundreds, but not quite so lucrative.*

"*A,*" *Nottingham.—The new experiment is already becoming a very sour subject in monied circles.*

"*Juvenis.*"—*Thanks for his congratulation.*

"*R. B. Haydon.*"—*The small engraving will be very acceptable.*

"*Zerxpnos.*"—*We have not the measurement of the original picture. just now within our reach. V.*

"*Scotus*" *is thanked, and his suggestion respected.*

"*Naufragus.*"—*The subject shall receive our attention.*

"*Rollo.*"—*The communication is unsuited to a newspaper.*

"*G. M.*" *We cannot return rejected communications.*

"*To Truth and Justice.*" *Yes*

"*Paul.*"—*Deceived.*

"*C. F.*," *Dublin.—A brief sketch will be most acceptable. The subject is already in hand, and will appear next week.*

"*J. T. S.*"—*The engraving is mistaken: can our correspondent favour us with another?*

To "*P. L.*," *Liverpool*; "*B. C.*," *Whitby, Yorkshire*; "*W. W.*," *Bath*; "*Jaques?*" "*B. G.*," "*Tooting*;" "*Syntax.*"—*Sketches from the foregoing have reached us; they are not what we desire; the subjects we are anxious to obtain are those connected with the news of the day.*

"*J. G. G.*" *These suggestions are not lost upon us.*

"*H. W. H.*"—*Declined.*

"*W. Price.*"—*No room at present*

"*Gentiana.*"—*Every department of science will have its turn.*

"*T. S.*"—*There is such a publication in Paris, at the usual price.*

"*An Actor.*"—*We prefer leaving the subject in question to our contemporaries of the press.*

"*I. G. U.*"—*Referred to our accredited chess correspondent.*

"*J. M.*"—*Ditto.*

"*W. P. C.*"—*Ditto.*

Haddon has been already treated in the paper.

"*J. J. D., Bath.—It will be acceptable.*

"*Chirurgus.*"—*Thanks; referred to our chess correspondent.*

"*A Subscriber from the beginning.*"—*Yes.*

"*M. D.*"—*The address is 39, Portland-place.*

"*W. H. H.*" *We fear that a compliance with our correspondent's request would only tend to the spread of the disease. We may give it, however, in course of time.*

Numerous letters and communications not yet noticed must stand over till our next.

Many letters on chess matters have been referred to our accredited chess correspondent, and this I hope will allay the solicitude.

A notice of "*The Old Oak Chest*" *shall be given in our next.*

As it has been said, truly, that there is no pleasure without some alloy so is the axiom verified in reference to the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose natural and sincere gratification and gratitude at the brilliant success of their design, and the loud public approval with which it has been crowned, is at last, in some measure, marred by a drawback, which is nevertheless a source of pride in itself—and certainly a peculiar and unprecedented honour in the history of newspaper literature. It is sorely a new complaint, that public demand for any periodical should exceed the means of supply with commensurate rapidity—and baffle the most active energies and spirited enterprise to keep pace with the patronage so pleasingly created. Yet so it is with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and "increase of appetite" has so grown by what it fed on that at last it is found—in the present state of printing machinery, and with the most perfect practical machine for art-printing in England—impossible

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked on Thursday morning in the royal gardens. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in an open carriage and four.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—His Royal Highness passed a tolerable night on Wednesday, and was a little better on Thursday morning.

A confirmation of the juvenile nobility and gentry was held on Thursday (Maundy Thursday) in the chapel-royal, St. James's.

The Bishop of London intends consecrating the new church of St. Paul, Wilton-crescent, Knightsbridge, Monday, the 1. The Rev. W. J. Hardy Bennett, M.A., has been appointed by his lordship to the incumbency.

Herr Staudigl, the celebrated bass singer, has arrived in London, and will make his first appearance next week, at Covent Garden Theatre, in an English opera.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM FRIGATE.—On Thursday, about an hour before high water, at half-past ten o'clock, the steam frigate *Mutine* was launched from the slips at the new dockyard, Sheerness, into the waters of the Medway. This vessel is built on the principle of the invention of Mr. Smith, the patentee of the screw propeller, and will be immediately fitted with the said boilers and engines, and the necessary apparatus for working the screw.—[We shall next week give a spirited engraving of the launch, our artist having attended for that purpose.]

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This being Good Friday, an immense concourse of well-dressed persons visited the tunnel in the morning. About eleven o'clock, the numbers increased so rapidly, that it was supposed by the officers belonging to the company to check the progress of the crowd, many of whom passed without paying. A compulsive list ensued, when it was deemed advisable to send to the Mint, Point, Station-house for the assistance of the police. It was calculated that no less than 10,000 persons had passed through up to half-past 12 o'clock.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Thursday.—Lord Huntingtower appeared before his Honour to-day to receive the official signature to his certificate; and having complied with the ordinary forms of the act of parliament, the usual process was carried out. His certificate is still in existence, and it is understood that the certificate will be inoperative till the question at present pending before the Court of Review is decided.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—We have received the Paris journals of Wednesday, but their contents are without interest.

SPAIN. Some of the Madrid papers of the 8th instant mention a report that the Cortes intend to declare Don FRANCIS DE PAULO incapable, by reason of his rank as a prince of the blood, of sitting in the Chamber of Deputies. It may be matter of regret that Don FRANCIS should have consented to become the instrument of a faction, but it would be still more to the honour of the Cortes to violate in his person one of the greatest rights imparted by the Constitution. It would be much wiser to allow the prince to take his natural place, and learn by experience, which he would soon do, how much he is misplaced in the representative body. His voluntary retirement would be the result.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, has cordially consented to allow a number of veterans from that establishment to attend the ceremony of placing the statute of NELSON upon the column in Trafalgar square, "because he is sure it will be as gratifying to the feelings of the men themselves as interesting to the assembled spectators." The gallant Admiral also promises "to furnish the committee with the number of the present inmates of the hospital who fought under the great naval hero, either in the glorious battle of Trafalgar or other of his naval victories, and whose present state of health will enable them to attend."

BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor, in the exercise of that hospitality which seems to distinguish the present civic dynasty, gave on Wednesday night a splendid entertainment to a distinguished circle of guests, including many of the members of the late ministry. The Egyptian Hall was the scene of festivity, and, as usual upon such occasions, was splendidly lighted up and decorated. The display of plate was gorgeous in the extreme. The company numbered about 150. After proposing the usual loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor said that the was not a political meeting, and he did not intend to introduce political toasts. He would, however, propose the health of her Majesty's ministers. They all knew that a country could not be governed without ministers (cheers and laughter); and they knew, moreover, that her Majesty called to her councils men who she thought could at that moment govern the country. Under those circumstances, then, he thought that no one could possibly object to drinking the toast. (Cheers.) The toast having been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor next proposed the health of Lord Melbourne, and the Marquis of Lansdowne and the House of Lords. The Lord Mayor said that the next toast was the health of a noble lord to whom the country owed much. It was that of his noble friend Lord John Russell. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) He was sure this day that no man was so one of the late ministry; but as one of the representatives of the large constituency in the kingdom. In that latter capacity he would propose his health, and he could assure him—and he was sure the citizens of London would assure him—that they looked to him not only for the preservation of the rights and privileges of the City of London, but also for the upholding of those blessings throughout the kingdom. (Cheers.) The health of Lord John Russell returned thanks, and concluded by proposing the health of the Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor next proposed the health of Lord Palmerston and those of the House of Commons, for whom he returned thanks. The Lord Mayor and that the next toast was the health of a noble lord to whom the country owed much. It was that of his noble friend Lord John Russell. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) He was sure this day that no man was so one of the late ministry; but as one of the representatives of the large constituency in the kingdom. In that latter capacity he would propose his health, and he could assure him—and he was sure the citizens of London would assure him—that they looked to him not only for the preservation of the rights and privileges of the City of London, but also for the upholding of those blessings throughout the kingdom. (Cheers.) The health of Lord John Russell returned thanks, and concluded by proposing the health of the Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor next proposed the health of Lord Palmerston and those of the House of Commons, for whom the former

"Johannes de Eyck fecit hic,
1434." *Inscription on the picture.*

VAN EYCK'S PICTURE IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

open air, and all its deleterious influences. The Van Eyck seems to have been protected, and to owe its freshness to some process of this kind.

The "discovery"—or rather we should say the improved re-discovery—of oil painting, of which this remarkable picture stands as one of the principal monuments, consisted, says Vasari, in his "Lives of Most Excellent Painters," and published in Florence, 1550, in "nothing more than this—according to the ancient practice, a fresh colour was never added to the panel until the first covering had been dried in the sun; a mode infinitely tedious, and one in which the colours could never perfectly harmonize. Van Eyck saw this difficulty, and he became more truly sensible of it from the circumstance of having exposed one of his paintings to the sun in order to harden, when the excess of heat split the panel. Being at that period sufficiently skilled in philosophical inquiries, he began to speculate on the manner of applying oils, and of their acquiring a proper consistency without the aid of the sun. By uniting it with other mixtures he next produced a varnish, which, dried, was waterproof, and gave a clearness and brilliancy while it added to the harmony of his colours." The oils used by him are said to have been "linseed and nut oils, boiled." "Before the time of Van Eyck," says Lanzi, "some sort of painting in oil was known, but so extremely tedious and imperfect as to be scarcely applicable to the production of figure pieces. It was practised beyond the Alps," and, we may add, by the Egyptians of the Greek period, of which a most remarkable specimen may be seen in the Louvre; "but it is not known to have been in use in Italy." Giovanni carried the first discovery to its completion; he perfected the art, which was afterwards diffused over all Europe, and introduced into Italy by Antonello da Messina.

DIVING AT BLACKWALL.

The attempt to recover the body of Mr. Busfield was renewed on Saturday morning last, at ebb tide, by a large number of watermen, who successively dragged all those points of the river where the current sets in strongest from Blackwall to Bugeby's-hole. The offer made on Friday by Mr. Knight, the chief superintendent of the East India Dock Company, to allow the use of their diving apparatus for the purpose of examining the mooring-chains which cross the river in several places near Blackwall, was gladly accepted by the relatives of the deceased, and the barge containing the necessary machinery was brought round from the West India Dock basin, and moored off the pier before seven o'clock on Saturday morning. The helmet diving apparatus, invented by Deane, and successfully employed at Spithead and other places, was considered more suitable for the purpose than the diving-bell; and Thomas Jones, an experienced diver, in the service of the East and West India Dock Company, was selected to perform the arduous task. The weather was very unfavourable for the attempt, the wind blowing strong from the south-west, and causing a heavy swell in the reach. Before nine o'clock, however, everything was in readiness for the first descent. Jones having adjusted the helmet and enveloped himself in a waterproof dress, descended the ladder to make an examination of the piles near the western end, among which it was considered very probable that the deceased might have been entangled. After remaining under water more than half an hour, Jones returned to the surface, and reported that he had carefully examined along the whole range of piles, and could discover nothing of the body.

The novelty of the machinery, and the melancholy occasion of its employment, contributed to attract an immense number of persons to the spot; but one feeling of regret at the unfortunate occurrence appeared to animate every breast, and the most perfect order prevailed. The barge having been made fast to the buoy, Jones prepared to descend once more. The usual weight of his dress was considerably increased, in order to counteract the effect of the current, which sets in strongly against the pier at all times of the tide. The leaden weights suspended to various parts of his person amounted to nearly a hundred and a half weight; but even this was barely sufficient to carry him safely through the current. Jones remained under water for a great length of time, and eventually walked from the northern buoy to the Essex shore, along the line of chain: his researches, however, were unfortunately of no avail.

It will be recollected that when a young female, a domestic servant in the Duke of Buccleuch's family, lost her life by falling from the same pier in landing out of a Scotch steamer, her body remained under water for six weeks, and was eventually brought to the surface by one of the ballast-lighters.

Since Sunday every exertion has been made to discover the body. On Tuesday morning, as soon as it was low water, Jones recommenced his labour, and continued with but little intermission until the tide turned, examining the various holes and bed of the river. At high water he was compelled to abandon his exertions; but as soon as the tide turned he re-descended, when he proceeded to the buoys on the Essex shore, without meeting the object of his search. At each time he rose a piece of ordnance which was placed on a barge moored opposite the pier was fired eight or ten times, it being anticipated that the vibration would cause the body to float, provided it was not entangled. The diving and firing continued up to near 5 o'clock, when further attempts were abandoned. During the whole of these melancholy proceedings an innumerable number of boats were rowing about in all directions, for the purpose of picking up the body if it should float. The failure of these experiments leads to the supposition that the remains of the deceased gentleman are carried beyond the lower reaches.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXVII.

HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, Esq., M.P.

There is another accession to the ranks of the Anti-Corn-law League in the person of Howard Elphinstone, Esq., the member for the borough of Lewes. From his entrance into Parliament he has been known as a free-trader; but it is not every one holding, in his station, those opinions, who joins openly in the operations of the League itself. They agree in the object to be attained, but differ as to the means of attaining it. Mr. Elphinstone concurs both in means and object, and has embarked thoroughly in the cause. At the Drury Lane meeting on Wednesday evening last he was one of the principal speakers. It has been said that the study of the law generally induces a preference for the forms and usages of the past, and a repugnance to change which throws many of our greatest lawyers into the ranks of the Conservative party. Mr. Elphinstone appears to be an exception; he is a doctor of civil law, and practices as an advocate at Doctors' Commons. He is therefore immersed in the intricacies of our ecclesiastical courts and their forms of procedure, which partake more of the spirit of the past than any part of our legal system, and yet he is a supporter, in his political capacity, of many things which the admirer of old things—*the laudator temporis acti*—would shrink from in fear and terror; in the house Mr., or rather Dr., Elphinstone votes for the ballot, short Parliaments, extension of the suffrage, and (as evinced by his last speech) the repeal of the Corn-laws, and free trade in its fullest signification. Dr. Lushington, who is a judge in the same courts, is also well known as a Liberal in politics.

Dr. Elphinstone is the descendant of a house that has given the country warriors both by sea and land: his grandfather was the Admiral Elphinstone who defeated the Turkish fleet at the battle of Tchesmè; he is the son of Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone. In addition to his professional rank as an advocate, he is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Sussex. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Hastings, in 1835, and represented it till 1837; in that year he contested Liverpool, but unsuccessfully; he first sat for Lewes in 1841.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—We understand that those gentlemen who have engaged to act as stewards on the ensuing anniversary (23rd October) of the birthday of King Edward VI. have made application to the governors for permission to have its celebration held on this occasion in the large hall, in order to afford to those persons who have received the liberal advantages of this excellent institute the opportunity of testifying their gratitude, and cordially acknowledging the munificent favours which royalty has recently so bounteously bestowed upon that foundation. The governors having, on a previous occasion, kindly granted the use of the hall for the benefit of another charity, but which had no immediate connection with their own, we may confidently anticipate that this request, preferred as it is upon such laudable motives, will be most willingly acceded to.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. SIR LIONEL SMITH.

This distinguished officer was the son of Benjamin Smith, of Lyn, in Hampshire. He was born on the 8th of October, 1778, and educated at Winchester. At the age of sixteen he was appointed, without purchase, to an ensigncy in the 24th Foot, then in Canada, and obtained a lieutenancy in the same corps in the October of that year. While in America Lieut. Smith attracted the notice of her present Majesty's father, the Duke of Kent, to whom he was much indebted in after life for promotion. He served for some time in America, and was thence ordered to the western coast of Africa, to quell a serious insurrection that had broken out among the blacks at Goree and Sierra Leone. Here he remained for two or three years. In the month of May, 1801, he obtained his company in the 85th Regiment, and in the following year succeeded to a majority in that corps, from which he was removed to the 16th Foot. He then proceeded again across the Atlantic, and served under Sir C. Green, at Surinam, and was also present at the capture of Essequibo, Berbice, and the other possessions in the West Indies which at that time fell into our hands. In June, 1805, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the Nova Scotia Fencibles, and subsequently served with the 18th at Jamaica, of which regiment he was one of the few surviving officers. In November, 1806, he removed to the 65th Foot, then at Bombay, and for upwards of twenty-two years he remained in India. In 1809 he commanded an expedition to the Gulf of Persia against the pirates, and rendered important services to the Sultan of Muscat, whose territories he may be said to have preserved. His general services in India were honourably noticed by the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General, whose friendship and esteem he quickly acquired.

In 1810 he commanded the 65th at the taking of Mauritius, and after its capitulation returned with his regiment to Bombay. In June, 1812, he obtained the brevet of colonel in the army, and at the capture of Poonah commanded the fourth division of the army of the Deccan. He was also present at the cavalry action at Ashta, where he received a dangerous and severe sabre-cut on the head. In August, 1819, he was advanced to the rank of major-general; and on the 3rd of December, 1822, George IV. nominated him Knight Commander of the Bath. Previous to his returning to England, his European and native friends in Bombay presented him with a service of plate, and a splendid sword, at the cost of £800. He was beloved by his regiment, as well as by the Sepoys or native troops, for his humane exertions for their comfort, and he will long be remembered in India as "the soldier's and the poor man's friend." While in England he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 95th Foot, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Barbadoes as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands. Two years afterwards, on the death of Sir G. Barnes, the colonelcy of the 78th Foot became vacant, and Sir L. Smith took command of that regiment. In August, 1836, Sir L. Smith succeeded the Marquis of Sligo as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica, where he remained upwards of three years, and was most zealous in all measures for the extinction of slavery in that important colony. He obtained the rank of lieut.-general in January, 1837, and at the coronation of her Majesty was created a baronet. In September, 1840, from political motives, he was relieved from the government of Jamaica, and offered the government of Mauritius.

His departure from Jamaica was felt as a public calamity; the people displaying banners inscribed "Sir Lionel Smith, the poor man's protector and friend," "We mourn the departure of our governor," &c., and nearly the whole of the population wore mourning on the occasion. So extensive were his charities, that a few months before his departure from Jamaica their amount exceeded a thousand pounds. A subscription was raised for presenting him with a piece of plate, when the poorest negro came from the most distant parts of the island to contribute to the fund, which amounted to a thousand pounds. Sir Lionel, however, gave the money towards the erection of a place of worship. In April, 1840, he proceeded to the Mauritius; he was next created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; but his administration here extended only to seventeen months. He died at Reduit (the governor's country residence) on the 2nd of January, 1842, aged sixty-three. The colony of Mauritius immediately voted the sum of a thousand pounds for the erection of a monument to his memory, to be placed over his tomb in the burial-ground of Port Louis. Sir Richard Westmacott, F.R.S., is about to execute this work for the colony from the accompanying design.

Sir Lionel Smith was twice married. His first wife (the daughter of Thomas Galway, Esq., by whom he had two daughters) died in 1814, while he was serving in India. He married secondly, in 1819, Isabella Curwen, youngest daughter of Eldred Curwen Pottinger, Esq., and sister of Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., her Majesty's plenipotentiary in China. Lady Smith survived Sir Lionel but three days. By her he left three daughters and one son (Lionel Eldred), the present baronet, who was born in 1833.

THE BELISARIUS OF GERARD.—(FROM THE LOUVRE.)

The story of Belisarius has acquired, from its operatic celebrity, no small degree of interest in the public mind; and in the progress of criticism upon the recent impersonation of the ancient general by Fornasari at Her Majesty's Theatre, it has been remarked that the finished actor's deportment and *personnel* were remindful of the famous picture in the *Louvre*, wherein Gerard, the painter, endeavoured to work out the force and beauty of the ancient tradition. We have been induced to have the famous Louvre painting, in which the subject is treated in the same spirit as upon the Italian stage, copied and engraved for the gratification of our readers; and, accordingly, here, gentle patrons, you may regard in his blind majesty the war-worn hero of Marmontel.

WORDSWORTH—THE NEW POET LAUREATE.

We lately recorded the melancholy death of Southey, and Wordsworth now seems his natural successor to the Laureateship. He has received, or rather been prevailed upon to accept, the appointment; and that it should have been pressed upon him, was as creditable to the minister who held the patronage, as was his own humility to the modest poet himself. Here, reader, is his likeness; but you may better commune with his works: they breathe a beautiful atmosphere of genuine poetry—they are flooded with the glory of nature—they are chastened, almost hallowed, by gentleness of heart. We could really lament that the laureateship should not have fallen to the destiny of Wordsworth at an earlier period of his life, in the very freshness of his muse, and when his own laurels grew most green. Surely he would have deemed it his duty not to let his vocation sleep. Those stirring events—the coronation—the marriage—the motherhood of our young Queen—the christening of her lovely children—above all, the birth of a Prince of Wales—would surely not have gone unsung! We should have had some national poetry from a worthy muse in celebration of honoured themes; and even now we are not without a lingering hope, that the lyre of the laureate may be awakened into stirring harmonies again! Let Wordsworth give us some offerings in honour of his new station, even if they be confined within the sweet circle of the sonnet—such sonnet as he could so gloriously celebrate and so exquisitely write. Who does not remember this fine confirmation of his power in that walk of poetic inspiration?

> Scorn not the Sonnet: Critic! you have frowned
> Mindless of its just honours; with this key
> Shakspeare unlocked his heart; the melody
> Of this small lute gave ease to Petrarch's wound.
> A thousand times this pipe did Tasso sound;
> Camoens soothed with it an exile's grief;
> The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle-leaf
> Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned
> His visionary brow; a glow worm lamp,
> It cheered mild Spenser, called from Fairy-land
> To struggle through dark ways; and when a damp
> Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
> The thing became a trumpet, whence he blew
> Soul-animating strains—alas! too few!

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The following are the resolutions laid on the table of the House of Commons by Lord John Russell on Monday night, and which are to be taken into consideration immediately after the Easter recess:—1. That in any bill for the promotion of education in Great Britain, by which a board shall be authorised to levy, or cause to be levied, parochial rates, for the erection and maintenance of schools, provision ought to be made for an adequate representation of the rate-payers of the parish in such board. 2. That the chairman of such board ought to be elected by the board itself. 3. That the Holy Scriptures, in the authorised version, should be taught in all schools established by any such board. 4. That special provision should be made for cases in which Roman Catholic parents may object to the instruction of their children in the Holy Scriptures in such schools. 5. That no other books of religious instruction should be used in such schools unless with the sanction of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the concurrence of the Committee of Privy Council for Education. 6. That, in order to prevent the disqualification of competent schoolmasters on religious grounds, the books of religious schools should be taught apart, by the clergyman of the instruction, other than the Holy Bible, introduced into the parish, or some person appointed by him, to the children of parents who belong to the Established Church, or who may be desirous that their children should be so instructed. 7. That all children taught in such schools should have free liberty to resort to any Sunday-school, or any place of religious worship, which their parents may approve. 8. That any school connected with the National School Society, or the British and Foreign School Society, any Protestant Dissenters' school, and any Roman Catholic school, which shall be found, upon inspection, to be efficiently conducted should be entitled by license from the Privy Council, to grant certificates of school attendance, for the purpose of employment in factories of children and young persons. 9. That, in the opinion of the House, the committee of Privy Council for Education ought to be furnished with means to enable them to establish and maintain a sufficient number of training and model schools in Great Britain. 10. That the said committee ought likewise to be enabled to grant gratuities to deserving schoolmasters, and to afford such aid to schools established by voluntary contribution as may tend to the more complete instruction of the people in religious and secular knowledge, while at the same time the rights of conscience may be respected.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Rarely has Exeter Hall been so crowded as it was on Wednesday night. It was generally rumoured that Miss Clara Novello would have been called to account for her conduct at the previous concert on Friday. As this matter has been so much canvassed, it will be necessary to state the events of that memorable evening. Miss C. Novello, after singing the air "How beautiful are the feet," was encored; she, instead of graciously complying with the compliment, cast contemptuous glances at the company, and angrily exclaimed to the band, "It is of no use playing, for I do not intend to sing it again." The audience resented the scornful look of the vocalist by a burst of disapprobation seldom heard within the Exeter Hall walls; and when Mr. Phillips came forward to sing in the midst of the hurricane "Why do the nations so furiously rage together, and why do the people *imagine a vain thing*," the cheering was loud and long continued, the application of the words to the singer who had walked out of the orchestra after the "beautiful feet" being taken up with evident delight. Mr. Harrison, the chairman of the society, prior to Miss C. Novello's re-appearance in the last part, found it necessary to apologize for her disobedience of the encore on the ground of indisposition. But the speech did not satisfy the amateurs, for when Miss Novello rose to sing the air "I know that my Redeemer liveth," the sibillation was renewed, and much risibility was excited by some Hibernian exclaiming, "It is your temper, my darling!" Such was Friday's occurrence. It became the talk of the whole town, and a scene, on Wednesday's repetition of the "Messiah," was confidently predicted. Just before the overture Miss Clara Novello entered the orchestra with Mrs. A. Shaw—a very prudent arrangement, which saved the expression of feeling, for the respect entertained for the latter stopped the outbreak. When Miss Novello began her first recitative there was solemn silence. She was firm and collected, and sang with wonderful power. It was evident that she was trying her utmost, and at the close there was a moment of doubt, but it was dispelled by the involuntary admiration excited by her fine vocalization, and a burst of applause then followed. The lady smiled, and smiled, and was clearly angling for an *encore*, but the harmonists were not reconciled, although propitiated. In the "Rejoice greatly" the uneasiness of the singer became more apparent by unsteady execution of the runs; and when there was no call for its rehearing Miss C. Novello, after looking Italian stilettoes at Mrs. A. Shaw, suddenly quitted the orchestra before the latter began to sing. He shall feed his flock," as if such an impulse of loving tenderness was opposed to the approbation bestowed on the superb contralto of Mrs. Shaw. And here the temper of the audience was not to be mistaken. Mrs. Shaw sang flatly, and by no means in her usually pure style, but the *encore* was tremendous, and palpably directed at the singer without

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT
(Before the Recorder.)

TUESDAY.—*Charles Abraham Bennett*, a surgeon, who was convicted on Thursday last, before Mr. Justice Creswell, of assaulting Thomas Thompson, was brought up to receive the judgment of the court. The Recorder told the prisoner that he had been indicted for a most brutal assault. He had thrust out the eye of the prosecutor with a fork. The jury, under the circumstances that were produced in evidence before them, had thought fit to convict him of an assault only; and the learned judge who tried him had instructed him (the Recorder), upon that conviction, to sentence him to be kept to hard labour for six calendar months. The court then adjourned until Monday, May 8.

NEW COURT.
(Before the Common Sergeant.)

MONDAY.—*Stealing* THE "ILLUSTRATED NEWS."—*William Gunn*, a youth, was indicted for stealing, on the 15th of March last, at the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London, 135 papers, value £2 13s. 9d., the property of the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne for the prisoner.—Mr. Clarkson said he had the honour to appear on behalf of the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly paper, which, although not long established, had a very extensive circulation. The case was a short one. The prisoner was a servant in the establishment, and it was his duty to return safely from the printers' to the office, in the Strand, with the copies of the papers intrusted to his care; this, he should show by the witnesses, he had not done. The prosecutors had no wish to press the case severely, but it was necessary to make an example of the prisoner, as a warning to the numerous persons in the employment of the prosecutors.—William Daniel Stevens: I am a warehouseman in the employ of Messrs. Palmer and Clayton, of No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, printers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. On Saturday, the 18th March, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the prisoner came to the printing office for the purpose of carrying as many copies of that work as had been struck off to the publishing office. I gave him nine quires, with a delivery ticket for that number. About twelve o'clock the same day he returned for a further quantity (the delivery ticket having been returned in the interim, duly signed by the publisher), and I then delivered to him five quires more, with a delivery ticket for that number, which ought in the due course of business to have been returned the same afternoon, signed by the publisher; it did not, however, come to hand; it was numbered twenty seven.—By Mr. Payne: Although not a general practice, papers were sometimes sent without a ticket; such, however, was not the case on the occasion referred to.—Mr. Winnard Little: I reside at No. 198, Strand. I am the publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The prisoner was in the service of the proprietors of that paper. On Saturday, the 18th March, he was employed to bring copies of that publication from the printers' to the office. About half-past eleven he brought nine quires, together with a delivery-ticket, which I signed as a receipt. The prisoner did not bring any other copies to the office on that day, and was absent the whole of the afternoon. The prisoner had no authority whatever to sell any copies of the paper, and the 135 copies given to him by the last witness were not delivered by him to me on that day. They were worth £2 13s. 9d., and belonged to the proprietors. By Mr. Payne: There are an immense number brought to me from the printing-office, and I will not swear positively that the prisoner did not bring me any beyond the nine quires, but to the best of my belief he did not. Re-examined by Mr. Clarkson: He did not return to the office again.—Samuel Wilson: I am a cressman in the employ of Mr. John Whitaker Ludlow, Union Leathwait, of No. 1, Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill. Between four and five o'clock on the afternoon named in the indictment the prisoner came to my master's shop and asked if we wanted any "LONDON NEWS;" I replied we would take all he had got, and he sold me forty-seven copies, for which I paid 18s. 9d. I asked him who he came from, when he replied from Mr. Little, the publisher: I said it was very strange that he (Mr. Little) should send the papers when our boy had been waiting at his office several hours, and could not get them. The prisoner said he could not help that, Mr. Little had sent him out with them, and, if I did not like to have them, I could leave them.—By Mr. Payne: I have no doubt whatever of the prisoner being the person to whom I gave the money. Thomas Sawyer: I am in the service of my father, who lives at No. 8, Pope's head-alley, Cornhill; he is a news agent. On the afternoon of the 18th March the prisoner came into my father's shop and asked if we wanted any "LONDON NEWS," and I purchased two quires of that paper, for which I paid £1 1s. 6d.—Mr. Payne made a very able defence, but the case was of too clear a nature to admit of any doubt of the guilt of the prisoner who was found "Guilty."—Mr. Payne preferred a recommendation to the mercy of the court.—The Common Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to seven months' imprisonment with hard labour.

TUESDAY.—WORKING THE TELEGRAPH.—*Samuel Crouch*, a hairdresser, was indicted for stealing, on the 11th of March, a set of harness, value 50s., the property of Mr. Charles M'Cann. Several witnesses were called on behalf of the prisoner, to prove an alibi, and also to give him a character; but, during the examination, it was observed that they cast their eyes up to the gallery of the court, when it was discovered that a young man was stationed there to "telegraph" the witnesses by motions with his hands what to say, in order that they might agree in their stories. The offender was brought down, and committed for contempt of court, and two of the witnesses were also taken into custody. The jury found the prisoner guilty. It was then found that the prisoner was the same person who had been convicted in the year 1825 of stealing in a dwelling house, and was sentenced to be hanged, but the punishment was afterwards commuted to transportation for a limited term, and the prisoner had returned to England many years since. The prisoner was then sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. The other prisoners committed during the trial were held to bail to answer any indictment that might be preferred against them.

SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Puckle and a Bench of Magistrates.)

TUESDAY.—*Charles Louis de Bourbon*, commonly called the Duke of Normandy, against whom articles of the peace were exhibited at the last sessions, and by Mr. Thomas Jackson, was placed at the bar. He was dressed in the same manner as he was at Union-hall, in a blue coat, with gold braiding on the collar, and a star on his left breast. He had a military cocked hat in his hand. It appeared that the defendant, unable to procure the required sureties, was committed in default to the county gaol, where he has remained ever since, and the purpose of bringing him before the Court that day was to ascertain if he was prepared with bail. The chairman having intimated to the defendant that he would be liberated on finding the required sureties, his reply was, that he had left the affair in the hands of his professional adviser, and he looked round the Court and inquired if Mr. Horrey, his counsel, was in attendance. It was here stated that the learned counsel was not present, upon which Mr. Chairman said he apprehended there would be very little difficulty in the case; all that was required was, that an additional person would become surety for £250 for the defendant, a gentleman having a ready offered to become bail to the amount of £250 which was accepted. Mr. Sweet, the defendant's solicitor, here offered himself as the other surety. Mr. Jackson, however, acting on the old adage of "not over particular," objected to the latter, saying that he had never seen the gentleman before, and that he was totally unaware whether he was a responsible person. The defendant in an energetic manner then declared that he was the victim of persecution; that his property had been divested of all its furniture by Mr. Jackson; and that his family were compelled actually to live upon straw for the want of other accommodation. The Court asked Mr. Jackson what sureties were the case? Mr. Jackson said that the houses occupied by the defendant and his family belonged to him, for which defendant paid no rent for a considerable time, and that the furniture was the property of the defendant and was indicated by him in a very large sum he certainly had taken possession of it under a bill of sale. The defendant was then sent back to gaol until he produced the required sureties.

Samuel Stone, an attorney's clerk, and *Christopher Wardell*, were indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 21st of July last, in Kingston-upon-Thames, five £5 Bank of England notes, 13 sovereigns, and upwards of £6 in silver and other moneys, the property of Andrew Dunlop, of the Dolphin Inn. It appeared that the accused, were two respectable young men who had been in Kingston on business on the day, or while the robbery took place, and that owing to the stupidity of the police, acting on the evidence of a little girl, they were placed in the painful and degrading position of felons. After a trial which lasted thirteen hours, the jury acquitted the prisoners to the great satisfaction of a crowded court; and we hear it is their intention to bring actions for false imprisonment.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—*Joseph B. Oliveira*, the Portuguese, who was charged with having in his possession imitations of the stamps of the government of Portugal, was brought before Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate, by the officer, for re examination. Mr. Francis Ignatius Vasconcellar, consul for the government of Portugal in this country, was called as a witness by Mr. Bash. Upon comparison of a genuine bill with those which were found upon the prisoner, he found the resemblance was extremely great. He certainly would be deceived by the resemblance. The act under which he applied for the committal of the prisoner was the 1st William IV., cap. 66, section 19, by which it was enacted, that if any person should engrave, or in anywise make upon any plate whatever, or upon any wood, stone, or other material, any bill of exchange, promissory note, undertaking, or order for payment of money, or any part of any bill, or in whatever language expressed, or whether intended or not to be under the real purporting to be the document of any foreign power; or if any person should, without authority, use or have in his custody or possession any part of such foreign bill, &c., he should be guilty of felony, and be transported for a term not exceeding fourteen years.—Mr. Humphreys appeared for the prisoner, and contended that the instrument produced was nothing more than a piece of waste paper.—The Lord Mayor said he could not think of deciding upon any course in so important a case, except that of sending it to a jury. The prisoner had not attempted to assign a reason for causing to be made an imitation by which frauds to an enormous amount might be perpetrated. He should send the case to a jury, where it would meet with a thorough investigation before the legal authorities.—Mr. Deputy Lead—hall-street, and, on arriving at the Mansion-house, the defendant demanded his fare, and refused to carry her any further. The lady refused, and the fellow left the yard, after giving instructions to two other ruffians to annoy her in every possible manner.—The Lord Mayor said the case was a most nefarious one. Perhaps the defendant did not know the sort of punishment which it was in the power of the magistrate to inflict. It was the power of the magistrate to send a person guilty of such conduct for two months to hard labour at the treadmill, and the defendant might congratulate himself upon escaping such a punishment on such an occasion. The sentence upon him was that he should pay the sum of 40s. and costs. As for the lady who had been so much insulted, the public were deeply indebted to her for having, in so spirited a manner, done her best to bring the offenders to the Lord Mayor, we think he should have administered the severity of the law, which would have had a more salutary effect than if he preached for an hour. The fine was paid.

UNION-HALL.—*Charles Green*, a shoemaker, of Kent-street, and *Mary Ann* his wife, were brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with stealing a gold watch, the property of Mr. Robert Johnson, of Green-street, Hyde-park. About three months ago, a box, containing some valuable jewellery, was stolen from the residence of Sir Richard Dobson, in Greenwich Hospital, and though every exertion was used on the part of the police to discover the thieves, they were unavailing. A few days, however, after the robbery, a portion of the box was found in the passage of an obscure house in Kent-street by the inmates, who, upon examining it, found in one corner a gold watch, a gold neck chain, and several other smaller articles of jewellery. The parties who made the discovery gave information of the circumstance at the station-house, and from subsequent inquiries it turned out that the box thus found formed a secret depository in the one which had been stolen from Sir Richard's house, and was left in the situation in which it was afterwards discovered by those who had access to the premises, supposing, no doubt, that it contained nothing of any value. The prisoners were taken into custody in consequence of having offered a gold chain for sale to a silversmith in Southwark, which was said to be a part of the property stolen, but there was no private mark on it by which Sir Richard or Lady Dobson could possibly identify it, although they had no doubt of it being theirs. Sir Richard Dobson mentioned an important fact, that the prisoner's mother, who was charwoman, had been at work at his residence in the College on or about the time the robbery was committed. The prisoners were remanded.

On Wednesday five casual paupers, all young men, were charged with destroying their clothes in St. Olave's Workhouse.—The porter of the workhouse stated that upwards of 100 persons applied for shelter the previous night, 73 of whom, and amongst them the defendants, were admitted, there being no room for more. That in the morning, owing to the dense smoke issuing from the ward in which the prisoners were, an entering he discovered that some of them had intentionally set fire to a quantity of straw given to them to lie upon the night before. Water having been obtained, the fire was soon extinguished; but it might have been attended with very serious consequences had it not been got under.—The magistrate committed the defendants for seven days each for destroying their clothes, and gave directions that a minute watch should be kept, and any attempt to set fire to the casual ward in the above workhouse on any future occasion.

WORSHIP-STREET.—*James Charlwood*, alias *Flint*, alias *Sherwood*, a stout rough-looking person, was charged with having a base-coined sovereign in his possession. He was brought in custody from Brighton, and placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate, upon a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing £115 in bank notes from the person of Charles Robert Rose, a coachmaker, living at No. 4, Hackney-road.—The prosecutor, who is rather elderly, and of eccentric and irregular habits, was stated to be the son of a country clergyman, and had received a handsome education. He formerly kept a Hackney road but kept a coffeehouse in Bishopsgate-street. The prisoner was a public-house acquaintance of his, and in the habit of calling familarly at his residence. From information received by the prosecutor, it appeared that on the 7th of March he received £150 in bank notes. The following evening when he went home he found the prisoner sitting in the parlour with his wife, and he then had in his possession the property which he missed in his waistcoat pocket. He sat down and fell asleep, the prisoner being still there, but some time afterwards his wife awoke him and he missed his pocket-book, and the prisoner was gone.—Henry Holmes, superintendent of the Brighton police, said that the prisoner was apprehended in that neighbourhood. The place at which he had been lodging having been searched, the superintendent went with a constable, well armed, to apprehend him, as he was understood to be of desperate character. As soon as the door was opened, he presented a pistol at the superintendent, but fortunately the pistol missed fire, and he was secured by the prisoner. He (Holmes) before whom he was taken, sent him to this court, to which he was accordingly brought, securely handcuffed and manacled.—The prisoner denied the charge against him.—Rowland, one of the summonary officers of the court, who had been employed in the search after the prisoner, informed the magistrate that one of the £5 notes, and, he believed, another note, had been traced, passed by a man who, from the above pious, was believed to be the prisoner.—Mr. Bingham remanded the prisoner for further evidence.

LAMBETH-STREET.—*John Hodges*, an officer of customs, was placed at the bar charged with stealing from the St. Katherine's Dock. Mr. Taylor, the superintendent of police in the dock, in reply to the question of Mr. Hall, said that the prisoner, though but a weigher of customs, had latterly acted as lecker, and by virtue of his office had access to the warehouses where the whole of the fruit in the dock was stored, and therefore had an opportunity of helping himself to the fruit coming under his care. Mr. Taylor further stated, that though the workmen in the dock were invariably searched when leaving their employment, persons in the prisoner's situation never were, and had not the officer's (Pope) suspicions been excited by seeing the prisoner in the part of the building in which he had no business, he might have got off. The prisoner, when asked what he had to say to the charge, replied "Nothing," but would rely on the mercy of the court. He (Hall) said his duty was to fix the bail at £25 each, and the prisoner was remanded for a week.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—*Lieut Rurton*, 89th Foot, was brought up in custody on a warrant charging him with intending to fight a duel. On Tuesday night a gentleman came to the court and made a communication, the result of which was the issuing of a warrant to compel the parties to find bail. On last Wednesday morning, as he was returning to his lodgings in St James's place, and afterwards placed in the station. The name of the other party did not transpire. On the defendant being brought before Mr Fitzpatrick asked him if he admitted that he was the person named in the warrant? Defendant: I do. Mr. Fitzpatrick: Are you provided with sureties to answer for your conduct? Defendant: I am. Mr. Fitzpatrick: Very bad! intended any breach of the peace by fighting a duel. Mr. Fitzpatrick: Information upon oath has been given that such was your intention. Defendant: No one can persuade you that my intention was such a matter than myself. Mr. Hardwick: I shall call upon you to enter into your own recognizance of £500, with two sureties in £250 each. Defendant: The affair in question was amicably arranged precisely on the terms of its occurrence. There can be no want of sureties in such a case. It's very absurd. Mr. Fitzpatrick: If you don't intend to fight, the sureties will stand without prejudice; they are only bound that you keep the peace and be of good behaviour towards her Majesty's subjects for a year. Mr. Roberts, of St. James's-street, and Mr. Spencer, of 3, St. James's place, having become bail, defendant was liberated.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—On Tuesday an inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Feathers Tavern, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, on the body of John Banks, aged 90. On Thursday morning he was left home for Covent-garden market to purchase vegetables. On his return home, whilst crossing Soho-square, he was for the first time in his life suddenly attacked with illness, but he succeeded in getting and managed to walk home. On entering the place, he exclaimed, "I am struck with death." His daughter desired him to let her run for a doctor, but he peremptorily refused, saying he never had had occasion for one, and he never would. In five minutes after he was a corpse. The coroner and jury, on viewing the body, expressed their admiration of the symmetry of the deceased's person. Verdict, "Natural death."

SUICIDE OF A MANIAC.—On Tuesday an inquest was held, at Walton-on-Thames, on James Coqubour, a son of a respectable coachmaker, who cut his throat in the absence of his mother, who had gone to Godalming to attend her father's funeral. Verdict, "Lunacy."

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, April 11, 1843

Mon cher Monsieur, In proportion as winter recedes we see the appearance of bonnets of more delicate and fanciful colours. I mean that description of head-dress which is meant to relieve the head from the heavy winter hats which have so long oppressed them. Some of the head-dresses I speak of from the atelier of Alexandrine are surrounded with several bands, which have much lightness and which give to the face a shade of softness quite inconceivable to those who have not witnessed the effect of them. Their shape is slightly gathered, and is raised a little towards the bottom so as not to interfere with the fashion of wearing the hair. The little crêpe hats now worn with a very low plume have much to recommend them, and afford to the wearer a very distingué appearance. I believe you they are really a spring head-dress, and seem as if their destination were to glitter in an open carriage during those first fine days which give the tone and style to all our fashionable coquettes. I must again quote Alexandrine, whose general taste is a guarantee for everything which emanates from her, and who is now preparing for the season numerous patte de rix bonnets, which she will finish according to the requirements of every description of toilette, with that tasteful innovation and artistical feeling which we are permitted to dilate upon though we must not reveal it. The cashmere shawl is now giving way to the mantelet, which is something resembling, or rather between, the mantle and the pelisses worn by our mothers, it in fact resembles the trimmed mantle, forming a sort of scarf. There is one question how for certain dresses at the sides are likely to continue in fashion. It would appear to me they will still be worn, inasmuch as they afford a means for the display of greater taste and greater elegance on the part of the wearer than the long gown robe with which it skirts. We have nothing new to observe on the subject of sleeves or corsages. For evening dresses, or in half dress, short sleeves are still commonly worn. But I should imagine that of whatever sort the robe may be composed, a lady must trim her short sleeves according to her taste with a simple frisha, and must wear a little cap of tulle with gauze ribands. In one word, short sleeves are not a necessary in dress; they are a custom, and that is all that can be said for them. I think I may safely recommend the Turkish coiffures now worn of fishus or scarfs in Eastern tissues. It is difficult to find anything more elegant, more rich, or more distinguished than the turbans which are now worn. They, however, can hardly be called turbans—perhaps in strictness they have no right to be classed among them; they have a character which can never be confounded with those usually engendered in Paris an fancies. We trust, however, that next we shall have no occasion for any further reservations, and that we shall be able to speak upon our fashions with something like an air of certainty.

HENRIETTE DE B.

IRELAND

On Monday last a petition against the withdrawal of the manufacture of coaches from Ireland was exhibited by the operative coachmakers, signed by 35,000 inhabitants of Dublin. We understand it is intended for presentation to Parliament immediately after the Easter recess. Petitions have been also forwarded to Dublin for transmission from Thomastown, Kilkenny, Waterford, Slane, Dunleer, Drogheda, Navan, Limerick; and among the signatures we have been informed are the following:—The Countess of Carrick, Lady Langrishe, Lady Power (Kilfane), the Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, the Archdeacon of Ossory, Sir John Power, Bart. (Kilfane).

On Thursday week an unfortunate man, named Kelly, died suddenly on his way from Dublin to Tuisk, in a state of intoxication. He was (says a provincial paper) one of the very few who have violated the teetotal pledge, and on that account was held in such disesteem by his friends and relatives that scarcely one was found to pay the last rites to his lifeless corpse.

CAPTAIN MANBY, F.R.S.

This philanthropic gentleman, who has laboured forty years for the humane end of saving life at sea (and whose celebrated mortar-line was engraved in our paper of the 29th ult.), was born at Downham-Market, in Norfolk, in 1765, and educated at the grammar-school of Lynn, afterwards at Bromley, in Middlesex, and then at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. He next joined the corps of Engineers, and was appointed to the situation of barrack-master at Yarmouth, on the Norfolk coast, in the year 1803. That coast, it is well known, is full of shoals, and many vessels have gone to pieces within a hundred yards of the shore, in sight of multitudes of persons, who had no chance of giving relief, for want of means to establish a communication, either by a boat or by a rope, with the object in danger. Captain Manby's attention was first fixed to the subject by the lamentable case of the Snipe gun-brig, when upwards of sixty persons were lost near the haven's mouth at Yarmouth, though not more than fifty yards from the shore, and this wholly owing to the impossibility of conveying a rope to their assistance. Captain Manby's efforts were crowned with success after several experiments, in affixing a cannon-shot to a rope, and projecting it from a piece of ordnance over a vessel stranded on a lee-shore; and by this means, in 1812, the captain had been instrumental to the preservation of ninety souls from drowning. The loss of a Swedish brig, and every soul on board, at Harborough, in the night of January 5th, 1809, and the unavailing attempts made to project a rope to the vessel by the means successfully used in the day, next led Captain Manby to extend assistance to ships wrecked even in the darkest nights. The requisite objects were—1. To devise the means of discovering precisely where the distressed vessel may be

PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN MANBY.

composition, which, when inflamed, displayed so splendid an illumination of the rope, that its flight could not be mistaken. Such are the most prominent features of Captain Manby's invention for the preservation of shipwrecked seamen. There were many minor points respecting the mode of bringing the sick on shore, of carrying a boat over a surf, to reach a stranded vessel without a bar, &c. Among these was a simple method of converting any common boat into a life-boat, at an expense of about £3, by merely lashing within the gunwale six or seven empty and air-tight casks, a plan that has been found so efficacious in giving buoyancy, that sailors who have tried it have no hesitation in putting to sea in such a boat with a hole bored through her bottom. The whole expense of Captain Manby's apparatus amounted but to about £10. Highly satisfactory experiments having been made with it at Woolwich, and reported to the Ordnance, Captain Manby was subsequently deemed worthy of a parliamentary reward. He had, however, no sooner completed his invention, and carried it into operation on the coast of Norfolk, than he prevailed upon the magistrates of the county to institute a "Society for the Relief of Shipwrecked Mariners," and specifically for providing them with requisite clothing and necessaries, besides assisting them to their homes; and we believe the captain induced other maritime counties to follow the example of Norfolk. Captain Manby has likewise contrived apparatus for the preservation of lives endangered by the breaking of ice; these are a rope, with a floating noose distended by whalebone, with a piece of wood or cork, to be easily grasped by the hands, when thrown to the person in danger. Another machine for saving persons in similar cases is a boat of wicker or wood, made buoyant by tin boxes enclosing air.

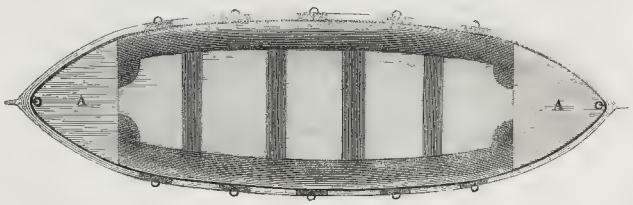
Captain Manby has long since resigned the situation of barrack-master of Great Yarmouth, but he still resides at South-town, in sight of the Nelson Pillar, near the spot "where the first life was saved from shipwreck by means of a rope attached to a shot fired from a mortar over the stranded vessel, on Feb. 12, 1808." The captain has also applied his ingenuity to an apparatus for rescuing persons from fire; and in these philanthropic pursuits he states that he has expended the whole of his property, and (with the exception of as much as purchased an annuity of £50 on his life) the whole of the sums liberally voted him by Parliament; yet he is repaid by having been the means of rescuing many hundreds of his fellow-creatures from death—so that, from the date of his invention to 1834 not a single life had been lost on the Norfolk coast. The originality of the captain's plan has, indeed, been questioned; but Lieut. Bell's scheme, with which Manby's has been confused, is to fire a rope *from* the *ship* to the shore, which is impossible in a gale of wind. The captain is likewise at issue with a committee of the Royal Humane Society of London, who refused to award him the Fothergill medal for his discoveries; and with a committee of the Society of Arts, for similar conduct: upon both these institutions the captain maintains that he has claims. The establishment of a fire-police was also long since proposed by this venerable benefactor to his kind, now almost an octogenarian. In middle life his talents took a topographic turn; when he wrote "The History and Antiquities of St. David's, South Wales;" "Sketches of Clifton;" and "A Guide from Clifton, through Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknock." Still, the prime object of the captain's long and useful life has been the preservation of shipwrecked persons; and he is president of the British section of the Société Générale des Naufrages, established in Paris, in the interest of all nations, for saving lives and property from shipwreck.

In another part of the present paper will be found described an invention of kindred interest to those above-mentioned.

THE BRIGHTON LIFE-BOAT.

The appearance of a long list of disasters at sea in the *Times* of Thursday induces us to devote some space to the details of the following invention, which, it is hoped, may tend to prevent the frequent recurrence of these sad calamities.

We have been favoured by J. Johnston, of Brighton, the inventor of the cliff crane, engraved in our paper of the 25th ult., with the following description of a life-boat, also invented by him, and which he states has inspired much confidence on the part of the boatmen and mariners of Brighton, as well as of North-sea captains, who have inspected the principle of the invention. The length of the boat in the annexed engraving has been limited by the peculiar nature of the locality, where it is established, namely, a short and steep beach; and where, being liable to be called into operation upon sudden emergencies, arising out of the frequent casualties which happen among the boats there, a larger size would have been objectionable. But for general purposes, especially where there is the advantage of a harbour, an addition of five feet to the length (all other dimensions remaining the same) would doubtless be an improvement in the construction.



The following are the dimensions of the present boat:—

Extreme length	22 feet 6 inches.
Breadth of beam	6 feet 6 inches.
Depth in centre	2 feet 7 inches.

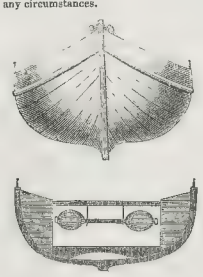
Built of the best half-inch elm plank, and copper-fastened throughout; built sharp at both ends, to row either way; the gunwales rising in a hollow curve, forming a sheer of two feet above the centre at either extremity. This is a principle of all others best calculated to ensure the boat's righting, in the event of its being turned over; the great buoyancy of the copper canisters at either extremity would so raise the hollow gunwales in the centre, that in the slightest roll the air would doubtless get under, and, of necessity, greatly facilitate its righting.

The sides are fitted with lockers 14 inches wide at the top, the *surface sloping upwards from the thwarts to nearly the gunwale edge*. This peculiar construction of the lockers prevents the deep gully which in most boats runs fore and aft through their whole length. The advantage of this construction is evident; if, for instance, the boat ships a sea over the gunwales, the water pours at once into the bottom, forming, as it were, additional ballast, instead of bearing down the side by the weight of water acting on the surface of the common lockers. The lockers are filled with horizontal layers of the best Faro-stone cork, requiring (in this instance) from 3½ to 4 cwt.

The cork sides continue to within three feet and a half of either end, each extremity of the boat being fitted with bulk-heads and decked, and enclosing air-tight copper canisters, carefully fitted to the whole space.

The boat rows with four oars, 16 feet long, if rowed single banc; and six oars, four of which are 13 feet long, if double banc. One long oar measuring 17 feet was originally provided for steering, but this has since been supplanted by a rudder (see sketch), to ship at either end, and which is found to answer better. Single tholes to be used with rope grummets have been found preferable to crutches or rollocks, as a means of securing the oars if momentarily abandoned. Each stem is fitted with cleets and rollers, to admit a hawser for kedging the boat, if necessary, through the surf. Two life-buoys as described in the course of the former article, already alluded to, are slung, one under each of the centre thwarts. Four leathern buckets for bailing, two of which are slung under each of the after thwarts, are also provided. Stuffed vendors protect the sides.

It has frequently occurred to the inventor that if all life-boats, according to the intended number of their crews, were provided with small lanyards about two fathoms long, having one end made fast to the boat and the other furnished with a body belt, made to buckle round the waist, such a provision would effect great additional protection to those who might be called upon to embark in a furious sea. If, for instance, without such a provision, the boat is upset or overwhelmed, how next to impossible it is for those who may be washed out of her to regain her; while, by thus being attached to the boat in a way which would involve no impediment whatever to all necessary exertion, they could scarcely fail to regain their hold of her under any circumstances.



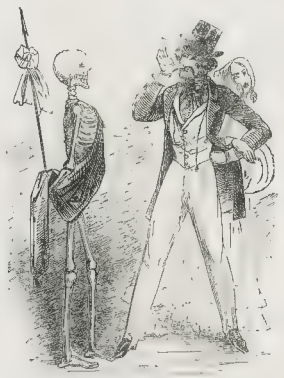
SECTIONS.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

PUNCH'S LETTERS TO HIS SON. By DOUGLAS JERROLD. Orr and Co.

These pungent and sarcastic essays on the habits and tendencies of social life have become so familiar to the great mass of readers, from their having appeared in a well-known periodical, that we are relieved from the necessity of examining them at length. Punch, in his present mood, is not so merry, but more biting, and also more instructive than he otherwise would be. Here he jingles his cap and bells with a solemn and judicial air, and handles his drum-stick as if it were the Chancellor's mace. Why not? Socrates could occasionally be a buffoon, and Punch has as good a right to be sometimes a philosopher. "A laugh there is," his motto tells us, "of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or jocosity." There is matter enough in this one volume for a man to laugh at till his sides crack; for if he were to laugh till doomsday, and to crow down Democritus himself, he would not have exhausted one tenth part of the vices and follies and absurdities of Punch's minions—men. To the man of slow brain, who was born on a leaden planet, and wishes to improve his composition by an admixture of more mercurial elements, we have no better recipe to offer than to bid him read, mark, digest, and inwardly perpend the satirical humours and mirthful wisdom of our sarcastic friend, and watch how he blows from his reflecting pipe the "bubbles of the day." Let Punch, for instance, instruct us in "Choosing a Profession," and let his worthy draughtsman, that first of pictorial

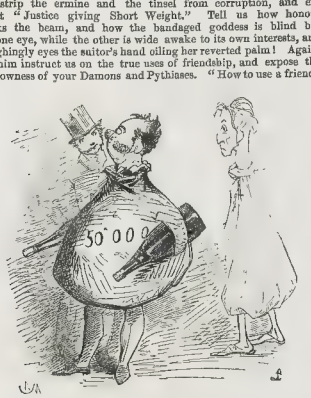
CHOOSING A PROFESSION.



DEATH A GENTLEMAN.

JUSTICE GIVING SHORT WEIGHT.

satirists, Kenny Meadows, expound his precepts, and embody his conceptions. See how he displays before our eager sight the tempting baubles of ambition! The soldier's helmet, the clergyman's shovel hat, the judge's wig, the painter's pallet, the sword, the pen, the cross, the garter! A moving index to the book of life! Or let him show us "Death a Gentleman" in his true colours, and vindicate his slandered name and maligned reputation. Or strip the ermine and the tinsel from corruption, and exhibit "Justice giving Short Weight." Tell us how honour kicks the beam, and how the bandaged goddess is blind but of one eye, while the other is wide awake to its own interests, and laughingly eyes the suitor's hand oiling her reverted palm! Again, let him instruct us on the true uses of friendship, and expose the hollowness of your Damons and Pythiases. "How to use a friend"

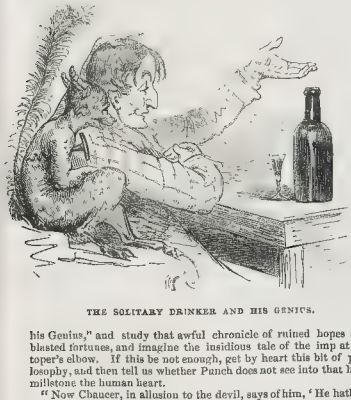


HOW TO USE A FRIEND.

is the great secret of life, which is to be acquired only by the art of sucking oranges. The friend, we see, has much of the orange quality about him, and will evidently stand a bleeding. What next? Let the inquirer study the history of "Captain Kite and Master Pigeon," and fructify from the truthful tale. Are not these por-

CAPTAIN KITE AND MASTER PIGEON.

traits, drawn from the life, and with no unskilled hand? Have we not seen them both many a day and oft, promenading in Pall Mall and St. James's-street? But again, see "the Solitary Drinker and



THE SOLITARY DRINKER AND HIS GENIUS.

his Genius," and study that awful chronicle of ruined hopes and blasted fortunes, and imagine the insidious tale of the imp at the toper's elbow. If this be not enough, get by heart this bit of philosophy, and then tell us whether Punch does not see into that hard millstone the human heart.

"Now Chaucer, in allusion to the devil, says of him, 'He hath in Jewe's heart his waspe's nest.' Now, what we call the devil has built, by the agency of his demon wasps—pride, avarice, scorn, oppression, selfishness, and others—thousands of nests in the hearts both of Jews and Christians. Well, suppose you have the power of looking into their hearts as though they were so many crystal hives; suppose you behold in them the rapacious insects, hear their buzzing, almost see their stings; if you cry, 'Wasps, wasps!' men will shake their heads at you for a malicious, evil-minded fellow; but, my dear boy! clasp your hands, and cry, 'What a honeycomb!' and you shall pass from mouth to mouth as the best of creatures."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER VI.
CONNUBIAL FELICITY.

DURING the honeymoon all, of course, was rapture—ecstacy! Sir Arthur was in a transport of joy; he idolised Caroline—worshipped her: studied her every thought and tried to anticipate her every wish: nothing that she could conceive that she wanted, or that he could imagine would please her, did he fail to procure: he taught her, in fact, to create wants in order that he might have the pleasure to supply them, and never seemed so happy as when surprising her with presents. And Caroline appeared to appreciate his kindness: she appeared to be grateful, and never addressed him but in the most endearing strain—in tones *so* sweet, and with looks so fascinating!—he was her "love," her "life," her "dear love," her "darling!" Oh! she felt so happy! while he was so intoxicated with delight, that when the month had expired, a resolution was moved and carried, *nem. con.*, that as they had passed the honey-moon thus in Elysium, they should have it all over again.

The happiness, however, of Charles and Lucrece was of a more tranquil character; but, if not so ardent, it was not less pure; while that of Greville, who passed his time, wanting nothing, anticipating nothing, caring for nothing, and thinking of nothing, as usual, partook of that indolent unconcern, which proved that he might have been as well without reason as with it.

At the expiration of the period thus assigned, namely, two months, they came up to town—Sir Arthur having previously given instructions to have everything prepared in the best possible style—and here the happiness which Caroline had experienced at the Lodge seemed surpassed.

"Now my dearest pet," said Sir Arthur, the morning after their arrival, "if there be anything which you do not admire here have it removed, or if there be any alteration which you think would improve the appearance of the place, have it made by all means, my love: spare no expense.

"Really, my dear," returned Caroline, "I do not perceive that any improvement can be made: everything is so superb and so admirably arranged. you will forgive me when I say that I never before gave you credit for the possession of so much taste."

"You're an ironical little *rogue*," cried Sir Arthur, kissing her for about the hundredth time that morning.

"Nay, indeed love, I'm serious," rejoined Caroline. "You *have* great taste—great purity of taste—you know that you have."

"I must have had to have chosen you: therein it is proved!—I admit it."

"But I do not mean that!"

"I *do*, you little blushing rogue, I do!" And here—the fact may as well at once be placed upon record—he actually kissed her again. "But, my love," he continued, "now do you not think that if this room were hung with a rich deep crimson damask paper, it would be an improvement?"

"Oh! it would indeed look elegant!"

"With gold mouldings and beadings, and chairs to match! It would look warm, and cozy, and comfortable! Eh?"

"Oh, magnificent! But what do you imagine would be the cost?"

"Not a word about that!—not a word about cost! When the happiness of my very greatest *plague* can be promoted, cost shall never be considered for a moment."

"But unnecessary expenses, dear, are not essential to my happiness! I am happy, I cannot be more so."

"Now, I know that we shall have a most desperate quarrel. I know that we shall, if you say another syllable about the matter. Am I not master of my own house? The alteration *shall* be made! We are going to the coachmaker's to order our new chariot, and we'll call at the upholsterer's on our way."

"You are a dear, kind, affectionate creature," returned Caroline; "I know not how sufficiently to love you."

The carriage having been previously ordered, they accordingly proceeded, on its arrival, to the upholsterer's, and thence, after giving the necessary instructions, to one of the most eminent coachmakers in town. Here a variety of chariots met their view, but not one was sufficiently elegant for Sir Arthur: he had made up his mind to have something superb, and was therefore requested to step into the counting-house, with the view of inspecting the various drawings.

"Oh! what a love!" exclaimed Caroline, alluding, as they passed, to an elegant little phaeton which stood near the counting-house door. "Did you *ever* see such a little beauty?"

"It would look rather pretty," observed Sir Arthur, "with a well-matched pair of white ponies, would it not?"

"Oh, dear, yes! or cream colour. Really, I never saw so sweet a little thing."

Sir Arthur smiled, and led her to the table upon which the drawings were displayed; but, while she was engaged with one of the clerks in looking over them, he and the principal returned to the shop.

"You have a nice little phaeton here," he observed.

"It is, indeed, sir, a beautiful thing," replied the principal; "quite a new style, sir; everything novel about it: you perceive that the——"

"What is the price of it?"

"Why, sir, it ought to be a hundred and twenty guineas—in fact, a hundred and fifty wouldn't pay for the time and labour it has cost—but, to you, sir, if you wanted a thing of the kind, I shouldn't mind saying a hundred."

"Where is it likely that I can get a pair of cream-coloured ponies?"

"Upon my word, sir, I don't know, but there's a livery stable keeper next door who can, I've no doubt, inform you."

"I wish you'd send for him?"

"Certainly: by all means."

One of the men was then despatched for Mr. Longbow, who, being in the yard at the time, at once made his appearance.

"Have you a pair of cream-coloured ponies?" inquired Sir Arthur.

"Why, sir," replied Mr. Longbow, "can't exactly say that I have, but I happen to know a gent which has got a pair of white uns'"

"They will not do; the colour must be cream."

"Do you want 'em immediate, sir, may I ask?"

"As soon as possible."

"Well, sir, I dare say I can find you a pair 'twixt this and the morning."

"That will do."

"Somewheres about, p'raps, thirteen hands?"

"I want them to run in this phaeton."

"I see, sir. It's a monstrous little mite of a thing though. However, if there's any to be had in England they shall be in my yard, sir, to-morrow at twelve."

"Very well; then at twelve o'clock I'll call."

Mr. Longbow then left; and Sir Arthur, having stated that he would have the phaeton, returned to Caroline, who was still looking over the drawings.

"Well, my love," said he, "which have you chosen?"

"Nay, dear, the choice rests with you! This is an admirable *style* of chariot: do you not think so?"

"Oh, yes! it is indeed: I admire it much."

"If the panels were blue it would look extremely rich; would it not?"

"Blue! aye, that would have a beautiful effect. Then you like this much better than any that you have seen?"

Oh! much. But you must exercise *your* taste and judgment. The choice, you know, must not be mine!"

"But that, my dear, is the very one I *should* have chosen! Nothing, I am sure, can be in my view more handsome, especially with the improvement you suggest."

This was conclusive: the order was given; and, after taking a ride round the park, they returned.

On the following morning, at twelve precisely, Sir Arthur proceeded to Longbow's yard, and found that person in excellent spirits, and apparently happy to see him.

"Well," said he, "have you been successful?"

"Beyond every think!" replied Mr. Longbow. "After going all *over* the town, I've got a pair of the prettiest tits in natur. I never see the fellow to 'em yet. They're the handsomest things, sir, you ever clapped eyes on: fat and sleek as moles, sir, and quiet as lambs."

"Well, let me see them. If they answer your description they are the very things I want."

"They go beyond it," returned Mr. Longbow, having ordered his men to bring them out. "You'll be right on delighted with them. I was. There's a pair of beauties," he continued, when the men had produced them. "They're what I call a pair, sir, them are! there aint a hair's difference between 'em: both rising four, barely thirteen, and warranted sound. I'll back 'em against all England for symmetry and action; and as for their tempers, I'll trust my youngest babby to drive 'em."

And they were extremely beautiful little creatures; in excellent condition, with remarkably small heads, long tails, and flowing manes. Sir Arthur greatly admired them. They were just the very colour, the very size, the very things, in fact, he wanted.

"What is the price?" he inquired.

"Why, it's *rayther* a longish price," replied Mr. Longbow, "certainly; and yet it ain't, considering there isn't another such a pair in the country. The Countess which belongs to 'em wants a hundred and eighty guineas, harness and all. I told her groom it was *rayther* stiff, and wanted her to fix a lower figure, but, as she'll have to give me five per cent. commission, she'll not take a sixpence less, whether they're sold or not, and she don't seem to care about parting with 'em much; and I don't wonder at it, for I'm sure they're not to be matched in Great Britain; there can't be bigger beauties; they are, in fact, out and out!"

"What sort of harness is it?"

"Beautiful! I have it here, sir; show it you in a moment."

The harness was then produced; and, when displayed upon the ponies, met Sir Arthur's views precisely.

"Would you like to see 'em in the phaeton, sir?" inquired Mr. Longbow, in a feverish state of anxiety, ascribable chiefly to the prospect of his clearing seventy pounds by the transaction. "I'll send for it in a moment, sir, and then you'll see how splendid the turn-out will look altogether."

As Sir Arthur assented to this, the phaeton was brought into the yard: and, when the ponies were in, the whole affair looked most elegant and unique.

"Well," said Sir Arthur, "I'll have those ponies. I like their appearance much."

"Thank you, sir; I'm obliged to you. Shall I send 'em to your stables"'

"No; just have them ready in about an hour, and I'll send for them."

A cheque was then given for the amount, and Sir Arthur at once returned home, enjoying in anticipation the delight with which his Caroline would be inspired; for the highest pleasure he knew was that of imparting pleasure to her.

"Cary, my love," said he, on his return, "don't you intend to take advantage of this delightful morning?"

"Oh! I should indeed enjoy an airing," returned Caroline, rising from the piano, "if you are not engaged, dear."

"Oh! then I'm to go with you?"

"Why, I scarcely need *say* that the pleasure would be enhanced."

"But suppose I meet you in the Park? I think that I must have a gallop this morning."

"Do so, my dear, by all means. You will find me in the Drive."

"Well, then, run away and dress, and I'll order the carriage."

Caroline then left the room; when Sir Arthur summoned his groom, who was waiting for orders, and desired him to go for the phaeton.

"Now," thought he, "for a scene of rapture! I know she'll be delighted—I know she will. She hasn't the least idea of it—not the most remote! What happiness it is to surprise her."

Here he paced the room in a state of the most pleasurable excitement, and continued to conceive what joy would be expressed, until she returned, when he affected to be perfectly calm.

"Well, my love," said he, "you are ready before the carriage."

"I'm in no haste, dear," replied Caroline, approaching the window. "Oh!" she exclaimed, as the phaeton came to the door, "did you ever see anything so lovely? You playful little *beauties*. Oh! *do* look. And our Thomas driving? Why, whom on earth can they belong to?"

"Oh! that," said Sir Arthur, smiling, "that is Lady Cleveland's."

"Lady Cleveland's. Mine! Oh you *dear!*" she exclaimed, throwing her arms round his neck, and lavishing kisses upon him; "you *darling!* Oh! what am I to do to prove how highly I appreciate your goodness? Why, is it not the very phaeton we saw yesterday?" [*See Illustration above.*]

"The same."

"And so you purchased it because it was admired by me! You are a duck! You don't know how I love you—you *don't!* But where *did* you meet with

those dear ponies? See how playful they are—how delighted they appear! The little lambs! Whom did they belong to before?"

"To some countess: I couldn't exactly ascertain her name."

"Well they look like the ponies of a countess. I never beheld such loves! See how every one admires them! I must, before I go into the park, call and show them to Lucrece: she will be so delighted."

"Do so my dear: there's plenty of time, in an hour I'll meet you in the Drive."

Caroline then again kissed him and thanked him, and repeated that she was sure he knew not how much she loved him; and, having thus rendered his happ ness perfect, she entered the phaeton and gaily drove off.

"What a dear good affectionate grateful creature," he exclaimed, when she had left, "how easily delighted! Lucky dog!—lucky dog to have such an angel—for an angel she is if there be one on earth. What joy she expressed! What ecstacy! That's the sort of wife—there's the sort of wife!—all heart, all soul. He wh with such a wife as that cannot deem himself *blessed* is a fool."

Having arrived at this enchanting conclusion he ordered his horse, and soon afterwards rode to the park, not so much for the pleasure of the ride *per se*, as with a view to witness the happiness of Caroline, and to enjoy that general admiration of which he was sure she could not fail to be the object.

On reaching the Drive, therefore, he looked round with the utmost anxiety and when he found that she had not yet arrived he began to be impatient. All other vehicles were then alike to him; he paid no marked attention to any, the most superb equipage was regarded with no more interest than the meanest, while those who knew him looked for a nod of recognition in vain. His whole soul was fixed upon a certain pony phaeton; and, as his "mind's eye" was constantly upon it, of course he could see nothing else.

He was not, however, kept long in suspense, for presently the veritable ponies dashed through Buckingham Gate and came down the drive in a style which could not be surpassed. Sir Arthur watched their approach with feelings of the most exalted pride, and Caroline on perceiving him instantly pulled up.

"Oh how much they have been admired!" she exclaimed as the groom flew to their heads, "and such beauties to go! They require no whip, they know me already, I have but to speak, and they fly. Will you not drive me home my dear? Pray leave that great ugly horse and take the reins: you'll be delighted!"

"Certainly my love," replied Sir Arthur, dismounting, and at the same time resolving that the great ugly beast should be killed in the morning, notwithstanding he had been so fortunate as to purchase him. "But would you not like to go once round the park my dear?" He added on taking the reins.

"I should indeed," replied Caroline.

"Take that brute home," said Sir Arthur to the groom, for he really began to have a great contempt for the animal. "Have you been far, my love?" he added, turning to Caroline.

"Only to my sister's, dear. But do they not go along beautifully?"

"Like their mistress, they appear to have plenty of spirit?"

"I have not enough! You have quite subdued that which I had. I suspect that your intention is to make me, by kindness, as tame as Lucrece. Is she not a gentle, mild, quiet creature? And as for Charles, he is quite a philosopher—eternally studying!"

"He'll be a great man a great man, my love. He has a head upon his shoulders—a head! I have no fear of him. Was fred there?"

"Oh, he's always there! They are inseparable."

"I'm glad of it: he can't be in better society. Something must be done for them both."

"Papa was there, too. He also appears to be amazingly attached to Charles."

"Charles is an excellent fellow, my love—a fine, noble, generous fellow: his heart is in the right place! I never yet met with a man who disliked him. What did he say to your ponies?"

"Oh, he admired them much. Who could fail to admire them? What beautiful action they have! how speedily they dispose of the ground! But, really, dear, although I appreciate your goodness, and love you dearly for it, you must not continue the practice of presenting me with everything I happen to admire."

"You are a dear, good girl," returned Sir Arthur. "I am anxious only to show that I appreciate your goodness, in the perfect conviction that by promoting your happiness I do my own."

After having had a most delightful ride round the Park, they proceeded home to dinner; and, being quite alone, went in the evening to Astley's, expressly for the purpose of seeing how much superior their ponies were to those which were exhibited in the ring.

During the performances, however, a strikingly beautiful horse was displayed, and its action was so fine, and its symmetry so perfect, that the admiration of Caroline was fixed up n it alone.

"What a splendid creature!" she exclaimed. "Is it not?" So symmetrical, so docile, so intelligent! Really it appears to have a superior sort of instinct—one might almost call it reason."

"It appears to be quite a lady's horse," observed Sir Arthur.

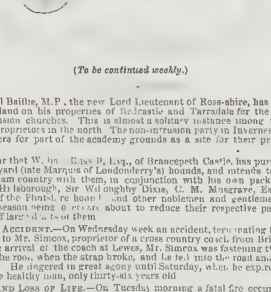
"Oh, quite! A child might ride it with safety. And how beautifully spotted! It is, indeed, a dear."

Not another word was said on the subject then; but, in the morning, Sir Arthur called at the stables adjoined to the theatre, and on being introduced to the proprietor of the stud, inquired whether he felt at all disposed to part with the horse, he was answered in the negative.

"The fact is," continued Sir Arthur, "a lady whom I am anxious to oblige has taken quite a fancy to it, and, therefore, if you are at all inclined to sell it the price will be no object."

"I am induced the proprietor to *think* about the matter: and the result was that, after having candidly explained that the horse, being naturally a pure milk white, its neck and haunches had been painted for theatrical effect, he sold it to Sir Arthur; and that he made him *pay* for it is a fact which need not perhaps be added.

And thus did he proceed, studying every fancy, and indulging every whim, as a means of securing the happiness of her to whom his soul was devoted, and in whom all his earthly hopes were centred—treating her like a child, and actually prompting her to want everything she saw, in his anxiety to procure for her everything she wanted.



(To be continued weekly.)

Colonel Baillie, M.P., the new Lord Lieutenant of Rose-shire, has agreed to grant land on his properties of Redcastle and Tarradale for the site of non-intrusion churches. This is almost a solitary instance among the extensive proprietors in the north. The non-intrusion party in Inverness have made offers for part of the academy grounds as a site for their projected church.

We hear that W. Ba. Rash, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, has purchased the Wynyard (late Marquis of Londonderry's) hounds, and intends to hunt the Durham country with them, in conjunction with his own pack. The Earl of Hillsborough, Sir Wi nghby Dixie, G. M. Musgrave, Esq., the master of the Fleet, and other noblemen and gentlemen, (the hunting season being over) are about to reduce their respective packs by selling off large lots of them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday week an accident, terminating fatally, occurred to Mr. Simcox, proprietor of a cross country coach from Brighton. Upon the arrival of the coach at Lewes, Mr. Simcox was fastening the luggage to the roof, when the strap broke, and he fell into the road and broke his arm. He lingered in great agony until Saturday, when he expired. He was a fine healthy man, only thirty-six years old.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday morning a fatal fire occurred at the house tenanted by some Germans, No. 13, Everard-street, Back Commercial-lane, Commercial-road East. The unfortunate person who perished was a female, 50 years of age, who lodged in the front-room on the ground-floor. On the discovery being made the apartment was found in flames, and she in the midst screaming loudly for assistance. She was soon got out, but died shortly afterwards from the injuries she received.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Owing to the extremely moderate state of the supply of English wheat on offer at Mark-lane this week, and the increased attendance of buyers—most of whom have been short of stock—the demand for that article of grain has ruled brisk, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and good qualities have been readily obtained. In foreign wheat we have had a large amount of business doing, and prices have not undergone the slightest alteration. Grinding and malting barley has sold freely for last week's money, at late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have maintained their value.

Ranges of Wheat from last week, 42s to 49s, duto white, 47s to 50s. Rye, Lincoln, 30s to 32s. Barley, maltn, 18s to 24s; 27s, 3s to 28s; grinding ber... to 21s; Chevalier 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 36s to 38s. Beans, Tick, 30s to 32s; mazagan and Pigeon, 32s to 34s; Harrow, 32s to 34s; Essex and Suffolk, 32s to 34s. Peas, maple, 32s to 34s; white, 32s to 34s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, 42s to 46s. *Rye.* Archangel, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 16s; ditto feed, 14s to 15s; beans, 30s to 36s; peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s per barrel.

Gross Imperial average of wheat, per quarter, was sold at Mark-lane.

Take of Wheat The supply of last week was small, but article was dull on the first day, as good terms as of late; but in all other kinds of seeds exceedingly little has been doing.

The following are the present rates. Lincoln, Rye, 30s, to 32s, 6d, Barley, 22s to 24s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 22s to 23s; Pigeon, 32s to 34s per quarter, Canadian, 19s to 21s per quarter; Malting, 22s to 24s; white ditto, 25s to 27s 6d. Beans, Tick, 30s to 32s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £36 to £38 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s, ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000, rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton.

Seeds. The prices of wheaten bread are from 7½d to 8½d per 4-lb loaf of household ditto, 4d to 5½d for the 4-lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 6d; barley, 23s 8d, oats, 16s 2d, rye, 29s 9d; beans, 34s 2d; peas, 33s 4d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 42s 1d; barley, 28s 1d; oats, 17s 7d; rye, 28s 6d; beans, 33s 6d, peas, 33s 4d per quarter.

Smithfield.—Per 8lbs by the carcass, 2s 6d; barley, 2s 8d; oats, 2s 6d, rye, 2s 6d, beans, 2s 6d, peas, 2s 6d per quarter.

Tea.—Sales of 133 chests of Assam tea took place on Tuesday last, but the whole of the quantity found buyers. The market rema ns quiet, but prices are steadily supported. Hyson 1s to 1s 2d per lb; Hyson skin, 10d to 1s; young Hyson, 1s to 1s 2d; Twankay, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; Congou, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; Souchong, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; Assam, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; Pekoe, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb.

Wool.—The West India market is firm, at an advance of from 1d to 2s per cwt. In wool and Mauritius has sold freely, at the same amount of improvement. The refined market is steady, and standard lumps have realised 75s 6d to 76s.

Coffee.—The market is dull, and prices have a downward tendency.

Cocoa.—The demand is still inactive for all descriptions, but the quotations remain without alteration.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales of indigo commence on Tuesday next, and at which 7746 chests will be offered. The private-contract enquiry is rather dull.

Provisions.—All kinds of butter are steady, and prices have given way quite 2s per cwt. The same observations may be applied to most other kinds of prov sions.

Tallow.—There is nothing doing in this article below. Candles are 6d to 6½d, and for mould candles 7s 6d to 8s 6d, are the nearest quotations.

Wool.—Supplies of wool are very small into London this week. Several large lots of Australian, consisting chiefly of fleece, 700 packages, have been appointed to take place at Garraway's, on the 25th and six following days. By private contract exceedingly little is doing, and prices are nominal.

Hops.—Good colonery samples still command full quotations, but in other kinds of hops very little is doing

Potatoes.—The arrivals of potatoes being rather small, and the weather cold for the time of the year, prices of potatoes have advanced this week quite 4s per ton, the Yorkshire realising 8s to 9s.

Smithfield.—The market has ruled tolerably steady this week, and the following are the current rates:—Beef, from 3s 4s to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 2; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 10s, 2nd pork, 3s 8s to per 8lb, to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The receipts of country meat since our last publication. It is satisfactory to state that those changes which have occurred, however, denote a still improving condition. In Mincing-lane, during last week, the sales of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay cotton were extensive, and at full prices. Large arrivals are expected, both from the East and West Indies, still the trade has been active. In the course of last month, the sales of cotton at the out-ports were very large, a comparison of the rates which then previously had obtained, and an advance of from ¼ to ½ per lb has been established. The above statement is also borne out by the returns of imports into the kingdom, which, during the present year, have greatly exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1842.

It is satisfactory to state that during the last ten days an alteration for the better has been exhibited in all the large markets for the consumption of agricultural produce. Wheats of the finest qualities have risen during that period nearly 3s. per quarter, and a proportionate advance must likewise be noted in the value of all other descriptions of grain and grain. In Smithfield, also, cattle are in much better demand than they were a month ago, and, in fact, all events, confidence appears to be again gaining ground and the tradesmen generally in a flourishing condition.

On the English Stock Exchange the principal attention of brokers and jobbers has been directed to the settlement of the account of the month of January, which occurred on Tuesday last, and which was arranged without any difficulty. The speculative account in the Consols is for the present very small, and the business doing in that quarter, for the time, is not to any extent of importance. The settlements in the Long Annuities, and in the Bank and India stocks, have also been effected without any difficulty. The Foreign Stock Exchange has been very dull, and the business doing in that quarter has been to a very limited extent. The Spanish securities have been in request, and the Portuguese have also been in demand. The Dutch securities have been dull, and the Russian have been heavy. The settlements in the Foreign Stock Exchange have been effected

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President—The Right Hon. JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, [illegible]
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BANKERS—The Directors of this long established Society to suit the views and the means of every class of [illegible] are now prepared to receive half-yearly or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale. The Insured for life participate septennially in the profits realised. A Bonus is allowed to Assurers [illegible]
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N.B. Agents wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.—WANTED in a [illegible] House of Business in the West end of the town, where every attention is paid to the domestic comfort of the young [illegible] and a Improver and an Apprentice. Address, Post Paid, A. B. C., Mr Hills, stationer, 61, Brook street, Hanover square.

PERKIN PARAGOL.—WILLIAM SANGSTER beg to call the [illegible] of [illegible] to the PERKIN PARAGOL, [illegible] according to Act of Parliament, a penalty of £5 on each Person [illegible] using the same.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.—MADAME GALLOIS, of New Bo[illegible] respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that her [illegible] are now complete, and that she is prepared to receive Pupils. Her system is fully established by reference to many [illegible] Practice hours from eleven till five.

BUILDERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND OTHERS.—The Cheapest House for Crown and Sheet Window and Picture Glass, Colours, Crown Squares, in per foot, and upwards. Best White-lead, 24s. per cwt. Linseed Oil, 3s. per gallon. Spirit Lead, 26s. per cwt. For complete lists, priced) apply to ROBERT COOKE, at the Western Glass, Lead, and Colour Warehouse, 3, Princes street, Leicester square, London.

GREENWICH FAIR.—STEAM PACKETS will run direct from Haugerford Market Pier to Greenwich every quarter of an hour during the Easter Holidays. Boats to Chelsea, Red house, Battersea, and Vauxhall every quarter of an hour. The fast and splendid Packets [illegible] Pier to Falcon Point to Greenwich every morning at 9 10 and 11 o'clock.

GRAVESEND TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for Four or Five Months, a [illegible] detached, with GOOD STABLING, situate near Gravesend Terrace. Rent, 26s. per Week For Cards of Address apply to Mr. GLOVER, Bath-street, Gravesend, and Mr PATTESON, House Agent, Auctioneer, &c., No. 33, Bouverie street, Fleet street, London.

GASTON'S PATENT INDIAN-RUBBER ELASTIC [illegible] PLAISTERS are now generally admitted to be the most unique and best to [illegible] either HARD or SOFT CORNS From their elastic quality they can be worn with [illegible] and, however [illegible] boot or shoe, they [illegible] prevented and properly [illegible] B. CASTON, Chemist, Wymondham, Norfolk, and sold in Boxes [illegible] each by Messrs. Prout of Thirteen Stamps (for a box will be forwarded [illegible] to any part of the [illegible]

GOOD SOUND CONGOU TEAS in 6 lb. Boxes, and 12-lb. [illegible] at 3s. 4d. and 3s. 10d.; [illegible] per lb. in bond, how an excellent Tea [illegible] Tea Company, 9, Great St. Helen's.

BRETT'S IMPROVED COGNAC BRANDY.—Gentlemen disposed to satisfy themselves as to the merits of this pure and wholesome [illegible] are or not, may first [illegible] in any quantity above [illegible] can be obtained, in sealed pint and quart bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, upon the express condition that should any quantity consequently ordered, of 18s. per imperial gallon, prove inferior to [illegible] it is subject to [illegible] forfeiture. The Inferior GINGER BRANDY on similar terms. Orders or remittances to meet will command instant attention. [illegible] 18, Piccadilly.

GILDING REVIVED.—The [illegible] PON ELKEY'S INSTANTANEOUS GILT GOLD and SILVER REVIVER has restored the [illegible] discoverer to establish a Depot, 207 209, Regent-street.—Chasing and Table Ornaments, Picture Frames, Jewellery, Accoutrements, Ormolu, Bronze, Bronze Trunks, Fenders, &c., however discoloured, are by a single application instantly revived. Specimens, &c., at the Sole Depot, 207 209, Regent-street; where French and English [illegible] are open.

FEATHER BEDS.—[illegible] HILAL and SON beg to notify that they have reduced their list of prices of BED FEATHERS and that from the recent action of duty and the very [illegible] state of the market they are enabled to offer [illegible] seasoned grey goose feathers at the per lb., Hudson's grey goose (the finest feather) sorted, at 2s 2d., and best [illegible] at the Sole Feather-Dressers and Bed [illegible] 198, [illegible] the chapel Tottenham court road.

THE CEMETERIES [illegible] St. Pancras, and Nunhead, St. Giles, Camberwell, [illegible] and the consecrated, under Act of Parliament, are open for the interment of ground in such consecrated remains [illegible] for the use of dissenters. Ordinary charges. Common Interment, with desk service—Adult, 12s 6d, or [illegible] to date, with inscription on stone provided by [illegible] Catacomb, 42s 6s, and upwards. [illegible] CHARLES BURLS, Jun., Clerk.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Grosvenor House, [illegible] Wells.—Mr H. C. THOMPSON, Surgeon, has opened the above for the [illegible] at Hotwater at Terms [illegible] rate, varying from three guineas per week. [illegible] Packages may be had of Messrs Batchard, Piccadilly; Messrs Darton [illegible] Harvey, Gracechurch street, London, or on post [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE in the best part of KENSINGTON, two miles from Hyde Park-corner. To be LET, for six months, a comfortable HOUSE replete with every convenience for a small family recently Furnished, situated in Pembroke square, having an uninterrupted view of the country at the back for many months. It consists of 3 sitting and breakfast parlours with folding doors, drawing room, three bedrooms, two attendants, and scullery, with a small garden attached. For cards of address apply at No 5, Jerusalem street, Regent-street. N B Omnibuses pass near the house every five minutes from eight in the morning until twelve at night.

BEST SPERM OIL, 6s. 6d. per [illegible] Soap, Solar, 3s. 9d.; Wax Candles, 1s. 2d. per lb.; fine Wax, 1s. 8d., genuine Wax, 2s. 8d.; transparent Wax, 2s. 9d., genuine Sperm, 2s. 3d., Candles, 8½d.; Wax Wick Moulds, 7d., Compo nite, 7½d. per lb.; Soft Soap, 4½d., Yellow Soap, 4½d., 5½d., and 3½d. per [illegible] Mottled Soap, 6½d., best Curd, 7½d., Palm Soap, 1s. 4d. per packet. Windsor, 1s. 4d.; Old Brown Windsor, 1s. 8d.; Rose, 2s.; Camphor, 1s.; superfine Almond, 3s.; Shaving and Seating Wax, 4s. 6d. per lb. For cash, at DAVIES'S old established warehouse, No 79, St. Martin's [illegible]

HUSBANDS [illegible] Master of you pay from 6d. to 1s. 4d. [illegible] for TEA.—GOOD BLACK TEA, 3s., Caper, 3s. 6d.; strong useful [illegible] full Pekoe Souchong, 4s. 8d.; finest Souchong imported, rich ripe tea, 5s. 4d.; fine imperial Gunpowder, 4s. 8d.; fine young Hyson, 4s.; Harleian, 5s. 4d.; finest, 6s.; Twankay, 3s. 4d.; good Coffee, 1s. 3d.; finest Ceylon, 1s. 4d.; finest Jamaica, 1s. 8d.; finest rich old Mocha, 2s.; Delicious Cocoa, 1s. 4d. and 2s. per lb. Hugh Baldwin

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—The only Preparation for the Growth of Hair, Eyebrows, and Whiskers, which in four months has been tested, successfully, in many cases of Twenty Years' Baldness, is COLWELL'S POMADE, which is rapidly [illegible] to convince the most sceptical that the Peruke is no longer necessary. Sold by Sanger, Oxford-street, Smyth and Negrette and Savory and M[illegible] street, Perut, 270, Strand; and by H. Colwell, Beaufort place, Southwark, [illegible] All letters will be attended to, and [illegible]

NOTICE.—"I can most highly recommend MR. BERDOE'S NEW VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCK from my own experience of its [illegible] I have proved it, without [illegible]—Rev. G. Wilson Rowland, Officiating Minister, No. 30, Mile [illegible] the undersigned testimony of a stranger to W. B., and refers to his well-known Frock in lieu of the Mackintosh," a respectable and established garment, adapted to all seasons, and warranted to resist [illegible] perspiration) to exclude any description or quantity of rain whatever. Made only by W. Bateson, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill, eight doors from Bishopsgate street

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London Dancing Academy.—Russell, statuary, 80, Aldersgate-street; Good and Son, 53, Bishopsgate street without; Hasler, 11, Gt-street, Islington; Sandon [illegible] pates, 34, Dorset road, Dorset square; Hy, Oxford street, 28, Piccadilly, 1, Regent [illegible] form, Rotherhithe; Adams's nursery, 2, Seymour street, Euston square; Ostler, 16, City [illegible] Hennery, Hardy and Wrighton, Poplar; Mrs. Amelia Arnold, 1, Arthur [illegible] Gosling and Co., chemists, Edgeware-road; Looker, cutler, 42, Leadenhall-street, Cooper [illegible] Strand; Shoemaker, 43, Bridge-street, West minster.

HAM and TONGUE DISTRIBUTION.—ALL PRIZES.—[illegible] TERS, Ham Dealer and Confectioner, 79, Strand, and corner of Dorset [illegible] West minster, established 50 years, intend to DISTRIBUTE £1,000 worth of real YORK HAMS, TONGUES, &c., in 60 packages at 5s. 6d. each to take place on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1852. List of Prizes: Two at £20. Five at £10. Ten at £5. Fifty at £1. One Hundred at £1. Two Hundred at 10s. One Thousand at 5s. Six Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-three at 2s. The holders of shares in or out event may please from the [illegible] commences in his late Twelfth cake Distribution [illegible] Persons residing in the country, by sending 31 post stamps, or a post office order, will have the shares forwarded by return of post. T. YEATES assures his friends every article shall be of the best quality that can be procured.—Hams, Rolls, Dinners, Suppers, and Wedding Breakfasts supplied to town or country, at the lowest possible prices

REDUCED FARES TO RICHMOND.—The unrivalled fast Steam-boat MINERVA, Captain PRICE, will, on and after 10th April, leave the Old Swan Pier, London bridge, at a Quarter-past Ten, Waterloo bridge, Half-past Ten, Hungerford, Eleven o'Clock, Lambeth palace, Ten Minutes past Eleven, Vauxhall Railway-pier, Quarter past Eleven, Chelsea wharf, Chelsea, Half-past Eleven.—Fare, 1s.

AN almost unique exclamation, though quite unnecessary, of [illegible] since HOOPER'S FRENCH CORN PLASTERS never fail to relieve all pain the instant they are applied, and with little care and attention will effectually remove tender patty tormentors. Sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d. each, by HOOPER, Chemist, 43, London Bridge, City side; and by all Druggists. N.B. On receipt of a Shilling, and a postage stamp free, a box will be sent free to any part of the kingdom.

PROUT'S COURT PLASTER (the original India-rubber) [illegible] is [illegible] to and quotes to an unprecedented [illegible] of [illegible] week. In consequence of the very numerous [illegible] are careful to ask for "PROUT'S," and observe the name and address in full—1, HIS PROUT P., 229, Strand, London."
N.B. It will be sent per post on receipt of six penny stamps.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE PROOF SAFES, CASH-BOXES, &c.
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strongly [illegible] to the proof Safes and Boxes form a complete [illegible] fire and thieves. Cash Boxes and Japan [illegible] Cabinets. A large assortment of the above on [illegible] Ward, London

OUTFITS [illegible] AUSTRALIA, &c. Writers, Cadets, Assistant Surgeons, Midshipmens, Officers in the Civil or Military Service, and Passengers generally, supplied with their entire Outfits at S. UNWIN'S, 97 and 98, Long-acre street, six, Shirts, Towels, Table Linen, Sheets, Hosiery, Wine Jugs, Baskets and Trunks Woollen Clothing, Sea Stores, Beds, and Bedding Coaches with Drawers, Cabin Furniture, Boxes, Desks, Dressers, Prisms, &c. Ladies going abroad will find a large stock of Ready-made Linen of every description. Light Trunks and Bedding for [illegible]

FILMER'S STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 65, Ivy-[illegible] Air street.—Postage Envelopes, [illegible] Envelopes, Mourning Envelopes, 1s. per 100. [illegible] Cases, 6d., Sunstrow [illegible] for 1s.; the celebrated [illegible] Copy Books, 6d. [illegible] Church Service, complete [illegible] Cases with [illegible] Marquess of Mar[illegible] 5s., from 6d. each. Club house Cards, 1s. 6d. per pack; 4 packs 7s. 6d., Cambric [illegible] Lead Pencils, 6d. per dozen; Initial Wafers, 8d. per 100. Please to observe [illegible]

WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority "The Queen's Own"), with the new large eyes, are easily threaded (even by blind persons) and work with great ease, having tapered points, temper, and finish. The labels are correct impressions of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. H. Walker's improved fish-hooks, steel pins, hooks and eyes, are recommended for the home trade next [illegible] of needles or pins from 1s. to 10s value, can be sent free by post by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 1 [illegible] for every shilling's value. Every Lady, &c. for shopping.—H. WALKER, Manufacturer [illegible] the Queen, 6, Masters lane, Wood street, London

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These Grates combine economy of fire with elegance of style and superior comfort, and are [illegible] guaranteed for the space of ninety-nine years In new rooms and nurseries they are found invaluable [illegible] the heat for many hours after [illegible]

KITCHENS and LAUNDRIES fitted up in the most complete manner with Ranges, Ovens, Boilers, Hot Plates, Sculleries, Patent Sinks &c.

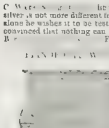
HEATING by HOT WATER, combining WARMTH with VENTILATION, on P. and [illegible] and Warm Water Apparatus for every description of building, and so arranged as to [illegible]

SHEFFIELD PLATE [illegible] DED, and those corrosive and injurious [illegible] C. WATSON (late [illegible] son, and 18, Norton [illegible]

Table Spoons and forks,	[illegible] 6d.
Dessert ditto, ditto	[illegible] 4s. 6d.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Communion Set	[illegible]

C. WATSON [illegible] new and improved [illegible] silver is not more different from gold than is [illegible] alone be wishes it to be tested, and from the daily [illegible] convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal [illegible]

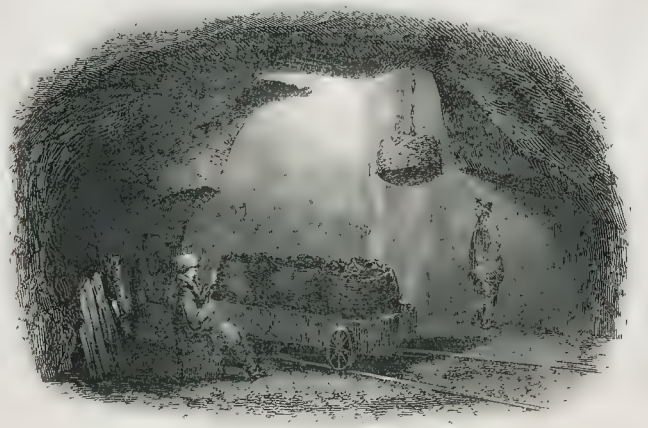
PIANOFORTES [illegible]



PICCOLO PIANOFORTES
GEORGE PEACHY, manufacturer, 78, Blandford-street Wigmore, opposite the Marine Society.—G. P. respectfully solicits the attention of his friends and the public to his [illegible] to those eminent [illegible] Instruments. They are particularly adapted for singing from the peculiarly soft tone they also possessing great power and sweetness of tone equal to instruments of [illegible] compass. [illegible] assortment of improved Cabinet, Cottage and Square Pianofortes, warranted, and at the lowest possible prices. Also a collection of second-hand, by various makers [illegible]

PRICE'S BANKRUPTCY of PILGRIM-STREET.—BAILEY and MILNER have purchased the Stock of D. K. Price and Co., of Pilgrim-street, Wellington, Warehousemen, at a discount of 35 PER CENT. OFF THE COST PRICE, which offer the [illegible] at Monday next and following days, and continue until the whole is sold.—2000 yards of rich figured Silks, at 18½d per yard, 9000 yards of fine Glace Silks, at 6½d. per yard; 1000 Silk Dress [illegible] Opera Scarfs, at 1s. 3d. each; 500 Green Velvet Shawls, [illegible] Cashmere Shawls, [illegible] 1s. 6

VIEW OF A PIT.



BOTTOM OF A SHAFT.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

It is our province to record another of those distressing accidents which are so frequent in the mining districts and give so precarious an aspect to the destinies of the labouring colliers, whose hardships are undoubted, whose endurance of them is patient and generally even cheerful, and whose condition and grievances are as much deserving of the serious attention of the legislature as those of any other class of the labouring community.

The accident occurred shortly before 8 o'clock in the evening, in the Stormont Main Colliery, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the property of Mr. John Grace and partners, at Wreckington, and was attended by a tremendous sacrifice of human life, there having been twenty-seven men and boys killed, and six or seven others seriously injured. The men employed at the mouth of the pit had no conception that such an accident had occurred until a boy was drawn up much burnt, and even then they were made aware of but a small extent of the calamity. There were upwards of fifty persons engaged in the pit at the time; and of these more than thirty worked in the western part of the mine, where the explosion occurred. The damage done to the pit is remarkably trifling, scarcely exceeding in value a few shillings, not so much as a prop having been driven from its place. Nor did the bodies of the sufferers present any of those harrowing features which are generally witnessed after an explosion; very few were burnt at all, and even they comparatively slightly, while the majority were perfectly uninjured. There is, therefore, little, if any, doubt that the loss of life is attributable, not to the fire, but to the "after damp," or, less technically speaking, the noxious gas which succeeded, and was produced by the explosion. How the accident originated will probably remain matter of conjecture. The most current explanation—and the one which most readily suggests itself—is, that while Mr. Matthias Gray, the under-viewer (and one of the sufferers), was passing a working which had been for some days considered to be in a dangerous state, the foul air was ignited by his light; and the men who were employed on both sides of that place were those who perished. It may be supposed that this melancholy event has excited a very general sensation throughout the neighbourhood, and spread much suffering over a large number of families, many of whom are understood to be in a destitute condition.

An inquest was held at the Half Moon Inn, Wreckington, before Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, and after a protracted investigation, without discovering the immediate cause of the explosion, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

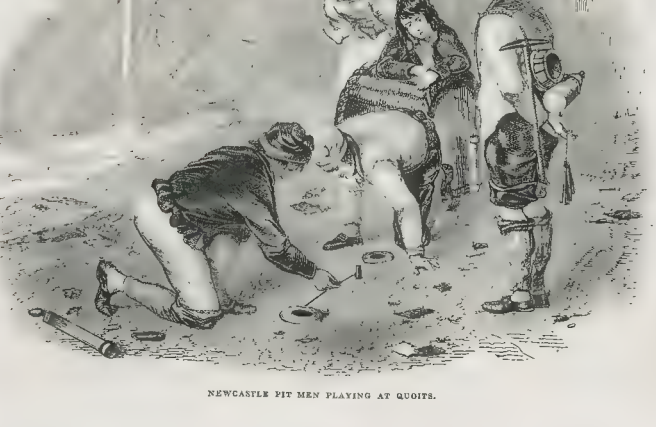
We have availed ourselves of the opportunity indicated by this distressing circumstance, to present to our readers some engravings illustrative of the coal-mining districts, and to append to them some notices of the manner in which such dreadful accidents occur, submitting an explanation of their causes more full and explicit than we discover in the simple news narration.

Seams of coal vary in thickness; that called the Bensham seam is five feet six inches from the floor to the roof, and others are not more than three feet high. The present depth of the lowest working in Wallsend colliery is between 140 and 150 fathoms from the surface. In removing the coal, portions are left as pillars to support the roof, forming many passages of immense extent. There is a slow and imperceptible discharge of gas from coal, sometimes it is met with issuing from chinks in the roof with a noise like steam; when this gas accumulates so much as to overpower the pure air, an explosion takes place on any fire being introduced into the neighbourhood. To prevent this, currents of air are made to rush through the workings; doors, called traps, are placed in some directions, and large fires lighted in others. So much skill is now used in ventilating coal-mines that these fearful accidents are now usually caused by carelessness on the part of the workmen, or by unexpectedly coming upon some old working filled most likely with either gas or water. The C. pit, Wallsend colliery, represented above shows the means resorted to by Mr. Buddle to consume the gas arising in an old mine of about five acres in extent: by means of a metal pipe it is conveyed from the bottom of the pit, and ignited. It has been computed that the quantity of gas drawn from the mine is *eleven hogsheads per minute*. Had this old working been suddenly broken open and ignited, Mr. Buddle observes that the effect would have been similar to an earthquake. The burning of this gas at the C. pit presents a ruinous appearance even in daytime, but at night it looks wild and fearful, lighting up the adjoining country, and making a roaring noise like a furnace. The explosions at Wallsend colliery have followed each other in rapid succession until within the last twenty years, when they have rarely occurred; showing that the skill and care used has been a means of preventing these dreadful accidents. Further particulars respecting the collieries will be found in Mr. Hair's work on the coal-mines of Northumberland and Durham, from which these sketches are taken.

"When the pitman is about to descend to the cavern of his labour," says a writer in a late periodical, "he is dressed in a checked flannel jacket, waistcoat, and trousers, with a bottle or canteen slung across his shoulders, and a satchell or haversack at his side, to hold provender for his support during his subterrene sojourn. At all hours, night and day, groups of men and boys are seen, dressed in this fashion, wending their way to their colliery, some carrying Sir Humphrey Davy's (called by them 'Davy's') safety-lamp, ready trimmed and brightened for use. They descend the pit by means of a basket or 'corfe,' or merely by swinging themselves on to a chain, suspended at the extreme end of the cordage, and are let down with inconceivable rapidity, by a steam-engine. Clean and orderly, they coolly precipitate themselves into a black, smoking, and bottomless-looking crater, where you would think it almost impossible human lungs could play, or blood dance through the heart. At nearly the same moment you see others coming up, as jetty as the object of their search, drenched and tired. I have stood in a dark night, near the mouth of a pit, lighted by a suspended grate, filled with flaring coals, casting an unsteady but fierce reflection on the surrounding swarthy countenances; the pit emitting a smoke as dense as the chimney of a steam-engine; the men, with their sooty and grimed faces, glancing about their sparkling eyes, while the talking motion of their red lips disclosed rows of ivory; the steam-engines clanking and creshing, and the hissing from the huge boilers, making a din, only broken by the loud, mournful, and musical cry of the man stationed at the top of the 'shaft,' calling down to his companions at the bottom. This, altogether, is a scene as wild and fearful as a painter or a poet could wish to see."—*Notes in Mr. Hair's "Sketches of the Coal Mines."*

"When Grimaldi, the celebrated clown, was performing at Newcastle in 1818, the glowing descriptions of the manager induced him to see a coal mine. His stay in the pit, however, was brief enough. He descended some two or three hundred feet in a basket, and was met at the bottom of the shaft by a guide, who had not conducted him far, when a piece of coal, weighing about three tons, fell with a loud noise upon a spot over which they had just passed. 'Hollo!' exclaimed Grimaldi, greatly terrified, 'what's that?' 'Hech!' said the guide, 'its only a wee bit of coal fallen down; we ha'e that twa or three times a day.' 'Have you?' replied Grimaldi, running back to the shaft; 'then I'll thank you to ring for my basket, or call out for it, for I'll stop here no longer.' The basket was lowered, and he ascended to the light without delay, having no wish whatever to take his chance again among the 'wee bits of coal.'"—*Life by Boz*, vol. ii. p. 181.—*Note in Mr. Hair's "Sketches of the Coal Mines."*

The miners, after the fatigues of the day or on holiday occasions, practise the game of quoits, a characteristic sketch of which is subjoined.



NEWCASTLE PIT MEN PLAYING AT QUOITS.

THE ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The friends, supporters, and patrons of this institution celebrated their annual festival in aid of the funds on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen-street. The chair was taken shortly after six o'clock by Lord Mahon. Amongst the company were the Count de Neuilly, Sir W. Ross, R.A., Mr. T. Phillips, R.A., Mr. R. Hardwick, R.A., Mr. J. Barry, R.A., Mr. W. Wyon, R.A., Mr. W. Uwins, R.A., Mr. D. Roberts, R.A., Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A., Mr. Creswick, Mr. Mann, Mr. Severn, Mr. Jerdan, and many other gentlemen well known for their connection with the fine arts. A list of contributions was read by Mr. Cockerell, amounting in the aggregate to £460.

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE LOWTHER-ROOMS.—On Monday night, about eleven o'clock, a gentleman, named W. L. Lost, entered the Lowther-rooms, at which a ball was taking place, and having obtained a partner, he commenced dancing. He continued to do so until about 1 o'clock when he was observed first to stagger and then fall. Mr. Blake, the proprietor of the rooms, placed him in a chair and seeing that he did not recover, though the ordinary means of causing him to do so were tried upon the spot, he was immediately conveyed to the Charing-cross Hospital, but died on the steps of that institution. Deceased, whose age was stated to be about 30, was formerly a house-agent in London, but had lately retired from business, and dwelt with his mother at Leatherhead. A good deal of property was found on deceased's person, which Mr. Blake handed over to the police, and a diary containing a list of parties and balls, which no doubt deceased intended to be present at. [What a practical sermon this incident reads to the thousands of thoughtless young men who nightly pursue the same degrading round of pleasure.]

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 136, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, April 15, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 51.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The Easter holidays have commenced, and with them the gaiety, and bustle, and animation of popular enjoyment. The excitement of politics is lulled, the fierce storm of political contention has subsided into calm, and for the future progress of sessional legislation society seems to have made up its mind to be patient without passion, and to trust to the good intentions of Government to fulfil its destinies aright. In the meanwhile, the people have entered warmly upon their season of festivity, and it is a matter of earnest gratification to us to see them making a business of pleasure in the heartiest sense of the word. When we here speak of the people *en masse*, we mean exclusively the crowd of lower orders who take brief cessation from labour, and get the unfrequent but happy licence of holiday during at least a portion of the Easter week. We know that the same season produces its revolution in the world of *ton*; that Fashion, with the peculiar inconsistency of its nature, comes rushing from the green fields and the beautiful hedgerows, from fair flowers, and sweet tree blossoms, and fragrant air, into dim, dense, populous and smoky London; that the Opera, the ball, and the concert-room contain elements of new vigour and freshened life; that Almack's points the season to the modern Adonis and the belle of the *haut monde*; that Rotten-row is in the afternoon sunlight crowded with carriages, and that there is a crush of loungers in Bond-street, Regent-street, and the Parks; in a word, that with Easter the London season has commenced, and that even politicians and Parliament-men will only condescend to date their campaign from the recess. But it is not of these we speak—it is of those who tread the humbler walks of life—the lowly, enduring, industrious class of our fellow-creatures, in whose happiness not to take interest becomes a crime. We regard, then, the Easter season as peculiarly the holiday of the poor. Then they take their joy as a sort of rightful privilege which even from the pulpit they have been admonished cheerfully to accept. They rush into simple rational exhilarating pleasures, that have not the alloy of dissipation, and so do not leave behind them the poison of regret. There has been of late years a great change for the better in the constitution of the people in this respect. The opening of exhibitions—the progress of metropolitan improvements—the excursion-facilities afforded by railways—the more free access to pleasure-grounds and parks, have tended to lure the populace into the more innocent enjoyments which these liberties afford. It is most creditable to the improved intelligence of the lower orders that they have rushed in thousands to the British Museum or the National Gallery, to the hospitals of Chelsea or of Greenwich, and that in the latter place the fine glorious old national foundation has carried its attraction over the fair! Now the poor have been spending their little pittance in the halls of science and among institutions devoted to the higher purposes of national improvement, and we may hardly blame them if at the theatre (how much better than the pot-house or the gin palace!) they have crowned the festivities of the day. They have relinquished prize-fighting, bull-baiting, and the more brutalizing sports—they have abandoned the fiercer dissipations which were once but too characteristic of the season—and they have chosen the indulgence of a fair and legitimate recreation which all wise men and good patriots will surely encourage and commend.

Now these are signs of the times which legislators ought not to neglect. Wherever public amusement can be thrown open to the people, the boon should be granted with ungrudging liberality of heart. There is no item in the public estimates that can be given with a more proper combination of generosity with justice than that which is devoted to the fair and hard-earned pleasures of the people—to the promotion of salubrity in companionship with enjoyment—to the throwing open of public walks and paths and squares—and avenues and gardens for purposes of natural recreation and innocent delight. We declare that we have experienced no more teeming gratification of heart than during the fair heavenly weather of the last few days in witnessing the bounding happiness of the pleasure-seeking throngs as they have been passing, in blythe cheerfulness and jollity of spirit, to their chosen spots of festivity—their selected Paradise of the year. The Cockney hunt in Epping Forest has not lured them as of yore, and the night debaucheries of the Greenwich orgies have been properly abolished, but there have been many goals of recreation open to them which they have heartily bent themselves to reach. Along sunny roads they have jauntily careered with laughing hearts and faces, or upon the sparkling river have embarked their happy freight of life—and nothing could be more beautiful, more natural, more picturesque and merry than their cheerful groupings, either upon the public highway or the steamer's deck. The sight of them should gladden the hearts and warm the sympathies of the good, while philosophy should look upon them smiling as upon the pictures of peace.

We wish most earnestly to be among the encouragers of the means of such happiness, and, therefore, there is not one spot of nature's loveliness—one beautiful park or landscape—one cultivated Eden, to which we would not make the people free. Such places of enjoyment are among the just rewards of toil—are the right relaxations which the rich and the prosperous owe to the labouring and the poor. They are a nation's tribute to its working classes, and those classes have a right to claim them at the hands of governments. Their influence, too, is civilizing, and forwards the interests of humanity—engenders a love of nature—of the pure, the beautiful, the serene—reposes the mind—contents the spirit—and warms, intellectualizes, and opens the finer sympathies of the heart.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "NORMA."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday this magnificent house re-opened with Bellini's opera of "Norma," which was executed, with one solitary exception, to the full extent of the *partition*, and perhaps with an *ensemble* of effect that has not been surpassed. The music of this charming opera is *sui generis*; it boasts not the great learning of the German school, nor does it indulge in the exuberant floridity of the Italian; it is purely sentimental—by which we do not mean any approach to the maudlin or whining affectation of expression, it is the faithful echo of the passions of the words which it was its duty to "clothe in melody," and beautifully has the composer suited them. Had Bellini understood instrumentation better, he would have been the most dangerous rival that Rossini ever encountered; but alas! his well-imagined constructions are often defeated of their most valuable intentions through the ignorance of a means to parade themselves richly; while his great compatriot and contemporary lavishes his harmonic wealth with the profligacy of a spendthrift, bestowing careless bounty the most insignificant and worthless imaginations. All the works of Bellini are the productions of a young enthusiast, they abound "in poetry and passion uncontrolled;" and just when he had begun to make an alliance between his maiden fancy and a

ripening judgment. "Death, like a rocky fragment, rolling from a mountain, crumbled into nothing;"—no!—we cannot complete the quotation, Bellini is still *something*, and will be as long as music is held to be a divine inspiration, as Thomas Aquinas says, who asserts "that not music alone, but every other science was understood by immediate revelation to the first of the human race" Bellini died at the age of twenty-seven—a period before which few men even begin to think they can compose. What might not have been expected from the maturity of such a precocious and brilliant mind?

After a two years' absence, Grisi appeared as *Norma*, looking as if she had been "at Hebe's everlasting fount" ever since she last enchanted us. Her singing, and more especially her acting, may we say, are considerably improved; or is it attributable to the gratification of welcoming back a favourite to her native home? *N'importe—l'un vaut l'autre.* Labiache made his *début* for the season in *Oroveso* and was greeted to his heart's content; nothing could exceed the warm cordiality of his reception. Conti, as *Pollione*, left us nothing to regret but Rubini; and Molini was the best representative of the "equally-paired twist love and friendship," *Adelgisa*, that it has been our gracious lot to see. Her by-play was exquisite, and she sang as if she might, but dared not, be the heroine of the scene. The duet between her and Grisi was most perfect, particularly in the syncopated passages of the last movement, in which she sang "up" to the other with extraordinary watchfulness and personal grace. Altogether the opera gave universal satisfaction and delight; at the conclusion of each act the principal performers were called forth to receive the gratulations of the audience, and if the joy of pleasing be equal to that of being pleased, the singers must have been quite as happy as the hearers. We must not omit to say that Stephan danced most beautifully; she is trenching fast upon the "steps" of others "hither, hight she first."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—PARIS, April 18.—Were our Paris politicians to be credited a war between the Porte and Russia is not only imminent, but certain; indeed, they go so far as to say that a formidable naval armament is preparing in the Black Sea, and that, notwithstanding all the influence of Prince Metternich, [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Russia. [illegible] former correspondence that many angry notes are passed between the cabinets of the principal courts, and that Lord Cowley and M. Guizot are far from entertaining the same opinion on this important question. France, however, I feel certain, will give way—Russia will take no hostile measure—and the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. I am the more confirmed in my opinion from the fact that France is daunting and considerably reducing her naval establishment. Already have the three-decker Mortebello, Friedland, the frigate Minerva, and other minor vessels been laid up in ordinary; and orders have been sent to Toulon and Brest to suspend the works on other ships, to dismiss a great many workmen, and not to re-engage all the warrant-officers whose term of servitude had expired. In the army, too, considerable reduction is taking place, and not less than 50,000 conscripts have received indefinite furloughs. There is much movement in our diplomatic circles, but all are determined on preserving peace: "the Court which should have the firm nerve to declare war," said M. Appony, a few nights since, at the British Embassy, "would do so at its peril, for it would not be a ship rated by any power in Europe."

The interior of France is tranquil, and the revenue, to some extent, flourishing; but I am sadly afraid we shall have much misery before the end of the present year. The wine-grower, already half ruined, will be quite so; for—owing to the late severe frosts, all the vineyards of Bordeaux are lost for 1845; and in Chalons-sur-Saone and Champagne the vine is frost bitten past recovery. The iron masters are also in a bad position, not being able to compete with the low prices of the English and Belgian; and the silk trade of Lyons and Grenoble is in a most deplorable condition.

The embellishment of Paris is the raging fever of the day—"new streets for old ones" in all directions—improvements in the Champs Elysées, and fountains in every corner. Such is the mania for bu ding that £120,000 has been given for the house and gardens of M. Rougement, on the Boulevard Poissonnière, for the purpose of opening a communication with the Rue Bergère; magnificent houses will be built on both sides of the new street. The Government, always alive to pecuniary advantages, have determined on disposing of the ground on the new site for the Foreign Office, on the Boulevard Capucins—about eight acres: they demand £320,000. The Foreign Office will be moved to the Rue Champs Elysée,—to the hotel now occupied by the Turkish Ambassador, on which will be considerably improved and enlarged. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Turkish is the only ambassador lodged at the expense of the Government. I understand that the Sultan is to be lodged for an indefinite time in the Rue St. Honoré, so as no longer to be under any obligation to Louis Philippe.

The King and Queen of Belgium, accompanied by the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and his two sons, arrived in Paris on Wednesday week on the marriage of the Princess Clementine, on the 20th: it is now determined that the ceremony shall be performed at St. Cloud, without any official pomp.

I have received letters from Turin to the 11th inst. The health of Sardinia was fast recovering from her severe indispos tion. It appears that on the 2nd the Queen was taken with a violent spitting of blood, and was considered to be so much endangered that the Viaticum was administered to her on the 4th. The King and his two sons seldom quit the royal sufferer.

The Chantilly races, which take place on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of May, are likely to be well attended; there are eight handicaps, for, amongst others the Chantilly Prize of 1200 francs; the Annual Prize, 1250 francs; Queen Blanche's Prize, 1000 francs; Orleans Prize, 5000 francs; Jockey Club Prize, 6000 francs; and the prize of 3000 francs given by the administration of "Haras."

The Opera Comique has obtained a great acquisition in Mademoiselle Lavoye, who made her début on the night of the "Ambassadrice." This ady strongly resembles Conti-Damoreau in purity and method, and her melodious vocalisation. No *débutante* in Paris has received so much general applause, and deservedly so, for many years past. Mademoiselle Lavoye is a most brilliant star. A new ballet, "La Peri," is in preparation at the Grand Opera. The decorations will be on a most magnificent scale. A Mademoiselle Julie Dubos appeared on Tuesday for the first time as a principal dancer, but with little success. By the by, I understand that Adèle Dumilâtre has returned from London very much dissatisfied with her reception at the Italian Opera. Duprez and the director are still at war, but the former has the advantage; on the nights he appears the house is full, when absent empty benches! On Sunday last was given the 238th representation of "Robert le Diable," *Robert* being the most produced of the 8000 francs. On the night that Duprez performed the *Dauphin*, in the opera of "Charles the VI.," the receipt was 7000 francs; a few days after another person performed the same character, and the receipt was 900 francs less.

Our countrymen, Osborne and Balfe, rank high in our fashionable saloons; the concert of Osborne, last week, was attended, and he was greeted with rounds of applause, particularly when he played his Scotch and Irish *fantaisie*. Mr. Osborne, as a pianist, is elegant, pure, and brilliant, in the style of Kalkbrenner. Mr. and Mrs. Balfe gave their evening: Rivarly rooms were crowded. Thalberg played two pieces of his composition and a *caprice* taken from the opera of Charles VI. Balfe played a duet on two pianos with Madame Belleville, her pupil. Balfe is in Paris the first week in May; apartments have been taken for him in the Rue Monsigny, not far from the Italian Opera. Liszt is expected in Paris in June next: he is now giving concerts at Warsaw and Petersburgh.

The Italian Opera of Vienna opened the first night with "Linda di Chamouni," and the second with "Nabucodonosor," of Verdi. Rosconi was well received. The company consisted of Tadolini, Del Gaiz, Vardot Garcia, Alboni, and Salvini; and Messrs. Salvi, Guasco, Severi, Rosconi, Varbie, Derivis, and Donatelli.

The grand festival at Hamburgh is fixed for the 17th of May; it will take place in the old castle, and will last three days: more than 200 artists are already engaged. It is intended to give "Alexander's Feast," by Handel, with great *eclat*.

The verdict against County, as I anticipated, has been quashed by the Court of Cassation, and County sent for trial before the Royal Court of Orleans.

Tamburini is on his road for Madrid, where he is expected with much impatience. The old composer, Joseph Nicolini, died on the 2nd, at Florence, aged 89 years. His principal opera was "Georgian."

The Duke de Montpensier intends being present at the inauguration of the statue of Henri IV., at Pau, on the 25th of August next. The ceremony will be most interesting, and attended by the greater part of the visitors to the Pyrenean spas.

Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, of Otaheitan celebrity, has received the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of our "Long Champs" on Friday last. There was a great number of hackney-coaches and several elegant equipages; but it was generally remarked that the *élite* of the *haut ton* were not present: none of the royal family appeared in the Champs Elysées.

The Queen has quitted her mourning for the Duke of Orleans; the Duchess of Orleans is still in widow's weeds, and tends a most secluded life.

Early (it is to) that murders and robberies increase to a frightful extent in Paris, notwithstanding the immense force of police. It will hardly be credited that, independent of the regular police, the municipal force consists of 650 cavalry and 2000 infantry. Either the police is badly regulated or the people are demoralised to an incredible extent: I am inclined to be of the latter opinion.

It is reported that M. Piscatory, member of the Chamber of Deputies, will replace M. Lagrenée as Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece.

The price of bread has fallen in Paris; it is now 5¾d. the 4 lb., French weight.

So many persons are dissecting, proposing, and arranging, after their will and pleasure, the great American boundary question, that I have thought it interesting and opportune to send you the following scrap, extracted from a most interesting work now in course of publication, called "Notes on the Populations of Antiquity," by Dr. Loudon:—

"ANCIENT MODE OF SETTLING A BOUNDARY QUESTION—HINTS TO MR. LINN.

"Cyrene was a very populous and powerful state, and at one time a formidable rival to the no less populous town and state of Carthage. A dispute had been long pending between these two countries with regard to the exact boundary of a part of their territories. At last it was agreed that the point should be settled in the following manner:—Two young men were chosen on each side, who, on a certain day, and at a fixed time, were to run from the two capitals towards the limits in dispute. The line of demarcation was to be fixed on the exact spot where these four individuals should meet.

"The Carthaginian pedestrians met their opponents at a point in the Cyrenian territory much beyond what the Carthaginians had ever claimed. This so vexed the people of Cyrene, that they did not hesitate to tax the Carthaginians with perfidy, in falsifying the agreement, the time first starting, and they most vehemently demanded a new convention. It was at last proposed on the part of the Cyrenians after some serious quarrelling, that, if the two Carthaginians, whose names were Philenes, would consent to be buried alive on the spot on which they insisted to have gained the race, they would admit the line the Carthaginians claimed to have won. They at the same time added, that the Carthaginians refused this proposal, and would grant them the boundary they had previously asked for, the two young men who started from Cyrene would be ready to sacrifice themselves by submitting to the same death. The Carthaginians accepted the first proposal. The two Philenes were voluntarily interred alive, and the boundary question settled. The courage of the Philenes was highly praised by their countrymen. They were ranked amongst the gods, had altars erected to their honour, and constant sacrifices offered up to their memory."

I have just heard that it has been decided that the approaching anniversary of the death of Beethoven shall be celebrated at Frankfort by a festival: amongst others "Rémusi," by Goëthe, for which the illustrious *maestro* composed an overture, will be represented. A statue of Beethoven is to be erected at Bonn.

A letter from Brest, dated the 18th, says that the "Fishery question," between England and France, has been amicably settled, signed by Mr. Pettet, her Britannic Majesty's consul at Brest, and M. Lange, French [illegible] sary. Amongst other concessions it has been agreed that French fishing vessels shall be allowed to navigate and cast anchor within three miles of the coast of Great Britain

It was reported to-day on 'Change that the French Government intended sending an ambassador to China! It is also said that the ambassadors of three principal courts are now in Paris, viz., M. de Barante, an ambassador to the court of St. Petersburgh, M. de Pontois, ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and M. de Salvandy to the court of Madrid.

The Spanish Ministry is decidedly in a minority.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid of the 11th inst. announce the defeat of the Spanish Ministry by the coalition on the preceding day, after a stormy debate. The numbers were 80 against 55. Subsequent advices from Paris state that they had tendered their resignation to the Regent, who had sent for Lonbon to General Concha.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The will of Baron Von Stieglitz is dated in 1836. His property amounted at that time to 52,000,000 rubles banco, or about 17,000,000 Prussian dollars (about £2,500,000 sterling), and has doubtless much increased since. He has left one daughter by his first marriage, but in her the succession will not be broken, as the whole of the inheritance is left to the daughter. The legacies are very small, and the son has increased some of them.

PORTUGAL.—By the latest accounts from Lisbon it appears that notwithstanding the many projects which have been brought forward in the Cortes for the removal of the distress of the Douro wine district, none appear to have received hitherto the approbation of the senators of either house.

GREECE.—Our Athens letter of the 31st ult. states that the English and French Governments had replied to the demand of Greece, that they would pay the dividend of the three powers, when it became due in March, but that the Greek Government must contrive to raise funds for the payment of the September dividend. The two cabinets had declined making any other answer to the application of the Greek minister at Paris on a similar reply, but the court of Bavaria still entertained the hope of being able to prevail on the Emperor to come to the relief of King Otho, and had with that view transmitted to Athens the confidential instructions of the late post of Ambassador at St Petersburg.—Vessels arriving from Greece at Ancona are henceforth to be admitted immediately to free pratique. The convergence was also ordered to be given to the Greek vessels in the English and French ports of the Mediterranean.—Prince Dolgorouski, who was lately ordered to quit Paris by the Emperor Nicholas, passed through Silberfeld, on the 11th, for St. Petersburgh, en route for Italy. Our private letters anticipate for Prince Dolgorouski a very disagreeable reception at St. Petersburg, and then proceeds to state.—but we give his statement, without even the admission of the probability of the truth of which smouldering disaffection pervaded the noble and other superior classes of Russia, which threatened at no remote day to pro uce a revolution

The *Ionian Gazette* of the 29th contains the following, which have taken place at Corfu, Santa Maura, and the other islands, on the return of Chevalier Petrizopolo, and his re-election to the presidency of the Ionian States.

TURKEY.—By accounts received from the Turkish frontiers, dated April 4th, it appears that the British Ambassador has received instructions to support the Russian proposition, with the exception, however, of some reservation, however, not to recognise the Emperor's right *to demand* the dethronement of the present ruler, and the election of a new one, but merely to represent it to the Turkish Government as a matter of the greatest importance and expediency. Therefore upon this point the London Cabinet remains faithful to its former declarations.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Boston and Halifax mail-steamer Columbia, Captain C. H. E. Judkins, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening after an excellent voyage of ten days and a half from Halifax, and twelve days and a half from Boston. She had forty-three passengers. She left Boston on the 2nd instant; her departure being delayed a day for the receipt of the southern mail, which, in consequence of the bad state of the roads, by land storms and excessive wet weather, had been rendered almost impassable.

A slight difficulty had arisen on the disputed territory, from the arrest of an American by a British officer, and the rescue of the prisoner by the Americans; but it amounted to nothing of serious import. Sir Charles Metcalf and suite arrived at Albany on March 29, where Sir Charles received kind attentions from ex-President Van Buren, the officers of the State, and the State Legislature. He left on April 1, by railway, for Boston, where he would arrive in three or four days. Sir Charles Bagot still lies dangerously ill. The last bulletin gives little prospect of his recovery. The court-martial on Captain Polkinghorne, for running the Caroline, had been dissolved by the President. It is said that Mexican dollars, made of German silver, and plated by the new magnetic process, are in circulation at Halifax. The quantity of silver used in the plating is necessary to cut into the metal before its composition can be determined.

WEST INDIES.—The ship Simeon Hardy, from Barbadoes to Cork, arrived at the port on Friday last, bringing the intelligence of the loss of the brig of war *Globe* to the 10th ultimo. At the time of the Simeon Hardy leaving Barbadoes the latest dates from England at that island by steamer were to the 3rd of January; but, by the arrival of the overland mail, dates to the 6th of February had been received. Great disappointment was daily expressed at the non-arrival, up to the 10th of March, of the 1st of February mails per steamer. The cause was supposed to be the severe weather.

SECOND EARTHQUAKE.—[From the *Charleston Courier*, March 22.]—We learn from Captain Smith, of the schooner Francis Canaday, arrived this morning, that a second severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at the north part of Guadaloupe on the 3rd inst. At the time a captain of a vessel off the north point of the island stated that it shook the vessel with such severity that it was with difficulty the crew could keep their feet. A dense cloud of smoke ascended from the vicinity of the Basseterre, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of that place. It was quite sickly at Point Iere, caused from the effects produced at the time of the first shock. The country seen at that place was seen at St. Thomas on the 2nd of the present month—it was so brilliant as to cause considerable alarm to the inhabitants. A shock of an earthquake was also felt at St. Thomas on the 5th inst., about half-past nine o'clock at night. No material damage was done.

BUENOS AYRES.—By the Orion, arrived at Cowes, advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 1st of February. A despatch from the Government of Paraguay was daily expected at Buenos Ayres, and it was looked forward to with considerable interest, in consequence of its supposed object being the offering of terms of accommodation with the capital. Exchange was 2 12-16d. and 3d. per dollar. An English merchant had been imprisoned by General Rosas for speaking disrespectfully of his government. According to the advices from Mexico, it would appear that Rivera, by a conspiracy against him, had removed some suspected chiefs from their respective commands. Ministerial changes had also taken place. Exchange was 46 1, but business was generally at a stand, and great preparations making to resist Oribe. It was, however, supposed that Rivera would most probably take the field, and leave the city to defend itself The French Consul at Monte Video had issued a circular to the Basque emigrants, threatening them with the forfeiture of their nationality if they did not abandon the arms which they had taken up in support of Rivera's Government. Oribe was very near to Monte Video with the main body of his army, and in ten or fifteen days important events would most likely transpire.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DOVER.—ANOTHER GREAT EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday last, at twenty minutes and four o'clock, another of those extensive blowings up of Dover Cliffs, which (under the management of Mr. Cubitt, the engineer-in-chief of the South-eastern Railway Company, Lieutenant Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineer department, and Messrs. Wright and Hodges, and their assistants) have excited so much interest in the scientific world, came off at Lydden Spout Coast-guard Station. This blast proved proportionably successful in effects to the unparalleled one, when, with the enormous quantity of 18,500 lb of gunpowder, the destruction of Roundd wn Cliff was effected on the 26th of January last. The mass of chalk removed on this occasion formed the base of the same cliff, the depth of which, to the depth of 90 feet, was blown off by a blast consisting of 7000 lb. of gunpowder, on the 2d ult. The present blast consisted of upwards of 10,000 lb of powder, which was placed fifteen feet in the rear, or chambered, and ranged along the base of the chalky cliff about to be removed, and the conducting wires being properly placed, all were fired off at once, as on the last occasion of the last blast, by an apparatus invented by the junior engineer, Mr. Hodges, which simultaneously communicates ignition by means of the voltaic battery to any number of wires attached to it, with a sil gle motion of the hand. The blast, like the others, was remarkably successful, the quantity of chalk, the only difference being, that on the present occasion a large quantity of chalk blocks and rubbish was projected in the air to a considerable distance seaward. The quantity of chalk it is possible for us to say at present; for so dense a fog overspread the abyss below, that the eye could not penetrate from the top of the cliff to the bottom. It was clear, however, that the mines had done their duty, from the tremendous mass that has been thrown down. The shock was felt for hundreds of yards around, and the fissures created in the top of the cliff presented a most terrific appearance; and for some time after every one of the cliff keep falling, and it was expected that other portions would come down in the course of the evening. This explosion seems to have created quite as great a sensation as the great blast of Dundeon. On Monday and Tuesday the conveyances to Dover were crowded; we should say there were quite as many spectators present as on the occasion referred to. In the ebbing there were several steamers, in one of which the chairman of the company had embarked, while on the top of the cliff and on the beach at its base there were numerous straggling groups. We have not heard of the slightest accident, although the cliffs, to the west of the point selected are in a fine state. The weather was a fine sea mild, and but for the fog the sight would have been superb.

DUDLEY.—On Monday a numerous and respectable company of the inhabitants of Dudley and its neighbourhood sat down to a dinner given at the hotel, in order to express publicly their thanks to the magistrates for their vigilant and firm conduct during the late disturbances. The chair was occupied by Lord Ward, who was supported by Lord Lyttelton, the lord-lieutenant of the county of Worcester, and also those of the principal gentry and iron-masters of the town and neighbourhood.

GLOUCESTER.—NORTHLEACH SESSIONS.—At the Quarterly Court of Magistrates, held on Tuesday in the above town, Gloucester, the report of the commissioners appointed by Government, to inquire into the causes which led to the death of the prisoner Beale, and to investigate the charges made by other prisoners as to the treatment they had received, and to inquire generally into the management of the Northleach and the other houses of correction in the county, was brought before the meeting by the chairman P. B. Burnell, Esq. After a lengthened discussion, the chairman said that a case of negligence had been made out against the surgeon, Mr. Bedwell, and he therefore moved that he be dismissed. On a division, four voted for dismissal, and a very considerable number for retention. Mr. Bedwell was therefore continued, but with an admonition as to his future conduct The case of the governor was next taken into consideration, when it was resolved to remove him and admonish him for the future. Harding, the second turnkey, was dismissed, after which their worships resolved to ameliorate the discipline of the gaol, and to substitute the dietary recommended by the Secretary of State.

IPSWICH. EAST SUFFOLK ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the vacancy in the representation of this division of the county of Suffolk took place at Bury, on Tuesday last, when Lord Rendlesham, the Conservative candidate, was proposed by Colonel Bence, seconded by T. H. L. Alexander, Esq.; and Mr. Adair, his opponent, was put in nomination by Sir Fowell Buxton, seconded by Barry, Esq. The card duties having severally addressed the electors, a show of hands was taken, which was declared by the High Sheriff to be in favour of Mr Adair. A poll was then demanded, which commenced on Friday and Saturday

LIVERPOOL.—The present Liverpool assizes have been the heaviest ever held in this county, having lasted upwards of a month. There have been 89 prisoners brought forward for trial, and upwards of 70 have received sentence of death, and 60 of transportation for periods from seven years to life. A report was current in the courts on Saturday, that in order to prevent so much prisoner in future, the commission would be annually issued.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the clergy and members of the established church, including the conductors and teachers of Sunday schools resident in Manchester, Salford, Salford, and adjacent villages, was held at the Corn-Exchange on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the educational clauses of Sir J. Graham's Factory Bill. The chair was taken by the dean of Manchester. All the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

GRAND FREE-TRADE FESTIVAL.—The grand free trade festival was held on Tuesday evening in the Free-trade Hall, Peter-street, Manchester, John Brooks, Esq., in the chair, on the occasion of presenting an address to Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., from the working men of Manchester. The address was signed by 11,323 working men. The address was afterwards addressed by Mr. Cobden, who spoke for an hour; by Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, of Liverpool; and by Mr. Bright, of Rochdale, who also spoke at great length.

MARTHYR.—Great excitement was produced in this town last week in consequence of a man named Hansell, a sloker, having killed a woman named Hannah Hodgson, while he confined to the drunken row, which, it is stated, the unfortunate female herself provoked. The delinquent was shortly afterwards apprehended by the police

NORTH SHIELDS.—ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE AND NORTH SHIELDS RAILWAY.—On Monday morning, when the nine o'clock down train from Newcastle was passing over the embankment below the Howdon station, the connecting chain which unites the tender (the engine having left it) to the train broke, and the engine immediately severed from the carriages, and proceeded with increasing velocity until it reached the terminus of the rail way at Shields, driving against the wall with a tremendous crash, breaking the engine to atoms. The violence of the shock was so great as to start the doors off the sneeks in the dwelling-houses in Bedford-street, opposite to the station. The engineer, James Bonney, was thrown off the engine by the violence of the shock when the chain broke, and the train went over his arm. The damage is estimated at £600. The excitement in shields on the appearance of the engine without the carriages was very great.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—On Wednesday week a public meeting of the county of Northumberland, convened by the High Sheriff, pursuant to a requisition signed by upwards of 600 freeholders and landed gentlemen, was held in the Court-house at Morpeth Castle, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the Income-tax. After several spirited speeches were delivered the following resolutions was unanimously adopted.

SALFORD.—A shocking occurrence took place in Salford on Friday week, and one which created great excitement amongst the inhabitants living in the vicinity of the Free-trade Hall. Early on that morning, a man named Robert Travis, about 50 years of age, was stabbed by a female named Oliver, *alias* Morris, who lived at a house in Brunswick-street, near the market-place. The deceased was stabbed with a large sharp-pointed carving fork, which penetrated the left side of the abdomen; and although medical assistance was promptly procured, he died in the afternoon of the same day. Both he and the woman were under the influence of liquor at the time of the occurrence, and, according to her statement, they had been quarrelling, and he had made an attempt to cut her throat, when she snatched the knife from him and stabbed him. The deceased, we understand, formerly kept the Black Boy public-house, in Old Millgate, in Manchester, and was possessed of some property. The prisoner was subsequently committed on the coroner's warrant, the jury having returned a verdict of "Wilful murder."

TUNBRIDGE.—EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.—The inhabitants of Tunbridge were alarmed on the 7th inst. by hearing a loud report shortly after 12 o'clock, which was soon discovered to have been caused by the explosion of the gunpowder mills belonging to W. F. Burton, Esq., near that town. Upon inquiry it appears that one of a double mill exploded at the above-named time, and on the following morning, about seven o'clock, the other mill was exploded. We are happy to add that no lives were lost, nor any serious mischief done, except the destruction of the mills.

WALES.—RIOTS IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Nearly a party of Rebeccaites assembled at the Prendergast toll-house and commenced operations on the gate. The toll-keeper got up and "met them by moonlight *alone*," but was soon compelled to retire. The work of demolition was then speedily effected; as usual, all the parties concerned made good their escape, nor have any of them since been detected.

THE CATHOLIC BAZAAR, MANCHESTER.

This bazaar opened for the sale of useful. and fancy articles, needlework, pictures, books, articles of *vertu*, &c., on Monday last, in the Town-hall, Manchester. The proceeds are to be appl ed in aid of the funds for building St. Bernard's Abbey Church, Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, which is to be entirely free to the poor. The community of St. Bernard's consists of a body of religious agriculturists, daily occupied with the rule in force of the field, who have already brought into useful cultivation one of the most sterile

tracts in England. The monks daily receive and provide with food and shelter for the night some hun dreds of the poor and destitute, without inquiry into their creed or country; forwarding them with alms on their way the next day. They instruct the poor; and, more especially, they educate in practical agriculture a number of the peasantry annually. These and other good works they accompany with unceasing prayers to Almighty God for the welfare of the country and the safety of the state; loving their neighbour as themselves, and endeavouring to do unto others as they would have others do unto them.

We have not space to enumerate the various articles exposed for sale on the occasion, but we cannot omit alluding to three poetic contributions from the pens of Moore, Rogers, and Wakefield, contained in a volume of autographs, and all of them furnished expressly for the occasion, as their dates would seem to imply. The following are the lines of Moore:—

Like a gale that sighs along
Beds of Oriental flowers,
Is the grateful breath of song
That once was heard in happier hours;
Filled with balm the gale sighs along,
Though the flowers are sunk in death;
So when pleasure's dream is gone,
Its memory lives in music's breath.

March 17th, 1843. THOMAS MOORE.

The following is a copy of the autograph of Rogers, the bard of "The Pleasures of Memory:"—

Oh, of the selfish knew how much they lost,
What would they not endeavour, not endure,
To imita e, as far as in them lay,
Him, who his wretchedness and his power employs
In making others happy!

March 8th, 1843. S. ROGERS.

The following we believe, from its date, cannot have seen the light elsewhere:—

SONNET.

ON THE RECEPTION OF THE POET WORDSWORTH AT OXFORD.

Oh never did a mighty truth prevail
With such felicities of place and time,
As in those shouts, sent forth with power sublime,
From the full heart of England's youth, to hail
Her long-neglected bard within the pale
Of learning's fairest citadel! That voice
In which The Future thunders, bids rejoice,
Those who through wintry fortunes did not fail
To bless with love as deep as life the name
Thus welcomed i—who in happy silence share
The glory:—while their fondest musings claim
Unhoped-for echoes in the joyous air
That to their long-loved poet's spirit bear
A nation's promise of undying fame!

Monday, 4th of April, 1843. T. N. TALFOURD.

On Tues lay the attendance was very large, including a numerous party of the Catholic aristocracy, on the visit to Alford Park. The Countess of Shrewsbury presided at one of the stalls, assisted by the Misses Newton, daughters of the Rev. Robert Newton, Wesleyan methodist minister: the conversion of these ladies to Catholicism caused some sensation at the time. We have been unable to obtain the names of the other parties present; but the scene was a very gay an l brilliant one. The receipts at the doors were £71 1s. 10d.; at the stalls, £2393 12s. 10d.: together, £2464 0s. 11d. The total receipts of the two days, £5537 0s 8d.

IRELAND.

His Excellence the Lord Lieutenant and Countess De Grey will leave Ireland early in the ensuing month. The noble earl will head his regiment, the Yorkshire Hussars, appointed to assemble for eight days' duty at York on the 10th of May.

A prominent feature in Lord Eliot's Poor-law Amendment Bill is understood to be, the exemption from liabi ity and rating of all buildings valued in rural districts at and under £5, and in cities and towns at and under £8.

Chief Justice Pennefather is pronounced out of danger, but is not likely to take his seat on the bench during the ensuing term.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The British war steamer Hecla, from Plymouth, bound for Malta, with Admiral Curtis and family on board, has been put into Lisbon in a leaky state from stress of weather.

The ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A quarterly general meet of the corporation of the above society was held on Monday last at the Thatched house Tavern, St. James's street. From the report read it appeared that during the last quarter the following grants had been £447 18s., the donations £12 2s.; interest upon the funded property £166 13s. 4d.; making, with £20 10s. 4d. in stock left at last meeting, £646 4s. 8d. The pensioners within the same period was £537 14s. 10d., of which sum £197 5s. was distributed as relief to fourteen widows, and children. The report having been adopted, some business connected with the management of the institution was transacted. A liberal sum was then awarded to many indigent officers; and several handsome donations having been announced, the meeting separated.

The Royal George yacht was paid off at Portsmouth on Saturday, and Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence and all the officers took their departure for the Victoria and Albert steam-yacht, now nearly ready for launching at Pembroke. Lieutenant Sir William Hoste, Bart., is appointed Second Lieutenant of the new yacht.

Major General Sir David Pollis, K.C.B., died at Brunsiide d lodge, N.B., on Wednesday week, in his 74th year. He served with distinction in the East Indies, and was the seventh son of John Pollis, of Rosebank, N.B., promoted to the local rank of major-general 1837, and created K.C.B. 1838.

The depôt of the 1st Dragoon Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, marched from Woolwich on Wednesday morning for Canterbury, where they will be stationed with the troop horses hereof ter to them by the 7th Dragoon Guards until the arrival of the service companies of the 1st Dracoon Guards from Canada. The depôt of the 15th Lancers left Woo.wich on Thursday morning, with the remainder of the horses, for Canterbury. The ranges of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich will be closed for a short time, to be shipped on board a steam vessel on its way to their destination.

The effective force of the Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Kay, Reynenes, formerly of the 31st Light Dragoons, is in the gift of the colonel of the regiment, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LOSS OF THE SOLWAY, WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMER.

The Lady Mary Wood steamer arrived at Falmouth on Saturday evening at past eight o'clock

GREENWICH PARK.

dudgeon. But we saw them shortly afterwards, and the cloud had evidently passed over.

To return to the park. Upon One Tree Hill, which derives its name from a trunk upon the summit, whose bare branches are presumed, at some period long lost in antiquity, to have put forth occasional leaves, but which now looks more like a tree growing root upwards—upon this elevation the principal array of telescopes was established, and the old pensioners who owned them, and adapted their focus to the eyes of the curious, found plenty of custom. A few years ago the first sight always demanded was "the men in chains"—the bodies of the pirates formerly suspended near the river side. But, alas! for the progress of civilisation; these entertaining objects have long since disappeared, and there is nothing of equal interest to supply their place, so that the pensioners are driven to invent fresh wonders. But what with the sights the visitors actually see, and what with those they persuade themselves they do, the end is apparently answered just the same. A few of the more reckless individuals were hurrying down the side of One Tree Hill, but the

TELESCOPE.

declivity was too steep, and the path too stony, to invite many adventurers. On the greensward below several merry parties were playing at the old game of "kiss in the ring;" others had established a party for "thread my needle:" and, in one less crowded corner of the park, we observed some dancing. We were somewhat astonished that we did not see more of this latter species of amusement, which, although forming the chief attraction of a *fête* on the Continent, is seldom followed at festivals of a similar nature in England, although amongst precisely the same class of people. A few orchestras disposed about the park for the dancers would have had a pleasing effect; but beyond the little group just mentioned, we witnessed nothing of the kind except the low riot and jostling in the canvass taverns of the fair, possibly the most objectionable features of the entire meeting.

The "fair" itself was a long narrow thoroughfare of stalls, booths, and shows in a lane leading from the town to the bridge at Deptford Creek, and formed the least attractive portion of the day's amusement. The crowd was so dense and disorderly as to threaten each minute the overthrow and deposition of the gilt gingerbread kings who

ONE-TREE HILL.

were ranged on each side, and in front of Richardson's theatre was absolutely impassable. Besides this leviathan of travelling spectacles there were a few caravans of perambulating wonders, but not so many as we had witnessed on former occasions. One was an exhibition of human deformities in the shape of fingerless boys and fat girls, that we had occasionally seen in Tottenham-court-road and Castle-street towards evening, endeavouring to attract casual visitors until ordered off by the police, in anticipation of which not unfrequent event the horses were perpetually kept in the shafts. There were also some boa constrictors and crocodiles, on one of which in the picture outside a black child was represented as riding in an attitude of triumph. But looking at the pictorial representations of these wonders, and the caravan that was supposed to contain them, the chief marvel was the ingenuity of the contrivance that could dispose of such gigantic creations in so limited a receptacle. There was as usual an immense number of swings and roundabouts, together with "ups and downs" that looked frightfully insecure. The march of improvement had reached even these contrivances, and their cars were furnished with canopies of gay striped canvass, which gave them somewhat the appearance of eastern palanquins. But beyond these things there was very little to attract attention. The fair was evidently filled by the refuse of the park, and we were not sorry to fight our way out of its confusion and be once more allowed to breathe. The sole object of the greater part of its frequenters appeared to be to push their way violently through everything to its extreme limits and then to return again in the same manner.

GREENWICH PENSIONER.

"Well, here was the French, and there was we."

In the town every tavern and public-house was filled to overflowing with hungry, or rather thirsty, occupants, the clouds of tobacco smoke from the open windows proving the crowded state of the apartments. Great must have been the consumption of refreshments during the fair; for not only were the inns thus thronged, but also the eating-houses and tea and coffee-rooms had many more guests than they could reasonably accommodate, although there was by no means a scarcity of provisions. And even in the streets, on the stalls, this desire to administer to the cravings of the inward man was carried to the fullest extent. There were huge pieces of cold meat, from which "two-pen'orths" were cut and eagerly devoured; as well as tureens and fish-kettles of what appeared to be a species of eel broth, which was doled out in tea-cups on the investment of a halfpenny; together with endless strings of sausages, and large pans of pickled whelks; and, finally, various things meant to be eaten, as ocular demonstration proved beyond all doubt, but of texture and appearance that defied the keenest powers of investigation to discover what they were made of or intended for. Ginger-beer was quoted at a penny a bottle, and went off briskly; and oysters, as large as soup-plates, were offered at four for the same sum; whilst fried fish, liberally peppered with dust, were taken freely.

FORTUNE-TELLING.

As soon as it was dusk the steam-boats ceased plying; but the trains on the railway continued to run backwards and forwards every quarter of an hour. As we returned to town by the latter mode of conveyance, we met hundreds more proceeding to Greenwich, although at an advanced hour of the evening. Where they got to when they arrived (for the Park was by that time cleared of its company), or how they contrived to get home again when the fair closed, we cannot form the slightest idea. We had seen enough ourselves, and determined, before fatigue had turned our amusement into disgust, nor indeed were we sorry, at last to get clear of the increasing turmoil and confusion, to which, strange as it may appear, when we arrived in town, we found the usual bustle of Cheapside comparative seclusion and tranquillity.

THE EPPING HUNT.

The Epping Hunt, on Easter Monday, brings back many recollections of the good old days of suburban sports, when the Nimrods of the metropolis went forth, as in the earlier days of Chevy Chase,

To hunt the deer with hound and horn,

and gathered in hosts as numerous in Epping Forest as did the borderers of Northumberland on the warlike frontiers of Scotland. Fortunately the sportsmen of the metropolis were not so pugnacious, or at least not so bloodthirsty, as their northern predecessors; for though it must be admitted that on more occasions than one the pleasures of the chase were diversified by a pugilistic encounter or two, arising from too vehement a desire to excel in the display of horsemanship, or from the resentment of indignation at being unhorsed and laughed at in the ardour of the pursuit, the combatants were never seriously injured, and a couple of black eyes and a bloody nose corrected the exuberance of momentary excitement, and restored the parties to reason. Easter Monday was a glorious day, not only for that class of sportsmen with which, in the days alluded to, Whitechapel and the northern districts of London abounded, but to the whole class of bold riders from every part of the town who could procure anything in the shape of a horse to "carry them up to the hounds;" and fortunate, perhaps, it was for some of the quadrupeds employed for that purpose that the hounds were tolerably well fed, or for the moment more anxious for sport than food, or it is much more than probable the living carrion which constituted on these occasions a large portion of the "field" would have furnished a hearty meal for the canine participents in the "day's diversion." But be this as it may, the sportsmen from Whitechapel were on this eventful day joined by the sportsmen from all other parts of London and Westminster. On that occasion even the peripatetic commercials from Duke's-place, and the regions of St. Mary Axe, were seen mounted on capering steeds, careering to the scene of action, through Houndsditch, as triumphant as Mordecai when honoured by Haman in the palmy days of their Hebrew ancestors. Tothill-fields—or, in the sporting phrase, Tothill-downs—sent its contribution of "rough-riders" to the chace; and many a gallant Rosinante, reserved for a season from the inexorable pole-axe of the knackers of Lowman's Pond and Bermondsey, left the studs of the late Bill Gibbons and the celebrated Caleb Baldwin to make use of their last legs in the forest glades of Epping. But it was not only on horseback that the Actæons of that day made their way to Fairmead Bottom—the "venue," as the lawyers call it, or the "meet," as the mighty hunters before the Lord pronounce the locality of the commencement of the chace. It was in a vast variety of conveyances that the anxious and impatient mobs wended their way to that beautiful spot in the forest, Fairmead Bottom, to see the deer let loose from the cart, and join in the labours of his re-capture or death. There was a pleasing diversity of vehicles employed, and in motion from day-break, ay and long before the rosy-fingered morn unbarred the turnpike of Phœbus. There were then to be seen in long and rapid succession the Corinthian teams of the noble and the rich, the "heavy drag" of the more bulky and less opulent sportsmen of the four-in-hand, and the hackney-coach; the "go-cart" and the cart that was "no go"; the capacious omnibus of modern interpolation was then not known, or in its neophytic state as a fly waggon rolled heavily over Lea-bridge with a load of the foresters anxious for the chace and the sylvan honours of the glades.

Some pushed along with four-in-hand,
Whilst others drove at random,
In curricle, dog-cart, whisky, one
Horse chaise or tandem.

The "Eagle" at Snaresbrook presented at an early hour a busy scene. The large pond in the immediate neighbourhood was well calculated to quench the thirst and cool the flanks of the "locomotives," and the fluids supplied by the landlord added fresh vigour to the drivers and riders of the same. This was a half-way rendezvous of the engines and engineers, and here all having recruited their strength, and confirmed their resolution of being in at the "take," proceeded to the well-known "Bald Face Stag," the "whereabuts" of "Thomas Rounding," Esq., huntsman in ordinary and also extraordinary of the day. Here Tom was to be seen in all his glory. His hunting-cap and coat, his buckskin breeches and top boots, mounted on the horse that had borne him through the toils of many a busy day. He was,—for, alas! he has been gathered to his fathers and grandfathers for some time, a famous fellow in his day. His acquaintance with the forest was as intimate as the knowledge of a pickpocket with the labyrinth of the Seven-dials:—

He knew each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle and bushy dell of those wild woods,
And every rocky bourne from side to side,—
His daily walks and ancient neighbourhood.

And he had need of all his knowledge on Easter Monday to keep his sylvans in order, prevent his hounds from being crushed to mince-meat by the feet of the horses and the wheels of the carriages, and rescue the deer from ultimate destruction, or premature capture, from the entanglement of actual lanes of men, women, children, quadrupeds, bipeds, carts, coaches, cars, &c. &c.

In the accompanying illustration is shown the manner in which the deer was released from the cart; the same mode is made use of with all packs of stag-hounds, and there was no novelty in this respect at Epping. The animal, on being released, usually made its way for the thickest part of the forest, as if conscious that some hundreds of the pursuers would very soon be unable to thread their way through the intricacies of the ground, and such was the case. All four-wheeled and all two-wheeled carriages were very soon put *hors de combat*. "What shall he have that kills the deer?" was a question that in a very few minutes became of personal interest to very few persons. As in another of the illustrations may be seen, it was not long before

A chosen few alone the sport enjoyed;

and as the "chace" increased, a series of accidents, as represented, was inevitable: some fell from their horses; many horses fell from their riders; some were engulphed in mud and mire; some were knocked "up," others were knocked "down;" and before half an hour had elapsed, not a tithe of the original "field" were to be seen in the forest. The deer had a trick which was to some peculiarly annoying, though others thought it capita fun: he would betake himself to one of the herds of his own species grazing in the forest, and then, instead of one quarry, the hounds and hunters had their choice of a score or two which to pursue. Here was perplexity, and that not a little increased by the hallooing of Tom Rounding, the yelping of dogs, the cursing of men, the cracking of whips, and the blowing of horns.

All this discordance, this
Discord, harmony not understood

was at length amended by the skill of Tom Rounding, who mana ed

UNCARTING THE STAG.

by some means or other to get a part of his pack upon the scent or track of the right deer, and the animal was, for the most part, ultimately driven to bay, as the cut exhibits, when, after a contest with the dogs, he was secured and taken back to the place from whence he came, not to immediate but to ultimate execution, *i. e.*, to another day's sport at a subsequent anniversary. All this was followed, and indeed accompanied, by eating, drinking, singing, speechifying, and so forth; and, if no great encouragement to stag-hunting in its more legitimate sense, was the means of amusement to hundreds of people, excited mirth and merriment, enforced good-fellowship, and furnished good exercise and diversion. Real stag-hunting is a manly and noble amusement, and when pursued as in some parts of the New Forest a most exciting recreation. The artist by whom these illustrations have been contributed is now in Hampshire, taking views of the forest scenery with which that county abounds, with which it is intended to embellish a future description of the Easter sport.

STAG AT BAY.

As it has been said, truly, that there is no pleasure without some alloy, so is the axiom exhibited in reference to the progress of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose natural and extreme gratification at the grandeur of the ordinary success of their design, and the loud public applause with which it has been crowned, is at last, in some measure, marred by a drawback, which is nevertheless a source of pride in itself, and certainly a peculiar and unprecedented novelty in the history of newspaper literature. It is surely a new complaint, that public demand for any periodical should exceed the means of supply with commensurate rapidity, and baffle the most active energies and spirited enterprise to keep pace with the paradoxical pleasantry created. Yet so it is with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and "increase of appetite" has so grown by what it fed on that at last it is found—in the present state of printing machinery, and with the most perfect practical machines for art-printing in England—impossible to work off within the allotted time of each successive week as many copies of the journal as the public eager demand. It is true that, by dint of extraordinary exertion, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has succeeded in augmenting its circulation larger in amount than that of any other paper in the empire—but daily application and experience have proved to the proprietors that this circulation would be more than doubled if it were possible to furnish a supply. This is an emergency which the proprietors are ready and anxious to meet; and, while they have sincerely to regret that any of their kind patrons should have been disappointed, or that their zealous friends, the newsmen, should from time to time have been tantalized by delays, have to announce their determination to track all the realms of enterprise in order to find the means of meeting the public wish, and of disseminating their journal as far as the most generous patronage would have it spread. They have, therefore, not lost one moment in plunging into a fresh and enormous outlay to this end, and they have now the honour to announce that they have contracted for the

IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO NEW MACHINES,

upon a novel and beautiful model, and with a power equal to the rapid production of nearly

FOUR TIMES THE PRESENT CIRCULATION

of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS within the period now allotted to the working off of the number supplied. These new machines will be got ready with all possible speed, and in the meanwhile the proprietors have to entreat the patience of the public and the news trade—and to repeat the expression of their gratitude to both for the warm interest which has been taken in their behalf.

As, however, all golden rules have their exceptions, so within the last week it has been the lot of the proprietors to discover that some few tradesmen, unable to procure copies of their journal as fast as they required them, have forwarded to their subscribers other journals in its stead. This is a dishonest imposition, which they are determined to put down, and they here earnestly request any of their friends who may have been thus disappointed to give them information without delay, in order that the fraud may be in every case attended by its proper punishment.

** THE WEEKLY DISPATCH, in its last number, attacked the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for its publication of the Government December Stamp Returns, which exhibited the unprecedented circulation of this paper, and which proved that we had progressed up to that circulation in the usual course of events. The DISPATCH, however, intimates that we had purchased stamps for the unworthy purpose of public deception, and stakes its veracity upon a prophecy (for it is a poor legerdemain to have to imagine data in the future, instead of taking them from the past) to the effect that the next returns from January to March (moved for before the DISPATCH published its prophecy, and therefore beyond the reach of any money influence of ours) will show a great reduction in our circulation—a reduction, hears our assuming prophet, to some sixteen thousand per week. We pass over the question this point, and we leave it to wait the publication of the next returns. We have only one other comment to make, and that is for the public. The great motive of journals generally to make the appearance of circulation is to promote their advertisement interest—but motive vanishes with us. We have never coveted, but have always limited, advertisements, and never will allow them unfairly to encroach upon a space which we have taught ourselves to consider the property of our readers. We have refused hundreds of advertisements during our brief but prosperous career, and can refer, though it be somewhat ungraceous, to those whose favours we have been obliged to decline.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS feel quite as much of the pleasure of gratitude as of the pleasure of triumph in being able to place the following Newspaper STAMP RETURNS, just issued from the printing office of the House of Commons, before our true friend and patron, the public. We leave society to make its own comments on a success which has been of its own fostering, merely remarking that the returns in question are only up to the close of the last year, and that since that period the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been experiencing a rapid weekly progression:—

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURN, from OCTOBER to DECEMBER, 1842, printed by order of the House of Commons.

Names of Newspapers.	Number of Stamps.		
	October.	November.	December.
Weekly Dispatch	280,000	300,000	325,000
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS	115,000	136,000	263,250
Sunday Times	50,000	48,000	48,000
Bell's Life in London	80,000	150,000	50,000
Bell's Weekly Messenger	60,000	58,000	54,000
Weekly Chronicle	50,000	50,000	50,000

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. T. D."—*Norham Castle shall appear.*

"W. M. W."—*Thanks for the view of Swords, which we think will suffice. The sketch of the Portico shall appear. Write again.*

"A Constant Reader" *is thanked; but the translation of "Hero and Leander" is not suitable for a newspaper.*

"A."—*We have not room for "Atlantis, or Shepherd-boy of Dartmoor."*

"Q. E. D."—*The subscription in advance, of £1 6s., will terminate with No. 52.*

"M. D.," *Norwich*—*Letterpress descriptions should accompany drawings.*

"J. A. H.," *Shelton.*—*The subjects enumerated are of too antiquarian a description.*

"C. R. I," *Worcester.*—*We have not space for the lines on Curtius.*

"A true Englishman."—*The sketches are quite out of our way.*

"Northgate."—*The communication shall be attended to.*

"W. M. J," *Ryde*—*The subject will not suit us.*

"A Subscriber."—*Harding's is the best system of Stenography.*

"V. B"—*The lines are ineligible.*

"J. J."—*We never make invidious comparisons.*

"R. L. M."—*The song is ineligible.*

"Alfred."—*We shall enter into the subject whenever opportunity offers.*

"Scientific" *should send his proofs to the "Mechanic's Magazine."*

"A Constant Subscriber" *will find the event amply illustrated in our present number.*

"Florentine" *is thanked. The series will be resumed.*

"Michael C——e."—*The ballad will not suit.*

"A. M."* *To the Zee,"—ineligible.*

"T. J. M"—*Half-crowns to the coachman and guard.*

"X. Y. Z."—*Wait awhile. Thanks for the following corrections:—In the Foreign News of our last paper, under Paris, for "Chromaide" read "Chermaide"; "£1000 a year" for "£400;" "Lovell's" for "Lovett's"; "Sthlon" for "Thilon."*

"Un Marinaro."—*Yes; the launches, perhaps.*

"D. C." *Reply, when I send specimen.*

"A. B" *can recover if he has not been served with the customary notice.*

"A. Z," *Bridport.*—*Consult some member of Parliament.*

We wish "Vox Populi" would pay his postage.

"A. B."—*If a view and description be forwarded it shall be engraved.*

"R. S" *should consult a respectable solicitor. The new law is not retrospective.*

"J. E. B"—*A work on Magna Charta, in 2 vols., is published.*

"An ardent Admirer of the Drama."—*If you wish to remain in a similar state of ignorance, continue to purchase the same publication.*

"E. R. H."—*The verses scarcely reach our standard of merit.*

"H. S"*—*The ordinary news, independent of party politics, is sufficient for our space. Thanks for the author suggestions.*

Thanks for the florientural corner.

We have received a ready-written review of a book without the book; the publisher is Mr. Bentley. We do not know whether Mr. Bentley or the author has put this insult upon us, but the readers of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS *will know that we do not pass judgment upon works without the opportunity of fairly criticising them. The exceeding bad taste of this style of communication should operate upon authors and publishers alike.*

"B. C. P." *is thanked. The subject is illustrated in our present paper.*

"Scotia" *is thanked for his communication.*

"H. B."—*Glasgow, singly, the largest town population. Manchester and its dependencies larger than Glasgow and its dependencies.*

"A Boy at Chess," *who cannot solve problem No. 20, and gives two reasons why—1st. There may be an error in the diagram; and 2nd. That the author intend to make fools of ye. subscribers on the 1st of April, quite forgot a 3rd reason, i. e. That he might be a fool himself.*

"N. B. H"—*We are sorry to say, for the problems, but should like sometimes rather more difficult.*

"Ursanus."—*Certainly the rook could mate in one move, but the problem was to mate with the pawns.*

"Magnus" *appears this week.*

"H. C. S." *is deserving of playing a game by correspondence.*

"J. M." *and "Bob" will find a game to be played two squares on the first move, and the square over which it leaps be attacked by one of the adversary's pawns, it can be taken en passant, as though it had only moved one square.*

"D. M"—*The drawing from Rock of the Grand Temperance Procession will probably appear in our next number.*

The pamphlet from the Labourer's Friend Society is under consideration.

"A Constant Reader."—*We do not recollect.*

"W."—*Everybody's Column.*

"N. R."—*Is thanked for his suggestion.*

"Cloten."—*See our last number.*

The letter of Mr. John Beacheroft Dixon on Shipwrecks is deferred, with many other letters on the same subject, for a future number.

"Quos."—Gray's "Elegy."

BOOKS RECEIVED.—"Hints to Servants"; "Perils of the Nation"; "Celebrated Crimes"; and several other volumes, which will be noticed the first opportunity.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1843.

When, a few weeks past, a number of merchants, bankers, shipowners, and capitalists of the City of London memorialized the Prime Minister upon the subject of relieving the distresses of the poorer classes by an enlarged and comprehensive Government scheme of colonization and emigration, we took occasion to make a few remarks of warning, and to intimate our jealousy of any plan that might lure families from their native country with flattering promises, which circumstances might, mischievously and almost fatally, place beyond the reach or possibility of fulfilment. We then did not hesitate to admit that it would be safer to commit the destinies of emigrants to the natural protection of a maternal government than to the tender mercies of private speculators, who, for years and years, have gone on forming associations to betray, to deceive, to ruin those whom they allured. A very dreadful instance of this engendering of calamity by delusive projects has been presented to public observation during the past week, and, upon grounds of humanity, we take it up for the consideration of our readers. The case in question obtained publicity at the Mansion-house on Wednesday last, and presents many remarkable and distressing features.

It appears that a society, calling itself the "British-American Association," had been established for the purpose of inducing emigration upon an extensive scale. The names of the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Downshire were procured to head the directorship; many other noblemen gave it their sanction, and no less than forty baronets committed the authority of their rank and respectability to favour the impression that the association was worthy of trust. As a consequence—and with the implicit reliance which the general integrity of our nobility has taught the industrious classes to place in the moral protection of the great—a number of poor persons, anxious to better their condition, and pinched with penury at home, eagerly seized upon the promises of the prospectus of the Association—and, scraping together all the humble means within their power, broke up their establishments at home, enrolled themselves as emigrants for Prince Edward's Island, and committed their destinies to a ship chartered by the company, and owned by one of the directors—paying previously for passage and provisions, and for certain prospective advantages when they should reach their "golden isle."

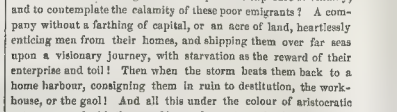
They embarked and sailed—and had made progress many hundreds of miles, when they were overtaken by tempest, and so distressed by evil weather, as to be obliged to put back and make for the harbour of Cork. There they remained for some time—there, if they be not driven from the shelter of their vessel, they remain still.

In the meanwhile the British-American Association is scattered to the four winds of Heaven: the Duke of Argyll has withdrawn from the presidency—the directors had dissolved their conclaves—the owner of the ship in which the emigrants sailed had mortgaged it—and the mortgagee gives official notice of its sale. This is tantamount to a process of ejectment against the wretched emigrants whose money, means, and hopes have vanished, and who are left desolate and homeless, with no bourne but the workhouse, and no remedy but a melancholy philosophy over their most cruel wrong.

By the advice, however, of the emigration superintendent, they seek the assistance of the Lord Mayor, and at the Mansion-house is elicited evidence of the most dreadful description—evidence of a practical delusion on the part of the shattered association little short of swindling — and most deeply humiliating, we should think, to those nobles and gentlemen who gave their names to the scheme—and whom we declare emphatically to be morally responsible for the condition in which the emigrants are placed—at all events, responsible to the extent of instantly relieving that condition. We shall take a few passages from the testimony in question :—

Mr. Campbell: The association is completely broken up. There have been several executions put into the house in Bridge-street, and owing to what passed at the Mansion-house in October last, the Duke of Argyll, the president to the society, has resigned. There are actions at this moment going on against the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Downshire, and Sir James Colquhoun. —The Lord Mayor: Then your company has not got together as a company?—Mr. Campbell: Yes, but they are broken up altogether.—The Lord Mayor: The association may be broken up, but there no demesne and gentlemen are not broken up. Are all those shareholders?—Mr. Campbell: No, they are only the vice-presidents and consulting council.—The Lord Mayor. *How much of the million capital has been paid up?*—Mr. Campbell: *None at all.* (Laughter.) Nobody paid up at all.—The Lord Mayor: Now, as you are a director, you can let me know what the plan was with respect to those emigrants if you had got them out to Prince Edward's Island.—Mr. Campbell: Twenty houses had been prepared to be occupied on their arrival. And what was then to become of them?—Mr. Campbell: They were to build more houses and work in other ways, and to be regularly located.—The Lord Mayor: And how were they to be maintained?—Mr. Campbell: There was a month's extra provisions going out, so that they would be provided for a month after landing.—The Lord Mayor: And then take their chance of starvation. That is certainly a fruitful alternative. These poor men have been deceived by the long list of titled names, and are now thrown into the most serious difficulties.—Mr. Campbell: I have been deceived myself most egregiously as to the month's extra provision, the general promise to give extra provisions for only a few days after arrival. The association in this adopted a most liberal plan.—The Lord Mayor: *Why emigrants under such circumstances may die from sheer starvation.*—Mr. Campbell: So they may. (Laughter.)—Mr. Taylor: I am reduced to pauperism with my large family, and cannot afford to employ a lawyer. I have not only lost my passage-money, but I have been obliged to sell my furniture; I had got together to apply to the purposes of labour in the cultivation of the land I expected to hold.—The Lord Mayor: I shall preserve on this inquiry to render you as much service as I can. Pray, Mr. Campbell, how many shares did these noblemen and baronets take?—Mr. Campbell: None at all. (Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: I shall postpone the case, certainly, and I hope that some satisfaction may be obtained. I am decidedly of opinion that you have a claim upon the ship, and that she is bound to leave you at the place of your original destination. I suppose you would still go to Prince Edward's Island, Mr. Taylor?—Mr. Taylor: I should not wish to go without coming to a more clear understanding as to the power of the association. I understand that they have not an acre of land in Prince Edward's Island.—The Lord Mayor. *What? No land there? Is that the case, Mr. Campbell?*—Mr. Campbell: *Not a single acre, my lord.* (Great laughter.)—Mr. Henley: They bargained to sell me 150 acres. (Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: It is quite impossible that any of those individuals, whose names have been used in this list, could have known of all this. Why, it is a most decided and heartless fraud. I would send the concoctors of it to Prince Edward's Island with a month's provisions. I consider the emigrants the dupes of a double conspiracy.

Is it not heart-rending to read this precious exposure of villainy, and to contemplate the calamity of these poor emigrants? A company without a farthing of capital, or an acre of land, heartlessly enticing men from their homes, and shipping them over far seas upon a visionary journey, with starvation as the reward of their enterprise and toil! Then when the storm beats them back to a home harbour, consigning them in ruin to destitution, the workhouse, or the gaol! And all this under the colour of aristocratic patronage, and with the cry of benevolence strengthening the hypocrisy of the treason and deceit. Justice calls aloud for retribution upon the criminals; and honour and humanity alike demand that the noblemen whose names have favoured the delusion should secure to the famishing victims compensation and redress.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Bocking, who took his text from Corinthians, chap. xv., verse 20. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Vane, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the chapel at Kensington Palace. Lady Anna Maria Dawson was in waiting on her Royal Highness.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk in the forenoon in the royal gardens. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness took a carriage drive in an open barouche and four, attended by Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Bouverie, the Equerries in Waiting, on horseback.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, joined the royal dinner circle at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, honoured Sir Robert Peel with a visit at his residence in Whitehall-gardens, and inspected the collection of pictures of the right hon. baronet, visiting the picture gallery. His Royal Highness left soon after two o'clock, and returned to Buckingham Palace.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens in the morning. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in an open barouche and four, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk Marshal), and Colonel Bouverie, on horseback.—The Earl of Jersey, Captain Francis Seymour (Scots Fusilier Guards), and the Misses Macdonald, had the honour of joining the royal dinner circle at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert promenaded in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in the afternoon in an open carriage and four. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and the household. There was no addition to the royal circle.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, honoured the Reform Club with a visit on Wednesday. His Royal Highness was conducted through the principal apartments by Mr. Walter Scott, the secretary, and afterwards inspected the kitchen department, the different arrangements of which were pointed out to his Royal Highness by M. Soyer. He also submitted to his Royal Highness's inspection the paintings by his late wife, Madame Soyer.

A gentleman has arrived in town from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who, it is understood, is deputed to arrange the preliminaries of the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz. His Royal Highness is expected to arrive from the Continent about the 28th of the present month.

A licence was taken out on Saturday by the Earl of Leicester for the solemnization of his marriage with a daughter of Mr. S. Whitbread. The noble earl is twenty, and the lady seventeen.

STRATHFIELDSAYE.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta were expected to arrive on Thursday on a visit to the Duke of Wellington. In addition to their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Prince of Wirtemburg was also expected, and several of the foreign *corps diplomatique*. Sir John and Lady Shelley had arrived, and Lord and Lady Henry Chomondeley. The Ambassadress of Douro and the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot are amongst his Grace's visitants. The Marquis of Douro embarked last week for Lisbon, on his way to visit the Duke of Wellington's estates in Portugal. His lordship will return to England early next month.

THE LATE EARL OF HOPETOUN.—The remains of this lamented nobleman were removed on Saturday from Stevens's Hotel, Bond-street, to the Scotch steamer at Barkwall, to be conveyed to the family mausoleum in Lord Hopetoun's estate. The funeral *cortège* was strictly private, consisting only of the late noble earl's two brothers and the servants.

DEATH OF LADY LUCY FRANCES LENNOX.—We have to announce the demise of the above young lady, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, who expired at Goodwood Park, the family seat in Sussex, at half-past twelve on Saturday night. The premature death of her ladyship in the flower of her youth has plunged the noble family into the deepest grief, although the fatal termination of her illness was feared by the medical gentlemen who have been in attendance during her indisposition. The deceased was born June 3, 1818. The Earl of March and Lord Alexander Lennox, who left town late on Saturday night, reached Goodwood at half-past four on Sunday morning.

We regret to announce the death of J. H. Allen, Esq., of Cresselly, Pembrokeshire, who formerly represented the borough of Pembroke in several Parliaments. The deceased gentleman married a daughter of the late Lord Robert Seymour, and was brother to the late Sir James Mackintosh and M. de Sismondi. He is succeeded in his estates in Wales by his son, Mr. Seymour Allen, of the 1st Life Guards.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated Crockerton Church, Warminster, on Thursday. The right rev. prelate consecrated St. Peter's Church, Bishpert, Worcestershire, this day (Saturday).

CHINA.—The Bishop of London intends issuing a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, directing that collections shall be made in every church and chapel on the Sunday after Ascension-day, in aid of the fund for providing religious instruction, in conformity with the principles of the Church of England, in China. A similar course is likely to be adopted by the other right rev. prelates.

The Bishop of Bangor has left London on a short visit to his diocese.

The Archdeaconry of Gibraltar has been conferred on the Rev. J. F. H. Le Mesurier, chaplain to the forces. Patron the bishop.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE ORDER.—CHINA.—The following notice has just been issued by the Postmaster General, and affixed at the branch offices at Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and Blackman-street, Borough:—"Letters for China, the Australian colonies, New Zealand, the Mauritius, or other places beyond the territories of the East India Company, intended to be sent by the overland mails through India, must be addressed to the care of correspondents in that country; as it is understood that, under recent regulations, they will otherwise be detained at Bombay for payment of the transit and ship-letter postage due to the Indian Post-office for their conveyance to their destination. It is not necessary that letters for places within the territories of the East India Company, forwarded by the Indian mails, should be addressed to correspondents in India, provision being made for payment of the Indian postage above alluded to in those settlements. By command, W. L. MAHERLY, Secretary."

THE CASE OF THE PAUPER JOHN JONES.—In the course of the proceedings on Monday for the election of parish officers for the parish of St. Pancras, it was stated by Mr. M'Gibbey, the vestry clerk, that the Poor-law Commissioners had appointed a special commission to inquire into the conduct of the directors and guardians, and of their officers, in the case of John Jones, which was recently taken notice of in the House of Commons, and which formed the subject of a leader in this paper last week.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

Shortly after the demise of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex Sir William Martins arrived at the palace, to make arrangements on the part of the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household for the interment of the remains. Sir William remained at the palace until past five o'clock.

The royal corpse was laid out in the afternoon in the same room in which his Royal Highness died. The features and countenance a short time after the decease resumed their accustomed calm and expression.

MOURNING FOR THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

[SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF FRIDAY, APRIL 21.]

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Saturday, April 22.—Orders for the Court's going into Mourning, on Sunday next, the 23rd instant, for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, commands, these are to give public notice, that upon the melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, her Majesty's pleasure is that all persons do put themselves into decent mourning, for ten days, to commence from Sunday the 23rd inst.—Norolk, Earl Marshal.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, April .. —Notice is hereby given, that the Levee, intended to be held by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday next, is postponed to Wednesday, the 7th of May next, at two o'clock.

CABINET MEETING.—The following Cabinet ministers had a meeting at eleven o'clock this morning, at the residence of Sir R. Peel, in Whitehall-gardens, viz.—The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Wharncliffe, and Sir James Graham. After the meeting broke up the Lord Chancellor and some of the other ministers proceeded to St. James's Palace, for the purpose, it was supposed, of making arrangements respecting the funeral of the late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The Lord Chancellor left the Court of Chancery at eleven o'clock to attend the meeting at Whitehall-gardens.

The mortal remains of H.R.H. late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex will be deposited in the royal mausoleum in St George's Chapel, Windsor. The last receptacle of the royal family buried there was the late Princess Augusta, who died in August, 1840. His late Royal Highness officiated as chief mourner at the funeral of his late brother, King William IV., in July, 1837. The body will lie in state either at Kensington Palace or the Waterloo Chamber at Windsor Castle, and the funeral will be conducted in all respects similar to that of the late Duke of York.

The royal mausoleum was built by George III. under Cardinal Wolsey's magnificent tomb house, which reverted to the Crown upon the demise of that munificent minister.

There are stone stands for twelve coffins in the centre of the tomb, which are reserved for sovereigns. The coffins of the other members of the royal family are deposited on shelves at each side. The entrance is in the choir of St. George's Chapel.

The Queen and Prince Albert this morning took their usual walk in Buckingham Gardens. Her Majesty continues in excellent health.

Sir James Graham visited Sir Robert Peel this morning in Whitehall Gardens.

MARRIAGE OF THE EARL OF LEICESTER AND MISS WHITBREAD.—This interesting ceremony took place on Thursday last, at the pretty village of Carnarvon Cross, Bedfordshire.

LEGAL PROMOTIONS.—We understand the following gentlemen of the common law bar have received silk gowns, and will take their seats as Queen's Counsel in a few days, viz.:—Sir Gregory Lewin, of the Northern Circuit; Mr. Roebuck, M.P. for Bath; Mr. Watson, M.P., Mr. Martin, and Mr. Talbot. Mr. Sergeant Wrightman receives a patent of precedence.

WALLINGFORD AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—The annual cattle, sheep, and horse fair at Wallingford took place on Thursday, and the agriculturists of the town and neighbourhood, and the friends of protection of British agriculture, dined together at the Town Hall, the meeting for the borough, W. S. Blackstone, Esq. in the chair, supported by Earl Stanhope, Viscount Barrington, M.P.; A. Baillie Cochrane, Esq., M.P.; F. Pusey, Esq., M.P., the Mayor; the Rev. Joseph Price, Rural Dean; Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, Loughboy, Bart.; the Rev. J. Dixon; and many other supporters of full protection to agriculture. About 120 persons sat down to table.

THE NEW INNS OF COURT IN LINCOLN'S INN.—On Thursday the first stone of the new courts of law in Lincoln's Inn was laid by the Vice-Chancellor Shadwell, assisted by Lord Lyndhurst, in the presence of a large assembly. After the ceremony was concluded a dinner took place in the court of the Lord Chancellor. It was originally intended that Prince Albert should have performed the ceremony, but, in consequence of not having a more suitable place to entertain his Royal Highness, it was abandoned. The Prince will, however, be invited to a sumptuous banquet on the completion of the buildings.

EAST SUFFOLK ELECTION.—IPSWICH, Friday Night, Ten o'clock.—FIRST DAY'S POLL.—Rendleshaw, 2554; Adair, 1643; Majority for Rendleshaw, 1011.

The packet-ship Europe, Captain Furber, which sailed from New York on the afternoon of the 1st instant, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday evening, after a fine run of 18 days. She has brought papers one day later than those received by the Columbia steam-ship, but they do not contain any news of interest.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS.—LORD HUNTINGTOWER'S BANKRUPTCY.—JUDGMENT.—His Honour (Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce) delivered an elaborate judgment in the Court of Review, in the case of Forde v. Tollemache, which was a petition presented to set aside the commission of bankruptcy issued against Lord Huntingtower, of which his lordship was discharged from day to day. His Honour, after remarking on the principal facts of the case, concluded by ordering the petition to be dismissed with costs. This judgment establishes the validity of the commission pending against Lord Huntingtower.

MANSION HOUSE, Friday.—Shortly after one o'clock A. J. F Sintzenic was again placed at the bar of the Mansion House before the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Farebrother, charged with attempting to shoot the Rev. Mr. Haddon, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the afternoon of the 1st instant. After the depositions had been read and signed by the witnesses his lordship fully committed Sintzenic to take his trial at the ensuing Central Criminal Sessions.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at St. Cloud in the afternoon of Tuesday. The political news is unimportant.

BELGIUM. The Belgian journals of Monday announce a change in the Belgian Ministry. The *Moniteur Belge* gives the following list:—M. de Theux, Cabinet and Foreign Affairs, General; Goblet d'Alviella, Justice. M. Jules d'Anethan, Advocate General of the Court of Appeal of Brussels, Finances. M. Edouard Mercier, member of the Chamber of Representatives, Public Works. M. Desclaimps, also member of the Chamber of Representatives; War. M. Dechamps, ex-colonel of artillery. M. Nothomb, who had sent in his resignation as Minister of the Interior, will retain his post; and M. de Muelenaere, who had also resigned, remains a member of the Council, without a portfolio.

Letters and journals from Calcutta of the 5th of March, brought to Alexandria by the extra steamer which left Suez on the 7th, by Cyclops, and to Marseilles by the Acheron, reached town yesterday morning. Colonel Fraser was a passenger, and the bearer, it was understood, of important despatches (official accounts, in all probability, of the victory obtained by Sir Charles Napier over the Ameers). The journals brought by this conveyance contain no news. Lord Ellenborough was at Agra, but was about to proceed to Delhi, in consequence of having received intelligence of the death of the Rajah of Gualior. There is nothing later than reached us by the late overland mail from either Scinde or Cabul.

The Medway Royal Mail Packet steamer reached Falmouth on Wednesday evening, bringing the important, though expected intelligence, that Pierre Boyer, the President of Hayti, had been compelled to fly, and to take refuge, with 32 of his adherents, on board her Majesty's ship Scylla, which sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, where she arrived on the 19th inst. Everything is clearly showing that the insurrectionists, or "patriots," as they call themselves, had continued their successful career, with little or no opposition. We must wait for the next arrival to know the individuals upon whom the future government of Hayti will fall, and the policy that they shall propose to adopt.

A court-martial was held on the 16th and 17th ult., on board her Majesty's ship Ironsun, on Lieutenant George Ordmixen, the officers and ship's company of her Majesty's late steam vessel Megæra, recently wrecked on Bare Bush Key. It appeared by the evidence adduced, that the wreck of the vessel was caused by an extraordinary current which was setting in shore on the night of the unfortunate disaster, and the court adjudged Lieutenant Ordmixen to be admonished in future, and the master, the second master, to be severely reprimanded; the other officers and ship's company to be acquitted.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Mr. Harley, a farmer, residing at Bolney, Sussex, committed suicide on Wednesday week, by hanging himself in a wood adjacent to his dwelling-house. He had been labouring for some time past under a general depression of spirits. Deceased was 50 years of age, and has left a wife and nine children unprovided for.

An alarming fire broke out at the residence of a gentleman named Fairway, on the Lewisham road, on Monday night last, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss of property, which was only partially insured, is very considerable.

DREADFUL DEATH OF A CHILD THROUGH DRINKING SULPHURATED ACID.—On Tuesday, a fine little girl, named Elizabeth Conway, about three years of age, expired in the London Hospital, under the following shocking circumstances:—Her parents, who are poor but industrious people, reside at No. 26, Rosemary-lane, over an egg-merchant's shop, and who keeps, in rather a careless manner, a portion of sulphurated acid, or vitriol, in a ginger beer bottle, in the yard, for the purpose of giving a good colour to the ice. On the day since the unfortunate little creature went into the yard, and, finding the bottle, drank a quantity of the liquid, thinking it was water. No time was lost in removing her to the above institution, and a large portion of the poison was drawn off from the stomach; the sufferer, however, had received such severe injuries, that she died in the most excruciating pain, as above described.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT HUNGERFORD PIER.—On Tuesday, between twelve and one o'clock, the crew on duty at the Hungerford Pier observed a respectably dressed female, apparently about forty years of age, pacing up and down the pier, who all of a sudden darted forward and threw herself from off the extreme end of the pier into the river. The tide at that time was running down very strong, and drifted her body to a considerable distance. Several watermen immediately put off to her assistance, and, fortunately, succeeded in rescuing her, and as she was immediately placed on a shutter, and conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where exertions were used to restore animation, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

ROBBERY AT A CHURCH.—Information has been given to the lady named Boodle, residing at 18, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, was on the 11th instant, while leaving St. George's Church, robbed of a green silk purse containing two £10 bank notes, Nos. 35 381 and 35,382, dated 10th of February, and also a guinea, a sovereign, and 2s. 6d. in silver.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At a numerous special meeting, held last week, it was resolved, that, in consequence of the improvement in the funds and prospects of the society, it should resume the grants of gold and silver medals, and that engrossed or ornamented letters be occasionally given, by way of honorary testimonials.

The usual Easter dinner was given on Monday at the Mansion-house, when a large concourse of noblemen and members of Parliament partook of the civic hospitality.

It has been at length finally arranged to erect a new police court in the room of Union Hall, and a piece of ground has been purchased by Government for the purpose. The site of the intended new court is detached at Stones' End, in the Borough, at the eastern extremity of the Borough road, and within a short distance of the walls of the Queen's Bench Prison. Orders have been issued from the Home-office to commence the erection of the building immediately, so that it may be ready for business by the ensuing winter.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Nearly one half the prisoners for trial at the Wilts Quarter Sessions last week were under twenty years of age.——Monday next is the day appointed for the execution of Edward Rees, who was convicted and sentenced to death at the last Monmouthshire assizes.

——Two meetings have been held in the parish of Marylebone, for the purpose of expressing approval of Sir John Walsh's proposed bill for altering and amending Hobhouse's Vestries Act, and of condemning the conduct of those members of Parliament who opposed the introduction of the measure.——The total amount received by the central committee of the Gusdaloupe relief fund up to the 8th instant was £34,763.——In Exeter there are no fewer than twenty-seven widows who keep respectable taverns or inns.——An Englishman, named Brown, cut his throat a short time since at Oporto. He had formerly been in business, became unfortunate, and was latterly employed at the telegraph. His suicide is said to have been occasioned by the receipt of disheartening letters from England.——It is rumoured that measures are about being taken for commencing the formation of a railroad connecting Holyhead with the Grand Junction Railway. Government have, it is said, hinted their willingness to aid a project which would reduce the London mails to reach Dublin in sixteen or seventeen hours, and *vice versa*.——Henry Parsons, lately tried for the murder of his wife, is so reduced in circumstances as to be obliged to apply to the Wells Union for parochial relief, and the order for his admission was laid on the table instant. He is suffering from injuries he recently received from the populace. He states that he had upwards of £300 at the time of his apprehension, but that the whole is expended.——From twelve o'clock on Sunday to the same hour on Monday 28,642 persons went through the Thames-tunnel, and since the opening upwards of 320,000.——The number of persons who visited the British Museum, on Monday, was 18,432, being several thousands more than on Easter Monday last year. Notwithstanding this large concourse of persons not a single case of robbery occurred, and some were refused admission on the ground of intoxication. A great object of attraction was the original copy of Magna Charta, signed by King John at Runnymede.——The committee for carrying the Pirie testimonial into effect have contracted with the firm of Terry and Sons, Hatton-garden, for a magnificent service of plate, of two thousand guineas, which will be presented to the worthy baronet at a public dinner at the London Tavern, in the course of next month.——Despatches were sent off on Tuesday from the Colonial-office for the Governor of Canada, and of the other North American provinces. The *Edinburgh Observer* says it is authorised to state that the Very Reverend Principal Macfarlane is to be proposed as moderator of the ensuing General Assembly.——On Monday afternoon six waggons, each drawn by four horses, arrived at the Royal Mint with upwards of one million and a quarter dollars' worth of sycee silver, being the last moiety of the first instalment, namely 5,000,000 dollars of the Chinese ransom.——The seamen at Workington are still standing out for the old wages of £3 10s. per month, although the vessels are leaving the port and shipping crews at Liverpool for £2 5s!——The *Francomian Mercury* contains a letter from Turin, of the 4th inst., which states that the Queen of Sardinia had been so dangerously ill as to have had the holy sacraments administered to her, but that a change had taken place for the better.——"The churches of Lisbon, Braga, and Evora," says the *Universe*, "have just been provided with pastors by the Sovereign Pontiff. We may therefore regard the differences between the Papal Government and that of Portugal as terminated.——On Friday se'nnight, between nine and ten o'clock, a meteor of extraordinary brilliancy was seen at Saint Malo. It passed with great rapidity across one half of the hemisphere, from west to east, and then was suddenly lost above the clouds. The light it gave was so great that people in rooms, without candle or lamp, could see aswell as if they were fully lighted.——The first show of the South London Floricultural Society took place on Wednesday, at the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington. It was much superior to any previous exhibition of the society, and some specimens of auriculas, azaleas, and cricas, were equal to any of the kind that have been shown in London.——The committee of the Norfolk fox-hounds have informed the subscribers, that owing to the destruction of foxes, and other obstacles, it is found impossible to carry on the hounds another season with satisfaction.——The venerable Sir Henry Cipriani died at Brighton, on Sunday, in his 81st year. He was for many years senior econ of the yeomen of the guard, and was born in 1751.——It is stated on good authority, that upwards of one million sterling per annum is expended on the turf. It appears that upwards of 1,000 horses were in training during the last season; that 1,050 races have been contested, and £150,000 distributed among the winners.——In consequence of the unfortunate loss of life in the case of Mr. Busfield, the Bude light is about to be erected in the centre of the Brunswick pier.——An explosion of fire-damp took place in Lamb Pit, near Whitehaven, on Tuesday last, by which several of the miners were burnt, all we understand, with the exception of three, very slightly, and these, we are glad to learn, are fast recovering from the effects of the unfortunate accident.——As the Queen of Scotland steamer was on her voyage from Hamburgh to Hull, one of the passengers, a Mr. William Ellison, of Leeds, fell down, and suddenly expired while he was in the act of handing a cup of tea to his wife.——The public will be gratified to learn, that the moat which surrounded the Tower, and which, in consequence of the too frequently stagnant and filthy state of the water in it, was amply sufficient to create an epidemic in the neighbourhood, is now in progress of being filled up, with a view of being converted into grounds for healthful recreation.——A dreadful conflict took place on Monday last at Tilbury in Essex, between the country people and the military after a pigeon shooting match, which attracted a great concourse of spectators. Several severe bayonet wounds were inflicted on the country people, and about a dozen soldiers, on the other hand, were greatly injured. Ultimately the picket guard succeeded in withdrawing the soldiers without any actual loss of life occurring.

ALMACK'S.

Here, reader, you have such representation as inanimate art may effect of the mysterious arcanum of London *Ton*. Here is the temple of fashion, the once exclusive, ever dazzling, "Almack's." What magic once encircled its name—what charm once hung around its fascination—what power does it still exercise over the destinies of aristocracy and the ambition of the parvenus! To throw wide the door of Almack's was to put the crowning fiat upon the opening of the London season; to be the pet of its patroneesses was to bask in the very glow of fashionable sunshine; to be the *habitué* of the brilliant *salons* was to be *par excellence* of the *haut monde*—to be excluded was to expire on the threshhold of *ton*, or to bury grief in the meaner merriment of less *recherché* haunts. And so, with somewhat restricted influences, it still holds its reign. Still it leads off the gay pleasures which take their starting point from the London Easter—still it concentrates the fashion of the high world within its court of splendid elegance and refined display. Still it introduces the fresh beauty of the aristocratic heaven in bright galaxy of stars; still it honours foreign rank with its protection, and patronises native nobility with its regard; still it bestows its haughty frown upon the excluded or lavishes the smile of flattery and condescension upon those whom it has admitted to its shrine. Almack's is still most powerful, and where is the reader who does not find some interest at the announcement of its formidable name?

The series of balls which are given within its splendid rooms (those more vulgarly known as Willis's, in King-street, St. James's) are, all *badinage* apart, of most brilliant and *recherché* order. There is a pervading smile of triumph over the animated beauty of the assemblies which seems to mock the disappointed ambition of the rejected of Almack's, and not less does the gallant frowners of the devoted sex seem to glory in the sweet monopoly of loveliness which they there enjoy! The air of "exclusiveness," in a word, pervades all; and there is an unmistakeable free-masonry in its exercise which is interchanged with most delicious ease. Of course the leading rank of the nobility is there, and there is nothing plebeian in the atmosphere. Costume, manners, Terpsichorean *pas* and graces, gallopade, cotillon, mazourka—all are elegant alike. Exquisite beauty, lively wit, *beau-ideal* fashion, all sparkle in turn; but the brilliancy is one of repose, dazzling certainly, but full of *sang froid* and paradoxical, because both animated and *nonchalant*.

Almack's has formed a lively theme for the lyrist, the novelist, and the poet, and no doubt many a romance of life has been first fountained from its fashionable source. No doubt much frivolous love of false pleasure—much of the insincerity of *ton*-blandishments—much of the heartless devotion to selfish passion which love refuses to hallow with its name—much of the wickedness of worldliness the extravagance of ostentation—the wretched insolence of pride have been there engendered, and afterwards poured in streams of poison through society. No doubt it has been often, perhaps always, "school for scandal" and temple for detraction, and the insinuating slander of accomplished and fashionable envy. No doubt, also, that many a dream of happiness has been awakened there, and that some yet prosperous hath reclaiming, who look back to its scenes with joyous recollections and teeming memories of delight.

Those, however, who have been most prone to paint the world of Almack's, and give the relics to the dazzle of its *coterie*, have loved to cauterize it rather than to praise, and have spoken of its allurements with an evil voice. The writer, particularly, of a novel called "The Exclusives," which made a great sensation in its "moment"—for it hardly lived a day—made broad and glaring exposures of its mysteries, which greatly excited the world of fashion, and were anything but *considered de rosse*. The descriptions, however, were pungent, with a tinge of the poetical, and the characters were recognised (or affected so to be) as those of the Duke of Wellington, Lady Jersey, Lord Alvanley, Sir George Warrender, Princess Esterhazy, Princess Lieven, Lady Cowper (now Lady Palmerston), Lord Tullamore, Lord Ellenborough, the Hon. Spencer Percival, Frank Russell, the Hon. H. de Roos, Col. Trench, Lady Salisbury, the Dowager Duchess of Leeds, Lady Tankerville, Lady Hopetoun, George Anson, Lord Gower (since Lord Francis Egerton), and others, forming a very important section of fashionable life. Another novelist, who called his book "Almack's," without disguise, and who affected to be one of the initiated, thus couched his dedication:—

TO THAT MOST DISTINGUISHED AND DESPOTIC
CONCLAVE,
Composed of their High Mightinesses
THE LADIES PATRONESSES OF THE BALLS AT
ALMACK'S,
The Rulers of Fashion, the Arbiters of Taste,
The Leaders of Ton, and the Makers of Manners,
Whose sovereign sway over "the world" of London has long been established
on the firmest basis,
Whose Decrees are Laws, and from whose Judgment there is no appeal;
To these important Personages, all and severally,
Who have formed, or who do form, any part of that
ADMINISTRATION,
USUALLY DENOMINATED
THE WILLIS COALITION CABAL,
Whether Members of the Committee of Supply,
OR
CABINET COUNSELLORS,
Holding seats at the Board of Control,
THE FOLLOWING PAGES
Are, with all due respect, humbly dedicated by
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

About the time of the introduction of the Mazourka into this country the "Songs of Almack's" were written by one of the Bayleys, and some of the incidental characteristics of the assemblies glanced at in verse. The necessity for combined grace and flexibility in the dance alluded to made more than one scion of the old school exclaim—

I used to like the minuet;
'Twas danced in my young days;
And now and then I do not mind
A gentle polonnaise.
A waltz is also passable;
I've shone in that before;
But this mazourka really is
A very horrid bore!

Some ludicrous incidents in its dancing occurred that season Here is a playful quiz upon the happy contentment of a gentleman in the absence of his better half:—

My lord treads lightly o'er the floor—
My lord looks brave and gay;
From young and fair and debonair,
He does not turn away
As I have seen him turn before—
Tell me the reason pray.

My lord is laughing now as loud
As any man may laugh;
I never saw him smile before—
He seems more wise by half
Than when a dozen nights ago
I took him for—a calf!

My lord can flirt with Lady A,
And dance with Countess G——;
He look'd so stiff I often thought
He could not bend the knee—
But now I see in that quadrille
He trips it merrily.

My lord has twisted his moustache,
And curl'd his hair so bright,—
He promenades the gay saloon,
As if his heart were light;
And all because my Lady ——— fle!—
Has not been here to-night.

With this *jeu d'esprit* we dismiss those of our readers to Almack's as are of the favoured "received," and gently request those who may be rejected not to break their delicate hearts this summer; while to those who neither go, nor care to go, nor think of going, we can pay the compliment of believing that they entertain better ambitions, and have gratifications, if not more lively, at least of higher

ALMACK'S.—OPENING THE SEASON.

and more enduring cast—moreover we will further *condescend* to enlighten them with a technical description of the attraction from which they are contented to stay away.

Almack's Assembly Rooms are situate on the south side of King-street, St. James's, and are so called after Almack, the original proprietor, and often "Willis's Rooms," from the name of the present proprietor. The plan of the establishment is briefly as follows. To the left of the entrance-hall is a spacious supper-room, with orchestra-gallery, &c.; it is tastefully decorated, and to give stability to the dancing *salon* above are several supports, in the picturesque forms of palm-trees. From the hall you ascend by a handsome stone staircase to the suite of rooms, four in number, viz., an anti-room, tea-room, and the ball-room, to the right of which is a large card-room. The ball-room is one of the most spacious *salons* in the metropolis, its dimensions being about 100 feet in length, and 40 feet in width; it is chastely coloured—white and straw, relieved with gold and medallions of classic design; the draperies are blue and silver; and the vast apartment, when fully illuminated (with upwards of 500 wax-lights), has a most brilliant appearance. The greatest number of persons ever present in this room upon one occasion is stated at 1700.

LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM FRIGATE "RATTLER."

On Thursday, the 13th, at half-past ten o'clock, about an hour before high water, the stupendous steam frigate Rattler was launched from the slips at the royal dockyard, Sheerness, into the waters of the Medway. This vessel is built on the principle of the invention of Mr. Smith, the patentee of the screw propeller, and will be immediately fitted up with boilers and engines and the necessary apparatus for working the screw. She is of a remarkably fine model, and from what can be judged of her appearance, will be a most efficient and warlike craft, when her masts, rigging, and guns are placed on board. She is of the same tonnage as the Polyphemus steam frigate, and of the same dimensions; that vessel has portable wheels in boxes, and is built in that respect upon the old principles of construction. The fact of this frigate, the Rattler, being now afloat, and about speedily to be fitted and completed for service, is important, because it will test the principle of the screw propeller effectually. The great advantages of this principle over the paddle-wheels and boxes, hitherto used in steam navigation, are that in vessels to be used as men-of-war the whole length of deck is uninterrupted, so that what

is going on at the bows of the vessel can be seen from the stern, and *vice versâ*; and the whole battery of her guns can be worked uniformly, and under the direction of the captain. In short, the view not broken by paddle-boxes, and the deck, as it were, divided into two distinct parts. Another advantage is that the screw being under water is out of the way of mischief, and not liable to be damaged by shot; and a further advantage is, that she is capable of being turned about in a much smaller space than a steamer propelled by paddle-wheels, which, as everybody knows, takes an immense space in the water to perform her evolutions. Neither, it may be added, does the screw propeller retard the sailing powers of the vessel, which paddle-boxes must unavoidably do, from the awkwardness of their position and their largeness of dimensions. The Rattler was laid down about twelve months ago; she is built of oak, and constructed with great strength, which may be judged of from her deflexion or expansion upon the strain of launching being only half an inch. She does great credit to Mr. Atkins, the builder, who has shown his perfect professional knowledge in the building of this noble vessel. Her dimensions are as follow:—

	Feet.	In.
Length, extreme	195	0
Length on the deck	176	6
Length of the keel for tonnage	157	9½
Breadth, extreme	32	8½
Breadth, moulded	31	10
Depth in hold	18	7½

Burden in tons, 888 34 94

The Archimedes steamer started from Blackwall at eight in the morning, with a number of gentlemen on board, members of the "Patent Ship-propeller Company," and the friends of the patentees, with the intention of being present at the launch. Owing, however, to a change in the time of launching, the Archimedes did not reach the scene of action until an hour after the Rattler was gracefully floating on the bosom of the Medway. The Archimedes was laid alongside of the new steam frigate however, and the company expressed themselves highly gratified with the fine mould and beautiful appearance of the new vessel. If the Rattler succeeds, as there is every reason to think she will, it is probable that no steamer will in future be built for Government with paddles. It is hardly possible but that the screw will come into universal operation; and that this may be speedily the case, we trust, not only for the sake of navigation, but for that of the talented and enterprising individual whose exertions have done so much for applying, in the best and most scientific manner, the power of steam as a means of navigation.

After the Rattler had been duly inspected and admired, the Archimedes started for town, and *screwed* up the river against a strong ebb tide in an admirable manner, completing the distance from Sheerness to Blackwall in five hours and twenty minutes, and arriving at the latter place shortly after eight o'clock.

LABLACHE.

It is now upwards of a dozen years since the first welcome of the London public was bestowed on this most deserving favourite; and each season increasing, if there were any room for it, in public estimation, he has outgrown the very recollections of all his predecessors. It is hard properly to characterise the merit of Lablache; it is so Proteus-like that at one moment we would say, in the words written upon the Roman comedian, "*Pro jocis, quibus cunctus oblectabat*"—there never was such "a fellow of infinite humour;" and, in the next, we would esteem it as a "*grande munus*" if he would "reassume the weight and dignity of the tragic buskin." Lablache is essentially an actor, and of the greatest versatility; his singing powers, although extraordinary, are subservient, or rendered so, to the delicate discriminations of character which he is ever fond of making. His voice is uneven in its register; it is not a bass nor is it a barritone; it is stentorian in its middle and upper notes, and tells *quoad vocem* better in *buffa* music than in *seria*. It is his fine conception of acting that carries him through a tragic part, but in comedy he is revelling at his ease at home in the full luxuriance of his birthright—Neapolitan mirth. We have heard that Lablache was originally an orchestral performer—principal double-bass at San Carlo, and indebted to accident for the development of his dramatic genius. If so, what a discriminating old lady Dame Fortune often proves to be, blind as she is represented. To enumerate the characters, "from grave to gay," in which he is great, would be only to publish the contents of the Italian stage's *repertoire*: nothing comes amiss to him; and, like Persiani, he is always as ready to obligingly undertake a part as he is able to powerfully execute it. By-play forms the chief beauty of Lablache's acting. Who that ever saw him in *Leporello*, in the last scene, will not pronounce it inimitable? And again, the muttering his *pater noster* for his former wife, in "Il Turco in Italia;" could any but a mind deeply imbued with reflecting fun ever dream of such racy imaginings? We have yet a treat in store—his *Don Pasquale*: may we hope that it will be speedily produced, that "laughter, holding both his sides," may enjoy the highest comic treat that was ever coupled with sweet music. Oh! that he could but speak English (he could if he liked), and that we might hear him say, in the words of *Sir John*—"My lord, this is a poor mad soul; and she says, up and down the town, that her eldest son is like you." What a *Falstaff* would there be in the person of Lablache, and what a mind to "fill it withal!"

THE EXPLOSION AT WALTHAM ABBEY.

was our painful task to announce in our last the dreadful catastrophe which occurred at the gunpowder manufactory at Waltham Abbey, on Thursday, the 13th instant, by which seven unfortunate individuals were prematurely hurried into eternity, and we

FIRST EXPLOSION.

RUINS OF THE FOURTH MILL.

WALTHAM ABBEY—FUNERAL OF THE UNFORTUNATE WORKMEN.

this day lay before our readers a series of graphic sketches illustrative of the deplorable event and its consequences, which may perhaps be interesting to our readers.

The gunpowder mills at Waltham Abbey stand at some distance out of the town, on the side of a broad running stream, which branches out of the river Lea, is the property of Government, and is called Powder-mill River. Here a series of erections connected with the public service are found. They are built of wood, with slated roofs, and are termed Corning-houses, Press-houses, Washing-houses, and Glazing-mills. Four of these edifices, about 80 feet in length, and 29 or 30 feet in depth, have been destroyed—so completely demolished that nothing like the form of any one of them remains. Each is a black shapeless ruin. It is proper to state that they had been constructed on a plan which promised, in the event of an accident, to prevent the evil from extending beyond the place in which it originated. Between the corning-houses and the pressing and washing-houses, a strong brick buttress, 20 feet high, 15 feet thick, and 30 feet deep, had been built, which it was supposed would have proved an effectual barrier to the progress of fire. The hope, however, has proved vain. On Thursday se'nnight, the business being carried on in the usual way, about five minutes after three o'clock an explosion took place in the more northern corning-house. A few seconds afterwards the press-house and washing-house, separated from the corning-house by the buttress, also blew up. In a minute or two from that time the next corning-house, distant from the former about 200 yards, shared the same fate, and that in a few seconds was followed by a fourth explosion, and a second press-house and washing-house, separated, as in the other case, from the corning-house, were in an instant destroyed.

The corning-house No. 2, in which the explosion originated, was situated in the midst of a group of poplars and willows—trees being generally planted near buildings of this kind in consequence of the resistance they afford to any communication with a distant object, should an accident arise. In this instance they have been proved altogether ineffectual—trunks two feet in diameter have been snapped asunder and thrown to a distance of several hundred feet, while those which still keep the erect position are entirely bereft of branches.

It would be well if the ruin of the buildings, and the destruction of the stores, were all; but, unfortunately, in the works which first blew up a number of unfortunate persons were employed, not one of whom survives. Seven men were in an instant dismissed from life; five of them were carried over the river to a very considerable distance, and fell lifeless fragments in the marshes. One corpse was recovered from the ruins, and one dead body was found out of the building, but on the same side of the river. It was difficult to recognise the deceased, they were so blackened, shattered, and disfigured. The names of the unfortunate men who have perished are as follow:—Thomas Sadd, Edward Essex, John Newland, John Dudley, James Luck, Samuel Brown, and James Cole. Mr. Sadd was the master worker. On Thursday week he had been in the building but about ten minutes when the event occurred. The victims were all corning-housemen and persons of respectable character. Essex had worked on the establishment for more than half a century. Sadd's remains were soon identified by the blue coat which he wore, and by the loss of one tooth. He was said to have been carried not less than 130 yards from the corning-house, and to have lost one foot when he reached the ground. At a considerable distance from the ruins the impression made by the fall of one of the sufferers remains very distinct. The marks of the head, the shoulder, the hip, and the leg, were on Friday week most distinctly traced; and the indentation made by the body was in some parts nearly six inches deep.

Immediately after the accident many hundreds of persons repaired to the marshes. The bodies were collected, wrapped in sheets, and deposited in one of the buildings belonging to Government, at some distance from the ruins, there to await the orders which may be given for holding a coroner's inquest.

The alarm caused by this accident it is not easy to describe. A third and fourth building having been fired, from others that had exploded, distant from them 600 feet, it was not immediately clear that those which were still further off were safe. Not only were many windows in the town, and especially in the church, broken, but the effects of the shock were felt at a much greater distance. Almost incredible as it may appear, the report of the two explosions was distinctly audible in the metropolis. In Hyde-park, about ten minutes past three o'clock, they were heard, and amidst the prevailing stillness appeared so loud that several persons imagined that they proceed from the guns fired in celebration of her Majesty's *accouchement*. A lamp and several squares of glass at the Waltham Abbey station of the North-eastern Railway were broken by the concussion, and its mischievous effects were felt at Waltham Cross. The window of Trinity Chapel, the east end of Cheshunt parish church, which stands by the side of the main road, suffered considerably. Five females, who were collecting wood at a distance of more than a quarter of a mile from the mills, were thrown down, and for a moment deprived of sight by the explosion, and the accompanying glare. The quantity of gunpowder in the works at the time is supposed to have exceeded 4000 lb., and the amount of property destroyed is estimated at nearly £12,000.

The interest felt with respect to this deplorable catastrophe, so far from having diminished on Saturday, was, if possible, greatly increased, not only in the immediate locality, but in the surrounding country. At ten o'clock on the morning of that day Mr. Lewis, the coroner, attended on the spot, accompanied by a respectable jury, to inquire into the particulars of the shocking event. After the jury had been sworn they adjourned to a place called the Barrel, situated near the scene of the sad catastrophe, to view the blackened and mutilated remains of the poor men whose lives had been lost by this melancholy occurrence. Some of the corpses had the limbs detached in a most frightful manner.

On the return of the jury a great number of witnesses were examined, touching the state of the machinery and the circumstances under which the unfortunate men killed were last seen alive.

Capt. George St. Vincent Wattmore, commanding the Royal Engineers, deposed to the fact that a formal report was made to his office monthly of the state of the machinery, and the report he received on the 3rd instant was perfectly satisfactory. He said that had there been less powder in the corning-house than there was it would have had no effect upon the explosion. It would have been just the same whether the quantity were 40 barrels or 40 barrels. He further gave evidence to state that persons making powder in Government establishments were never hurried. There was no necessity that they should be hurried. They were never called on to make a particular quantity of powder by a particular day. The cause of the accident was quite unknown to him. An electric shock would ignite gunpowder, and make it explode.

Several other witnesses having been examined to the same effect, the coroner briefly addressed the jury, who retired for a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied by an expression of their unanimous opinion that the manufactory appeared to have been conducted by Captain Tulloch, the inspector, with every possible precaution for the safety of the persons employed under his superintendence.

The deceased were all married men. Mr. Sadd has left a widow and one child; John Newland a widow and eight children, most of them, however, are grown up; Edward Essex, a widow and two grown-up children; James Cole, a widow and four children; James Luck, a widow and one child; John Dudley, a widow and one child; and Samuel Brown, a widow and two children.

The interment of the bodies, with the exception of that of Mr. Sadd, which was removed to a family burial-ground at some distance, took place on Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock, in the parish churchyard. A great number of persons assembled to witness the solemn scene, and a feeling of deep sorrow for the fate of the unfortunate men evidently filled the minds of all present. The tragical occurrence has made an impression on the people of the village and neighbourhood which will not be effaced during life.

In the course of Saturday some bulstickers from an obscure London weekly print, which appears desirous of acquiring notoriety at any sacrifice, came into the town and put up placards, announcing a full report of what had occurred. The townspeople did not feel flattered by this mark of attention, and the bills were torn down. Their remark was that all the particulars were already sufficiently known there, and those who were bereft of their friends did not wish to be further reminded of the calamity. The funerals were conducted in the most respectable manner—it was understood at the expense of the Government. Captain Tulloch, who has the chief direction of the works, is noticed in his most feeling way to the widows and others who are sufferers from this mournful accident that every effort will be made to alleviate their affliction.

MUSIC.

National Irish Minstrelsy.—We are glad to perceive that Mr. White, the Irish melodist, continues his highly popular entertainments, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with gradually increasing success, and that arrangements are being made for gratifying the lovers of Irish music by holding a Grand Bardic Festival, to be got up on an unprecedentedly magnificent scale, at one of the royal theatres. We cannot doubt that there is sufficient Irish patriotism in London to compensate this talented and enterprising gentleman for his novel and interesting undertaking. Mr. White's last entertainments were entitled "A Night with Tom Moore," on which occasion he delivered a beautiful lecture on the national minstrelsy of Ireland, in which full justice was done to the genius of the bard of Erin. The conclusion of the lecture we considered exceedingly appropriate. "My imagination leads me," said Mr. White, "at this moment to behold 'the bard of Erin' in the evening of his day, after a life of genius variously and honourably employed, peacefully reclining under the shade of his well-won laurels, enthroned amid a brilliant circle of those fair worshippers at the shrine of Irish genius whose

'sensitive hearts and sun-bright eyes'

he celebrated in his youth, and thus exclaiming aloud in the fullness of heart—

'When youth's bright days are o'er,
And hope's young fancies flee!
And boyhood's dreams no more
Their halo round me shed—
When smiles that lit up joy
Through pleasure and through pain,—
When all those joys are gone
How can I love again?'"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Handel in Italy.—It is with pride and pleasure we learn that the "Messiah" of our adopted musical Samson was to be produced at the Conservatoire of Milan during Passion-week. This shows there are yet some in Italy who have a taste beyond roulading and unmeaning *foreiture*. We question very much, however, if ample justice can be yet be done to that immortal work, even in the land of song—particularly in its choruses, which require long study and habitual acquaintance.

Fine Names.—Mdlle. Löwe is shortly to appear at Genoa, in the opera of "Nabucodonasar," with the tenore Eugenio Musick and the basso cantante Raffaele Perlotti!

National Encouragement.—We have heard that a certain illustrious personage at Madrid is about to erect a theatre for the exclusive production of native operas. If certain illustrious personages in our land were to follow the example, we should not so often read of the triumphs, in other lands, of exiled "sons of song!"

She Would and She Would Not!—It is with great pleasure we hear that the celebrated vocalist Mrs. Wood has returned from the gloom of a convent to the domestic cheerfulness of her home. We indulge in a reasonable hope that we may once more be gratified—nay, delighted—by hearing her "discourse most eloquent music."

NEW MUSIC.

Once more that Lay, my sweet Lucille. Ballad by Labitzki. Tolkien.

Labitzki, we believe, is the author of some favourite waltzes, *à la* Strauss, which have undergone all the contortions of mutilation, adaptation, and vocalisation, as in the present instance is most cruelly set forth, that is, if he ever published or acknowledged such a vile parody upon Reisiger's waltz (commonly called Weber's last) as this specimen of misapplied ingenuity exhibits. The discrepancies of the two prosodies, those of the poetry (?) and music, render the thing totally unworthy of serious criticism.

The Summer Flowers are nearly past. The words by Thomas Haynes Bayley, Esq.; the music by John Barnett. L. Williams and Son.

This must have been written when the early spring promises of Barnett's undoubted genius blossomed more under the influence of an ardent hope than of a matured judgment. He would not write so now, unless under the influence of carelessness or indifference—a state into which we trust he has not yet, nor ever will fall, whatever we may think of his late silence and the avowed cause of it.

The Hunter's Bride. Tyrolean Song, by Madame Stockhausen. The music by Edward F. Reinbault. L. Williams and Son.

A graceful, unobjectionable trifle, if it were not the echo of a thousand predecessors in the same style.

Deuxieme Grand Concerto, en F mineur, pour le Pianoforte; dédié à Madame Anderson (de Londres). Par Frederic Chopin (de Varsovie). Wessell and Stapleton.

The opening *tutti* of this concerto is spirited and well conceived: the subject at page 2, first played by the wind instruments and then taken up by the violins, is graceful and agreeably plaintive; but we do not exactly understand the connection between bar 5 (stave 3) and bar 1 (stave 4); neither is the harmony of bar 1 (stave 5) unexceptionable. But the chief fault of this composition is its restless excursiveness, its total want of *figure*, and scantiness of melody. The same passages for the two hands to be played simultaneously (with which every movement in this concerto abounds) produce a certain forcible effect, it is true; but such *tours de force* are not in the genius of the instrument: it has been shown to be capable of higher and better things; and he who makes it a *corde volante* to twirl his dexterities upon injures and debases it, at the same time that he compromises his own character as a musician.

Indian Quadrilles, Royal Scotch Quadrilles, Royal Highlanders' Quadrilles, Medley Country Dance, The Duke of Cornwall Quadrilles, composed and arranged by John Weippert for the Pianoforte. Weippert, Soho-square.

It would be uselessly taking up our own space and, what we value more, the attention of our readers, if we were to review this *fasciculus* of quadrilles *seriatim*. There is little or no real difference between one set of quadrilles and another, so far as true music is concerned. As long as they are *metronomically* constructed it is no matter whether they proceed from Kamschatka or Otaheite—India or the Highlands of Scotland. Moreover, whatever *Mons. Quadrille* touches he mutilates, and therefore we are not much inclined towards his habitual desecrations. Since the first set of the "Lancers" we have had nothing but arrangements and derangements of what should have been held sacred in the art. By the way we should like to know what is the meaning of the lithographic portrait of an elderly gentleman on the title-page of "The Duke of Cornwall Quadrilles." May there not be an error of the press, and for "Cornwall" read "Devonshire?"

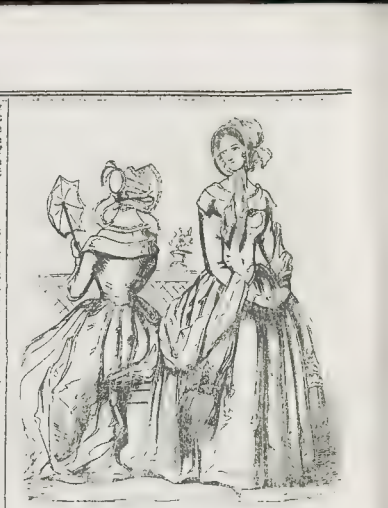
CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 21.

(White to move and mate in four moves, but not with the Pawn, as stated last week by mistake.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to Q R 8th ch	K takes R
B to Q 5th ch	K to Q Kt sq
R to Q R 8th ch	K takes R
B P one square, and checkmate.	

We must defer the chess problem until next week.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, April 17, 1845.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Our great and long-expected fête of Longchamps is at length past, and a more irksome and cumbrous affair, so far as fashion is concerned, has not been witnessed for many years; indeed, so poor was the assemblage that it would be unfair to form any judgment of our fashions by what was observable there: I shall, therefore, confine my observations to costumes I have met with in the public streets, in public promenades, and in close reunions wherein are to be seen the most fashionable women whom Paris can boast, and whose invariable good taste is a guarantee for the excellence of everything they wear. To the first place let me remark that the approaching season does not appear to have diminished in the slightest degree the vogue for black lace; on the contrary, it would appear to be an article of indispensable necessity in the completion of every description of toilette. We see it produced in every shape and form, lace cannaits, lace scarfs, lace flounces and lace trimmings; in fact, it appears to be an article of general use and general fashion. In our public promenades I have remarked, with much pleasure, the appearance of robes in Chinese Pekins of a dark colour, ornamented in alternate squares by an embroidery of pearl-coloured gauze, disposed lozenge fashion. The corsage of these robes is half high, with a triple fold, the front trimmed with a puffing of the same stuff laid upon the *fold from the middle of it for about one half of the corsage*, whence it springs on each side to the epaulette; an edging of pearl-coloured gauze placed upon the fold serves for a border, and the sleeves are quite plain. Another robe I observed was made of dark-coloured cashmere, worked in spots upon the front of the skirt. The corsage of this dress was high and plain, but entirely draped with embroidery: the sleeves plain, and worked in the form of Hungarian dresses. Both of these costumes were very pretty and very graceful. As a general observation, I am inclined to say, though I do not attach much importance to the alterations that at the present moment robes are made somewhat longer, but less wide, than has been the fashion latterly. The corsage of full-dress robes is plain, pointed, and made in three parts; half-dress robes are gathered in the back, and have the front plain, with three large plaits. It is very difficult, at the present moment, to say what is the prevailing mode in hats or cuputes, or to give any positive details for some few days yet to come. So far, however, as I can judge, I should say they are worn with the pane small, but with long side-pieces coming low on the face. The course of a very few days, however, will enable me to give more accurate details upon this subject. I have already mentioned to you the very general use of the hair tissues for under petticoats: the improvements that have been made in this invention and the perfection to which it has been brought are perfectly marvellous, and, as you may suppose, add greatly to the set of the upper garment. The article of pocket-handkerchiefs still continues to be made as much an article of luxury as ever, and, really, the taste with which they are got up here is beyond all praise. Only very recently I had an opportunity of examining some destined for the trousseaux of three very high and distinguished families, and I declare to you I have seldom or never seen anything more beautiful either in design or execution. The embroidery on them was perfectly exquisite; the lace and the bizzonry together gave them an air of extraordinary richness; and the whole formed a most consummately particular regent. I trust my next communication will be more valuable. Adieu, &c.,

Henriette de B.

TO THE COMET.

"Thereby hangs a tail."—Shakspere.

Lone wanderer of the trackless sky!
Companionless! Say, dost thou fly
Along thy solitary path,
A flaming messenger of wrath—
Warning with thy portentous train
Of earthquake, plague, and battle-pain?

Some say that thou dost never fail
To bring some misfortune in thy tail;
For ignorance doth ever see,
Wrapped in its vain credulity,
Coupled some dire mishap with thee.

Rare visitant! Since last thy light
Flamed on the starry brow of night
How much of change—of weal and woe—
Hath mingled in this scene below!
And thou the while, with thy lightning wing,
Whither hast thou been journeying?
Other systems hast thou been near,
Whose peopled planets have looked on thee
With the like feelings of awe and fear.

Eager to dive, as we are here,
Into the depths of thy mystery?
Or, of a higher intelligence,
Can they discern thy purpose clear,
And note the way thou dost dispense
The bounties of Beneficence?

Baffler of human wisdom! when
Wilt thou disclose to mortal ken
The wondrous mystery round thee thrown—
Thy purpose and thy being make known?
What art thou? Riddle of the sky!
Thou puzzle of philosophy!
Those office what? Hath human wit
In vague surmise conjectured it?
Or Science e'er one scheme revolved
Which hath aright the problem solved?

Art thou, as quaintly told in story,
For sinning souls a purgatory?
The fierce ordeal, cold and heat
Alternately in thee to meet:
Thick-ribbed in ice at thy aphelion,
And scorched with fire at perihelion.

Or, art thou some young runaway star,
Enticed from thine own bright system afar,
To rove awhile 'mid the orbs that lie
Far scattered throughout immensity?

Or, as some sage philosopher
Doth with dogmatic tone aver,
A liquid globe solidifying—
Thy garments in the sunbeams drying?

If true, there's then no fear thou'lt smoke us;
For quoth he (surely not to joke us)
"Th solve the riddle hocus-pocus—
'Tis nought but rays drawn to a focus"!

So doth sagaciously explain
The marvel of thy fiery train.

Or, if we cannot credit these
So fanciful hypotheses,
Shall we one jot be nearer right,
If in opinion we unite
With chymisters, in thinking thee
A mass of electricity,
Which round Creation's skirts doth run,
Collecting fuel for the sun?

Art thou, as some incline to think,
With other worlds connecting link?

Or, if thou'rt neath Sol's sole domination
(As seems most orthodox opinion),
What is the twofold power which still
Fashions thy course and sped at will?
First dost thou flee on a headlong race
Far in illimitable space;
And then, anon, with slackened pace,
As repented, homeward turns thy face
Coming with force centrifugal
Its opposite, centripetal,
In mixture strange—as sometimes seen
'Mong mortals in the snug terrene.
Just as some maids, if lovers burn,
Quick into icicles will turn;
But, should *their* ardour cool, why they
Melt into loving mood straightway:
As though, when the ruforic went
From me now 'twas into Ottilie's sent.
So, when thou'rt furthest to thy course
The sun exhibits most his force;
And then exertest most thine own
When near'st thy monarch's burning throne.

But 'tis in vain we speculate
In what may be thy mystic state:
Vague guesses all! We cannot part
The gloom which hangs o'er what thou art.

Enough for us—thou dost fulfil
The mandate of Jehovah's will—
In thine erratic mansion sent
Wide through the starry firmament.

As genius on its devious way—
Though to the plodding sons of care
Lawless it seems to go astray—
Hath its appointed limits there:
So thou, though seeming'st run riot,
Art bound by the Almighty fiat—
Urged by the same unerring Cause
That gave the circling planets wave.

J. Latey

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

Of all the weeks in the year, the motto of that whose end we have now to deplore is *sua cuique voluptas*. Easter is everybody's holyday, from the exquisite who lives upon the air—of the last new opera, and moves by the grace of one of Adams's double-spring barouches, to the indigent who "bolts" fat bacon, and swings upon a gate. Cudgel-playing and the ancient concerts, Greenwich fair and the British Gallery, Windsor Castle and the Eagle Tavern—these, and a thousand similar treats, await the true-born Briton who, in the spirit of a proper patriotism, "lives at home at ease." And to such as may not, haply, be so placed as that these pleasures should be within scope of their immediate enjoyment, are there not these columns, wherein they may read of all that passes in this happy land, as in a library, and look upon each scene in its counterfeit presentment, even as in nature itself? Such being the case, leaving to others to cater for other tastes—and well they will provide—we enter upon our peculiar province, and hasten to tell of all that befel, and promises to arise out of, the event named at the head of our paper. The Newmarket Craven week set in with the good old fashioned weather once common to the season, and both for company and meet preparation was all that need have been desired. If the sport was not the most brilliant, certainly the deductions from it are of great moment to very many whom they will concern. Cotherstone, the previous outsider for the Derby during the greater portion of the winter, won in a canter both the great races—the Riddleworth and the Column—and is now the best favourite for the great Epsom event! Here is a revolution for the book makers. Then some another outsider, Gaper, lately at 50 to 1., now at one-fifth of that price, and looking up! There Cataract, a horse backed by his party for "a mint of money," runs on Wednesday for 100 sovs, sweepstakes, with 3 to 1 on him, and is beaten by an "Irisher" with an awful name, one "Bourra Tomacha," with graceful ease. All these things have put the cup the qui rive. Already has the spring running murdered the sleep of the speculative. There will be great efforts made to *square* accounts of the Craven. The shape they will assume at Chester will most probably be a cross—this is our "*ex post*."

The Craven Stakes of 10 sov. each, for three yrs-old, 6 st.; four, 8 st. 4 lb.; five, 8 st. 13 lb.; six and aged, 9 st. 5 lb. A. F. (5 Subs.)

Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie, 4 yrs.	(Mann)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Discord, 6 yrs	(Jones)	2
Duke of Grafton's Utica, 3 yrs		3
Mr. Baxter's Magna Charta, 3 yrs		4
Betting—5 to 4 agst Discord; 3 to 4 agst Ma Mie. Discord made a running nearly all the way, Ma Mie following in his track to the Abingdon Mile Bottom, where she closed with him; half way up the cords she challenged, and won very easy by half a length; Utica a moderate third, and the other beaten off.		

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sov. each, and 5 forfeit if declared, for three and four years old. D.M. (36 Subs.) Three declared.

Col G. Wyndham Tod Thigh, 3 yrs, 6 st	(Cassidy)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's St. Jean d'Acre, 4 yrs, 8 st. 7 lb.	(Day)	2

Betting—3 to 2 agst Tom Thumb, 3 to 1 agst St. Jean d'Acre.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sov. each, 10 forfeit, for four-year-olds and upwards. T Y C. (7 Subs.)

Mr. J. Day's St Lawrence, 6 yrs, 8 st. 8 lb. (Mr. J. Day, jun.)		1
Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 6 yrs, 8 st. 13 lb.		2

Betting—2 to 1 agst St. Lawrence.

The Riddlesworth Stakes, 200 sov. each, h. ft. A. Ab. M.

Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone, 3 st. 7 lb.	(F. Butler)	1
Lord Eglinton's Pompey, 8 st. 7 lb.	(Lye)	2
Mr. Thornhill's Elixir, 8 st. 7 lb.	(Chifney)	3

Betting—6 to 5 agst Cotherstone; 5 to 4 agst Pompey; and 7 to 2 agst Elixir. Pompey made the running to the bushes, where Cotherstone took it up, carried it on to the end, and won easy by three lengths. Elixir never showed in front.

Deciding heat for the 50 sovs. Speedwells.

Captain Cole's Pick-pocket	(Marson)	1
Mr. Watt's Pine-apple		2

Even and 11 to 10 on Pine-apple. Won cleverly by a length.

Match—h. ft. 8st. 7 lb each. 25 sov.—Lord Chesterfield's Ainsworth (Wat), beat Colonel Peel's Dickens, in a canter.

NEWMARKET, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—LATEST BETTING.

THE DERBY.—5 to 2 agst Scott's lot; 4 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 9 to 1 agst A British Yeoman (taken); 13 to 1 agst Gaper (taken); 20 to 1 agst Gamecock; 25 to 1 agst Winesour; 27 to 1 agst Aristides; 30 to 1 agst Chilham; Amorino (taken); 30 to 1 agst Maccabeus; 30 to 1 agst Parthian (taken); 33 to 1 agst Langrish colt; 33 to 1 agst Cormopean; 35 to 1 agst Newcourt (taken); 40 to 1 agst Bryony colt (taken); 40 to 1 agst Faraway; 40 to 1 agst Pickpocket.

CHESTER CUP.—8 to 1 agst The Corsair; 10 to 1 agst Millepede; 14 to 1 agst Queen of the Tyne; 20 to 1 agst Brother to Harpurhey; 25 to 1 agst Scalteen.

We understand that Lord Verolam has challenged all England with Robert de Gorham, to run the two middle miles at Newmarket, for 500 guineas a side, provided he is allowed 3 lb., to which he considers his position, as a public challenger, entitles him. It is rumoured that the Duke of Bedford has accepted with Bovoy. Should the match come off, of which we entertain but little doubt, it will excite greater interest than has been known at Newmarket since the days of Scamblesons and Diamond.

"Several members of the Jockey Club," says the *Press*, "persuaded that the breed of French horses can only be improved by the introduction of thoroughbred English blood, and that the success of the superior cavalry of the Arab breed are only imaginary, have proposed a wager of 5000 lb. as the French horses against all others, of no matter what origin, Turk, Arab, Persian, African, &c., to go from Paris to Bordeaux. They allow their challenge to remain open for six months."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Easter term commenced on Wednesday. The judges, Queen's counsel, serjeants, and other dignitaries of the law, after breakfasting with the Lord Chancellor in George street, Hanover-square, proceeded in state to Westminster Hall and opened the usual formalities with the usual formalities. In the Queen's Bench their lordships took their seats on the bench at half-past one o'clock, but in this, and in the other courts, the business was uninteresting, except to parties concerned.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

WEDNESDAY.—This was the first day of the sittings in Easter Term. The court was opened by the Lord Chancellor and the other equity judges, at half-past one, and his lordship heard motions of appeal.

NEEDHAM V. NEEDHAM.

Mr Wright moved to discharge an order of the Vice-Chancellor Wigram, directing the defendant Colonel Needham to pay £18,000 into court, on the ground that the interest on which the money was to be paid had been added to a supplemental order, instead of forming part of the decree itself.—Mr. Calvert opposed the motion, stating that the order had been made by the Vice-Chancellor, and afterwards, after hearing the opinion of one of the other judges of the court and the officers, who thought that such a course was perfectly regular—The Lord Chancellor, as the sum was a large one, said he would consult the officers, and, probably, some of the other judges before he decided.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

WEDNESDAY.—The judges, after breakfasting with the Lord Chancellor, came down to Westminster in procession, and then entered their respective courts The judges who took their seats in the full court for the term were Lord Denman, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Wightman.

EXPARTE THE TOWN COUNCIL OF MAIDENHEAD V. THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Attorney-General moved for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to the defendants, commanding them to pay a sum of £2000 to the town-council of the borough of Maidenhead. The circumstances out of which the application arose were these:—The corporation of Maidenhead was possessed of an ancient bridge over the Thames, and was entitled to receive certain tolls in respect of the same. There had been in respect of this bridge a debt of nearly £30,000 incurred, and when some years ago, the first bill for making a railway from Bristol was passing through Parliament, there had been the necessary steps taken to protect the corporation from the loss which would happen in the tolls on account of the decreased traffic on the road, at the time the company should make a railway from Bristol to join the Birmingham railway at a place mentioned in the bill; and the bill, with a view to secure the corporation of Maidenhead from loss, contained a clause to the effect that if, during the first three years, to be computed from the expiration of one calendar month after the making of the Bristol railway, to a space within thirty miles of its proposed junction with the Birmingham railway, there should be a decrease in the tolls received on account of the Maidenhead-bridge, then the railway directors should pay a sum equal to ten years' purchase of such amount of decrease, so as such sum shall not exceed £2000. The original plan for the railway from Bristol was afterwards altered, and instead of its joining the Birmingham, and so coming to London, it was determined to bring it to London, and give it a terminus of its own. The tolls taken in respect of the Maidenhead-bridge had decreased considerably, and the town council, with a view to obtain money to discharge a part of the debt incurred on account of it, had applied to the directors of the company for payment, under the provisions of the act which the last first mentioned to the court. The directors, however, answered that the subscription act, which enlarged the remains, had in fact repealed the former act for this purpose, and had put an end to their liability. It was to have this question decided that this mandamus was now applied for.—The court granted a rule to show cause.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—A young woman, elegantly attired, and of highly-respectable appearance, who gave the name of *Jane Smith*, was committed to Newgate by Mr. Hall, from this office, on Monday last, on a charge of stealing a quantity of lace, valued at about £5 9s., the property of a Mr. Simons, a lacemen, residing at 319, High Holborn.

Henry Turner, a middle-aged man of respectable appearance, was charged before Mr. Twyford, on suspicion of receiving four diamond rings, the property of a Mr. Smith, knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Dennett attended for the prosecution, and stated that on the 19th of December two persons called at the shop of Mr. Smith, a jeweller in Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and desired to look at some rings. After they had looked at several "trays of rings," they left a piece of jewellery, of little value to be repaired, and then went away. In the course of the same evening Mr. Smith discovered that four diamond rings were gone, one of them being worth upwards of £50. The prisoner was followed on the following morning offering three of the "stones" at his own house to a Mr. Rotherhild, who afterwards transferred them to a Mr. Charman, a jeweller, in Berwick-street, Soho. By the latter person the prisoner was traced, and that on the 19th of December two persons called at the shop of Mr. Smith, a jeweller in Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and desired to look at some rings. After they had looked at several "trays of rings," they left a piece of jewellery of little value to be repaired, and then went away. In the course of the same evening Mr. Smith discovered that four diamond rings were gone, one of them being worth upwards of £50. The prisoner was followed on the following morning offering three of the "stones" at his own house to a Mr. Rotherhild, who afterwards transferred them to a Mr. Charman, a jeweller, in Berwick-street, Soho. By the latter person the diamonds would be produced, and would be identified by Mr. Smith, the prosecutor.—Evidence was adduced to confirm the statement of the learned barrister, who said that on a future occasion he should be enabled to produce additional evidence against the prisoner. In the meantime he begged that the magistrate would remand him for a few days.—Upon this Mr. Twyford remanded the prisoner for a week.

QUEEN CAROLINE.—*Sarah Parlbeck*, a middle-aged woman, was brought before the magistrate, Mr. Bond, charged with having attempted to defraud T. Gledstone, Esq., brother to the M.P. for Newark, residing at No. 1, Upper Belgrave-street. From the facts it appeared that the prisoner was one of the most impudent and accomplished members of that highly-ingenious and select community known to the Mendicity as the honourable Society of Begging-letter Impostors.—Complaint stated that the prisoner, who was a perfect stranger to him, came to his house, and stated herself to be a widow with four children, in great distress, and produced letters confirmatory of her account from various persons named Fuller and Osborne, the former of whom was the proprietor or manager of Boodle's Club. She said she was desirous of getting one of her children into the Caledonian Asylum, but as he was only eight years of age, he was too young for the vacancies. She said she wished to raise a trifle of money from the benevolent until she should be able to get the child off her hands. She added that she was a native of Peterhead, in Scotland, and that the place of residence of her complainant's father's estates was situate, and produced a book containing the signatures of different gentlemen, with the sums they had subscribed. In the list were, Mr. Fuller, £2; Mr. Hoare, £1; Mr. Hankey, £1; Mr. Ley, 15s.; Mr Husband, 10s. The woman's account was so plausible that he gave perfect credence to it; but, as he thought it would be better to make some inquiries, he requested her to call again in a few days. On seeing Mr Fuller in the interim, that gentleman informed him that she was a gross impostor, and on her calling on complainant that evening he sent for a constable and gave her into custody.—The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A FEROCIOUS DOG.—*William Marley*, a dog fancier, was summoned for suffering to go at large, unmuzzled, a ferocious dog —John Philips, a respectable youth, stated, that whilst he was standing at his master's door, No. 3, Duke-street, Portman-square, on Tuesday morning, he was suddenly set upon by the dog, which had broken away from a boy who was leading it by a chain. The dog seized him by the trousers, which were torn into shreds, and was on the point of taking him by the leg, when fortunately the boy came up, and, calling the dog by name, managed to secure the exasperated brute and lead it off. The defendant, it appeared, was the owner of the dog, and was in charge of a house in Portman-square, in which he kept a lot of fancy animals of this description.—Mr. Rawlinson: That is certainly an extraordinary purpose to which to apply a house in Portman-square. Where is the dog now?—Defendant: Gone to France, sir; Boulogne.—I went to Mr. Philips's yesterday to get the trousers, that I might have them replaced, but they refused to let me have them.—Don't you think the complainant ought to have satisfaction for the terror occasioned by your great bull-dog attacking him?—It was not a bull-dog, sir, but a Scotch bull terrier, I dare say?—I don't know.—Oh, don't tell me; you a dogfancier, and don't know! What do you say to giving the complainant 20s? —I can't afford it, sir?—Mr. Rawlinson: Then you must indeed do so.—Subsequently an arrangement was entered into between the parties, and the fine was taken off on the defendant paying Philips 20s. and the costs.

UNION HALL.—(Before Mr. Wyatt.)—*William Edgar*, a fashionably-dressed young man, described in the police sheet as a "gentleman," was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting to destroy himself with arsenic. A solicitor, who attended on behalf of the prisoner, addressing the magistrate, said that he had instructions his client had not taken poison, although it was alleged that he had; and that he had undergone a very painful operation—that of having the stomach pump introduced into his stomach, although he resisted, and declared that he had swallowed nothing of a deleterious nature. It appeared that the defendant had expressed his intention of poisoning himself to a policeman, and had subsequently taken a quantity of arsenic which he found in his pocket book. Defendant: I had no idea of destroying myself, and I told the surgeon so: yet for all that I was fastened down to a table, had the pump introduced into my stomach, and was compelled to go to an hospital, and kept there all morning. Mr. Cottingham said that he was inclined to believe the defendant did not intend to destroy himself, but there was no doubt he had by the singularity of his conduct fraudulently brought himself into the unpleasant predicament in which he was placed. He was then discharged.

THAMES OFFICE.—*James Lee*, a tall athletic man, a drover, was brought before Mr. Broderip for final examination, on a charge of wounding William Hayes, a corn meter, by striking him on the head with a poker. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor went to the black Horse public-house in the Mile End-road, and, after calling for a glass of ale at the bar, was about to enter the taproom, where there was a quarrel going on between two prisoner and another person, when he received a violent blow on the temple from a poker, which laid him prostrate on the floor, and caused him to bleed profusely. The prisoner was the person who struck the blow, and he did not deny it, but said he joined the fray after the prosecutor was quarrelling with. The prosecutor was anxious to decline prosecuting, but the magistrate would not permit it. The prisoner said that when he got a drop of liquor in his head he was quite insane, and did not know what he did.—Mr. Broderip: That is the very reason you should abstain from using liquors altogether.—The Solicitor: It is on account of his infirmity we wish to be discharged.—Mr. Broderip: I am told by the doctor that he is very liquor he is insane, and you wish me to let him loose on the public.—The prosecutor: He never intended me any harm.—Mr. Broderip: But if a man takes up a poker and strikes people right and left, he intends to do harm; and unless he was prosecuted no man's life would be safe. He has nearly beaten your brains out, and he may go and do the like again. I shall commit him for trial.—The witnesses were then bound over in the usual way.

COURT OF ASSIZES OF BRABANT.—TRIAL OF M. CAUMARTIN FOR THE MURDER OF M. SIRET.—Never, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, was there witnessed so great a crowd as thronged the court on the present occasion. The court was opened at nine o'clock, and a few minutes every place open to the public was occupied, and long before the president appeared the crush was so terrific that the door leading to the reserved seats was forced in, and the gendarmerie were obliged to clear it. Soon, for the *parvis civile*, demanded damages in the name of the widow of Siret, M. Vervoort spoke with great talent and energy in defence of the prisoner.—After a few words from M. Chaix-D'Est-Ange, the president declared the pleadings closed, and put the following question to the jury:—Is the Edouard Caumartin guilty of having, on the 19th November, 1842, voluntarily taken the life of the late Siret, which occasioned his death? It was the said wound provoked by great violence and blows against the person of the prisoner?—The jury retired at nine o'clock, and in a quarter of an hour returned with a verdict in the negative on the first question; the second question was consequently left unanswered, as it fell to the ground by the negation of the first.—The prisoner was called in, and his acquittal was pronounced by the president. He left the bench of the accused and took his seat by the side of his counsel during the discussion of the question of damages.—The demand made by M. Roussel for the condemnation of M. Caumartin to the costs of the suit was opposed by M. Vervoort.—M. Caumartin sai l that if the deposit of 1000f., which he had made as a guarantee of costs, was in question, he would abandon it.—M. Roussel said he demanded all the costs of the suit, and the Advocate General supported the demand.—The court, considering that M. Caumartin had carried prohibited arms, condemned him to all the expenses of the process.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last reports the arrivals of English Wheat up to Mark-lane have been somewhat on the increase and of very superior quality. In consequence of the holidays and the thin attendance of dealers the demand for all descriptions of that grain has ruled extremely dull, and the prices have suffered a decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter There has been a fair quantity of Foreign Wheat offering, but the sales effected in it have been to a very limited extent, and we have no alteration to notice in its value. Barley has met a slow inquiry at barely late rates. Good sound Malt has sold at full quotations, but the middling and inferior parcels have been sold on rather easier terms. Oats have been in good supply and heavy inquiry, and, in some instances, a decline of 6d per quarter. Beans Peas, and Flour have remained unaltered.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 46s; ditto white, 47s to 48s; Norfolk and Lincoln, red, 41s to 47s; ditto white, 44s to 52s; rye, 34s to 36s, grinding barley, 27s to 29s, malting ditto, 30s to 35s; Chevalier, 35s to 38s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 57s, brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s, ditto white, 19s to 22s, tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s, gray peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 38s to 40s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 1s to 44s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Essex and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign*.—Free wheat, 40s to 46s. *In Bond*.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 14s to 17s, ditto old, 16s to 18s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 32s to 34s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

Seeds Trade Average.—Wheat, 44s 8d; Barley, 28s 8d; Oats, 17s 4d; Rye, 28s 8d; Beans, 38s 10d; Peas, 38s 1d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 44s 8d; Barley, 28s 8d; Oats, 17s 4d; Rye, 28s 8d; Beans, 38s 5d; peas, 38s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; Barley, 9s; Oats, 5s; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d Peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—There has been a fair amount of business doing in the Tea market this week, and full prices have been generally paid. Several vessels are reported off the coast of China, laden with Tea. For public competition next week 33,000 packages are already declared.

Sugar.—We have to report a very steady inquiry for all kinds of Sugar, and the late advance is firmly sustained

Coffee.—Although not much business has been doing in coffee, the quotations are generally supported.

Indigo.—The public sales have been fairly attended with buyers, and the following are the terms, and prices have given way from 2d to 4d per lb.

Oil.—The demand for Cod oil is rather languish. Linseed is held at 32s 6d to 33s per cwt. At public sale full prices have been paid.

Metals.—This market is very dull, and prices are generally droopier.

Tallow.—The demand for P.C. on the spot is good, and prices are firm at 42s 6d per cwt. on the spot, and for delivery in the last three months 43s 3d cash.

Provisions.—There is little change to notice in the demand for Irish butter, and prices may be considered quite as low as they can be. Foreign butter is very inquiry, but the prices continue to realise 100s to 104s per cwt. Lard is very dull. The bacon market is more steady than for some time past.—Waterford, Limerick, or Sligo, at 51s to 53s, choice, 56s per cwt. Irish hams is fair demand, at 44s to 47s per cwt.

Wool.—In the public sales considerably more attention very little is doing by private contract, and prices remain unaltered.

Hops.—Fine qualities of hops are quite as dear; but all other descriptions command very little attention

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being good, and those of great vegetables on the increase, the demand is heavy, at prices varying from 30s to 50s per ton.

Coals.—Lamb's, 12s 6d.; New Tanfield, 11s 6d.; Tyneside, 14s 6d.; Wylam, 14s.; Stewart's, 20s 6d.; Caradoc, 20s 9d.; Killoe, 21s.; Adelaide, 20s 3d per ton. Ships arrived, 69.

Smithfield.—The demand for all kinds of stock in this market during the present week has ruled dull, and the quotations have been rather drooping. Beef, from 3s to 4s; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d; veal, 3s to 4s; pork, 3s 10d to 4s per stone of 8lbs. Inquiry, however, has been made for lots by the grocers, and prices are rather dearer than they were the last. Of teas the usual quantities have also been sent into consumption, and in the demand for, and prices of, coffees likewise there is an evident tendency to improvement Here my general sale of the private contract wheats is now in progress in the means of the productive commercial and manufacturing labourers to increase their consumption of various necessaries of life.

On the English Stock Exchange a considerable degree of dullness has prevailed during the week, and the Consols are declined a fraction per cent. from the highest quotations of them during the preceding one.

There is a commercially failing away also in the late activity displayed by the dealers in railway shares. The present dullness is occasioned by the state of the Manchester money market, rather than by any want of confidence in their solidity existing in the minds of the London money dealers. The fact is that as Manchester the present was improvement in commerce requires additional capital, and the amount of money now unemployed there is by no means attended by this favourable result. A larger sum than formerly is now embarked in affording productive labour to the people, and in withdrawn from speculative operations for the present as it, events. The cause of railway shares may for a time suffer by this alteration, but still the change is a most profitable one to the community in general

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.—THURSDAY.)

Bank Stock, 184	India Stock,
3 per Cent Reduced, 96	Ditto Bonds, 77
3 per Cent Consols, 96¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Reduced, 103	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 102¾	Exchequer Bills, 1840, 2d., 67
New 5 per Cents,	Ditto Ditto Small, 67
Long Annuities to expire	Bank Stock for Opening,
Jan. 1860, 13¾	India Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859, 13¾	Consols for Account, 96¾
Jan. 1860,	

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid., 59½	London and Brighton (60 paid), 28½
Cheltenham and Great Western (50 paid), 20	Ditto Loan Notes (10 paid), 11½
Eastern Counties (22 paid.), 10¾	London and Birmingham (160, 212
Ditto New (£6 6s. 6d. paid)	Ditto New Shares (3 paid), 87
Ditto Debentures (paid),	Manchester and Birmingham (paid)
Great Western (85 paid), 82	South Eastern and Dover (paid)
Ditto New Shares (52 paid), 66¾	Ditto Scrip (paid),
Ditto Fifths (12 paid), 11¾	York and North Midland (paid)
London and South Western (£61 6s 10 p) 54¾	Ditto New Shares (paid)

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 18.—44th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. F. Stuart, to be Colonel, vice Gen. G. Browne. 60th Lieut. Gen Sir W. C. Eustace, to be Colonel Commandant at Malta, vice Lt.-Gen. the Hon. F. Stuart.

INSOLVENT.—G. WALL, Saint Giles, Oxford, rope-maker.

BANKRUPTS.—D. ELLIS, jun., Haverhill, Suffolk, draper.—H. WALTON, jun., Cowlersley, near Huddersfield, wheelwright.—W. PENN, Carnforth, cabinet maker.—E. W. CARPENTER, Bromley, cheesemonger.—W. Fuller, Guilt, Sussex, carrier.—N. WEGG, Burslem, Staffordshire, potter.—G. HARRIS, Pudsey, butcher.—J. PRATT, Sandbach, tailor and draper.—J. VINES, Reading, Berkshire, mesmiser.—J. P. DAVIES, Devizes-street, Berkeley-square, apothecary.—J. MORGAN, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, merchant.—J. C. ROBIN SON, Liverpool, wine merchant.—A. MARGA, Nantwich, Chester, watch maker.—

[illegible] PRATT, Shrewsbury, grocer

J. FARRER, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton waste spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A SIMSON, Edinburgh, insurance broker.—W. CHIRAS, Manse of Rathkeen, Aberdeenshire, cattle dealer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

WHITEHALL, April 21, 1843.—This day, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, his Royal Highness Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, came to her Most Gracious Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, at Kensington Palace, to the great joy of her Majesty and all the Royal Family.

WAR OFFICE, April 21.—17th Dragoons; Cadet J. F. Eastlwayt, to be Cornet, vice Crawshay.

16th Foot, Ensign H. J. Mason, to be Lieutenant, vice Call. 38th Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. J. Cotton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice French, Captain F. W. Parker, to be Major, vice Cotton, Lieut. H. D. Smart, to be Captain, vice Parker; Lieut. F. D. Vigoureux, to be Captain, vice Lloyd, Ensign C. Burrell, to be Lieutenant, vice Vigoureux. 97th: C. Gordon, to be Ensign, vice Warneford. 46th: R. Thompson, to be Ensign, vice Dawson. 42nd: Lieut. R. C. Hay, to be Captain, vice Lloyd, who exchanges. 71st: Lieut. T. Reid, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Crone. Captain H. Smith, to be Major, vice Lord W. Paget; Lieut. E. Macpherson, to be Captain, vice Smyth; Ensign S. Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Macpherson, Warner to be Ensign, vice Brooke.

Rifle Brigade: C. F. Pennington to be Second Lieutenant, vice Jocelyn.

1st West India Regiment: R. D'Oyly Fetcher to be Ensign, vice Bovell.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Lieut. J. L. Mortimer to be Lieutenant, vice Potter.

Royal Staff Corps: Staff-Assist.-Surg. W. Gibb, to be Assistant-Surgeon of the Forces, vice Moore; Assist.-Surg. J. G. Inglis, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Udell.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, April 20.—Corpsot Royal Engineers: First Lieut. G. Wynne to be Second Captain, vice Borden, Second Lieut. the Hon. W. Dagget to be First Lieutenant, vice Wynne.

BANKRUPTS.—S. MOORE, Baker, White Lion court, Cornhill.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—B. JONES, banker, Llandeloes, Montgomeryshire.

W. MACKILLOP, ironmonger, Henley upon Thames, Oxford.

BANKRUPTS.—[illegible] MANNAN, apothecary, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe.—B. DAVIS, [illegible] Nelson-square.—J. MUCHANAN, grocer, [illegible]

T. WALKER, grocer, Pendre in the [illegible]

BIRTHS

At Reading, the lady of Charles Vines, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.—At 17, Dover-street, the Hon. Mrs. Neave, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Baron Emile Capelle, Field Officer, and Knight of the Order of St. Ferdinand of Spain, only son of Baron Capelle, ex-Minister of State, &c., to Charlotte Maria, daughter of the late John Cornelius, Esq., of the county Meath, Ireland, and niece of the late Sir G. Montague Ormsby, Bart., K.C., M.P.——At All Souls' Church, Arthur Gerald Annesley, Esq., of Bletchington Park, Oxfordshire, to Mary Matilda, the late Rev. G. Rickards, and granddaughter of the late Viscount Hood.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. William Lionel Dand., A.M., second son of the late Sir Harry Verelst Darell, Bart., to Harriet Mary, only daughter of Robert Tierney, M.D., of Dublin, Esq., and niece of Sir Matthew John Tierney, Bart., and of the late Lady Tierney.——At Penrith, Cumberland, William Morgan Benson, eldest son of Captain C. J. Benett, R.N., of Lyme Regis, Dorset, to Barbara Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Captain Waring, R.N., of the same place.

DEATHS

In his 21st year, to the inexpressible grief of his family and friends, by whom he was greatly beloved, Benjamin Ferrand Bousfield, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late C. F. Bousfield, Esq., of Cottingley Bridge, and Mrs. Ferrand, now of St Ive's, Yorkshire. He accidentally fell into the Thames at Blackwall, owing to the extreme darkness.——In the 81st year of her age, Ann, the wife of Henry Rodwell, Esq., of 64, Great Portland-street, and formerly of East Harling, in Norfolk.——At Bromsgrove Lodge near Malvern, Sir David Ferdo, K.C.B., in his 74th year.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—NEW HOUSE FOR CARNIVORA.

This capacious range of cages for the larger *carnivora*, as lions tigers, leopards, &c., is in course of construction from the designs of Mr. E. W. Elmslie, and will, when completed, be one of the most important buildings in the society's gardens. Its site ranges with the bear-pit and great terrace; and of the latter the structure itself will form a continuation.

The building is in length divided into six compartments by substantial walls, and in width into three, also by walls, the outside compartments thus formed being about 25 feet long by 10 feet wide and serving as the day-cages. The middle division is longitudinally divided into twenty-four, giving four sleeping apartments to the length of each outer den. Two of these will communicate with each of the outer dens by means of a lifting door, which will be worked from the exterior of the outer cage. All the sleeping dens can be thrown into one for the purpose of moving the animals from one part of the building to another, or for cleaning, &c. The outer or day cages will be 10 feet high in the clear, and raised on arches 2 feet 6 inches from the level of the lawn, and the sleeping dens 3 feet 6 inches, in the same way. The outer cages will be enclosed on three sides with walls, and on the fourth side with strong iron railings, through which the animals will be seen. The roof is formed by a cast-iron framing filled in with arches and covered with asphalte in such a manner that the tops of the cages will form a terrace-walk, commanding a view of the whole of the gardens.

WRESTLING IN CUMBERLAND.

Most of the principal and even smaller towns in Cumberland have their yearly sports, of which wrestling appears to be the most attractive, and generally lasts for two or three days. The wrestlers are divided into two classes, the light weights (men of eleven stone and under) and men of all weights. Nearly all the light weights enter for both prizes; and, in the absence of Jackson, the champion of England, the heavy prize is generally won by Donaldson, champion of the light weights, who thus carries off both the first prizes. Several others of the little ones come so near the heavy prize as to win a portion of the subscribed money, showing that although, *ceteris paribus*, strength and weight must win, they are of no use in themselves against skill and activity.

On great occasions the wrestlers frequently amount to two hundred and upwards. After the light weights have been weighed by the stewards, the name of each wrestler is written on a separate slip of paper, and put into a hat, from whence the names are drawn in couples, the men whose names are thus drawn wrestling together. The names of the winners of the first heat are again drawn in the same manner, and so on till the number is reduced to two. Of the last twenty or thirty *standers*, each receives a prize varying from half-a-crown to two pounds, according to their proximity to the last couple.

Our sketch represents the two champions engaged in their last struggle for the heavy-weight prize at Keswick. Jackson's favourite *chip* is what wrestlers term the hype and swing, which consists in his raising his adversary from the ground, and swinging him round three or four times, when, by suddenly striking the inside of the thigh with his knee, and reversing the swing, he lays him on the ground. Upon the last occasion, however, he failed in this: the light weight (who had often been thrown by the same means before), by an extraordinary exertion of muscular strength, avoided the *chip* by keeping his body extended in the air nearly at a right angle from his adversary for several seconds, and on coming to the ground bore upon him with such energy as to be on the point of success, when he suddenly stopped to breathe, and in an instant was on his back.

The loss which will fall upon the insurers of the Solway royal mail in London and Glasgow is estimated at £40,000. The difference between this sum and £60,000, which, in round numbers, is stated to be about the value of the vessel, including all the property she had on board, will constitute another item of loss in the accounts of the company, who appear to have had a most unfortunate career since they commenced operations. The non-insurance to the full amount, however, is not the fault of the directors, the terms of their policies binding them to take a portion of the risk on all their vessels. Of the £40,000 about £30,000 is distributed among the London offices, the underwriters at Lloyd's having fortunately escaped with very trifling damage. Glasgow suffers to the extent of about £10,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday week, as Mr. J. B. Herring, the extensive wholesale druggist in Aldergate-street, was proceeding in his Brougham down the hill opposite the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, driven by his servant, at a careful pace, a lad named Stone, who was playing with a hoop, which had just run into the road, ran from off the pavement to snatch it from the wheels of the vehicle, which, however, struck him in the back and chest, and according to the statement of Mr. Headland, a surgeon, who was called in to attend the deceased, lacerated his lungs, which caused death in three hours, by an effusion of blood into the chest. An inquest was afterwards held, when the jury, being of opinion that no blame could be traced to the coachman returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXI.

BARNES CHURCH.

Few suburban villages are so rife with interesting associations as that of Barnes, situate on the Surrey bank of the Thames, about six miles west of the metropolis. Yet the place consists but of a few straggling houses opposite a common, of a mean street leading to the river side, and of a row of elegant houses facing the Thames, on a broad terrace nearly half a mile long. The church is situated on the common, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the village; it is dedicated to St. Mary, and is *one of the most ancient structures near the metropolis*. It appears that in the reign of Richard I. an hospital was founded within the liberties of St. Paul's Cathedral, by Henry of Northampton, one of the canons of the cathedral; and to this hospital the dean and chapter gave the church of Barnes, with glebe and tithes. Now, as there is no mention of a church at Barnes in the Conqueror's survey, it is supposed to have been built about the above period; and in the north wall and chancel are some narrow windows, with early pointed or lancet arches of this date, an architectural corroboration as interesting as it is decisive. The windows in the southern wall and nave are of later date; at the east end are three narrow windows stopped up; the walls are of stone and flint. The tower is of square form, built of brick, with buttresses, and has a staircase and turret at the south-east corner; the quoins are of soft stone, the windows are square and plain, and the structure is of the latter end of the 15th century, or later. The church was enlarged on the north and south in 1786 and 1787.

The interior contains a few antique monuments to attract the visitor; Beale, who read the warrant for the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, upon the scaffold at Fotheringhay, is buried here. But curiosity will be more gratified by a tablet on the outside southern wall, placed between two buttresses, to the memory of Edward *Rose*, a citizen of London, who died in July, 1655; the ground between the buttresses is inclosed with wooden paling, within which are planted *rose-trees*. It appears that this simple-minded citizen, by will, directed his body to be buried at Barnes, and bequeathed £5 for making a frame of wood (or paling) in the churchyard, where he had appointed his burying-place; and ordered three rose-trees, or more, to be planted about the place where he was interred. He also directed the purchase of an acre of land, and, out of the profits thereof, the minister and churchwardens were to keep the same frame of wood in repair; and the said rose-trees to be preserved, or others planted in their places from time to time; the residue of the profits to be given to the poor. These terms have been strictly complied with; and thus through nearly two centuries has been preserved this pleasing conceit, upon which there appeared, a few years since, in the "Literary Gazette," the following touching lines:—

BARNES CHURCH.

Oh, plant them above me, the soft, the bright,
The touched with the sunset's crimson light,
The warm with the earliest breath of spring,
The sweet with the sweep of the west wind's wing:
Let the green bough and the red leaf wave—
Plant the glad rose-tree upon my grave.

Why should the mournful willow weep
O'er the quiet rest of a dreamless sleep?
Weep for life with its toil and care,
Its crime to shun, and its sorrow to bear;
Let tears and the sign of tears be shed
Over the living, not over the dead.

Plant not the cypress nor yet the yew;
Too heavy their shadow, too gloomy their hue,
For one who is sleeping in faith and in love,
With a hope that is treasur'd in heaven above;
In a holy trust are my ashes laid—
Cast ye no darkness, throw ye no shade.

Plant the green sod with the crimson rose,
Let my friends rejoice o'er my calm repose:
Let my memory be like the odours they shed,
My hope like the promise of early red;
Let strangers, too, share in their breath and their bloom—
Plant ye bright roses over my tomb.

Barnes is one of the peculiars of the see of Canterbury; the living is a rectory, and the incumbent Dr. Edward Reginald Copleston, instituted 1840; the patrons are the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the value of the living in 1831 was stated at £375.

At Barn-elms (so called from its myrtles, now no more), about a quarter of a mile from the village, lived the great Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, who often visited that great and good statesman here. The mansion has long since disappeared: adjoining it was a house belonging to Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, at the time he was secretary to the Kitcat Club; and here he built a room for the members and their portraits painted by Kneller. Cowley, the poet, sojourned for a time at Barn-elms; as did Fielding the novelist, and Handel the composer. William Cobbett practised rural economy at "Barn-elm," as he would write it. The present occupant of Barn-elms House, a modern villa facing the Thames, is the Right Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England.

OPENING OF A NEW TOWN-HALL AT LIMEHOUSE.—On Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, the ceremony of publicly opening the new Town-hall, which has been recently erected in Church-lane, Limehouse, was performed by the churchwardens and other parochial officers of the parish of St. Anne, assisted by G. T. Young, Esq., a county magistrate, and Wm. Baker, Esq., coroner for Middlesex. The hall is in every way worthy of this part of the metropolis. It contains a very spacious board-room, in which special sessions, registration committees, and parish meetings will be held; also numerous smaller offices, intended for private affairs, are situated in the lower part of the building.

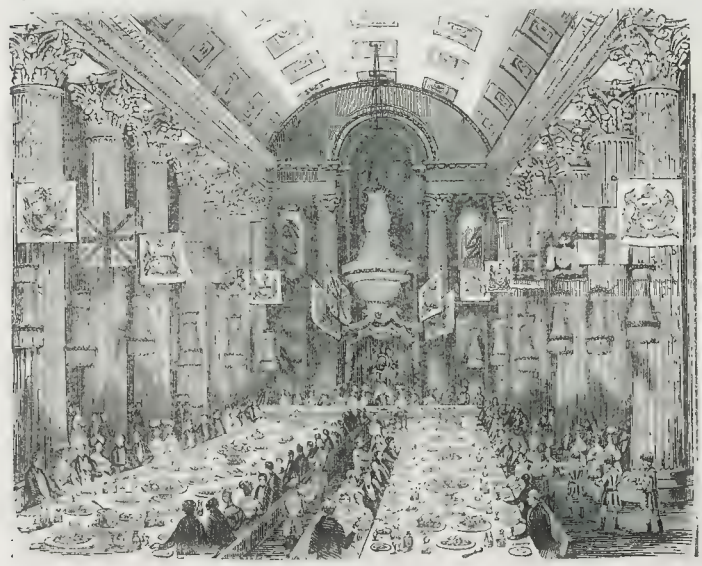
GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The following statement of visitors to the Painted Hall and Chapel will perhaps be deemed interesting:—On Monday 1785 persons visited the Painted Hall, and 4478 the Chapel. On Sunday 1640 persons visited the Painted Hall, and 224 went into the Chapel, which was on that day only opened for lay inspection from one to two o'clock, Divine service being performed therein in the morning and afternoon: 4476 persons also went in on Monday. The calculation of receipts for the benefit of the institution can be readily made, each person paying 3d.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, ATTENDED BY HIS ESQUIRES, THE SWORD AND MACE BEARERS.

By the kind permission of his Lordship, our artist, J. Jarvis, Esq., was favoured with a sitting to make the sketch for our highly-finished engraving, we have endeavoured to acknowledge this compliment by exhibiting, for the first time, a full-length portrait of a lord mayor of London dressed in the state robes and full insignia of his office, and attended by the great officers of his household. The sword is the celebrated "pearl-sword" presented to the corporation by Queen Elizabeth when the Exchange was founded; and the mace is the great gold mace presented to the corporation by Charles I.

We present to our readers an engraving of the Egyptian-hall at the Mansion-house during the splendid banquet given by the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, the 12th inst., to the members of the late Government and his other political associates, although it was by no means a political occasion, and which we made mention of in the last number of this paper. All the arrangements of the festival —for the entertainment deserves that name—were on a scale of magnificence we have seldom seen surpassed on similar occasions; and the presence of so many ladies, as it will be seen by the subjoined list, who honoured the banquet with their company gave an additional charm to the scene, which it would be a flagrant breach of gallantry not to mention with especial honour. It would be superfluous to add that every luxury which the yet early period of the season admitted of was to be found in profusion at this elegant entertainment, and that the display of plate was of the most gorgeous and costly description.

The following list comprises the names of the principal guests at the banquet:—Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Lord and Lady John Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Auckland and Hon. Miss Eden, Lord and Lady Marcus Hill, Lord and Lady Colborne, Lord and Lady Worsley, Lord and Lady F. G. Halliburton, Lord Lilford, Lord Campbell and the Hon. Miss Campbell, Lord Ebrington, Lord E. Russell, Lord A. Paget, the Hon. G. and Lady A. Byng, Lord H. Vane, Lord Foley, Hon. Misses Foley (two), Lord D. Stuart, Lord Seymour, Viscount and Viscountess Duncan, Earl and Countess of Errol, Earl of Leicester, the Hon. Captain J. C. Vivian and Mrs. Vivian, the Hon. F. H. and Lady M. Berkeley, the Hon. W. F. F. and Lady C. Berkeley, the Earl of Rosebery and Lady A. Primrose, Lord C. Russell, Sir G. and Lady Grey, Sir R. and Lady Phillips, Lady C. Maxse, Sir W. and Lady Gossett, Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Lord Monteagle, Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Sir Denis Le Marchant, Right Hon. E. Ellice and Mrs. Ellice, Right Hon. Vernon and Mrs. Smith, Sir J. Easthope, Sir Charles Napier, the Saxon and Spanish ministers, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Sir James Duke, General Dyson, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Ricardo, M.P., Mr. E. Strutt, M.P., and Mrs. Strutt, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Stanley, Mr. J. Matheson, M.P., Mr. Tufnell, M.P., and Mrs. Tufnell, Mr. J. H. Vivian, M.P., and Mrs. Vivian, Sir B. Hall, M.P., Mr. C. Buller, M.P., Captain Bernal, M.P., Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., Mr. B. Wall, M.P., Mr. W. J. Denison, M.P., Mr. B. Wood, M.P. &c.



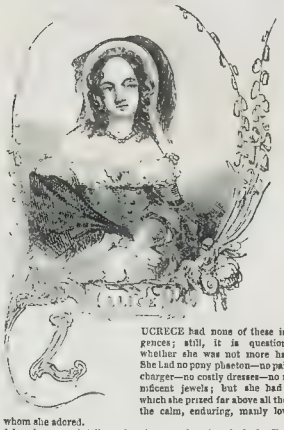
EGYPTIAN HALL, MANSION-HOUSE.—THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER VII.
ON PREDESTINATION.



UCRECE had none of these indulgences; still, it is questionable whether she was not more happy. She had no pony phaeton—no painted charger—no costly dresses—no magnificent jewels; but she had that which she prized far above all these—the calm, enduring, manly love of Charles, whom she adored.

She had, besides, more intellectual society than her sister had; for Charles, who was enamoured of his profession, and who would suffer no pecuniary expectations to interfere with his progress, secured the friendship of many of the most eminent men of the age; and as Lucrece, by her gentleness, beauty, and tranquil elegance, soon won the hearts of their ladies, she found herself the centre of a circle composed of amiable mothers, affectionate children, fond husbands, and highly intellectual friends.

Being naturally unwilling to commence practice until what he deemed an excellent opportunity offered, and wishing to defer the purchase of furniture, and so on, until he had become settled, Charles engaged a furnished house, in North Audley-street, where they were constantly visited by Sir Arthur and Caroline, and still more constantly by Greville and Fred.

The visits of Fred, however, were not ascribable solely to his love of the society of Charles and Lucrece. He had been introduced by Charles to Dr. Hawtree, with whom he had dined; and, having become enamoured of Alice, the doctor's only child—a most elegant and amiable girl—he repaired every morning to North Audley-street with the strict regularity of the sun, in the fond hope that Alice would call upon Lucrece—which, they being like sisters, did by no means unfrequently happen.

But the visits even of Alice were not attributable entirely to her affection for Lucrece. It is true she was excessively fond of her, and their mutual attachment was therefore pure as far as it went; but she invariably called at a certain time—invariably lingered, if Fred had not arrived, without any ostensible motive—and invariably in his presence appeared to be confused.

Of course, Lucrece failed not to notice these little peculiarities; but not a syllable, having reference to them, escaped her, until Fred himself explained precisely how the matter stood, when she deemed it correct to name the subject to Charles, not only that he might not in any way be compromised but that Fred might have the benefit of his advice.

Charles, on being made acquainted with the facts, embraced the earliest opportunity of speaking to Fred on the subject, not with the view of withering his hopes or of depreciating his pretensions, but in order to point out the only means by which he imagined the doctor's consent could be obtained.

"Fred," said he, "Alice Hawtree is a favourite of yours, is she not?"

"She is, indeed," replied Fred.

"Ay, a most decided favourite?"

"The only creature whom I ever felt that I loved!"

"And an interesting creature she is: an amiable, *good* girl. You meet her here frequently, I believe? Understand me: I do not object to your meeting her here; I merely wish to know whether I am justified in inferring from these frequent meetings that the attachment is mutual?"

"Why it is but a fair inference: I hope, I believe, nay I feel, in fact, sure that it is so."

"Very well: I have not the slightest doubt of it myself. You have never, I presume, spoken to the doctor on the subject?"

"I never have; but I wish you would break the ice for me I know you

have great influence; I know that a word from you would guide him. *Do* break the matter to him, there's a good fellow: I only want the subject to be opened—for, *never having* trick my hand at anything of the kind, I know that I should feel at first awkward."

"I believe," said Charles, "that you know I would do all in my power to serve you?"

"I do, my dear fellow, I do, I have proved it."

"Then allow me to give you a further proof.—Imagine me to be the Doctor. Here I am: Dr. Hawtree. Very well. Now you only want the subject to be opened. Imagine it to be opened. (I give you this rehearsal in order that, when the time arrives for having an interview with him, you may see your way clearly.) Well, then, you, as the character of Dr. Hawtree, say to you, 'Well, Mr. Greville, it appears that having conceived an affection for my girl you wish to marry her?' Now answer me precisely as you would answer him.—'You wish to marry her?'"

"I do; with your consent," replied Fred.

"'Exactly, Mr. Greville; I love my child. She is a good girl, an excellent girl; and her happiness is one of the chief objects I have in view. What means have you of supporting her in the style to which she has ever been accustomed?'"

"But would he ask such a question as that?"

"I know him too well, my dear fellow, to doubt it. Now then—'What means have you to support her in the style to which she has ever been accustomed?'"

"Why," replied Fred, with considerable hesitation, "I have certainly no immediate *means*;—but I believe you know my father?"

"'I do: I know him to be a respectable man, but comparatively poor. Do you propose me to live upon him?'"

"Certainly not."

"'Do you expect *me* to give you sufficient to live upon?'"

"No."

"'Have you any profession?'"

"I have not."

"'Well, then, how *do* you propose to live?'"

"Oh; he'd never think of asking such questions as these!"

"I assure you that these are the very questions he *would* ask, and expect to have them answered satisfactorily, too! But now—! How *do* you propose to live?"

"Oh, if that's to be the sort of thing, of course I should look like a fool!"

"I will not say that," replied Charles, "but you would look like a man who has never considered the responsibility which marriage involves. The doctor is not a vain man, he is not a man fond of display, nor would he *sell* the happiness of his daughter for the proudest title in the realm; but he is at the same time so much a man of the world, and would look at my proposal thus made so much as a matter of business, that, unless you could satisfy him that you had at your command the means of supporting his child as your wife, he'd not listen to your proposal for a moment. 'No, Mr Greville,' he would say, 'I can have no objection to you personally; I believe you to be an upright, honorable man; I moreover believe you to be sincerely attached to my Alice; but I, as her father, will never consent to her marriage with a man whose expectances, sir, form his only prospect of averting destitution.'"

"Destitution!" echoed Fred; "that's quite out of the question.

"It would not be with him," replied Charles.

"Oh! but I hadn't the least idea of his being such a hard-mouthed fellow as that!"

"He is one of the best fellows alive, Fred; I don't know a man whose general character I more highly admire."

"Then why won't he come down handsomely at once? He's rich, I believe, is he not?"

"Yes, and might, without impoverishing himself, put down sufficient for you both; but 'How can you have the face,' he would say, in effect, 'to come here and ask me to support you for life?' That would be his question, and one which would, under the circumstances, puzzle the best of us. If," he would add, 'you are not a man of property, you ought, sir, to have some profession to fly to, something to fall back upon, sir, in the event of a reverse. He who has neither the one nor the other shall never, with my sanction, marry my child.'"

"Well, and when you look at the thing in the right light, there is some reason in it," said Fred. "It *would* be like asking him to support me! Hut what am I to do? Is the fact of my having no profession to be a perpetual bar to my success? Am I, in consequence of the governor being fool enough to preach up the doctrine that I should get on as well without profession as with one, to abandon every hope of gaining Alice?"

"Certainly not!"

"How, then, am I to act?"

"I'll explain. Go to the doctor; you have the privilege now of calling when you please; go to him, not as a supplicant, but with a firm, manly bearing, and say, in your own words, something to this effect:—'Doctor Hawtree, my father is known to you; you know that he is not a rich man; you know, also, that I have no profession, and therefore no means at present, independently of my father, of supporting an establishment. Now, Doctor Hawtree, I love your daughter, and I flatter myself that the attachment is mutual; I therefore deem it correct to state that when I am, as I hope to be soon, in a position to make her in every respect happy, I shall do myself the pleasure of soliciting her hand.'"

"But how can I state that I hope to be soon in this position?"

"Why, you have every reason to hope! My uncle has promised to do something for you, and he is not a man to promise that which he does not intend to perform. This you can explain to the doctor; and I know him so well, that I feel quite convinced he would be highly pleased with your candour that he would never let my uncle rest until he had procured for you some lucrative appointment; if, indeed, he did not encourage your visits to Alice, and eventually say—whether you had an appointment or not—'Well, marry at once, and be happy.'"

"But in doing this should I not be placing myself in a humiliating position?"

"Not at all: unless it be possible for the parent of a highly honourable course to be humiliating."

"But wouldn't it be more the thing—wou dn't it look better—wouldn't it, in a word, develop a *little* more spirit—if, under the circumstances, an elopement were effected?"

"Do not think of it, Fred; do not dream of it, for a moment. In the first place, I do not believe that she would ever consent to elope; and in the next, it is a bad first lesson to teach a wife, when viewed with reference to her husband's future happiness, that, to obtain her own ends, by means of girlish affections, would urge her to elope. There are few fathers now, Fred—I hope, nay, I believe, that there is not in the present day one to be found—so tyrannous as to sacrifice the happiness of their children by *forcing* them to marry those whom they despise; and every woman must despise the man who usurps the place and title of him whom she loves. An elopement, Fred, is not the sign of mutual confidence, nor is it the germ of enduring affection; it is, on the contrary, indicative of doubt and cupidity, and almost invariably springs from folly on the one hand and venality on the other."

"Well, but Sir Arthur threatened to run away with Caroline, in the event of the governor withholding his consent!"

"So he did, in playfulness—merely as a jest; but that is not an analogous case: Caroline was of age, and therefore for own mistress; the consent of her father was not essential to the union; he could not have prevented it, for the fact of the man being older than the woman is considered no 'just cause or impediment why those two persons should not be joined together.' Now, Alice is not of age: she is not, in fact, more than nineteen."

"Oh, I perceive that the cases are different; but I don't at all like the idea of doing that which you suggest. It wouldn't appear to come from me naturally: I'm not the sort of fellow you know to put a bold face and deliver a regular raw-boned speech. I know I should make a mess of it. I know I should break down in the middle, and look like a fool. I know it. I'm sure of it! Now, will you do me a favour? Will you, as you can do anything to him, will you just state that it is my *intention* when so and so happens, you know, to do so and so? You know how to manage the thing: I don't. Now, be my ambassador in this affair, there's a good fellow! You can do the thing for me, I know, much better than I shall be able to do it for myself."

"Well so I can see no impropriety in stating your intention, I *will* do so. but, Fred, I shall expect you, in the first place, to act with the most perfect candour—I shall require you to assure me, upon your honour, as a man, that you really *love* Alice."

"Charles, upon my honour, I feel that, if a man ever yet loved a woman, I love *her*."

"I am satisfied; and, being satisfied also that Alice is worthy of your love, I'll do all in my power to promote the object you have in view."

"You are a good fellow, Charles. But when will you see him?"

"Why, there's no necessity for any immediate haste!"

"No; but I'm anxious to hear! I wish you'd go to-day?"

"To-day it will be impossible to do anything."

"Well, then, to-morrow! *don't* let to-morrow pass without doing something."

"Well, I'll see him in the morning, and open the subject."

"There's a dear fellow! you don't *know* how much I feel obliged! You'll do the best you can for me?"

"Of that be assured," replied Charles; and Fred, being assured, returned to his father, whom he began to reproach for having neglected to give him a profession.

It is true Greville did not pretend to understand this sort of conduct, but sought to persuade himself that he was not at all angry; because he felt that Fred had been preordained to reprove him, and that, therefore, of course, he couldn't help it. He did, however, notwithstanding, deem it his duty to have an interview with Charles on the subject; not, indeed, with a view to censure him for having made the suggestion, because, seeing that it had been made by him, it followed that he had been compelled to make it—but in order to prove the unexampled soundness and beauty of that great principle by which he was actuated, and to which he had been utterly unable to make Charles a convert!

"I say, my good fellow," said he at this interview, "it's all very fine; but what have you been sending Fred to me for blowing up about his position in society?"

"I!" said Charles, smiling, "I never sent him to 'blow up' about his position!"

"Well it's all the same thing! you have been telling him that he ought to have had a profession!

"Certainly, I have said, and I do say still that if he had he would be now in a better position.

"But how could he be? *Bless* my life and soul!—now you are a man of sense—I know you to be a man of sound sterling sense, and yet, so inexplicable are the workings of the great whole, that you—even you—cannot see that everything in nature has been preordained! But I suppose you are not to see it."

"Well I suppose that I am not," returned Charles, "for I know that I never shall see it until I can banish from my mind all ideas having reference either to the responsibility of man, or to the justice of God."

"Now then let us have an argument. The subject has been now fairly opened, and, as I mean to *pin* you to every point, I shall lead you right on to conviction. Now then: in the first place, do you believe in the omniscience of the Deity?"

"I do."

"You believe that God knows all things—that he is cognizant of all our actions?"

"I do."

"Then how can you reconcile that belief with your disbelief in universal preordination?"

"The belief that God knows all our actions does not, as you imagine, involve the belief that he guides all our actions. He knows of the disobedience of our first parents; but are we to believe that, by virtue of preordination, he *forced* them to eat the fruit which he *forbade* them to eat, and *punished* them for disobedience, when he *compelled* that disobedience? If we believe that Adam and Eve were *disobedient* we cannot believe that they were predestined to partake of the fruit so expressly forbidden; and if we believe that they were thus predestined we cannot believe that they were virtually disobedient. They could not eat and abstain from eating; nor can it be conceived that God said in effect, 'You must not eat, but you shall!' It hence follows that, assuming the doctrine of preordination to be sound, the punishment inflicted upon them by Him who ordained them to do that for which they were punished does not at all accord with our ideas of Divine justice."

"Yes, that's all very well: but how can He know all our actions if those actions have not been predestined?"

"As a man is a man but not before he has being, and a house a house, but not before it is built, so a man is not a man, but absolutely nothing before it becomes an action. That He knows all our actions is admitted, but that does not involve the admission that He guides or compels all our actions. A man may believe in the omniscience of God, and yet not believe in predestination, but he cannot believe in preordination and yet have faith in the justice of God."

"Well, but now just let us go to another point. Now then: do you or do you not believe that whatever is is right?"

"I do not: if I did, I must believe that there can be nothing wrong."

"Nor can there be!—that is the basis of all!"

"Well, it appears to be rather an unsound basis. Is it not, for example, wrong to commit murder?"

"Why, it *appears* to be wrong: we *believe* it to be wrong."

"When it is in reality right?"

"Exactly."

"Then you believe it to be right, and you believe it to be wrong?"

"No no!"

"You believe that whatever is is right, and you believe that to commit murder is wrong."

"Yes, but wrong, I mean, according to *our* notions. The point is, what is it considered by the Creator of the universe?"

"Manifestly wrong."

"But how is it possible for us to know?"

"When Cain," replied Charles, "had slain Abel, the Lord said, 'What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground; and thou are cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand. When thou tillest the ground it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength: a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth.' It is manifest, therefore, that the Creator held murder to be wrong; and I now ask you whether you so far adhere to your favourite doctrine as to believe it at God, by virtue of preordination, compelled Cain to commit that murder which he has thus cursed?"

"Ay, that's all very well; but don't go right back to the Creation: Let us come nearer home! Do you or do you not believe that we are the creatures of circumstance?"

"Certainly I do; but I at the same time believe that we are also the creators of circumstances."

"The creators of—the creatures!"

"Exactly. We daily, nay hourly, create circumstances which we cannot control."

"Do you believe that?"

"I do most firmly."

"Then I see that I shall be able to do nothing with you. I am satisfied now that you do not wish to be convinced."

"I confess that upon that point I do not, being fully persuaded that the doctrine is so pernicious that, were it to obtain, society would soon become a wreck."

"But how could it?"

"In the first place, if the doctrine were established, there would be no such thing remaining as justice. All laws, divine and human, would be held to be tyrannous, all care for the future absurd, all caution utterly useless, all exertion utterly vain. How unjust would it then appear to censure or to punish—how ridiculous to praise or to reward! What blame could be attached to men who committed heinous crimes? What merit could be due to those who performe l noble actions?"

"Well, I never in the whole course of my long life knew a man of sense to take so superficial a view of any subject. You say that all exertion would be held to be useless; but do you not perceive that men can't help exerting themselves—that it is the impulse of their nature—when exertions are essential to the attainment of any specific object?"

"Oh, that's the point, is it?"

"Do be sure!—you wouldn't let me explain!—you see it clearly enough *now*, do you not?"

"I hear it. But suppose that you were robbed?——"

"Ay, that's the point! Let us come home!—we don't want to go before the Pood for illustrations! I am robbe l: good: now put the case!"

"Well, the robber has been, of course, predestined to plunder you: that we assume; but in the event of his being apprehended would you prosecute?"

"Dubtless."

"As a matter of justice?"

"No; but because if I did prosecute I of course should have been predestined to prosecute."

"Well, the man is in consequence punished."

"Exactly."

"As a matter of justice? as a matter of example? or as a matter of vengeance?"

"Why, he is punished because our legislators have been predestined to frame laws prescribing that punishment; and the judge could no more help passing sentence upon a criminal than the executioner could help carrying that sentence into effect. Of course you see *that*, do you not?"

"No! upon my honour."

"You do *not*?" exclaimed Greville, as he rose from his chair; "then I'm done. If you can't see that, then you have no lie up your mind *not* to see!"

"Well, but I can't help it!" rejoined Charles, smiling.

"Certainly not; however, I'll think of a few facts that will startle you when we argue the point again, and one of them shall be that professions are useless, seeing that one man shall struggle all his life and never get on, while another shall make no effort at all, and yet be prosperous."

"But a stronger one than that would be conveyed in a series of illustrations of the ancient apothegm, that he who is born to be hanged will never be drowned. But do you imagine that you have been predestined to make a convert of me?"

"Why, I feel bi if predestined to think that I have! Difference of opinion, however," he added, shaking Charles cordially by the hand as he left the room, "will never, my dear boy, I hope, interfere with our friendship; but, depend upon it, things must take their course."

On the following morning Charles called upon Dr. Hawtree, to whom, after having conversed with him for a time on a variety of subjects, he communicated Fred's intention to propose for the hand of Alice. As Charles had anticipated, the doctor was much struck with the idea of this proposal being deferred until Fred should be in a position to support an establishment.

"It looks well," said he; "it proves that his objects are not mercenary. But his be—oh, by the course he has hat—ably of those ridiculous predestinarian notions of his father?"

"He laugns at them; except, indeed, when he views them with reference to his own position."

"I see! he has been sacrificed, I see. Well, something must be done for him. But what *can* be done? He's a fine young fellow; but what is he fit for? What can he do? Nothing, so, we must see after something. But you say that he is convinced that the attachment is mutual? How has that conviction been reduced? He has dined here but once! What means has he ever had of ascertaining what the girl's feelings are towards him?"

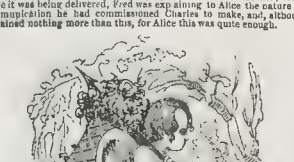
"Why, they have happened, I think, on several occasions to meet at my house."

"Ah! I know that he often calls: ah is come there now, I believe."

"But of this I feel assured," continued Charles, "that he has never on any occasion uttered a syllable on the subject to *her*."

"Good!" said the doctor, "good! Then tell him from me that I am not at all displeased with his intentions; but, if he values my favour, if he hopes to acquire my esteem, he will never in any way allude to it before her until he has obtained my permission. There's plenty of time yet; she is now but a child; and, although I love to see the early bud of affection, I would not have its leaves prematurely expanded, having too often witnessed in such cases the withering effects of the slightest touch of the World's frost. We know not what may happen; therefore, tell him that I expect him to abstain from even hinting at the subject in her presence: get him to promise this, and, without even attempting to check the silent growth of their affection, I'll rely upon his honour."

Charles, on the part of Fred, promised that this injunction should be obeyed; and it would have been obeyed, but that it came too late; for, even while it was being delivered, Fred was explaining to Alice the nature of the communication he had commissioned Charles to make, and, although he explained nothing more than this, for Alice this was quite enough.



LOVE MAKES LABOUR PLEASURE.

(To be continued weekly.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.—The TWENTIETH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN to the Public DAILY, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. EDWARD HASSELL, Sec.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, Music-hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, April 24th, at Eight o'Clock. Songs. Gloomy winter's now awa'; Jessie, the flower o' Dumblane; Bonny Prince Charlie, Flora M Donald's lament, The Lea of Gowrie; Wha'll be king but Charlie; Maland Willie. Part 2: Roy's wife of Aldivalloch; The ewie wi' the crookit horn; Auld gudeman ye're a drunken carle; Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled; The land o' the leal; Tak yer auld cloak about ye.—Pianoforte, Mr. Land.

STRAND THEATRE—CROSBY HALL.—LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.—OVERFLOWING HOUSES.—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Many families and parties having been repeatedly disappointed in their endeavours to obtain places on this season, in consequence of the numbers attending the entertainments during the last season just ended, it is respectfully announced that Mr. LOVE will appear at the Strand Theatre To-morrow and every Monday, and at Crosby Hall every Wednesday and Friday, until further notice. He will present his Entertainment, entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES, or, The Gallery of Portraits. To be followed by A REMINISCENCE OF BY-GONE TIMES. To conclude with LOVE'S LABOUR LOST. Doors open at half-past Seven—Begin at Eight. Tickets and Private Boxes to be had on the Evening of Performance. They may also be had at Sam's Royal Library, Pall-mall.—Boxes, 7s.; Pit, 1s

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ART UNION of LONDON.—The Subscribers are respectfully informed that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, to receive the report of the Committee, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of works of Art, will be held at the Royal Dress Room of the Royal persons of W. C. Macready, Esq., on TUESDAY next, the 25th inst., at eleven for 12 o'clock precisely. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, President in the Chair.

Subscribers will be admitted, on presentation of the receipt for the current year, at the entrance in Bridges-street.

. Address will be forwarded by post on the 26th inst. to all who may become entitled to prizes. GEORGE GODWIN, LEWIS POCOCK, Honorary Secretaries.

4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross, April 22, 1845.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—EXHIBITION FOR 1845, at the GARDENS, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, WEDNESDAYS, May 28th, June 25th, July 19th, from two o'clock until seven.

The PRIZES to be awarded are MEDALS and PLATE, varying in value from 10s. to £5, in the Classes for Fruits, £5.0 for Plants and £10 10s. for Microscopes. Open to all compeli ors.

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Schedules of Prizes, with the regulations for the observance of Exhibitors, and all other particulars, may be had upon application at the Gardens

The gate to be opened at two o'clock. Carriages to enter the Inner Circle of the Park by the road opposite the York Gate, and set down with the horses heads to the east, and to take up at the Garden gate opposite the road leading to Chester-terrace, by which road they will also leave the Gardens.

By order of the Council,

J. D. C SOWERBY, Secretary.

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General the Right Hon. Sir GEO. MURRAY, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c., in the Chair.

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CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE.—In consequence of the Dissolution of the Partnership of NEWSTON and PARKER, an extensive and unusual stock of that firm, consisting of Plain and Cut Dishes, Dessert, and Tea Services, and Toilet Sets, in Porcelain, Iron-stone, China, and Fancy Earthenware; plain and rich; cut Table Glass in Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Jelly Glasses, &c., table and hanging Lamps, Chandeliers, Hall Lanthorns, Papier Mâché and Iron Trays, &c., is now being sold at a great reduction for cash. This being the largest stock of the kind in London, and the reduction this is made to ensure a speedy sale, renders it worthy the attention of large purchasers and families about to furnish. The prices are marked in plain figures.—SANDER and Co. 313, and 315, Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn-gate.

CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOK-CASES, CHESTS, DOORS, &c., are made entirely of strong wrought iron, so as effectually to resist the failing of brickwork, timbers, &c., in case of fire, and are also perfect security from the attacks of the most skilful burglars. A box filled with papers, which has been tested in a furnace, may be seen at the patentee's, together with a safe of the new "Macintosh," a respectable and established garment, subject to all seasons, and warranted (without continuing perspiration) to exclude any description or quantity of rain whatever. Made only by W. BRADON, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill, eight doors from Birchpocket street
N B—Cash must accompany all orders.
61, High Holborn

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EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—No. 16, Cornham-place, Blackfriars, London.—Established January, 1819
PRESIDENT—SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, Bart., ROOK CLIF, Lymington.
VICE-PRESIDENT—GEO. FORBES, Esq., 9, Finsbury-square.—With Twelve Directors.
FACILITIES are offered by this long-established Society to suit the views and the means of every class of Insurers. Premiums are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale. The insured for life participate septennially in the profits realised. A liberal commission is allowed to Solicitors and Agents
DAVID FOGO, Secretary.
N.B.—Agents are wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed.

ALE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palate will be sure to approve. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Bull brewery office, 50, Philpot-lane, City.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIAN-RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are now generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either HARD or SOFT CORNS. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and prepared by B CHASTON, Chemist, Walton, Norfolk, and sold in Boxes 1s. 1½d. each. N.B.—On receipt of Fifteen Stamps (free) a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the kingdom.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Grosvenor House, Tunbridge Wells Mr. H. C. TIMPSON, Surgeon, has opened the above for the Cure of Invalids by the Hydropathic Treatment. The advantages of this establishment as a sanitive accommodation excellent. Terms very moderate, varying from three to nine per week. No entries. No entrance fee. Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. Maclaren, Pocklington's Messrs. Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch-street, London; or on post-paid application at Grosvenor House, Tunbridge Wells.

BEST SPERM OIL, 6s 6d per gallon; Solar, 3s 9d; Wax Candles, 9d per lb for Wax, 1s 6d, [illegible] Wax, 2s 3d transparent 1s 6d, [illegible] Mould, 1s 4d. Composite candles, 7½d per lb; Mould, 8½d and 9½d per lb. Mottled Soap, 3½d and 4d per lb. Yellow Soap, 3½d per lb. Brown Windsor Soap, 4½d per lb. Fine Soap, 6d per lb. Old Brown Windsor, 4½d per lb. Fine Mould Candles, 7s. per dozen used, 7s 6d superfine Sperm Wax 6d per lb. For cash at DAVIES'S old established wax warehouse, No 61, Fleet-street, a few doors from New Bridge-street. Country orders post paid.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 11s. per dozen; DESSERT, 9s.; CARVERS, 5s. 6d. per pair.

	Table.	Dessert.	Carvers.
3½ inch, handsome Balance Handle	16s. per doz.	14s.	9s. 6d. per pair.
4 inch, Balance Handle, largest & best make	18s. per doz.	16s.	7s. 6d. per pair.
Ditto, with Watson's Albata Plate Handles, equal to Silver	28s. 6d. do.	18s.	8s. 6d. per pair.
Super Tea Trays, 35s. Set of Fenders, 70s.			

WATSON, 41 and 42, Bachman, corner of Princes-street, and 18, Norton Folgate. Three hundred years for fifty years tested pre-eminent for their Cutlery, which is always exchanged, if not approved.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority "The Queen's Own"), with the new large eye, are recommended by the highest authority, and work with great ease, having improved points, temper, and finish. The labels are correct likenesses of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. H. Walker's improved Sack-hooks, steel pins, hooks and eyes, are also recommended. For the home trade neat packages of needles or pins, from 1s. to 10s., value, can be sent free by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value. Every quality, for the shipping. H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 7, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.
ELASTIC BOOTS.—THE QUEEN'S BOOTS.

J. SPARKES HALL'S PATENT ELASTIC ANKLE BOOTS require neither lacing, buttoning, nor tyings; they can be put on and off in a moment, without trouble or loss of time. The constant annoyance of laces breaking, buttons coming off, holes wearing out, and many other imperfections in the ordinary modes of fastening, suggested the improvement which is now submitted to the public. No boots ever afforded such variety of plan and neatness of appearance, or corresponded so exactly to these natural and anatomical form.—308, Regent-street, Langham place, opposite the Queen's Theatre.
Ladies and Gentlemen at a distance can be fitted by forwarding a pattern boot.

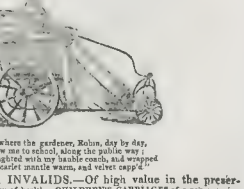
GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, 16, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, and may be had of all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled.
TO CONNOISSEURS IN BRANDY.—It may also be fully succeeded in bringing to public notice the most perfect article ever yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being supported in their assertion by the opinion of both the French growers, and the leading growers in the Spanish Peninsula.—The Pale BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.

HARDS'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.—This highly nutritious Food, so universally recommended by the medical profession for the use of Children, Invalids, and persons suffering from weak digestion, is sold by all Druggists in the kingdom, in 1s. and 2s. packets, and tin cases, 7s. 6d. each. To prevent the fraud practised on the public by unprincipled retail dealers, who, under the special appointment to the Queen Dowager, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, 65, Blackfriar-street, Southwark.

LEA and PERRIN'S "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."—Prepared from the recipe of a nobleman in the county.—The above celebrated Sauce has a superior, delicate, and truly relishing piquancy, peculiarly progressing in pubic favour. Its peculiar piquancy, combined with exquisite flavour, establish it as a supreme specialities in sauces. Noblemen and others of acknowledged post pronounce it to be "the only good sauce," and for imitating gravies, as a test for all curries, steaks, game, cold meat, &c., especially unrivalled. As a rapidly increasing inquiry is now made for it in all parts of the kingdom, the proprietors beg to state that druggists, grocers, and others may be supplied by their agents—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street: Mr. J. Harding, 45, King-street, Portman-square; Messrs. Edwards and Co., 16, Southampton row; and by the Wholesale Oil and Italian Warehousemen in London, upon the same terms as at their warehouse at Worcester.
Observe [illegible] on bottles, at 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 6d.; and quarts, 5s. each, with the proprietor's stamp over the cork of every bottle

PIERCE and KOLLE'S ECONOMICAL RADIATING STOVE GRATES.—Families furnishing are solicited to examine their large and extensive assortment of Drawing-room and other GRATES, recently completed from the new-fashioned designs in the Louis Quatorze, Elizabethan, Gothic, and other styles, with Fenders and Fire-irons en suite, always on show at their manufactory, No. 5, Jermyn-street, Regent-street.
These Grates combine economy of fuel with elegance of style and superior comfort, and are specially recommended for their powerful radiation of heat to the back rooms and staircases are found invaluable—retaining the heat for many hours after the fire is out.
KITCHENERS and LAUNDRIES fitted up in the most complete manner with Ranges, Ovens, Boilers, Hot Plates, Broiling Plates, Patent Smoke Jacks, &c.
HEATING by HOT WATER, combining with the Radiating Apparatus, on P. and K.'s improved method, adapted for every description of Building, and so arranged as to warm the entire of a large MANSION from one moderate fire.
PIERCE and KOLLE'S Manufactory, 5, Jermyn-street, Regent-street.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLIA.—Scurvy; Scrofula; Eruptions on the Face; Roughness of the Skin; Chronic Rheumatism; Indigestion; Chronic liver Affections; General Debility, parties only when caused by excess; the effects of Lobo Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and affections for which this invaluable alterative is almost a specific. To those affected with, or pre-disposed to, any of the above disorders, a course, spring and autumn, is generally recommended by the Faculty. The preparation of this Decoction is, however, difficult, and its dose somewhat large. All its virtues are possessed in a portable and pleasant form by the CONCENTRATED Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, prepared by Barr, Moxon and Sons, Chemists, Hull.
Sold in bottles, at 4s. 6d., 9s. and 22s. (equal to six, sixteen, and thirty-two pints of the Decoction), by all respectable medicine vendors.—London Agents Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Edwards, Newbery, and Sons, Dannin and Son, Dublin: at Butler's Medical Hall, Edinburgh; J. and E. Raines, Quebec; J. Musson,



"As where the gardener, Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school, along the public way;
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapped
In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet cap."

CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—Of high value in the preservation and restoration of health. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a very superior, elegant, and compact make, and so perfectly secure and easy that children may be trusted with safety to the most careless hands. In use from the palace to the cottage. Invalids' Wheel Chairs of all sorts and Spinal carriages; also, Self-moving Chairs for house or garden.—On sale or hire at INGRAM'S General Furnishing Warehouse, 29, Crutched Friars, Fenchurch-square.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 132 years, 3, Bartholomew-close.—The largest assortment of first Second-hand Watches of any house in London, by the most eminent makers, many nearly equal to new, and at little more half their original cost, all of which W and Son warrant. They have also a few duplex levers and horizontal escapements, capable of superior manufacture. New Watches of the most elegant patterns upon the principle of their chronometers, to which the Government awarded the prizes three years in succession, with compensation balances to counteract the variations of temperature, also a large assortment of lever and elegant horizontal Watches for ladies and gentlemen, at considerably reduced prices. Old Watches taken in exchange. The most experienced workmen are employed on the premises in the repairing department
WEBSTER AND SON, 3, Birchin-lane Cornhill.

PRICE'S BANKRUPTCY, OF PILGRIM-STREET.—BAILEY and MILNER having purchased the Stock of D. K. Price and Co., of No. 8 Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, wholesale warehousemen, at a discount of 5s per Cash off the Cost Price, will continue to offer the undermentioned lots, which are unclaimed—
2000 Yds of Black Figured Satin, at 1s. 4½d. per yd.
Qnty Chene
10 2 Silk Parasols 12/6d. each
670 Water'd Damask Scarfs, 3 Yds. long, at 9d. each.
150 Genoa Velvet [illegible] 3-4 "
700 Cannon Dresses, 7s. 11½d. Full Dress.
820 Swiss Printed Dresses, 2½d. "
Do. Silk Stockings, 14½d. per pair.
400 Princess Real India Pocket Handkerchiefs, 2s. 6½d. each, or 14s. 9d. per Piece. A Lot of French Fill'd Cashmere Shawls, a little soiled, at a desperate sacrifice. 300 Doz. Gloves, 4½d per Pair. A Large Lot of French Satin and Crape Ribbons, 18d per yd 300 French Muslin Dresses, nearly all New Patterns, 4s. 6d. per Dress. A great variety of Fancy Fringes, from 1d. to 2d. Several Boxes of Irish Linens, some sound, 9½d. per yd. 24 Boxes French Cambric Handkerchiefs, at 6½d. each. A few more Cases of Feathers and Flowers to be given away.—Messrs. Farris and Co. being entirely in the wholesale trade, the whole stock will be cut in any length, to suit every purchaser. An early call will oblige.
Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, BAILEY and MILNER.
near Ludgate-hill.

PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE.

DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

It is with a sincere participation in the general sorrow which this intelligence will occasion to the public that we have to announce the death of that respected and amiable prince the Duke of Sussex, who expired at Kensington Palace, at twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 21st instant. A melancholy interest will now be taken by our readers in that expressive portrait of his Royal Highness which graced the columns of one of our earlier numbers, and we now at once reprint it, surrounded by those mourning lines of sorrow which are taken as the symbols of a national regret. The Prince was beyond question greatly beloved by the people, and few among the lofty ones of earth who depart for the presence of the "Great Ruler" above leave memories behind them more affectionately entwined with the prayers and blessings of their country than will be that of the Royal Duke is no more. His Royal Highness reached the grave by a process of gradual dissolution, and after an illness for which could hardly be anticipated any less gloomy result. The Duke was in the 71st year of his age.

Below, for the information of our readers, we have hastily thrown together some brief memorials of his career:—

For several days past not the slightest hopes were entertained of his Royal Highness's ultimate recovery, and the bulletin of the last day or two had prepared the public to expect a fatal termination of the Royal Duke's disease at no distant period.

Dr. Holland and Dr. Chambers sat up with the illustrious patient on Thursday night, and at half-past seven o'clock on Friday morning the official bulletin, containing a most unfavourable account of the Royal sufferer's condition, was issued.

His Royal Highness, who was still sensible, shortly afterwards expressed a wish that his servants, by whom his Royal Highness was greatly respected and beloved, should be called to take their leave of him, and directions were given that all the domestics who could be spared should attend the bed-side of their dying master. They accordingly repaired to the painful scene—for it was now but too evident that the minutes of the Duke's life were numbered. When the servants entered the room he made an effort to speak, but the effort failed him—he could not articulate—and in a few seconds his Royal Highness was no more.

The Duke of Cambridge, who had been with his suffering brother all the morning, the Duchess of Inverness, who had sat up with her Royal Highness the three previous nights, his Royal Highness's four equerries, the medical gentlemen, and the servants, were the persons present when death terminated the scene.

The intelligence of the event quickly spread through the neighbourhood of Kensington, upon which it cast a deep gloom, for the Duke of Sussex was greatly beloved by all who had the honour of knowing him, as well as by those amongst whom he had so long resided.

The Duke of Cambridge took his departure for town shortly afterwards. His Royal Highness appeared deeply absorbed in grief.

The inquiries at Kensington Palace had been very numerous during the whole of the morning, and carriages were still arriving when the melancholy intelligence of what had taken place confirmed their worst apprehensions.

At one o'clock the painful intelligence of the illustrious Duke's death reached the head-quarters of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which corps his late Royal Highness was colonel, and a meeting of the regiment was immediately summoned for this evening.

So unexpected was the last fatal illness by the illustrious deceased, that we are informed his Royal Highness caused an intimation to be made to the usual board of stewards for conducting the great annual Masonic festival, that it was his intention to dine with them at the Freemasons' Hall, on the day fixed, namely Wednesday next. This festival will, of course, be postponed for the present.

His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick was the ninth child and fifth son of his Majesty George the Third, and was born the 27th of January, 1773, being, consequently, in the 71st year of his age. His titles, beside the Ducal one, were Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow; he was a Knight of the Garter, a Knight of the Thistle, Grand Cross of Hanover, and a Privy Councillor; High Steward of Plymouth, Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, Grand Master of the United Order of Freemasons of England and Wales, President of the Society of Arts, and an Official Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums.

The Duke of Sussex was twice married, although neither of the marriages received the sanction of the Royal Marriage Act. First, to Lady Augusta de Ameland Murray, at Rome, in April, 1793, and in London, Dec. 5, 1793, which marriage was declared null by the Prerogative Court in August following. The issue of this marriage were—Sir Augustus d'Este, born January 13, 1794, and Ellen Augusta Mademoiselle D'Este, born August 11, 1801. Lady Augusta Murray survived her separation from her illustrious husband until March 1830. The Duke's second wife, Lady Cecilia Gore, daughter of the second Earl of Arran, survives his Royal Highness: she was created Duchess of Inverness by her present Majesty, March the 30th, 1840.

Immediately after his Royal Highness died messengers were sent off to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, and other branches of the royal family; to Sir R. Peel, the Home and other public offices.

The bells of Kensington Church and St. Margaret's, Westminster, were immediately tolled to announce the melancholy event.

A solemn and impressive service was performed on Thursday night and Friday morning, in all the City synagogues, for the recovery of his Royal Highness, it being the Passion holidays of the Hebrews.

In the evening all the metropolitan theatres were closed.

*** Next week we shall give an original and authentic memoir of his late Royal Highness, with three engravings.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Kensington Palace at four o'clock, in an open carriage. Mr. Walker, the comptroller of the household of the Duke of Sussex, attended her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and communicated the state of his Royal Highness when her Majesty appeared much affected.

The Duchess of Kent arrived at Kensington Palace soon after her Majesty, to inquire after the Royal Duke.

The Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Cambridge also paid visits in the afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda sent to learn the state of his Royal Highness.

Nearly the whole of the diplomatic corps, Sir R. Peel, and most of the ministers in town, and about 300 of the nobility and gentry, called in the course of the day to inquire after the health of his Royal Highness.

Throughout the whole of Thursday a feeling of most painful excitement pervaded the town and neighbourhood of Kensington on the subject of the Duke of Sussex's health, the bulletin of the previous evening having from its tenor excited fears of his Royal Highness's ultimate recovery, which fears were strengthened by the terms of the bulletin issued at eight o'clock that morning. From an early hour until nearly dark groups of well-dressed persons from all parts of the metropolis promenaded the avenue leading to the Palace, anxious to obtain the slightest information respecting the progress of the illustrious Duke.

His Royal Highness, as far as his limited means allowed, was an ardent encourager of learning and science, and the patron of all deserving aspirants in the walks of art, as well as the benevolent supporter of most of the various charities which adorn and distinguish the British metropolis.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MOORE'S COTTAGE.

Our sketches of residences of "the poets" having caused us to receive many expressions of pleasure from our readers, we are induced to present them with another, the *present* abode of Thomas Moore, given us by a *particular* friend of that poet, if we may presume thus to individualise any who enjoy that privilege towards him, whom Byron styled—

The beloved of all circles,
And the idol of his own.

We accompanied our sketch of Moore's cottage at Ashbourne with an humble but well-merited eulogy of the poet's "even tenour of life:" to this we can add but a few words relative to Sloperton Cottage. Extremely secluded, it yet draws many travellers aside to catch a glimpse of the retreat of him whom Mrs. Norton has said, keeps "a honey-bag of poetry," so smooth, polished, sweet are his lines. Mr. Moore took possession of Sloperton soon after his return from Italy, where Byron, Moore, and Shelley together shone out as no mean stars of the genius and poetry of England. It appears to have been chosen with the same tone of feeling as his previous cottage at Ashbourne—abstraction from the glare and glitter of the metropolis—the vicinage of kindred spirits (being but a short distance from Bowood, the beautiful domain of the Marquis of Lansdowne, as Ashbourne was of "the princely line o' Talbots"—the Earl of Shrewsbury), as well as of the poetic companionship of the Rev. Lisle Bowles, whose charming sonnets must ever remain favourites with the public. Here often have assembled at Moore's frugal but elegant table the *élite* of talent, wealth, and fame—Rogers, Southey, Lord Lansdowne, and others, too many to name, visitors to their merry companion of wit and feeling. His poetic invitation, as one of the Irish melodies, is very expressive:—

Though humble the banquet to which I invite thee,
Thou'lt find there the best a poor bard can command:
Eyes, beaming with welcome, shall throng round to light thee,
And love serve the feast with his own willing hand.

* * * * * * * *

Then come, if a board so untempting hath power
To win thee from grandeur, its best shall be thine;
And there's one, long the light of the bard's happy bower,
Who, smiling, will bland her bright welcome with mine!

MOORE'S SLOPERTON COTTAGE.

His invitation to Lord Lansdowne is also happy, but too recently before the public to need repetition here. Of his cottage he has again sung—

And that dear home, that saving ark,
Where love's true light at last I've found
Cheering within, when all grows dark,
And comforties, and stormy round.

But now, alas! the gloom of parental suffering has o'ershadowed it—has reached his very hearth—Mr. Moore's youngest son, a beautiful youth of eighteen, having but a short time since departed from a world whose sins had not yet soiled his bright spirit, of an illness caused by too early exposure in his military career in India.

In addition to many other honours, Mr. Moore has lately received the distinguished one of the "Order of Merit" at the hands of his Majesty the King of Prussia, Faraday and Herschel being the only two other English subjects receiving a similar gratifying proof of their renown in Europe.

Many portraits have appeared of Moore, but all been considered complete failures—by his friends—not even excepting that done by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Messrs. Longman intend publishing a magnificent edition of the melodies, illustrated by Maclise, and a most successful portrait, by Richmond, will much increase the value. By the favoured few who have seen it it is pronounced a faithful likeness of Erin's bard.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT VIENNA.—Wednesday, the 5th inst., being the fiftieth anniversary of his Imperial Highness Archduke Charles having received the grand cross of the military order of Maria Theresa, the whole garrison, to which two regiments bearing the name of the venerable prince had been added, marched out to the Glacis to a most magnificent parade. Several splendid tents had been erected for the imperial family and their suite. At ten o'clock his Majesty the Emperor arrived on horseback, accompanied by the Archdukes, and the general officers of the garrison, and escorted by the Life Guards. Their Majesties, the two Empresses, and the other illustrious members of the imperial family followed in open carriages, and attended the high mass and "Te Deums," performed in front of the troops, previously to which salutes had been fired from all the guns on the ramparts; and, immediately after the conclusion of the solemn service, the Emperor, embracing the Archduke Charles, decorated him with the cross of Maria Theresa, superbly set in diamonds, in sight of the immense crowd of spectators, and during their loud and repeated acclamations and hurrahs. The Archduke then received the warm congratulations of the members of the imperial family, the other knights of the order, the generals, &c. The troops having afterwards defiled before his Majesty the Emperor, the whole imperial family and suite returned to the castle, where at two o'clock a sumptuous banquet took place in the hall of the Knights of Maria Theresa, beautifully decorated for this occasion. Of course all the knights of the order were invited.

An order for the liberation of Ensign Maclachlan arrived at Malta by the last packet from England. In compliance with this order, the young officer was liberated within half an hour after the delivery of the despatches. It may be remembered that Ensign Maclachlan was condemned to six months' imprisonment by the criminal court at Malta for an alleged insult to a religious procession.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 16, Crane-court, Fleet street; and published by WILLIAM LOVELL, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, April 7, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 52.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198 STRAND.

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX

IN our later editions of last week's Illustrated News we had the sorrow to announce to the public the melancholy circumstance of the death of the Duke of Sussex; and we now, on another page of this journal, present to our readers a biography of the prince, from the private and public memorials of his amiable career. The departure of his Royal Highness, like that of all mortals who go from high places to the grave, is another illustration of the mutability of human greatness from grandeur to decay — of the "*regum turres*" levelled with the "*pauperum tabernæ*"—of the palace stricken with the same solemn visitation which carries mourning and affliction into the cot. So far the common moral warning is pointed to the world; and the thinking portion of the community are subdued into wholesome reflection by the event which bids them grieve. But with regard to the death of his late Royal Highness, other evidences are deducible, pregnant with lofty and even holy meaning—evidences which declare society to be so far independent and pure of heart as still to pay the highest tribute to *goodness* rather than to greatness, to *worth* rather than to wisdom, to *virtue* rather than renown. The Duke of Sussex lived popular, and has died most honestly, most honourably, most universally regretted. Why was this? Not for his princedom; for the voice of free thought—particularly among those classes with whom his Royal Highness identified his political opinions—pays but small respect to princes, and perhaps holds royalty cheap; not for any fame achieved, any deeds of glory done in the service of his country—for the duke had neither naval nor military renown, nor did he affect a character for statesmanship beyond a simple though hearty espousal of a cause he deemed the best; not for any considerations of widespread magnificence, leaving its train of profit wherever it might be displayed—for his Royal Highness was proverbially poor.

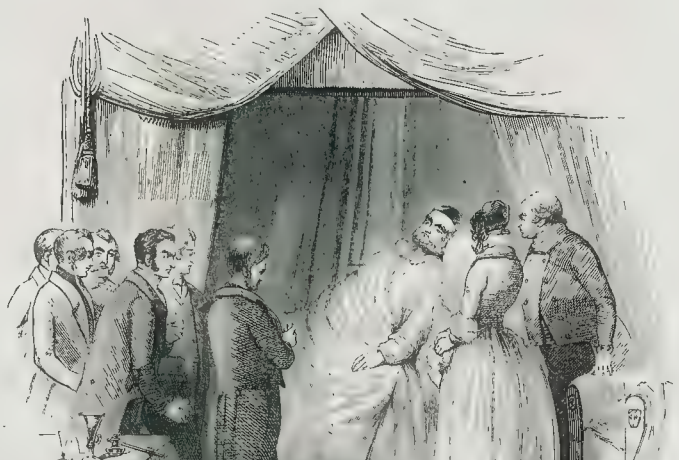
From none of these causes did the people of England pay to the Duke of Sussex the tribute of popularity during his life-time, of sincere lament and regretfulness when he passed from among them, another traveller to the tomb. They gave their respect to a higher reason—a reason which ennobled the gift; they gave it in recognition of three of the loftiest virtues of the human heart—charity, honesty, and the love of brotherhood; they gave it for qualities which added to the lustre of the prince, but were only regarded as the beautiful endowments of the man.

The Duke of Sussex was, beyond question, a champion in the holy cause of charity, and to its benevolence he made his rank subservient. This was a fine example. He presided over all public institutions with a cheerful spirit and a free abounding grace; he gave his hearty voice in favour of every project of humanity, every alleviation of worldly distress; and, though poor, he made his pocket readily pour out its evidence of the sincerity of what his tongue professed. That he was *honest*—we mean in purpose, intention, and political practice—we may gather from his consistent adherence to his party, which Sir Robert Peel, in moving the address of condolence to her Majesty, characterised as entitling him "to the attachment of his friends, and the respect of those who differed from him on public affairs;" and, for his love of brotherhood, we have only to point to that great brotherly foundation, over which he presided with so much earnest zeal and cordial sympathy—the beautiful institution of Freemasonry, which now mourns his departure with an almost affectionate regret.

In his character as a civilian, too, the Duke of Sussex shone conspicuous, and with a peculiar identity with the people. Educated at a celebrated seat of learning abroad, he had carefully fostered the advantages of study, and fitted himself for a very high order of intellectual converse with mankind. To ordinary abilities he united extraordinary accomplishments of mind, and these he strengthened with the weight of his position, in upholding everything connected with the advancement of literature, science, and the arts. Of these it was his pride to be the liberal patron; and there is no doubt that his share in aiding the bright progress of modern civilisation was comprehensive in proportion to his means.

The circumstance of his first marriage, too, was one which greatly endeared him to many virtuous minds. He made his contract before heaven and his country, not with one unworthy of his rank and birth, but with a noble English maiden, every way a credit to his choice, and in defiance of that unnatural law which limits the affections of royalty, and only affiances it to creatures too often of its own kindred, always of its own degree. Virtuous men held that this conscientious alliance was more honourable to the duke's heart than to have yielded to the allurements of profligacy, or to have played the part of the seducer; that it gave out a better moral example to the people; and that it betrayed an inherent generosity and manliness of nature which commanded their admiration and respect. It broke down, too, a barrier which communities have always regarded with jealousy, and drew royalty one step nearer to the popular heart. It is, nevertheless, to be deeply regretted that the law put its veto upon an act of wisdom and of virtue, and that the wife whom the prince had chosen, and the people loved and honoured, was not legally elevated to the position she was so well calculated to adorn. Let us hope that so foolish and mischievous an enactment may be abrogated by the less prejudiced intelligence of improved legislation, and that the time may soon come when our royalty will not be looked upon as tainted by a healthy blending with purely English blood.

We have thus briefly scanned the chief elements of the popularity of the late prince, and we repeat that it was creditable to the taste and virtue of society as evincing its disposition to set up the example of goodness above even the most lustrous realisations of ambition—the most dazzling attraction of personal glory and renown. We do not, however, claim for the memory of his Royal Highness more than an honourably qualified regard. Like other men he had his failings, but they are not to be recorded here; and our hearts would indeed be less charitable than was his for whom we sorrow, if we allowed any traces of their recollection to remain upon our happier knowledge of those purer qualities by which the late Duke of Sussex became endeared to the nation.



LAST MOMENTS OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own correspondent.)—Paris, April 25.—The affairs of Greece continue to occupy the serious attention of our diplomatists, and with little probability of a satisfactory result. All that Lord Aberdeen has been able to obtain from M. Guizot is a promise of a strict neutrality, and orders have been sent to that effect to M. de Bourqueney, the French representative at Constantinople. M. Guizot, I am confidently informed, is strongly desirous of acting with Lord Aberdeen, but there is a *power* superior to that of the French Foreign Minister, and that *power* is decidedly in favour of Russia. Most of our statements are for courting the favour of the Emperor Nicholas. Molé, Thiers, the whole of the Opposition, and a great part of the Conservatives are Russians, backed by the King. I do not go so far as to say that a war would be hailed with delight; but, the general opinion is that the French alliance is so necessary to England that no risk is run in that quarter, whilst much is to be obtained from a closer alliance with Nicholas. Indeed, such is the fear of offending the Emperor that in our courts of law any allusion to Poland is most strictly forbidden. The following anecdote is a striking proof of servility:—In a cause lately heard at the Cour Royale, before the Chief President, M. Seguier, M. Maud'heux, the barrister, called Prince Czartoriski "the Chief of the Polish Emigration."

"President Seguier—That title cannot be admitted."

"M. Maud'heux—It is not a title—it is a mere denomination."

"President Seguier—Everything is reported that is said here, and we are exposing ourselves to a reclamation from the Russian ambassador. I cannot permit it."

M. Maud'heux was obliged to give way, thus establishing the precedent that to allude in a speech to the cause of the Polish emigration, I trust Lord Aberdeen will not place much faith in the promised neutrality, for, sooner or later, he will find that Russian influence is all-powerful at the court of the Tuileries.

The Chamber will soon break up, and the deputies return to their departments. It is difficult to surmise what account they will render to their constituents of their labours, for they have literally done nothing but the public service: they have stormed about "the right of search," and, after much blustering, given way; they have discussed the lines of railroads, without coming to any definitive conclusion; and they have thrown overboard the Belgian Custom Unity; but, on the other hand, they have tried to upset the ministry; they have voted the secret service money, and will vote the budget. By the by, as regards the budget, the following curious anecdote is going the round of our papers:—"A celebrated sporting banker lately proposed a wager of £1000, that if 20 sous per minute had been paid into the Royal Treasury from the foundation of Rome to the present day, it would not amount to the sum demanded for the public service in the budget for 1843." The wager was accepted. After a minute calculation, it was found that 2696 years had gone by since the foundation of Rome; that 20 sous per minute make 60 francs per hour, 1440 francs per day, 43,200 francs per month, and 518,400 francs per year. This sum, multiplied by 2696, gives a product of 1,345,766,400 francs. The budget for 1843 amounts to 1,404,513,710 francs. The banker won the wager!

There is no truth in the report that Admiral Roussin, the Minister of Marine, had sent in his resignation. There has been a misunderstanding between the admiral and M. Guizot as to the right of search, and in the Otaheitan and Marquesas Islands, but it is amicably arranged. The opposition journals do not see that there is no longer any occasion for a Minister of Marine, for the disarmament of the fleet is decided on, and being carried into execution with great activity!

Balfe's opera was brought out at the Opera Comique, on the 17th, and was well received. The music is light, agreeable, and very melodious. In the overture an adagio was greatly applauded. Mr. Balfe is much indebted to the principal actors, who did all they could to ensure success. In the first act Mesdames Thillon and Ugalde sang a most delicious duet to a waltz movement. The second act is not so rich as the first; the third is, perhaps, the best of the three acts. Mr. Balfe is a great admirer of wind instruments, and uses them too often; he also too strongly imitates the Italian school; but, on the whole, Mr. Balfe is an excellent musician, and it is sincerely to be wished that his opera may meet with that success it so justly merits. The libretto of the opera, "The Well of St. John," is by Messrs. Second De Leuven, and is rather common-place. It is as follows:—During the reign of one of our Edwards the Earl of Salisbury, travelling in Ireland, becomes enamoured of Geraldine, a young Irish maid; the earl, disguised as a sailor, courts and gains her heart. King Edward, about to be married to a princess of Hainault, is desirous that the earl should marry a rich heiress, to whom he is already related by the ties of blood. He soon learned that Geraldine was in London, sends her back a ring which she had given to him as Tony the sailor; at the same time she is informed that he is dead, and that with his last breath he blessed her. The principal artists have also made choice of Geraldine there is a well, called "the well of love," from a young girl having thrown herself into it, slighted in her love—poor Geraldine follows the example. Edward, before taking a step of so serious a nature, resolves, previous to giving a grand entertainment to his most intimate friends. During the *fête* the king expresses a wish of putting to the test the sincerity of his followers, and calls on those who love him to throw themselves into the "cuve pit of love." The King had previously by an ingenious piece of mechanism caused not only the bottom of the pit to be lined with down cushions, but the persons taking the leap to be conveyed unperceived to a most sumptuously furnished saloon. The surprise of the king and his companions is great, on finding the place already occupied by a most beautiful girl. Geraldine who had thrown herself into the well believes herself to be dead, and an inhabitant of another world. The king favours this delusion, and entertains it with fantastical masquerade and demoniacal scenes. The king becomes enamoured with Geraldine, and, previous to granting a grand entertainment to his most intimate friends. During the *fête* the king expresses a wish of putting to the test the sincerity of his followers, and calls on those who love him to throw themselves into "the pit of love." The King had previously by an ingenious piece of mechanism caused not only the bottom of the pit to be lined with down cushions, but the persons taking the leap to be conveyed unperceived to a most sumptuously furnished saloon. The surprise of the king and his companions is great, on finding the place already occupied by a most beautiful girl. Geraldine who had thrown herself into the well believes herself to be dead, and an inhabitant of another world. The king favours this delusion, and entertains it with fantastical masquerade and demoniacal scenes. The king becomes enamoured with Geraldine, and, previous to granting the reunion of the fortuitous rencontre, the earl to save his mistress denounces his companion and causes the king to be arrested during the disorder the earl escapes with Geraldine. The king pursues them, but the earl having in his possession certain written documents proving a too close intimacy with the heiress destined as his bride, generously gives them to the king—and the king as a reward consents to his marriage with Geraldine.

A new opera, of which report speaks well, is now in repetition at the Opera Comique, commenced by Auber, but not finished until after his visit to Paris—many have already been heard. Offenbach, the principal artists have also taken their departure; Thalberg has left for Vienna; after staying a short time in the Austrian capital he will embark for America. Savoi has gone to Brussels, and from thence to London. Servais, the celebrated violoncelliste, violoncellist, has received a most brilliant offer from a German court for a certain number of concerts. This truly talented artist has not yet decided whether he will cross the ocean or the Rhine on the Channel. It is to be hoped that concerts are over it is but an act of justice to give publicity to the protection given to artists by Louis Philippe and the whole of the royal family—a certain number of tickets are taken at every concert; it would be as well were the example followed elsewhere.

On Sunday last Miss Rebecca Felix, sister to Miss Rachel, aged only thirteen years, made a *début* in the Salle Chaptal, in the character of *Eryphile*, in the tragedy of "Iphigénie." Rebecca, who it was generally supposed would be a mean copy of her sister, greatly astonished a most numerous audience. She tries to imitate, not copy; and, although so young, she is graceful and dignified. Her voice is powerful, and not monotonous, and her recitations truly classical. It is said that her father is her only master: she does him great credit, and she is destined to be a most brilliant actress. On the same occasion, a young brother of Rachel and Rebecca also made his *début* in the character of *Achille*, but with little success. Raphael Felix would make a better comedian than tragedian, and should study Molière and Regnard instead of Racine and Corneille.

We continue to have most strange weather. In the south of France the cold rains and frosts have completely destroyed the vines, and in the north, fine weather and continued sunshine have greatly advanced vegetation. In the south, the price of wine has greatly increased; in the north, oil has fallen; the corn is most forward and promising. In Paris we have much sickness; all the hospitals are full.

A few days since an English gentleman, Mr. D——, was arrested by the police and confined for twenty-four hours at the Prefecture; his boxes were broken open and his papers seized. Mr. D——, during his imprisonment, wrote to the British ambassador, but, on being liberated, the letter was given back to him. "I have not thought proper to forward your letter," said the police functionary, "for it was my duty to arrest you as an illegal liberty." Mr. [illegible] was suspected of being accompanied by a Spanish [illegible] servant, whom the French Government had expelled from France [illegible] Paris on a philanthropic mission. He left on a journey forth on Sunday last at the house of a Miss Knight, a Quakeress, living in the Faubourg du Roule.

The Princess Clementine was married on the 21st, at the Palace of St. Cloud. It might be called strictly private, for none of the Ambassadors were present. The absence of the Infanted Duke of Orleans cast a gloom on the countenances of all members of the royal family. It is said that the Princess and her illustrious husband, the Prince of Saxe Coburg, intend visiting Queen Victoria.

Too much publicity cannot be given to the monomania of English ladies for titled foreigners. I know a Lincolnshire family of whom three members are married to two counts and a marquis. These marriages are generally unhappy. There is a difference in taste and habits, to say nothing of religion. In most cases the lady brings the money, the husband an empty title. It is reported to-day that a Miss L——, an English lady of fortune and great beauty, has eloped from Paris with a ruined debauché Italian marquis. Several of the respectable portion of our English residents have already quitted Paris for the season.

ONE O'CLOCK.—The demand made yesterday by the Minister of Marine in the Chamber of Deputies for a grant of 5,227,000 francs, for organising establishments in the islands of Marquesas and Otaheite, has met with general approbation.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Nemours will be present at the opening of the Rouen railroad on the 3rd of May.

Yesterday the saloons of the Palais Royal were opened for the sale of objects—gifts of different persons—to be applied to the Guadaloupe fund. The receipts amounted to nearly £2000. The sale will last three days.

SPAIN.—MADRID, April 17.—The sittings of the Cortes still continue to be uninteresting. The Regent has been very unwell, and though now better he still continues to suffer much pain at times. It is observed, by his highness's medical attendants, that when his mind is agitated and excited by political events the complaint always returns with renewed virulence; thus, whilst at Zaragoza, in 1841, on receiving the San Sebastian, he suffered severely; and a few weeks before, when he received the news of the bombardment of Pampeluna, by Olozaga, he also experienced another sudden attack. The same thing occurred at Valencia on those extraordinary events which led to the retirement of Queen Christina from Spain, and made him regent; and during the sittings at Sarria, after the Barcelona insurrection, he was confined to his bed most of the time.

According to the *Sol* of the 17th the following Cabinet was formed on the evening of the 16th:—Minister of State and President of the Council, General Campuzano; Grace and Justice, Senor Joan Alonso; Interior, General Iriarte; War, General Chacon; Exchequer, Senor Pita Pizarro; Marine, Senor Cagaz. President of the Deputies, Senor Lopez.

The idea that a prolongation of the Queen's minority is meditated occupies a great deal of attention in Spain. It is said that numerous agents have been sent into the provinces, for the purpose of preparing the public mind, and to induce the different municipal and provincial authorities to forward addresses to the Regent in favour of this measure, which, I cannot but think, would lead to all sorts of miseries if attempted.

MADRID, April 18.—The debates of this week in the Madrid Congress were rather interesting. The elections of the Infante, Count de Parsent, and Senor Ortega, were unanimously approved. After this the verification of the Madrid elections took place. Senor Mata stood up, and strongly condemned the election of Senor Arguelles, the Queen's guardian: he said it was directly in contravention of the 57th article of the Electoral Code, which expressly states that none can be a Deputy who is connected with the Queen's household. This was the only valid argument brought by Senor Mata against this election, which the Cortes of 1841 sanctioned by one hundred votes against three or four. Senor Arguelles defended his election in an able speech, and was afterwards admitted as a Deputy by eighty-two votes against thirty. On this occasion the opposition (who have a decided majority in the Congress) could not throw Senor Arguelles out, because the partisans of the Infante were obliged to vote with the Government on this occasion to prevent a precedent being established which would afterwards have been used against him, for he is likewise a member of the Queen's household; and therefore, if Senor Arguelles had been voted incapable of holding his seat, the Prince would likewise be compelled to remove into the Senate.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 7th have reached us. The bearer of the *ultimatum* of the Emperor Nicholas relative to the Servian question, presented by M. Bontenef to Sarim Effendi, had been instructed to wait eight days for a reply. The Turkish government seems determined to make no approach to concession; and should no satisfactory answer be forthcoming within the time prescribed, the Russian Ambassador will, it is believed, demand his passports.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 28th of February reached us on the 24th inst. by the packet, papers and letters having been put ashore at Plymouth from the ship Seringapatam. The accounts possess considerable importance, when the lately threatening attitude assumed by a great number of the Boers on the frontier is considered, and the strong probability that for some time existed that they would not be brought to reason without a collision with the troops. For the present the affair with the Boers may be considered disposed of. It is quite obvious, however, from a number of apparently trifling incidents related, that there is at bottom but little abatement of their hostile feelings, and that in reality they have only succumbed to superior force, committing to the courts of law proceedings of the Lieut.-Governor, who seems to have reaped golden opinions from all parties for his wisdom and energy.

AMERICA.—We have received New York papers to the 7th inst. inclusive by the packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday forenoon, after a remarkably quick passage of 17 days. They are six days later than those previously received.

The papers contain two sets of correspondence between Mr. Webster, the American Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, our Minister at Washington, both relating to disputed territory on the north-eastern boundary. The first set had reference to a resolution of the legislature of the State of Maine, relative to certain proceedings of the government of New Brunswick, appointed to be in continuation of the decree of the treaty of the 9th of August, between the United States and Great Britain, by attempting to collect from American citizens bonds or securities for timber cut, belonging to the disputed territory, and the surrender of them to Great Britain to the states of Maine and Massachusetts under that treaty. Mr. Fox, in acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Webster's letter, promises to inquire from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick if such a proceeding existed, and when it did, gives the result of the inquiry. The lieutenant-governor had, so long ago as October last, on receiving intelligence from Lord Ashburton of the signature of the treaty of Washington, issued a proclamation to the sheriff-general of the province to suspend all proceedings upon the bonds in question: the attorney-general had duly obeyed the order. "It appears, therefore," says Mr. Fox, "that the measures complained of by the United States, have been grounded on an accurate statement of facts." The second set of correspondence had reference to the seizure, by the British authorities, of an American citizen, named Baird, on the disputed territory of the United States, and by them forcibly carried into the territory of New Brunswick. Mr. Webster's letter enclosed a statement of the abduction of Savage from the official report furnished by the commanding officer of the American post on the disputed territory. Mr. Fox, in his letter acknowledging the receipt of the letter and the statement, says that he had not received any information of the occurrence from the British authorities at Washington, "if it shall have been found that any indiscretion or irregularity had been committed by persons serving under the authority of the British provincial government, he has no doubt that the matter will have been already set to rights by the lieutenant-governor."

The papers also contain a letter from Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett, the American minister at London, dated the 24th of March last, on the subject of the right of visitation. It is a vindication of the passage in the President's message at the opening of Congress relative to the right of search, which, it will be remembered, gave rise to discussion in the British Parliament. It occupies about two columns in the New York papers, and is too long for publication in our columns.

The publication of the correspondence between Mr. Webster and General Cass, on the right of search question, is continued in the papers before us. It is very voluminous.

Neither the stock nor the money market had presented any features of interest. Prices of state securities were improving.

Bills on London were in limited demand for the Independence. The rat was 109½ to 106 per cent. premium. On Paris the rate was 5f. 42½c. to 5f. 41½c.

The finding of the court-martial in the case of Commander M'Keenie had not been promulgated.

The papers contain a report of the trial of a man named White for the murder of his father in Genesee county, Western New York. The trial, which took place at Batavia, is described as one of the most remarkable on record in the United States. In the defence the counsel for White set up the plea of insanity, and brought forward a variety of facts, showing singular eccentricity of mind and habit in the criminal; but the jury found a verdict of such defence. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the judge sentenced him to be hung.

Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 3rd of March had been received, *viâ* New Orleans. Santa Anna had left his residence near Vera Cruz on the 27th of February for the city of Mexico, where his presence was much wanted. The correspondents of the papers there are of opinion that the existence of a conspiracy in the capital against the president, who, it is said, had ordered troops destined for Yucatan to march on the capital. It was reported at Vera Cruz that a large *conducta* of specie had been sent from Mexico to Santa Anna.

Accounts from Texas to the 18th ult. had been received at New Orleans. It was rumoured, but the rumour wanted confirmation, that a proposition had been made by England to the British consul-general at the Texian government, to abolish slavery within the limits of the republic; and that, upon its agreeing to do so, he was authorised to say that England would effect the immediate recognition of Texan independence by Mexico. The comet had formed the subject of equal wonder and speculation in Texas.

No later accounts than those previously in our possession had been received from Campeachy.

Montevideo papers to the 15th of February, a week later than those previously received in England, had reached Baltimore. It appears on that day the inhabitants were driven from their breastworks around the town, and all the houses outside the works, for the distance of half a mile, were taken down to leave the plain open. Rosas, the Buenos Ayrean general, with an army of 9000 men, was supposed to be at the distance of ten or twelve miles from Montevideo, preparing for an attack. No business was doing, every one being engaged in preparations for the expected attack. The vessels were all lying idle.

The accounts from Kingston state that Sir Charles Bagot still lingered, with but slight hopes of ultimate recovery. His successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, had entered on the duties of his government.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The house did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house resumed its sittings after the Easter recess.—A great number of petitions, principally against the education clauses of the Factories Regulations Bill, were presented.—Petitions were also presented against the returns for the boroughs of Athlone and Nottingham.—The SPEAKER informed the house that the sureties for the due prosecution of the petitions against the returns for Cambridge and Nottingham were unexceptionable.—Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice of amendments on the third, fourth, and fifth resolutions to be proposed, on the 2nd of May, by Lord John Russell, on the subject of education.—Sir J. GRAHAM informed the house that, on Monday next, he would state the alterations he proposed to make in the clauses, relative to education, of the Factories Bill. He then gave notice of his intention to move a committee of the house, *pro formâ*, on the bill, for the purpose of receiving those alterations, as by that course the discussion could be taken upon all the clauses *seriatim*.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he would, on the 8th of May, bring forward his budget.—Sir R. PEEL gave notice that, on Tuesday, he would move an address of condolence to her Majesty on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.—In reply to a question from Mr. D'Israeli, respecting the affairs of Servia, Sir R. PEEL, after briefly stating the origin and actual position of the controversy pending between Russia and the Porte on this question, said he could give no more specific assurance as to the conduct of the British Cabinet in the matter, than that their only wish was to see the dispute amicably and fairly arranged.—The resumed debate upon the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was fixed for Friday.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. Ewart, stated that the Government had no intention of proposing any new code of criminal laws, or any alteration in the bankrupt law of last session.—The resolution of the Committee of Supply, granting £9,000,000 on account of Exchequer bills, was read a second time, and the bill founded on it ordered to be brought in, after a speech from Mr. WILLIAMS, complaining of the rate of interest paid on those bills.—On going into committee of supply, Lord J. RUSSELL asked if the statements he had seen in the newspapers of the failure of the commercial treaties with Portugal and Brazil were true? Sir R. PEEL replied that he would on Tuesday be prepared to give a distinct answer to these questions.—In reply to questions from Lord J. RUSSELL, respecting the bill which it was proposed to bring in respecting the importation of Canadian corn, and also respecting the intention of the legislature of Jamaica upon the produce of this country and of Ireland, Lord STANLEY said he was ready to lay upon the table the information which he had received from the Governor-General of Canada respecting the measure passed by the legislature of that colony, and he hoped in a few days to be able to give notice of the precise day on which he would introduce a bill upon the subject. With respect to Jamaica he agreed with the noble lord that it was most objectionable in principle that the colony of Jamaica should impose taxes on the produce of this country. It was only that morning, however, that he had received a communication from the Governor of Jamaica upon the subject, and he would only then say that he would shortly give every information on the subject.—On the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. COCHRANE moved for a return of the sums unnecessary for him to mention, oppose the vote for the College of Maynooth.—Mr. WILLIAMS entered into a long statement, in the course of which he endeavoured to show that our colonies were an encumbrance to the country—particularly our possessions in the West Indies.—Mr. BERNAL said that his hon. friend was altogether mistaken if he supposed those colonies were no very expensive to this country. There was a large amount contributed to their own expenditure, as was evidenced by the fact that for his property in Jamaica, like all other proprietors of property in that colony, he had of late years received nothing. In fact, recently, the only remittance which he paid on his property was five times greater than the returns he received from it.—Lord STANLEY said that the Government were quite agreed in principle with the hon. member, that those colonies should, as far as possible, be made to support their own expenditure; but it was a principle which should be gradually applied, and very many of the colonies already contributed largely to that object.—Sir R. INGLIS called the attention of the Government to the insufficiency of funds in the colonies for the purpose of spreading the Gospel. The Church Missionary Society not only had not funds to provide additional missionaries, but they were unable to keep faith with those who had been already sent out.—In reply to a question from the LORD MAYOR respecting the powers of the Government as regarded emigration, Lord STANLEY said he felt great uneasiness at the hardships to which some emigrants had recently been exposed; but anticipating a question upon the subject, he was prepared to show that no blame whatever could be attributed to the Government. In this, as in the very case referred to, the interference of the Government had been carried to the very extent of its powers. In October last they had received information that the ship Barbadoes was loading, and was about to sail, and was going to Prince Edward's Island. Having reason to suppose that a case of probable deception was going on, the Government emigration agent was instructed to inquire into the matter, and to give every assistance to the intending emigrants. It turned out that the vessel was well found, that she had an abundant supply of provisions, and that, in fact, the provisions of the PASSENGERS Act had been fully complied with. It was represented to the Government by the emigration agent that they had purchased 72,000 acres of land in Prince Edward's Island, and as this land was alleged to have been purchased from private individuals and not from the Government, it was the duty of the Government to ascertain the fact. The emigration commissioners went even beyond their powers in this case. They remonstrated with the company—represented to them the period of the year—and pointed out the attempt extremely hazardous; but they were met by assurances that every possible precaution had been taken. The Government, however, sent information to the governor of the island, and instructions should the vessel arrive, that he was to afford every protection to the emigrants, and to compel the company to perform towards them the obligations it had undertaken. The ship sailed on the 1st of November, and on the 20th of December arrived back to the Cove of Cork. The emigration agent in the port, on inquiry, ascertained that it was the intention of the company to support the emigrants on board until the ship should be ready to sail, and that he could see no more provisioned for the voyage. It was held out in February that the vessel would sail in March, and yet at that very time the company was insolvent, and the owners of the vessel. Here was a distinct fraud. Application was made to the Treasury for its interference, and the crown solicitor was employed, but when the dissolution of the company took place it was found that there was no legal remedy. As, however, this company had been sanctioned by gentlemen of high station, whose names must have had considerable influence in enabling the company to collect that unfortunate body upon the hardship sufferers, though not legally obliged, still he trusted they would feel the moral obligation to remedy the great evil which their high names and character had been a chief means of contributing to encourage and promote.—After a few observations from Mr. V. SMITH and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the house went into committee of supply.—The votes were of a miscellaneous character, and related to deficiencies in the civil list. Some conversation arose on the expenses of New Zealand and the West India colonies, and on the grant for the consular establishments.—After some objections from Mr. WILLIAMS, Dr. BOWRING pointed out the importance and necessity of educating those who were to fill consular establishments, and insisted that consuls should at all events be able to speak the language of the country to which they were accredited.—Sir R. PEEL said that the subject was under the consideration of Government.—The remaining votes passed, with some general remarks; but on the vote for the expenses of steam navigation to the East Indies by way of the Red Sea, after some remarks from Dr. BOWRING, Sir R. PEEL highly eulogised the conduct of the Pacha of Egypt, who had evinced towards us a most enlightened spirit under circumstances calculated to make him act very differently.—Sir R. PEEL HIGGINS concurred in the compliment.—The votes having been gone through, the chairman reported progress, and after the few remaining orders were disposed of, the house adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their lordships met on Tuesday for the first time since the Easter recess.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE gave notice that on Monday he would move the second reading of the Engl.sh Registration Bill.—The Schoolmasters (Scotland) and the Ministers' Money Bills were read a first time.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved for a return showing the number of pauper lunatics in Ireland, and complained of the practice there of confining lunatics in the gaols. He recommended the appointment of a committee of inquiry, for the improvement of the Irish Poor-law, that the confinement of pauper lunatics in the poorhouses should be prohibited.—The Duke of WELLINGTON promised that, in the measure to be shortly referred, the fullest we ght would be given to his suggestions.—The returns were ordered.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved an address to the Queen on the birth of the Princess. His Grace said, that your lordships have all heard the joyful event which has been announced to the public this day—I mean the birth of a Princess. I take the earliest opportunity, according to usage, of moving an address to congratulate her Majesty upon this happy occasion. The same humble address be presented to her Majesty to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of another Princess, and to assure her Majesty that every addition to her domestic happiness affords the highest satisfaction to the House of Lords.—The address was agreed to in the accustomed word.—The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that, on Thursday, he would move an address of condolence to her Majesty on the decease of the Duke of Sussex.—The LORD CHANCELLOR stated, in reply to questions put by Lord Campbell, that he had prepared a bill on the subject of the Fleas of Insanity, which bill had also been considered by the law-officers of the Crown; but that he thought it better not to lay it on the table until the opinion of the judges had been taken. He said that he had requested the chief justice of the Common Pleas to consult the other judges as to the time when they would be convenient for them to attend, and had not yet received a definite answer. No delay would be had in consulting them on this subject, so he can also be consulted on the question of Irish marriages.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave the LORD CHANCELLOR notice that, in reply to questions put by Lord Campbell, that he had prepared a bill on the subject of the Flea of Insanity, which bill had also been considered by the law-officers of the Crown; but that he thought it better not to lay it on the table until the opinion of the judges had been taken. He said that he had requested the chief justice of the Common Pleas to consult the other judges as to the time when they would be convenient for them to attend, and had not yet received a definite answer. No delay would be had in consulting them on this subject, so he can also be consulted on the question of Irish marriages.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave the LORD CHANCELLOR notice that, on Thursday, he would move an address of condolence to her Majesty on the decease of the Duke of Sussex.—The LORD CHANCELLOR stated, in reply to questions put by Lord Campbell, that he had prepared a bill on the subject of the Flea of Insanity, which bill had also been considered by the law-officers of the Crown; but that he thought it better not to lay it on the table until the opinion of the judges had been taken. He said that he had requested the chief justice of the Common Pleas to consult the other judges as to the time when they would be convenient for them to attend, and had not yet received a definite answer. No delay would be had in consulting them on this subject, so he can also be consulted on the question of Irish marriages.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave

Mr. T. Duncombe presented a petition from the Rev. W. Browne, complaining of having been dismissed from the chaplaincy of Knutsford Gaol, and praying for inquiry.—Several petitions were presented in favour of the South-eastern and London and Croydon (Bricklayers' Arms Extension and Station) Railway Bill.—The report on the bill was brought up, further considered, and the bill read a second time.—Viscount Marsham rose to move some additional clauses to the bill. The noble lord explained that one clause was to compel the company to carry its passengers, should any of them desire it, to the London station, otherwise than by the line proposed by the Bricklayers' Arms. The second clause was to regulate the fares, in order, as we understood, to prevent the Croydon Company charging less for passengers on the latter part of their line, whereby the Greenwich Company would be injured.—The clauses were brought up and read a first time.—On the question that they be read a second time, Mr. B. Cochrane, as chairman of the committee to which the bill had been referred, felt himself compelled to oppose the motion.—Mr. Kemble thought the clauses quite unnecessary, for the interest of the company would induce it to carry its passengers, who desired it, to London-bridge. The parties who were now opposing the bill had declared they would oppose it in all its stages, and they took this opportunity of opposing it, which was unfair, in order to take the chance of throwing it out in the Lords. He declared that he considered this bill no breach of faith with the Greenwich Company, or he would be the last man to support it. He approved of the bill, and opposed the clauses because he thought that the bill as it stood would place all the companies on an equal footing.—Lord Howard, as a selected member of the committee to which the bill was referred, supported the clauses, which he thought necessary.—The Lord Mayor supported the clauses. If they were not adopted, the Croydon Company, by withholding its passengers, would compel the Greenwich Company to take off the toll it now collected from the passengers of other companies using its line.—After a brief conversation the clauses were withdrawn.—Lord Marsham then moved that the bill be recommitted.—

Gladstone opposed the motion; and after a few words from Sir Edward Knatchbull in support of the motion, and from Mr. Kemble in opposition, [illegible] after a few words from the Lord Mayor and Mr. Aldham in favour of the motion, [illegible] For the reasons of the noble lord, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Aldham, he should oppose the motion. Mr. Hume and Mr. Villiers supported the motion, as the [illegible] the 4th to the 9th May.—Sir J. Graham, in reply to Mr. Macaulay, said he hoped to be able to introduce the contemplated measure for the regulation of the medical profession, which he expected to pass during the present session.—Sir R. Peel, according to his promise on Monday night, entered into an explanation of the negotiations respecting a commercial treaty between Portugal and this country. We had proposed to Portugal that the duties imposed upon the importation of the wines, &c., of that country into Great Britain should be reduced, provided the Portuguese Government consented to a reduction of the duties on our woollens, cottons, hardware, &c., into Portugal. The negotiations, however, had proved unsuccessful, and the announcement to that effect having been made by the Government of Portugal. The Brazilian Government, with whom negotiations had been also in progress with a similar view, had recognised the construction placed upon the existing treaty by the British Government, and that treaty will therefore continue in force until the year 1844. The propositions, however, made by this country for a re-adjustment of the commercial relations between the two countries had been replied to by a demand that the sugar, tobacco, &c., of the Brazils should be allowed to be imported into Great Britain upon the same terms as we admitted our own colonial produce. Mr. Ellis, the gentleman who was sent to the Brazils by the British Government, intimated his inability to agree to such a proposal, upon which the Brazilian Government proposed that we should in no case impose a duty of more than 10 per cent. upon Brazilian produce than that which we imposed upon colonial produce. This Mr. Ellis could not concede, and the negotiations had been in consequence suspended.—Sir R. Peel: I dare say Sir that any gentleman who may have given notice of a motion which stands for to-night will permit me, in conformity with usual courtesy, shortly to interpose, for the purpose of carrying out the intention of which I gave notice last night, of proposing an address of condolence to her Majesty, on account of the loss which the country and her Majesty have sustained by the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. (Hear, hear.) The motion with which I shall conclude of course contains an address of sympathy to her Majesty, and a tribute of public respect to the character and services of the Duke of Sussex. (Hear, hear.) Though the Duke of Sussex was not called upon to perform distinguished military services, and though, by his position, he was precluded from rendering any great services in a civil capacity, yet, by the force of his own character and conduct, he succeeded in establishing claims on the respect and public attachment of his country. (Hear, hear.) His long residence by preference in England—his truly English habits—his constitutional manners and demeanour—his habits of friendly and social converse with all classes of society—his zeal in the promotion of every object connected with science and literature, a zeal the more effectual on account of his own literary and scientific attainments—the readiness with which he, in common with all other members of the Royal family, made every sacrifice of time and personal interest for the advancement of every object connected with charity and benevolence; all these constitute claims on the grateful remembrance which must long endear his name to the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) I must also add, that the consistency, firmness, and disinterestedness with which his Royal Highness maintained throughout life those political opinions which he professed must have naturally established for him a strong point of connection and attachment between those who shared those opinions with him; whilst they entitled him no less to the respect of those who differed from him. (Loud cheers.) His Royal Highness combined the firm maintenance of his own political opinions in matters with such an absence of asperity towards those who differed with him, that it is impossible he should have left behind him a political enemy. (Hear, hear.) I have thus, in calm and simple language, endeavoured to enumerate the strong titles which his Royal Highness had to public respect, and which every one will admit. (Cheers.) I have said nothing but in the most precise conformity with the truth, and I trust that I shall be simple statement of the truth forms a panegyric much more suitable to the character of his Royal Highness than any elaborate or inflated encomium which could have been passed upon him. (Loud cheers.) Without a few more observations, I shall submit to the house a motion which I hope will meet with their unanimous concurrence. I beg to move that the house would present a humble address to her Majesty to express the deep concern of the house at the loss which her Majesty and the country had sustained by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to condole with her Majesty on the melancholy occasion, and to assure her Majesty that this house will ever participate with affectionate and dutiful attachment in whatever concerns the feelings of her Majesty and of her illustrious house.—Lord J. Russell: The right hon. gentleman well perhaps allow me the honour to second the motion. I should hardly have added a word to what has been so well and so feelingly said by him on this subject, but that I had the honour of an intimate acquaintance with the late Duke of Sussex, and was most sincerely attached to him. (Cheers) With regard to his political opinions, what the right hon. baronet has said is perfectly true, that their consistency attended the respect not only of his friends, but also of his political opponents. (Hear, hear.) I will not say one word as to whether these opinions were right or erroneous, but I will say that they were opinions taken up from honourable motives, and which he maintained with much earnestness in conformity with his birth or rank, but opinions which he considered as tending to the maintenance of the constitution under which he was born, and to the benefit of the people amongst whom he lived. (Hear, hear.) With respect to his attachment to science and literature, there was nothing of ostentation in his devotion to these pursuits. There was nothing [illegible] a pretence of conferring honour upon those with whom he associated. (Hear, hear.) It was, on the contrary, a love of these objects on which he was well entitled by his attainments and study to speak, by which he was animated, and which enabled him freely to converse on such subjects with those who had devoted their time to them. I shall only add that I sincerely agree with the regret which the right hon. gentleman has expressed, and in the expressions of condolence and deep sympathy to her Majesty for the great loss which she and the country have also sustained. (Cheers.)—The motion was then agreed to *nem. con.*, and the address ordered to be presented by such members of the house as were members of her Majesty's Privy Council.—Sir R. Peel [illegible] in the house at this time [illegible] (the birth of a [illegible] these [illegible] congratulations [illegible] an I feel perfectly convinced that the address [illegible] Majesty. (Cheers.)—[illegible] I rise most cordially to second the motion of the right hon. baronet in this address. All must agree in the sentiment which [illegible] derives from her high station; and all must concur in congratulating [illegible] Majesty on an event which promises so much to both. (Cheers.)—The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*—Mr. Ricardo then brought forward a motion, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, respectfully expressing the opinion of this house, that it is not expedient that any contemplated remission of import duties be postponed, with the view of making such remission a basis of commercial negotiations with foreign countries. A long discussion ensued.—The motion was supported by Lord Howick, Lord John Russell, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Cobden. It was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Sandon, Mr. D'Israeli, Sir Howard Douglas, and Sir Robert Peel.—On a division, the motion was rejected by 184 against 61.—Mr. Villiers, on the part of Sir T. Wilde, postponed the motion of which he had given notice on the petition of Mr. Rowland Hill.—Adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Mr. M. Gibson asked if there was any objection on the part of the Government to state the exact amount of protection to the West India proprietors which Mr. Ellis was instructed to stipulate for in the negotiations with the Government of Brazil. The Brazilian Minister had offered to assent to a differential duty of ten per cent., as had been stated by the right hon. baronet; but he thought the house ought to know the amount required upon by the West India interests.—Sir R. Peel regretted he could not reward the perseverng attempts of the hon. member to obtain this information, which it was not desirable to communicate. In reply to another question from the same hon. member, Sir R. Peel said that if the treaty had been brought to a successful conclusion with Portugal, the duty on port wine would be reduced, but it by no means followed that the duties on French and Spanish wines would be similarly reduced, unless treaties were also concluded with those countries.—Mr. M. Gibson wished to ask if the treaty with Brazil was looked at upon the ground of the slave trade, or upon the question of protection to the West India interests. Was it, in fact, broken off upon a question of morals or of finance?—Sir R. Peel said it was broken off because Mr. Ellis was not authorised to agree to a differential duty of not more than 10 per cent.—Mr. Barnard, in reference to the treaty with Portugal was absolutely broken off?—Sir R. Peel said he had said on previous evenings that the Portuguese Government had announced that it was broken off, though he thought the word used might be translated interrupted. The fact was, that this country had made a proposition, which proposition had not been accepted, and since then we had made no new propositions.—Lord John Russell then moved the second reading of the Municipal Corporations Bill, which he understood was to be opposed, though upon what principle he could hardly conceive, unless it was proposed to adopt some other mode of correcting the abuses in those smaller corporations to which his bill referred. The noble lord stated the causes existing for the present municipal corporations, and said he proposed to abolish, or re-model, all those contained in schedule A, while the government of those in schedule B might be entrusted to vestries. If any borough were considered of sufficient importance to have a constitution, he proposed that the governing body should be elected by persons resident three years in the borough, and paying rates and taxes. If these corporations were to exist, he thought they should not be self elected. Nor could he see, after dealing with the larger corporations of the kingdom, why they should refuse justice to the smaller ones.—Mr. W. Williams seconded the motion, but regretted that no attempt was made to reform the corporation of London, and as the noble lord had not included it in his bill, he hoped the Government would take steps to put an end to the monstrous nuisance.—Sir James Graham said his time was too much occupied to enter upon a reform of the corporation of London. He was not prepared to be its assailant, or to enter upon its defence, but he was convinced that the noble lord would find it very difficult to deal with the subject required. It not only abolished eighty-five charters, but clause 4, by which thirty-four corporations were abolished, introduced a new principle, accordingly objectionable, for it put an end to representation, and gave [illegible] payers power over the vestries. The right hon. baronet stated other objections to the bill, and said he was of opinion that the bill, with all these objections, ought not to be allowed to proceed further during the present session. He therefore moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.—After a few observations from the Lord Mayor, in explanation of the city expenditure, Lord J. Russell replied. After which the house divided, and the motion was rejected by a majority of 99 to 46.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Lord Abinger brought in a bill, which was read a first time, to amend the act of last session for the regulation of the Court of Exchequer.—The Duke of Wellington, after a short speech, but in which he spoke most highly of the late illustrious duke, moved that an address of condolence and sympathy be presented to her Majesty, on the death of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex.—The address was seconded by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who eulogised at some length the late Duke of the late royal duke, and carried *nem. dis.*—Lord Campbell introduced a bill to regulate the succession of moveable property in Scotland.—The Duke of Cleveland presented three petitions against the proposed Canada Corn Bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The St. Helen's Waterworks Bill was read a third time and passed.—A great many petitions against the educational clauses in the Factories Bill were presented.—Mr. Lane Fox gave notice that, on the 11th of May, he would call the attention of the house to the agitation now going on for the purpose of effecting a repeal of the legislative union between the countries of England and Ireland. He should move that it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to put an end to that agitation; and, if the law were not sufficiently powerful to enable them to do so, it was their duty to apply to Parliament to grant them a power for putting an effectual and final termination to that agitation.—Mr. T. Duncombe postponed, to this day fortnight, a motion for a select committee on prison discipline.—Mr. B. Disraeli gave notice that tomorrow, at the time of public business, he would put a question to her Majesty's Government respecting certain diplomatic proceedings which had lately occurred at Constantinople with regard to the affairs of Servia.—Mr. Mackinnon moved for a select committee to ascertain the revenue, expenditure, and condition of the harbours and navigation on the coast of the Thames to Postmouth. His object was to ascertain whether or not in the collection of these revenues there was not considerable mismanagement, and to have the surplus revenues of the harbours applied to the improvement of harbours of refuge.—Mr. Corbett, Sir C. Burrell, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Rice, Captain Pechell, and Sir Charles Napier, spoke on the motion. After considerable discussion on the house divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 34; against it, 79: majority, 45.—Mr. John Jarvis obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the recovery of debts not exceeding £20

DESTRUCTION OF POINTE-A-PITRE.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKES AT GUADALOUPE.

The annexed representation of the destruction of Pointe-à-Pitre, by the terrific earthquake which visited the island of Guadaloupe on the 8th of February last, has been derived from the information of M. Lemourier de la Croix, who was, for ten years, located as surveyor of buildings at Pointe-à-Pitre, and who, accordingly, must be well qualified to furnish these illustrative details of the melancholy spectacle. Accounts of the catastrophe will be found in our papers of March 18 and April 15.

Pointe-à-Pitre, or St. Louis, the capital of the island, stands or rather stood, on Grand Terre, at the south entrance of the Rivière Salée. The harbour is sheltered, and the anchorage good. The town was originally built in 1763, but in 1780 was reduced to ashes by fire. The town was soon rebuilt, with regularity and elegance, and soon became the most flourishing commercial station of the French colonies in the Antilles. It appears, however, to have fallen in the earthquake, a if from a thunder stroke; and fires breaking out at various points, completed the work of destruction and death. From the immense gaps burst forth torrents of water, flames, and smoke, which engulphed more than 2000 victims. The loss of merchandise is estimated at £30,000,000, and the other property at £40,000,000. In recounting the details of destruction, it is feelingly stated in the French papers, that it will require some years to rebuild a town of 900 elegant stone mansions, vast warehouses, and public edifices, such as have been destroyed by the recent earthquake.

The scene of the engraving is one of as frightful desolation as the pencil of the artist ever illustrated. The over-toppling buildings on the one side, the devastating flames on the other, and the terrified people rushing to escape from the chaos in a few boats, some of which are overcrowded with the sufferers, make up, indeed, a heart-rending spectacle. As a contrast to this scene of turmoil and woe, the second engraving shows the great road of Pointe-à-Pitre, with a portion of the town before the disaster, and the smoking Souffrière in the distance. In the short space of sixty-six seconds, how the serenity of this scene of beautiful nature changed to a carnival of terror and destruction! Nor did the destroyer stop here, for by the *Weekly (New York) Herald*, April 1, we learn from Capt. Smith, of the schooner Francis Cannady, just arrived, that a second shock of an earthquake was experienced at the north part of Guadaloupe, on the 3rd of March. At the time, the captain of a vessel off the north point of the island stated that it shook his vessel with such severity, that it was with difficulty the crew could keep their feet. A dense cloud of smoke ascended from the vicinity of Basseterre, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of that place. It was quite sickly at Pointe-à-Pitre, caused from the offensiveness of the ruins of the town.

Meanwhile the call of the Governor of Guadaloupe for succour to the afflicted population has been munificently responded to throughout France. The Government have voted 2,500,000 francs towards the aid of the sufferers; well-organised subscriptions have been commenced in every department; and in Paris ingenuity has been ceaselessly exercised in the charitable work; even the fair fingers of royalty have been emulous in the sacred cause. Nor has the practical benevolence of England been withheld, but freely and liberally exercised in the pure spirit of Christian charity; a large sum has been raised for the immediate relief of the sufferers, and in aid of the restoration of the ruined churches, chapels, and school-houses; the list being headed by her Majesty the Queen and the Queen Dowager, each of whom has contributed the munificent sum of £500.

GUADALOUPE.

COUNT MOLE.

Louis Mathieu Molé was born in 1780. At the commencement of the Revolution he emigrated with his father, but returning to France without permission they were arrested; the father died on the scaffold, and young Molé was set at liberty. Although threatened with death, Molé refused divulging the secret residence of his mother, his sister, and the Marchioness of Lamoignon, his grandmother. Not feeling in security in France Molé and his family retired into Switzerland, and from thence to England. At the death of Robespierre he re-entered France.

In 1806 Molé was named by Napoleon auditor to the Council of State, and in 1807 he was raised to a seat at the board, and created a Count of the empire. Molé was held in great estimation by Napoleon, and in 1813 was named Minister of Justice. On the fall of Napoleon he accompanied Marie Louise to Blois, and remained in retirement during the first Restoration; at the same time he signed, as one of the members of the municipality of the Seine, an address to Louis XVIII., in which was a violent attack on Napoleon.

On the return of Napoleon from the island of Elba, Molé resumed his place as Director of Bridges and Highways, but refused signing the declaration of the 25th of May, separating the family of the Bourbons for ever from the throne of France. After the battle of Waterloo Molé was confirmed in his appointment by Louis XVIII., who, at the same time, created him a Peer of France.

In the month of August, 1817, he was named Minister of Marine, but was obliged to retire at the end of the first session. In 1820 he separated himself from the Ultra-Royalists; in 1822 took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, during the administration of M. Villèle, on the benches of the Opposition.

The 7th of August, 1830, on the first ministry named by Louis Philippe, Molé took the department for Foreign Affairs, and assured Europe of his determination to preserve peace; he at the same time laid down the principle of non-intervention, and Talleyrand proposed the Quadruple Alliance. Molé remained only three months in office, and was replaced by M. Sebastiani. In the month of September, 1833, Molé formed an administration with Guizot, but was driven from office by Thiers and Soult.

On the 15th of April, 1837, M. Molé formed an administration which lasted two years; but Guizot having formed a coalition with the Radicals, the Doctrinaires, and the Legitimists, he was again forced to retire.

COUNT MOLE.

Count Molé is considered a truly honest man, of good judgment, but not possessing sufficient nerve or firmness of character for days of trouble; his language is good but not fluent, and carries not conviction with it. Molé is a firm Aristocrat, and labours hard to give consideration.

Count Molé is now the rival of M. Guizot, and should the latter retire from office there is little doubt the Count will be called on to form a Conservative Peace administration—it will be a change of men, not measures.

IRISH CENSUS FOR 1841.—The census, which was simultaneously taken in every parish in Ireland on a given day in 1841, and which has occupied a considerable staff in its preparation for publication, will soon be printed and laid before Parliament. A variety of curious and interesting details will be supplied for the first time. The exact amount of the population, ranked according to sex and age—the diseases which are most prevalent and fatal—the number of insane persons under restraint—with other statistical details, will, we understand, be given with a surprising degree of accuracy. The following is a return of the population:—

	Males.	Females.
Leinster	963,747	1,009,084
Munster	1,[illegible],129	1,209,971
Connaught	[illegible],884	711,072
Ulster	1,161,840	1,224,379
	4,019,667	4,155,666
Total Population	8,175,273	
In 1821 the population was		6,801,827
In 1831 it was		7,767,401
In 1841 it was		8,175,273
Increase between 1821 and 1831		965,574
Increase between 1831 and 1841		407,872

From this it appears that the increase during the ten years up to 1841 was 557,702 less than it had been in the ten years preceding. This extreme reduced rate of increase is a very remarkable and extraordinary fact. It is evident that, during the last ten years, there has been a very decided check to the progress of population in Ireland. The increase in England during the ten years from 1831 to 1841, was 2,004,794, which was more than one-seventh upon the population of 1831. The increase in Ireland, during the same ten years, was 407,872, which was little more than one-twentieth of the population of 1831. The increase in England has been in the ratio of nearly 3 to 1, as compared with Ireland. This is the first time that Ireland has shown a less degree of increase than England.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

DUNSTABLE PRIORY CHURCH.

Dunstable, one of the principal market-towns of the county of Bedford, and situate at its southern extremity, was, in very early times, a place of considerable importance. Indeed, its situation at the point of contact of the Ikinald and Watling-streets would denote its ancient importance, were there no existing relics of its former greatness. The venerable pile represented in the engraving is, however, of a period long subsequent to the early British and Roman epochs, when the above streets or roads were constructed by our ancestors, or adapted by their conquerors. It shows all that remains of a priory for Black Canons, founded by King Henry I. in the latter part of his reign, and exhibits the Norman intermingled with the early English style of architecture.

The entire church was in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre, supported on four lofty arches, with clustered columns and hexagonal capitals; of these a portion remains at the western end. In its pristine state, the church must have been a magnificent structure. At the dissolution, the gross revenue of the priory was £402 14s. 7d., and the clear revenue £344 13s. 3d. per annum. Henry VIII. is stated to have intended the church for a cathedral, and Dr. Day for the bishop; and this design being abandoned, it is probable that a considerable part of the edifice was demolished, as the portion now standing reaches only from the western door to the choir entrance, and consists of the nave and two side aisles, about forty yards in length. The nave is supported on each side upon six circular and lofty arches; the arches of the upper windows are also circular, as well as the groined arches at the east end, which is walled up. Over the western entrance is a beautifully constructed stone roof, formed by four pointed arches, supported on clustered columns; beneath it is a richly-carved wooden screen, with an oaken roof, embellished with knots of flowers, &c., and the beams are supported by angels, horizontally and perpendicularly. About the church are several grotesque heads and figures, sculptured in stone.

The western doorway presents a singular intermixture of circular and pointed arches, and elaborate embellishment. On each side of the greater doorway are four columns, with Norman capitals, whence spring five varieties of mouldings: the outermost consists of bold zigzag; the second has angels and foliage in alternate ovals; the third, beasts' heads and foliage; the fourth, a spread-eagle, with the signs of the zodiac, of which Pisces and Capricorn remain; the fifth, flowers, &c. On the capitals of the columns are sculptured David playing the harp, a bishop *in pontificalibus*, and other figures. The lesser doorway has seven mouldings on five columns, exclusive of the innermost moulding, composed of roses, interlaced-work, and nail-headed quatrefoils. The moulding of the arch between the two doorways is half zig-zag and half straight; and the interlaced arches within it rest on grotesquely-sculptured capitals. The space over the small doorway is embellished with flowers in compartments. Above the large doorway are three rows of flattened arches, the first having pedestals for statues; and beneath the main arch are three ornamented niches.

DUNSTABLE PRIORY CHURCH.

The tower is attached to the north-west angle of the edifice, and has two rows of vacant niches. Originally there was on the opposite side a corresponding tower. According to the "Chronicle of Dunstable," two towers fell in the year 1221, and destroyed the prior's hall and part of the church. The body was repaired in 1273, chiefly at the expense of one Henry Chedde. Stone coffins have been dug up, at various times, on the site of the eastern part of the church; and in 1745 one was found containing a skeleton, nearly entire, with a glass urn, &c.

The church is rich in monuments. In the middle aisle was formerly a large black slab, inscribed with an epitaph so quaint and ambiguous as to have given rise to the tradition of one woman having had nineteen children at five births. The edifice is now the parish church of Dunstable. Over the altar is a large painting of the Lord's Supper, by Sir James Thornhill, which, with the communion-plate and a rich pulpit-cloth, was presented to the parish by two sisters, in the year 1720. In this church there was formerly a fraternity of St. John the Baptist, to whom is said to have been presented, about 1514, a very richly-embroidered altar-cloth, an early and very beautiful specimen of needlework, stated to have retained its freshness for two centuries.

The eastern part of the chancel is raised upon two steps, and was originally the choir; the ancient stalls remain, and under each seat (visible when turned up for kneeling to prayer) are some *carcaturæ* carvings, supposed to ridicule the Black Friars of a convent founded at Dunstable in 1259, and held by the prior and canons to be intruders!

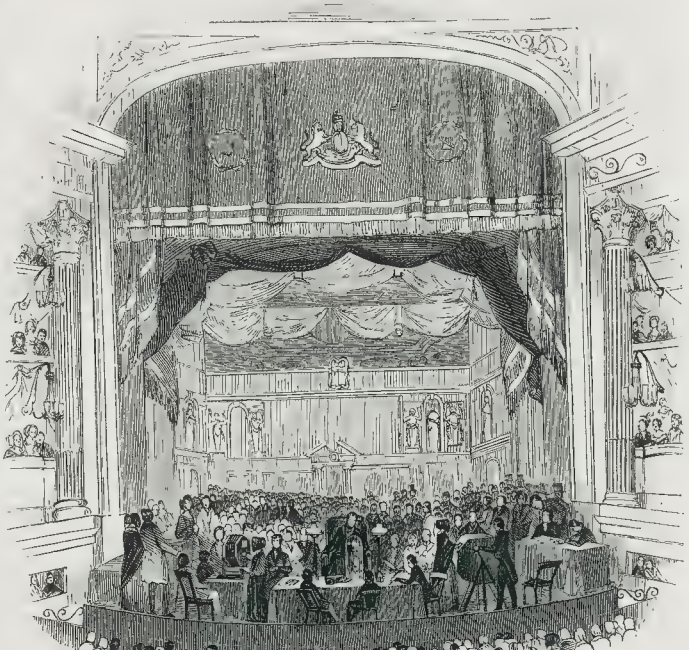
Such is the church of Dunstable, a fragment of the magnificent priory, yet one of the finest specimens of our early architecture that time and the great despoiler, man, have spared for the admiration of our age. The spring of piety which rose with this noble foundation has "welled forth away" to our times; for there are in the parish a richly-endowed charity school, besides almshouses for widows and unmarried gentlewomen.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Among our notices of this season's brilliant performances at her Majesty's Theatre our readers will have observed a mention of a very beautiful feature of that department which is sacred to the muse of dancing, in a revival of the graceful "minuet de la cour" of the days of Louis XIV., which has not been danced upon our Anglo-Italian stage since the time of the celebrated Vestris and Milaine until our present tasteful *entrépreneur* confided it to the charming execution of Elssler and Dumilâtre—the one *en cavalier*, the other as lady of the court. A few days back this minuet was again introduced, we believe for the last time, and our artist has here represented it for "those who love the dance." It is picturesque enough

THE MINUET DE LA COUR.

to see the sprightly Elssler, with her powdered hair and cavalier costume, threading the graceful mazes of the minuet with a "dame de la cour" of the first water of the fashion of the day, and presenting a lovely contrast to her enchanted partner. Those who would enjoy the scene, however, in its more animated reality, should have gone to worship Terpsichore before our Italian stage.



ART UNION OF LONDON.—DRAWING PRIZES.

Tuesday being the day appointed for the drawing of prizes in the Art Union, a most crowded auditory assembled at Drury-lane Theatre on the occasion. The Marquis of Northampton, in consequence of the lamented decease of the late Duke of Sussex, presided. Mr. Godwin then, at the request of his lordship, read the report, which stated, that notwithstanding the pressure of the times, and the various descriptions of opposition which had been set up against the Art Union, the subscription for the present year amounted to £12,338 11s. Last year 269 pictures and one piece of sculpture had been purchased at a cost of £10,036 9s., being

£1136 9s. more than the amount apportioned by the society. The amount set apart in the present year for the purchase of works of art is £2000, and is thus allotted:—50 works of art, value £10 each; 30 of £15, 40 of £20, 28 of £25, 23 of £30, 18 of £40, 12 of £50, 10 of £60, 8 of £70, 6 of £80, 5 of £100, 2 of £150, 2 of £200, 1 of £300, and 1 of £400. To these are to be added 20 bronzes of Sir Richard Westmacott's "Nymph and Child," and 30 medals of Chantrey; making in the whole 280 works of fine art. To save time the medals will be allotted to the first 30 names drawn consecutively at the close of the distribution.

The drawing of prizes then took place, the most conspicuous amounts being thus declared:—The prize of £400 was drawn in favour of Mr. J. Harman, Earl-street, Blackfriars; that of £300 was gained by Mr. C. Legge, of Bermondsey; one of £200 by Mr. T. Stone, of Thame, in Oxfordshire; one of £200 by Mr. J. Newcomb, of Upper-near Eton; one of £150 was awarded to the Rev. T. H. Russell, of Printing-house-square, Blackfriars; one of £150 to Mr. C. A. Darley, of Burtonfield-house, near York; one of £100 to Mr. H. J. Aveling, of Bayham-cottages, Camden-town; one of £100 to Mr. Marshall, of Cheltenham; one of £100 to Mr. J. J. Bywater; one of £100 to Dr. W. Price, of Swansea; one of £100 to Mr. A. Weekes, of the London-road, Brighton; one of £80 to Mr. W. Horsley, of Clarges-street, Picadilly; one of £80 to Mr. J. Kent, of Trafalgar-road, Greenwich; one of £80 to Mr. C. Goodall, of Maidavale; one of £80 to Mr. N. Freeman, of Northampton; one of £80 to Dr. E. James, of Kingtown, Herefordshire; and one of £80 to Miss Atkinson, of Jermyn-street, &c.

At the conclusion of the business of the day a vote of thanks was given to the noble marquis for his impartial conduct in the chair, which having been duly acknowledged by his lordship, the vast assemblage quitted the theatre.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 30.—Second Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James.
TUESDAY, 2.—St. Athanasius.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—
THURSDAY, 4.—Seringapatam taken, 1799.
FRIDAY, 5.—Buonaparte died, 1821.
SATURDAY, 6.—Battle of Prague, 1757.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Caduceus*" *should consult his bookseller.*
"*Regulus*" *is thanked for the interest he takes in the paper, and will find that we shall not neglect his suggestions as to illustrations.*
"R. H." *Yes.*
"*A Poor Aspirer.*"—*One hundred and twenty guineas, if our correspondent has not taken a college degree.*
"W. S."—*The reprint has been a subject of general congratulation.*
"T. G. E."—*Declined.*
"T. H."—*Twopence extra franks a newspaper to India by Overland Mail; free, if by Falmouth.*
"R. T."—*It is necessary.*
"C. F," Dublin."—*We shall be happy to receive our correspondent's communication, with a view to a future treatment of the subject.*
"*A Rover*" *shall be answered in our next.*
"H. S."—*Wait till our machines are completed.*
"H. C. B."—*For occasional subjects the suggestion may be adopted.*
"R. B. B."—*It will appear.*
"C. H."—*The portrait of the Duke of Sussex did appear in the second early edition of our paper, and within a few hours after his Royal Highness's death, and considerably before any advertisement appeared in the newspapers. The portrait had been previously expressly engraved for this journal, and appeared in No. 23.*
"H. C. D."—*Our correspondent's letter is one among the many which weekly afford us peculiar gratification. We thank him also for his suggestions, but waive his approval still more.*
Our rebuke both to publisher and author ought to have been sufficient. Unquestionably, nothing could purchase an opinion in this journal, and we are sure that the possibility of such a degradation cannot apply (but with very rare exceptions) to the London press.
"C. N. B," Banbury."—*We fear the subject will not sufficiently interest our general readers.*
"*Francis*," Dorchester.—*It is allowable.*
"T. D."—*Thanks, but declined.*
"D. B." *will find himself gratified in both instances.*
"F. L. S," Nottingham.—*We have not space for the well-written and well-intended verses; but we thank our correspondent for his general interest in our behalf.*
"R."—*Thanks.*
"*Tu fite.*"—*From time to time they will be given.*
"M. G."—*We have so many "constant readers," that we are constantly puzzling them with their own identity.*
"R. R. H"—*Inquire at Mr. Murray's for the article in the "Quarterly Review" on the subject.*
"*Alfred Barton.*"—*We do not know the address.*
"W. F. A."—*Our military readers will have their share of class illustration.*
"*A Freemason.*"—*His suggestion is under serious consideration.*
"J. W."—*We will endeavour to meet the objection.*
"T. D."—*We are obliged to reject.*
"T. D.," Chichester.—*Declined.*
"N. R."—*Thanks for the hints.*
"M. A. C.," *Stewmarket.—Consult a solicitor.*
"*Kee-shia.*"—*We can good-humouredly afford to laugh at the notion which our correspondent entertains, that one close-up deserves another.*
"*Rara Avis.*"—*Declined.*
Chess.—"W. W.," *Glasgow.—The variation in the problem is good, but as it comes to the same situation at the second move of the white, we cannot avail ourselves of it.*
"*Amateur*" *and* "T. W. W."—*See the solution in last week's paper.*
"T. W. M.," *Hereford.—The problem, No. 19, is quite correct; you play at the 2nd move of white the Q B P to the Q 6th square, taking black pawn en passant.*
"T. J. Finnell."—*Referred to our chess correspondent.*
"S. G. S." *accepts the challenge of* "H. C. S." *to a game at chess by post. Address, post-office, 98, Oxford-street.*
"J. B."—*Submitted to our chess contributor.*
A variety of chess answers in our next.
"C. P. C."—*The portrait shall be returned; but we will review the work referred to, if it be forwarded to us.*
"J. B," Brompton.—*As the beauty of the proposed subject depends entirely upon colour, we cannot avail ourselves of the illustration.*
"J. W. X."—*The price of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *is 6d. per week; 6s. 6d. per quarter; £1 6s. per annum. This will answer several other inquiries.*
"*Clarissa.*"—*We will endeavour to answer next week.*
"C. F. Bray."—*Mr. Wordsworth's residence is at Rydal Mount, Westmoreland.*
"G. T.," Leeds.—*Canvass. We do not answer gambling questions.*
"*Anti-Corn-law*," Leeds.—*A portrait of Mr. Cobden appeared in our No. 8.*
"E. N. R."—*The subjects are too antiquated.*
"*Shade of Bacon.*"—*Our correspondent's suggestion is well-intentioned, but our journal is not the vehicle for dictation.*
"J. M."—*We are compelled, to supply our demand, to have duplicate forms of our journal. New machines are in course of construction, which will obviate this necessity.*
The Miner's Safety Lamp is under consideration.
"A. G."—*Thanks. The Cork Church next week. The request will, with pleasure, be complied with.*

All our friends would oblige by writing us as *briefly* and *clearly* as possible; to read through a long and ill-written communication takes up too much of our time.

The price of the Cover for binding the first volume is Three Shillings.

Portfolios for preserving the numbers as they are published may be had at Four Shillings each.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

On the 14th of May, 1842, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS made its first appearance, with an amount of promise to the public which it has since carefully endeavoured to fulfil. At the conclusion of an address couched in sanguine terms it thus saluted its (then future) readers:—

Here we make our bow, determined to pursue our great experiment with boldness; to associate its principle with a purity of tone that may secure and hold fast for our journal the fearless patronage of families; to seek in all things to uphold the great cause of public morality; to keep continually before the eye of the world a living and moving panorama of all its actions and influences; and to withhold from society no point that its literature can furnish or its art adorn, so long as the genius of that literature and the spirit of that art can be brought within the reach and compass of the Editors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS!

Correspondence from all quarters, and, what is much better, the most unprecedented patronage from the community, form our claim to the fulfilment of the pledge of hope which we then made to the public. Scarcely a twelvemonth has passed, and yet the Government, by its stamp returns, has placed us at the head of the poll—by many thousands—in the general election of newspaper representatives for the empire. We trust, above all points of our promise, that we *have* upheld the cause of public morality; we *know* that we have *thus* secured the patronage of families, and that Art and Intelligence have been linked together in a brotherhood never known before. We have crushed rivalry, and provoked envy—without a wish or an effort to touch either; but we have so exceeded the bounds of ordinary prosperity in the midst of opposition, that we were last week obliged to have recourse to an experiment unprecedented in the history of the newspaper press. We have not condescended to reply to any attacks made upon us, on the score of perhaps natural jealousy, by journals accustomed to head the stamp returns until we outstripped them; but we now simply announce the fact that we this week commence a double establishment—that we print our journal *twice over*—that we have *two sets of engravings*—and that those who doubt our circulation may see two different machines working those numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which the one impression was not adequate to supply. This is the expedient to which we have recourse until our new machines are completed, and this expedient settles the question of our demand.

But as we commenced this notice by recording the birth of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, so do we conclude it with the announcement that the

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION

will not only now (but always) be attended with due celebration. In this first instance, and on the 20th of May, we shall produce at one publication

TWO NUMBERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

in which all that we have ever promised will be exceeded—while the novelty and attraction of the subjects produced will surpass anything that has yet been attempted in the columns of a newspaper.

We have this week to congratulate our readers upon the birth of a Princess—of another scion of that royal stock which has so completely won upon the affections of the people, in the persons of our loved Sovereign Victoria and of her much-respected consort. Whatever increases the happiness of our Queen must add to that of her subjects; and thus it is that a general rejoicing fills the heart of society whenever any fresh affections are awakened in her bosom who can shed maternal love so gracefully, not only upon her beautiful children, but upon all the land she sways. It often happens by the unerring will of Heaven,

That bitter Sorrow's sad alloy
Comes chastened by some touch of joy;

and thus in the fulfilment of her human destiny has our royal mistress had the grief which may have bowed her spirit over her uncle's melancholy death softened by the sweet and happy pride which a young mother must ever experience in the birth of a child. So does the congratulation of the country upon the glad event blend with its condolence over the gloomy; so does the cry of mourning come half-stifled by the hand of joy. And while all respect the memory of the illustrious duke who has departed, and the affectionate sorrow of his royal niece, their Queen, yet they breathe still deeper aspirations for the future happiness of the little stranger she has brought them, and breathe a fervent prayer for the mother and her new-born child.

It is with very sincere gratification that we extract the following paragraph from the daily journals:—"On Sunday afternoon the open-air preachers commenced their season campaign in the Regent's Park. One gentleman, who had taken up snug quarters under a capacious tree, commenced the display, when he was unceremoniously consigned to the tender mercies of a police officer, who conducted him to the station-house. Another lecturer was about to address an assembly in the course of the evening, but, happening to hear of the fate of his predecessor, he speedily decamped without delivering his intended exhortation. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have ordered such proceedings to be taken in order to put an end to the revolting and blasphemous discussions which prevailed to so great an extent during the last summer." This is as it should be, and the authorities deserve every approbation for their alacrity in thus reproving and putting down one of the most disgusting nuisances that ever offended the decency and feelings of society. At periods of every sabbath, during the last summer, itinerant brawlers would infest the broad public walks—congregations around them—crowds of the curious, whom they endeavoured to deprave with violent blasphemies—loud and careless profanations of the most sacred names—horrible pernicious political doctrines—attacks upon peace and order—loathful adjurations and hollow mockeries of prayer, which alternately produced discord, derision, and disgust. These exhibitions had, in fact, assumed an aspect almost alarming—they tended to the spread of vice—they interfered with the harmless cheerfulness of the sabbath-evening walk of the humbler classes—they disturbed the minds of weak listeners—they sickened the serious and right-thinking with ineffable disgust—and they made points of rendezvous for thieves and pickpockets, hardly more criminal or less respectable than the itinerant vagabonds themselves. They are now, however, so far as the parks of the metropolis are concerned, deterred from the pursuit of their impious calling; and we hope that public authorities generally will extend the sphere of this useful prohibition to all parts of the country in which such a wicked style of open-air lecturing as that which has been too long suffered to obtain in London may be henceforth discovered to prevail.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the newly-consecrated Chapel-royal of Buckingham Palace, upon which solemn occasion the Bishop of Llandaff preached the sermon. After luncheon the Queen walked in the private garden of the palace, with Prince Albert, for more than an hour, without any appearance of fatigue. There were no guests at the royal table that day, and the Queen retired at the customary hour.

Tuesday was the birthday of the Duchess of Gloucester, who received visits of congratulation from the several members of the royal family.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contained the following notification:—"LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, April 26.—Notice is hereby given that the Levee intended to be held by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday next, is *postponed* to Wednesday, the 17th of May next, at two o'clock."

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The report that has gone the round of the papers, of his Royal Highness's appointment as colonel on the staff in the Ionian Islands, is premature, if not unfounded.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday, April 25, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. P. P. Mosley, Major William Fawkner Chetwynd, late of the Life Guards, second son of the late Sir George and brother of the present Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., to Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

A licence for the marriage of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., with the Lady Louisa Hay, daughter of the Earl of Kinnoull, was taken out on Tuesday. Sir Thomas Moncrieffe is in his 21st year, and the Lady Louisa Hay is not yet eighteen.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE SHERIFFS' FUND.—On Tuesday a meeting of the president, vice-president, and friends of the Sheriffs' Fund, the object of which is to afford assistance to criminals who have undergone their period of punishment, in order that they may be enabled to be placed in situations to obtain a livelihood, was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of electing a trustee, and on other business connected with the charity. Mr. Sheriff Hooper having been appointed trustee, Mr. Wire said that their stock amounted to £6000, and that, with a little more assistance, they would be able to accomplish great benefit. The meeting then separated.

DISCOVERY OF MR. BUSFIELD FERRAND'S BODY.—At two o'clock on Thursday morning four men, fishing in the Thames, drew up the body of a gentleman, upon whom papers were found, sufficient to identify it as the body of the late Mr. Busfield Ferrand. Decomposition had taken place to a much less degree than might have been expected. Upon shipping the body no marks of violence appeared. The head had evidently received severe contusions, but none of them were indicative of any circumstance leading to the conclusion that any other than accidental causes had produced the death of the gentleman. The body now lies at the Abbey Arms, Plaistow, Essex. The same evening, at five o'clock, Mr. Lewis, coroner for the Essex division of the county of Essex, held an inquest at Plaistow, on the body of the deceased, but no new facts were elicited. Several witnesses having been examined, the coroner addressed the jury, remarking upon the evidence, and regretting the want of precaution that was evinced by the proprietors of the pier in allowing so dangerous a place to remain so much exposed without lights and without watchmen.—The jury unanimously left the matter in the hands of the coroner, and returned the following special verdict—namely, "That the death of Mr. Edmund Ferrand Busfield resulted from accident; but that the jury must express their regret that the owners of the Brunswick Pier should be so regardless of the safety of the public as to have allowed, and do now allow, the pier to be open to the public after nine o'clock at night in perfect darkness, so that any person may walk upon it, at the risk of his life; and they (the jury) hope that in future it will be lighted and watched, or that the gates will be constantly kept closed after dark.

On Wednesday last a large number of persons assembled at the Roman Catholic chapel attached to the convent called "of our Lady of Mercy," situate in Parker's-row, Bermondsey, to witness the ceremony of taking the veil by two young ladies, named Miss Cuddon and Miss Bagster. The former young lady belongs to a distinguished family residing at Bungay, Suffolk. The ceremonies were of the usual imposing character.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN'S SOCIETY.—The anniversary dinner of this benevolent institution was held on Wednesday last, at the London Tavern, when Sir George Murray presided. The cloth having been removed, and the usual loyal toasts given, the statistical business of the evening commenced by Sir George Murray giving a most clear and lucid statement of the objects of the society, and the immense benefits which it had already conferred upon the hardy inhabitants of the maritime towns of this country. Amongst the list of subscriptions we heard the names of Prince Albert, £50; the gallant chairman, who contributed a donation of 21 guineas; Mr. Heatherly, Esq., M.P., £10; G. H. Foster, Esq., £30; Lord Dartmouth, £10; Lawrence Sullivan, Esq., £20; G. Curtis, Esq., £12; G. Hubbard, Esq., £10, &c. &c. On retiring from the chair Sir George Murray was again cheered, and appeared much gratified by his hearty reception.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday an extraordinary general court of the governors of this corporation was held in the institution in Crane-court, Fleet-street, James Nisbet, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of transacting the usual business of the society, and the election of seven poor persons, natives of Scotland, and 70 years of age and upwards, to receive pensions of £19 per annum. The business of the day having been concluded, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

ROYAL BERKS BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the members of the above institution was held on Saturday, at the office of the society, Fleet-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee for the year, and the election of officers. The report stated that a considerable reduction had been effected in the management of the affairs of the institution, and that the annual income of the association, beyond the expenditure, was £270. From the further set forth, that as there were no claimants on the funds of the society, the directors had determined to postpone for another year the celebration by a public festival of the anniversary of the association; and it further added, that at no former period were the funds of the society in a more healthful condition. We understand the amount invested in Government securities, in favour of the association, is upwards of £1200.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—Notwithstanding the anxiety of the law officers of the Crown to bring to justice the perpetrators of these nefarious public frauds, it appears that the smugglers are quite too clever for even the myrmidons of the Sheriffs'-office. It will be remembered that in an action at the suit of the Crown, tried before the Under-sheriff last week, a verdict for £5238 was found against Messrs. Videll and Crewell, glove-dealers, in the Old Jewry; but, on an execution being issued, it was found that all the goods had been removed, and nearly all the cash drawn from the banker's. The sum of £67 only was recovered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FOLKESTONE, April 28.—The Lord Hawkesbury, Spencer, from Falmouth to Shoreham where she put in for Southernhook on the 24th inst., has been raised and towed into the harbour

WEYMOUTH, April 24.—The bark Empress, of Yarmouth, N.S., with loss of foremast, and much dashed, was spoken off Portland, on the coast of the Start on the 20th inst., with the French bark Charles, from Granville to St. Martin; the latter is supposed to have gone down with all hands, except a boy, who got on board the Empress.

SUNDERLAND, April 27.—The following is an extract of a letter from Peterhead, dated April 25: "Early this morning (Sunday), the sloop Mary and Isabella, belonging to Leith, from Sunderland for the Moray Firth, with a cargo of coals, when off Buchanness Light, about eight miles, took fire, and was completely destroyed. The captain and crew escaped in the sloop's boat. The vessel was partially insured."

FREEMASONS' GRAND LODGE.—An especial grand lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of England was held on Tuesday, precisely at four o'clock, the Earl of Zetland in the grand master's chair, and the grand lodge met in unusual numbers to record the death of the M. W. Grand Master, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The proceedings were confined to the recording of the deaths of the late illustrious brother, and a resolution to that effect, read by Lord Zetland, to be entered on the minutes, was passed. The grand lodge presented the appearance of a tomb—all was funereal. The magnificent dresses of the grand officers were covered with crape; all the brethren were in deep mourning, with black gloves; the almost regal pomp of the throne, &c., was exchanged for the gloom of the grave. Among those present were Earls Zetland and Mornington; Lords Ingestre and Worsley; Hon. H. Fitzroy; Colonels Baillie and Tynte; Drs. Moore, Granville, and Crucefix; Brothers Dobie, Shaw, Harmer, Acklam (W. M. Grand Stewards' Lodge), and about 300 members of grand lodge. The grand lodge then adjourned.

Mr. BRUNEL.—The *Bristol Gazette* contains the following paragraph in reference to Mr. Brunel, the engineer:—"It will deep regret we have to state that the valuable life of this talented engineer has been placed in jeopardy by an accident arising out of an amiable wish to amuse the children of a friend. The father and Mr. Brunel proceeded, by sleight of hand, to pass money from the mouth to the ear, and *vice versâ*, when Mr. Brunel, placing a half-sovereign in his mouth, it unfortunately slipped into the trachea, where it stuck, and every effort to remove it proving ineffectual, Mr. B. Brodie has been called in, and an operation, by making an incision in the thorax, determined upon, to be performed yesterday: the result has not, to the great regret of his numerous friends in this city, been received when we went to press."

EDINBURGH.—FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—In accordance with the sentence of a court-martial held in Edinburgh some time ago, one of the soldiers belonging to the company of the 68th regiment, at present stationed in the barracks there, underwent the punishment of the "cat" last Monday morning. His crime is understood to have been insubordination to one or other of his superior officers, and theft. He was tied up to the halberts at five o'clock in the morning, and was pronounced unable by the surgeon, when he received 100 lashes, to bear any more—200 being the number awarded by the court-martial. He was then conveyed to the hospital, and after his wounds are healed to be drummed from the regiment.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.—We are happy to be able to state that the Queen is as well as it is possible for any person to be in her Majesty's condition, and that she is rapidly convalescing. The following is a copy of the bulletin issued at the Palace to-day:—"The Queen has slept perfectly well. Her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on quite favourably."

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The Earl of Delaware, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and Sir William Martin, had a meeting, on Thursday, at the Cemetery at Kensal-green, with Mr. Walker, Comptroller of his late Royal Highness's household, and one of his executors. Several officers of the office of Woods and Forests were in attendance at the meeting. The preparations for the lying in state were, on Wednesday, actively proceeded with in the late apartments of the Duchess of Kent, at Kensington Palace. They are of a very substantial character, as it is anticipated that the pressure of persons desirous of having a view of the mournful ceremony will be very great. Barriers will be erected across the Palace avenue, near to the small gate leading into Kensington-gardens, beyond which carriages will not be permitted to pass. Other barriers will also be placed across the open space in front of the entrance to the Clock Court, and at all other points where they are considered necessary. A detachment of the Artillery Company will attend at the Kensal-green Cemetery, to fire minute guns, from six-pounders, on a signal given at the time the funeral *cortège* leaves from Kensington Palace. We believe it is not yet finally settled whether the funeral will take place on Wednesday or Thursday next. The Earl of Delaware, Lord Camberlain, had a long interview with Sir James Graham, at the Home-office, Friday morning, on the subject. The noble lord also had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, at the right hon. baronet's residence, in Whitehall-gardens.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.—In consequence of the demise of the Duke of Sussex, the annual banquet given by his Excellency Count Ste. Aulaire, to celebrate the birthday of the King of the French, will not take place on Monday next. And also an evening *fête*, of more than usual attractions, which had been some time in preparation, is postponed.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was a member of Trinity College, having had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him in 1818.

THE THRONE OF IRELAND.—It is very doubtful whether Sir Augustus d'Este is not the next lawful heir to the throne of Ireland after the descendants of the late Duke of Kent and the present King of Hanover, and the throne of Hanover after the present royal family. Mr. O'Connell, whose opinion as an Irish lawyer is entitled to great respect, has given it as his opinion that Sir Augustus d'Este is legitimate in Ireland, the Royal Marriage Act having never received the assent of the Irish Parliament, and there is every reason to believe that he is equally so in Hanover.

DISPATCHES were sent off this morning from the Colonial-office to Sir Eardley Wilmott, Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

On Thursday last the following gentlemen were elected Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge:—Kingdon, Stuart, Holmes, Warren, Edwards, Stokes, Richards, Hughes, Grant, Blackburn, Knox, Holden, Rendal, Selwyn; and Simpson, Chalk, and Templer, Westminster scholars.—The Declamation Prizes have recently been adjudged as follows:—Latin: 1. Charles Birsted; 2. John Richards; 3. Henry William Baker. Latin: 1. William George Clark; 2. Francis Coutts Stuart.

On Thursday the probate of the will of the Earl of Abergavenny passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury: the personal estate of the testator was sworn under £250,000 and paid probate stamp duty of £3000.

We regret to announce the death of Rear Admiral Sir Coghill Coghill, in the 74th year of his age.

The launch of the Royal Steam Yacht Victoria and Albert took place at Pembroke Dockyard on Wednesday last in the presence of upwards of 10,000 spectators. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Lady Cawdor, at the express desire of her Majesty, and precisely at half-past three o'clock the last supporter was knocked away, and the Victoria and Albert glided gently and gracefully into the water, amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands. The dockyard band, which was in attendance, then struck up "God save the Queen," and immediately ten thousand voices joined in singing the national anthem. Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence is the officer who is appointed to command her, and the officers and crew of the Royal George will be turned over to her. Previously to the launch another interesting and gratifying ceremony was performed, in the laying the foundation-stone of a subscription school, for the education of 400 poor girls and boys.

Yesterday the river presented a very bustling and animated appearance, in consequence of the arrival of a large fleet of vessels from foreign ports. Two arrived in the West India docks from China; and in the St. Katherine's docks there arrived two from Havannah, one from Tobago, one from Africa, one from Palermo, one from Bahia, one from Oporto, one from Zante, and one from Marseilles.

THE AERIAL MACHINE HUMBUG.—The *Glasgow Constitutional* says, that the account which the *Atlas* gave, and others of our metropolitan contemporaries adopted, without any scruple, as to its authenticity, of Professor Geoli's late flight in one of the aërial machines from a hill near Glasgow, is neither more nor less than an "April-fool" *jeu d'esprit*!

CORN ON COMMON CONSTABLES.—A meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, an address to her Majesty of congratulation on the birth of the princess, and condolence on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, were unanimously adopted.

FACTORIES (EDUCATION) BILL.—A meeting of the Roman Catholics of Marylebone was held on Wednesday evening, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, Dr. Doyle in the chair, for the object to petition Parliament against the Educational clauses of the Factories Bill.

MURDERS AT SUNDERLAND BY A MANIAC.—APRIL 25.—This morning strange reports were circulated in the town to the effect that two murders had been committed during the night by a person who had escaped from the lunatic asylum near Gateshead. The report proved too true. It appears that William Ferry, a maniac who had been confined in the asylum for years, contrived to make his escape on Saturday, and, to elude the vigilance of his keepers, he kept out of the way, by going round the country. On arriving at his home, he found his parents dead, but that the keepers had been there before him, and to escape them he concealed himself in a boat lying near the house, and adjoining the harbour. After the keepers had gone he went home, and finished there the horrible work of the perpetration of the deed, which took place during one of his frantic fits of madness, shortly after midnight. The alarm was first given by a boy, who lived in a part of the house, running into the street and shouting that Ferry was murdering his daughter; but before any person could reach his room the wretched maniac had sacrificed his unhappy wife and daughter. He killed the latter by beating her over the head in a horrible manner, with a wooden vessel called a skeel, used for carrying water, and he next killed his wife, by beating her with a poker, and bruising her in such a manner as no person but a maniac could have done. He was soon taken into custody, to await the result of the inquest, which was held before J. M. Favell, Esq. The principal witness against the father was a little boy, a son of the murderer, only about five years old, who was frightened, and witnessed the whole horrible deaths of his mother and sister. The jury, after hearing the whole of the evidence, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against William Ferry."

THE QUEEN V. O'CONNER AND OTHERS.—We understand that the defendants in this case, found guilty at the last assizes held at Lancaster for the county of Lancaster, have received notice to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday next, the 4th of May, to receive judgment.

FUNERAL.

The French funds fell considerably on Thursday, owing to heavy sales made, it was said, by the house of Rothschild, and to an expectation that Government would feel obliged, in order to meet the vast expenditure required for various public objects, to pause a great portion, if not the entire, of the 300,000,000f. of the last loan of 450,000,000f., which it had reserved.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the Hamburg schooner Hector Strand, master, arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, from Port-au-Prince, after a quick passage of 30 days, having sailed on the 27th ult., we learn that perfect tranquility existed in that city up to that period. The Factory, consisting of about 14,000 men, in two divisions, and under the command of Generals Rivière and Lazarre, had entered Port-au-Prince, Boyer, on his departure in the British brig of war Scylla, took no more specie with him than fifty dollars. A decree had been issued denouncing Boyer as a traitor to his country. The decree also denounces as traitors J. B. Inginac, A. B. Ardouin, C. C. Ardouin, J. J. V. Poit, J. M. Borgella, J. B. Riche, and L. M. S. Villavalein. Of these, Borgella and Riche had been captured; the remainder had gone to Jamaica in British ships. Twenty-five persons were elected to act as a provisional committee. The provisional chief has been offered to Herrard, and to several of the other leaders, as a preliminary; but they had individually refused to accept the office. H.M.S. the Fair Rosamond remained with L'Orestz French brig of war; the Volage or Waesp.te was going in when she came out.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—THREE LIVES LOST.—On Sunday night last, a few minutes past nine o'clock, a boat containing seven persons came in collision with a Greenwich steam-vessel, called the Royal Tar, belonging to the old Greenwich Steamboat Company, by which three persons perished. It appears that the steamer, which was commanded by a waterman, named Blacksteer, had just left London-bridge Wharf, but without any passengers on board, on her way to Greenwich, and was passing the Newcastle tier of vessels, off the Tower, when a boat, containing a waterman's apprentice, named Charles Ayres, five young men, and a female, shot out from between the tiers, and a person called out "Port your helm." Mr. Blacketer immediately did so, and said "Port it is;" and believed that the boat was being skilfully managed, and that the person who gave the direction was an experienced waterman; such, however, was not the case, for the boat was rowed in the direction of the Royal Tar, the master of which gave the orders to ease and stop her. This was immediately done, but the boat and the steamer both having considerable way, a collision was inevitable; and before the steamer could well go astern, the boat was capsized and the people immersed in the stream. Captain Blacketer immediately jumped off the paddle-box and threw out a rope, which was caught by a youth, and Blacketer got upon the fender-piece and hauled him on board. One of the crew on the opposite side of the steamer saved another person in a similar manner, and a third was picked up by the crew of a Welsh brig, called the Gratitude, now discharging slates, who also recovered some of the boat's gear. A fourth man was saved by the mate of the Ann, of Newcastle, and brought on board the Royal Tar with the other persons taken out of the water, and every attention was paid them by the master and steward. Three others perished, viz., Charles Ayres, a waterman's apprentice, who was in charge of the boat; a young man, aged 18 years, whose name is said to be Brandell, and whose parents live in Long-alley; and a youth about 18 years of age, who had on a new suit of sailor's clothes and black silk neckerchief.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.—On Monday last four o'clock on Monday morning a most destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Lovell, pork-butcher, 82, Blackman-street, Borough, which for a time threatened the destruction of the adjoining houses. The fire was first discovered by a waggoner, who, on passing, observed a terrific light in the second floor, and a glance sufficed to inform him of the cause. He instantly informed police constable M 52, who, with the utmost exertion, aroused the inmates, three females, who had to effect their escape from the rear of the house in a state of nudity. The house was gutted.

A MAIL-BOAT AND TWO MAILS LOST.—KILKENNY, April 10.—The mail-boat at Burray was upset, it is supposed, during the snow storm on Wednesday week last. It delivered the mail at Holme, and was on its return, when, it is conjectured, the tide must have driven it on a small skerry on its way which caused it to capsize, and four men and one woman who were in it found a watery grave. Cries were heard at Lanta, and a boat put off, but, from the darkness of the night, nothing could be seen. The ill-fated boat was washed ashore next day (Thursday) at Holme, but no trace of its unfortunate passengers. One of the men had only been married a fortnight, and had his brother-in-law along with him. The lamentable catastrophe has occasioned a gloom in the neighbourhood.

DREADFUL DEATH FROM FOUL AIR.—On Monday morning a deplorable occurrence resulting in the loss of human life, took place on the premises of Mr. Butt, corn-factor, Goswell street, Clerkenwell. It appears that a young man, 21 years of age, named John Smith, in the employ of Mr. Butt, had occasion to descend a well on the premises in the course of the process of cleaning it out. He was let down in a bucket for this purpose, and had been there about five minutes when he was asked by those at the top "if all was right," on which he replied in the affirmative. He was then let to a second time, and gave the same answer. Shortly after, on calling to him again, they received no reply, and about a quarter of an hour had elapsed from the time Smith first went down, when he was let down in a bucket, and on reaching the bottom called out that he was, he thought, lying there dead. The boy was instantly raised, and on reaching the surface complained of feeling a sense of stupefaction come over him, and he approached the bottom of the well. The body of the unfortunate young man was recovered as speedily as possible, but life was quite extinct.

ACCIDENT AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—A fearful, and we fear, fatal accident occurred on Wednesday week at the Reading Theatre during the performance of the piece, in which Mr. Harrington, an American actor, late of the English Opera House, was performing the part of *Long Tom Coffin*. It appears, in the scene near the end of the second act, where he has to present a pistol to *Captain Boroughcliff*, that it accidentally went off while Mr. Harrington was in the act of drawing it from his belt, and the contents were lodged in the lower part of the abdomen of the unfortunate man, making a frightful wound, through which his intestines protruded. The curtain was instantly dropped, and the injured man was conveyed, without delay, to the hospital, where every possible attention was paid to the emergency of the case, but he remains with little hope of recovery. The theatre has been closed since, and will continue so for some time to come. Mr. Harrington has a wife and large family depending for support upon his exertions. A great deal of culpable negligence prevails in theatres respecting the firearms used in the performances. They are generally old worthless muskets and pistols, of which the locks are so weak and insecure that they are continually liable to go off at half-cock.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night last considerable alarm was created in the vicinity of Smithfield, owing to a fire breaking out on premises belonging to Mr. William Alexander Chapman, a pawnbroker, carrying on business at 74, Turnmill-street. Fortunately the building was detached, otherwise the most disastrous consequences must have inevitably followed. The engines being well manned the fire was confined to that part of the premises in which it broke out, and a little after eight o'clock it was entirely extinguished; but not before the place in which the fire originated was, with its valuable contents, nearly consumed. Mr. Chapman is insured in the Sun Fire-office, which will not be materially affected by the loss.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Information has been given that, on the 19th inst., the Angel pubho-house, at Henley-on-Thames, was robbed of a £10 bank note, eight guineas and a half-guinea, a female sovereign, three half-sovereigns, and £12 17s. in silver, a number of silver spoons, pair of sugar tongs, a fish slice and other plate, a silver watch chain marked "H. F. H." on one side, and "T. J. H. H." on the other, manufactured by Barrow and St. Esprit by eating mussels, and the municipal authorities have issued an order suspending the sale of this shell-fish.—Mademoiselle D'Este, his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's daughter, was en route from Paris when the melancholy tidings of her illustrious father's death reached her at Dover.—It is said that no arrangements have yet been made for filling up the vacancy in the Rangership of Hyde and St. James's Parks; but it is probable that the appointment will be offered to the Duke of Cambridge.—The late duke succeeded Lord Sydney in the rangership, the emoluments of which are trifling.—The visiting-book, in which persons inquiring at Kensington Palace after the health of the Duke of Sussex during his illness inscribed their names, was closed immediately on the decease occurring. The last name on its pages, written only a few moments previous to his demise, is that of "Thomas Moore," the celebrated poet.—A grand bull-fight took place at Madrid on the 17th inst. No remarkable accident, says a Madrid letter, occurred, but fifteen horses were killed.—We learn from a source on which we can place every reliance that an intended change is shortly about to take place in the uniform of all the grades of officers in her Majesty's navy.—We are informed from Rome of the death of the Cardinal Giustiniani. In consequence of this event his Holiness has appointed the Cardinal di Ruario Sforza to the important post of Cardinale Camerlengo (first minister of state), the highest government situation in the ecclesiastical dominions.—On Sunday last the Spanish brig Serafin, 120 tons, Golder, was placed by the Custom-house authorities under arrest at the Granite-wharf, Highstreet, Wapping, on a charge of having a large quantity of cigars and cigars on board.—Lord Brougham made his first appearance this season at the British embassy in Paris on Wednesday week, being one of the lions at the *soirée* given by Lady Cowley on that evening. His lordship intends to remain a fortnight in Paris, and at the end of that time will return to London.—At the last meeting of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in New South Wales, the Rev. Dr. Lang was deposed from the office of the ministry.—The recent *exposé* of the proceedings of the British-American Association would appear to have induced the heads of the department to emigrate in *propria persona*. On Saturday the offices in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, were shut up, the zinc door-plates removed, the house advertised for sale by Messrs. Toplis, without even the customary notice being given as to where the company intended to carry on operations for the future.—In the workhouse of St. Mary, Bletchley, Bedfordshire, the relieving officer, Mr. Bestow, from a desire to afford instruction as well as amusement to the inmates, had succeeded in inducing the board of guardians to allow a small circulating library to be placed in the institution, consisting of such books as are approved of by the guardians. There are at present 500 volumes, consisting of books upon religious subjects, history, &c., the reading of which by the aged and infirm has afforded to them great relief during their abode in the workhouse.—Richard Arkwright, who died on Sunday, at his seat in Derbyshire, is supposed to have left property to the amount of £800,000 at the least.—Mr. Bouverie has started for the representation of Salisbury, on the Liberal interest, in the room of Mr. Brodie, resigned.

—John Nicholloson, well known by the title of the "Airedale poet," was drowned about a week since whilst endeavouring to ford the river Aire, near Shipley.——The public executioner of Orenas, in Spain, Don Juan Francisco de Parcula, was murdered in his own residence on the night of April 8. His head was the next day found nailed to the door of the house, and his body lying in the gutter, in the midst of a pool of coagulated blood.——An Orleans journal states that a notary of that place has just fled, leaving a deficit of nearly 500,000f. He is supposed to have shaped his course towards England. Many of the sufferers are industrious artisans and agriculturists, who had placed their savings in his hands.——Robert Taylor, the claimant to the title of "Lord Kennedy," was committed for trial by the magistrates at Wigan, on Wednesday week, on a charge of bigamy.——Four fishermen were drowned, on Saturday last, whilst fishing for oysters off Mumbles.——It may not be generally known that rats are kept in the St. Katherine Docks to destroy the rats which, previously to this mode of insurance, made havoc amongst the sugars deposited to a vast annual amount. The annual expense of this plan is £104. The cats' meat is bought by contract, and two men are employed to attend and feed them.——Edward Rees, who was convicted at the last Monmouthshire assizes of the wilful murder of Mary Moxley, at Banturn, in the parish of Penterry, near Tinterne Abbey, was executed in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, at Monmouth, on Monday last.——The Royal Highland School Society celebrated its seventieth anniversary festival at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday last, the Earl of Rosebery in the chair.——The London Hibernian Society held its annual meeting at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, when an union was formed with the Church Education Society of Ireland.——A Honiton lace baby's cap was last week sent as a present to her Majesty by Sarah Fayler, of Aylesbeare, through the worthy vicar of that parish, the Rev. H. W. Marker, and as a specimen of her work, which her Majesty has most graciously condescended to accept, and directed a present of £10 to be forwarded her in return, with expressions of her Majesty's great approbation.——The *Gazette de Cologne* states that a great number of noble Germans, amongst whom are several Princes, have purchased considerable property in the Republic of Texas, in order to facilitate the emigration of their subjects.——Count Gilbert de Voisins, Theglon's husband, died at Paris last week.——During the last few days several of the convicts at Woolwich, who were under sentence of transportation for various periods, have been liberated on account of their exemplary conduct in confinement.——A commission of lunacy was held on Tuesday and Wednesday last at the New Hinde Tavern, Mile-end-road, before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, to inquire into the state of mind of John Barnes, Esq., when the jury found that he had been of unsound mind from the 21st of September, 1842.——On Wednesday the special Poor-law Commission, appointed to investigate the alleged ill-treatment of the Creole pauper, John Jones, adjourned from Saturday last, was resumed and concluded before Mr. A. Austin, the Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, in the board-room of the workhouse of St. Pancras. Of course the result is not yet known.——The second anniversary meeting of the council and subscribers to the Shakspere Society took place on Wednesday last at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, when the Marquis Conyngham was elected president in the room of the Marquis of Normanby, who has entirely ceased to attend a meeting of the society since his election.——M. Léon Pillet has refused to grant an extension of Adèle Dumilâtre's *congé*, and this charming *danseuse* leaves London on Sunday morning for Boulogne.——The *Politique* of Brussels announces that Mlle. Heinefetter has resolved not to appear again at the theatre in that city, and that she is preparing for the press a defence of her conduct in the affair which has created for her so sad a celebrity.——The anniversary dinner of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at the Westminster School is appointed for the 17th of next month, at the Thatched House Tavern.

—It appears that some needy vagabond has been imposing on our daily contemporaries by fabricating accounts of suicides and coroners' inquests which are represented as having taken place in Essex, and for which it turns out there has not been the slightest foundation.——Several persons have been lately poisoned at Bayonne and St. Esprit by eating mussels, and the municipal authorities have issued an order suspending the sale of this shell-fish.——Mademoiselle D'Este, his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's daughter, was en route from Paris when the melancholy tidings of her illustrious father's death reached her at Dover.——It is said that no arrangements have yet been made for filling up the vacancy in the Rangership of Hyde and St. James's Parks; but it is probable that the appointment will be offered to the Duke of Cambridge.——The late duke succeeded Lord Sydney in the rangership, the emoluments of which are trifling.——The visiting-book, in which persons inquiring at Kensington Palace after the health of the Duke of Sussex during his illness inscribed their names, was closed immediately on the decease occurring. The last name on its pages, written only a few moments previous to his demise, is that of "Thomas Moore," the celebrated poet.——A grand bull-fight took place at Madrid on the 17th inst. No remarkable accident, says a Madrid letter, occurred, but fifteen horses were killed.——We learn from a source on which we can place every reliance that an intended change is shortly about to take place in the uniform of all the grades of officers in her Majesty's navy.——We are informed from Rome of the death of the Cardinal Giustiniani. In consequence of this event his Holiness has appointed the Cardinal di Ruario Sforza to the important post of Cardinale Camerlengo (first minister of state), the highest government situation in the ecclesiastical dominions.——On Sunday last the Spanish brig Serafin, 120 tons, Golder, was placed by the Custom-house authorities under arrest at the Granite-wharf, High-street, Wapping, on a charge of having a large quantity of cigars and cigars on board.——Lord Brougham made his first appearance this season at the British embassy in Paris on Wednesday week, being one of the lions at the *soirée* given by Lady Cowley on that evening. His lordship intends to remain a fortnight in Paris, and at the end of that time will return to London.——At the last meeting of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in New South Wales, the Rev. Dr. Lang was deposed from the office of the ministry.——The recent *exposé* of the proceedings of the British-American Association would appear to have induced the heads of the department to emigrate in *propria persona*. On Saturday the offices in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, were shut up, the zinc door-plates removed, the house advertised for sale by Messrs. Toplis, without even the customary notice being given as to where the company intended to carry on operations for the future.——In the workhouse of St. Mary, Bletchley, Bedfordshire, the relieving officer, Mr. Bestow, from a desire to afford instruction as well as amusement to the inmates, had succeeded in inducing the board of guardians to allow a small circulating library to be placed in the institution, consisting of such books as are approved of by the guardians. There are at present 500 volumes, consisting of books upon religious subjects, history, &c., the reading of which by the aged and infirm has afforded to them great relief during their abode in the workhouse.——Richard Arkwright, who died on Sunday, at his seat in Derbyshire, is supposed to have left property to the amount of £800,000 at the least.——Mr. Bouverie has started for the representation of Salisbury, on the Liberal interest, in the room of Mr. Brodie, resigned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

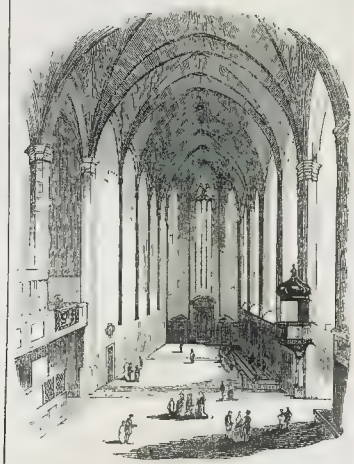
It is intended to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex in most of the dissenting chapels on Sunday next.——It appears by the *Dublin Gazette* that insolvency prevails to a most unusual and alarming extent amongst the small farmers of Ireland.——The declaration of the poll at the East Suffolk election took place on Monday last, when Lord Rendlesham was declared by the High Sheriff duly elected.——In Manchester alone upwards of eleven thousand appeals against the income-tax have been brought before the commissioners.——The works on the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway were commenced on Thursday last.

MASONIC PORTRAIT.

MEMOIR OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

This very popular and universally lamented prince, Augustus Frederick, was the sixth son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, was born at Buckingham House, on Wednesday, January 27th, 1773; and, at the time of his death, had passed the age of "three-score years and ten." "His brothers, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge, were brought up to the profession of arms; the Duke of Clarence went into the navy; and of all the family, the Duke of Sussex alone received that degree of intellectual culture in his youth which enabled him in after life to meet men of science and literature upon terms alike flattering to them and honourable to himself." He received the rudiments of education from tutors appointed by his royal father. The accompanying portrait of the young prince at this period is from the well-known picture by West, of "the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, and three Princesses," in the Queen's drawing-room, at Hampton Court Palace.

In June 1786, his Royal Highness, having been created a Knight of the Garter, accompanied his brothers Ernest and Adolphus (now King of Hanover and Duke of Cambridge) to the University of Göttingen. This celebrated seat of learning was instituted by George II. in the year 1734. With moderate means it soon rose to the highest rank among the schools of Germany, and it has preserved to the present day a constantly increasing reputation for able teachers in every branch of knowledge. It has four faculties—theology, law, medicine, and philosophy; the library has been selected with a view to usefulness, and contains upwards of 300,000 volumes and 5000 manuscripts. The young princes were here taught the German language by Professor Mayer; Latin, by the celebrated Heyne; theology, by Less; and morality, by Feder; each of these masters being rewarded by an extraordinary grant of 1000 crowns per annum. Prince Augustus Frederick remained at Gottingen for a longer period than several of his elder brethren. He proportionably stored his mind with classical learning, and, thus better qualified for appreciating the advantages of travel, he made the tour of Germany. He next visited Italy, and during the years 1792 and 1793 was one of the English residents at Rome, and upon terms of intimacy with Pope Pius VI. At the same time the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, with some members of their family, were also sojourners at Rome; and their second daughter, Lady Augusta Murray, formed one of that circle of society then assembled at Rome of which Prince Augustus Frederick was a conspicuous and admired member. Her ladyship was three or four years senior to the prince. Her personal attractions and many virtues and amiable qualities won the affections of his Royal Highness, and while yet in his twenty-first year he became a husband, and before he completed his twenty-second, a father. The marriage between the young prince and Lady Augusta was solemnised at Rome, on April the 4th, 1793, and subsequently by banns at St. George's, Hanover-square, on the



CHURCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN.

5th of December, in the same year. This marriage was contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act, 12 Geo. III., c. 2, which enacted that no descendant of King George II. (other than the issue of princes married into foreign countries) was capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of the King, signified under the Great Seal; but, on condition that his union should not be disturbed, the Prince proposed to resign whatever claims he might possess as a member of the royal family. No sooner, however, was the alliance publicly known, than the matter was taken up by Government; proceedings were instituted in the Ecclesiastical courts, and the marriage pronounced null. Prince Augustus, however, asserted its legality, treated Lady Augusta as his wife, and her children as his legitimate offspring; and addressed letters to her as a princess, and his son as a prince. Lady Augusta now separated from his Royal Highness, and the remainder of her life was passed in dignified retirement; her ladyship, in 1806, assuming, by royal permission, the title of Countess of Amelland, which she bore to the period of her death, at Rome, in 1830. For several years previously she resided near Ramsgate, where the people always insisted on calling her "Duchess of Sussex."

The issue of this marriage are Colonel Sir A. D'Este, K.C.H., equerry to William IV., and his sister, attached to the household of Queen Adelaide. "Lord Dunmore, whose daughter Prince Augustus Frederick espoused, was John, fourth earl; his countess was daughter of the sixth Earl of Galloway: the mother of Sir Augustus and Miss D'Este was, therefore, not only connected with 'the Sovereign house of Atholl,' but related to the royal family of England, as being descended from Henry VII. Amongst the papers relating to

PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK (AGED 26).

From a drawing made at Göttingen, in 1799, of which there is an unique print in the private collection of Royal Portraits, by Sir Henry Ellis.

this marriage, which have been collected and printed for private circulation by Sir Augustus, is a letter from the deceased prince, dated Aquilon, February 28, 1794, which distinctly acquits Lady Dunmore of any knowledge of the fact that this marriage was in contemplation until after it had been solemnized. It has been more than once stated that the ceremony which took place at Rome was performed according to the rites of the Romish church; but the duke, in his letters, contradicts this, and says it was performed by a clergyman of the church of England, whose name he had promised to keep secret. In the printed, but unpublished, volume to which reference has just been made Sir Augustus D'Este sets forth the opinions of several eminent lawyers, who appear to think that the Royal Marriage Act does not invalidate his claim to any property which might descend through his mother."

His Royal Highness next re-visited Italy, and went thence to Switzerland, where he made a considerable stay. He next proceeded to Berlin, where he resided about two years, during which time he received marked attention from the Prussian court. His Royal High-

KENSINGTON PALACE.

NEWSPAPER

ness now returned to England; whence, after a short stay, he embarked for Lisbon in 1800, and resided there until the following year, when he returned to England; and, on November 27, his Royal Highness, being then in the 29th year of his age, was created a peer of the realm, by the titles of Earl of Inverness, in North Britain; Baron of Arklow, in Ireland; and Duke of Sussex, with a parliamentary grant of £12,000 per annum, to which a yearly addition of £9000 was subsequently made. Upon taking his seat the duke espoused the side of the most liberal of the Whigs. His opposition to the views of the King and his ministers was open and undisguised; the duke declared in favour of reform in Parliament, a repeal of the penal laws against Roman Catholics, a diminution of public expenditure, and new principles in trade. The duke, too, occasionally proved himself a formidable opponent to the ministry; for he spoke with fluency, possessed a competent acquaintance with public affairs, had great facility in availing himself of any suggestions or recent information which might happen to reach him; and though he spoke but rarely, yet, adding the weight of the princely character to some share of ability and knowledge, and combining these with the influence derived from great popularity out of doors, he possessed an importance in Parliament which never previously belonged to any of the royal family. His speeches in two debates upon the regency question, in 1810 and 1811, excited considerable attention throughout the country, by their sound constitutional knowledge, force of reason, and comprehensive statesmanlike views. In 1812, his Royal Highness spoke with equal decision in seconding the motion of the Earl of Donoughmore, for referring the petitions of the Catholics to a committee. Seventeen years subsequently, in 1829, his Royal Highness spoke with renewed fervour upon Catholic emancipation, maintaining that Mr. Pitt was not an enemy to the Catholic claims, upon the authority of a letter from that minister to George III. Upon the third reading, his Royal Highness once more recorded his approbation of the bill, emphatically adding that the very language of Magna Charta, "*Nulli vendimus, nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam*," demanded this measure, which was one of tardy justice to the Roman Catholics. Upon the question of repealing the Test and Corporation Acts in 1828, the duke displayed equal fervour for the full enjoyment of "liberty of conscience."

DUKE OF SUSSEX (EARL OF INVERNESS).

From a Portrait by Sir William Beechey.

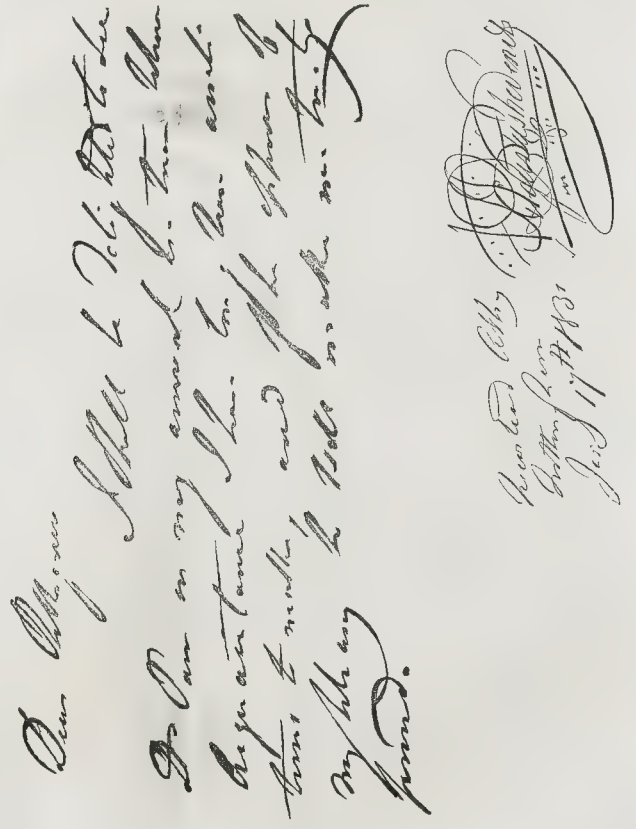
His Royal Highness also advocated, with unflinching consistency, the sweeping measure of parliamentary reform, in 1831; when the duke concluded an emphatic speech by declaring: "I always was a reformer, I am a reformer, and I always shall be a reformer, until this bill, or some other measure of equal efficiency, be passed." We have adverted to these memorable epochs in the parliamentary life of the Duke of Sussex, to remind the reader, that although not filling any political office, his Royal Highness ever proved himself to possess a heart overflowing with generous sympathy for the rights of the people, and for the enjoyment of "liberty of conscience," a doctrine which has become much more popular than such views were upwards of thirty years since, when the Duke of Sussex made his spirited declaration in favour of religious liberty. Through good and evil report, the Duke acted frankly and consistently with his party to the last; and, it will be remembered, that, on a very recent occasion, he carried his support of the late administration to the length of moving the annual address in answer to the speech from the throne. Upon a question of great family importance, too, the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline, the Duke of Sussex still voted with his party, and gave great, though not unpardonable offence to George IV.; for notwithstanding the alienation which, during some time, continued between the brothers, they were cordially reconciled before the death of the King. Upon the same unhappy subject a marked estrangement arose between the Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., which, as in the preceding case, was eventually terminated by perfect reconciliation.

Notwithstanding his great political popularity, it must be conceded that Parliament was not the scene of his Royal Highness's most conspicuous and successful efforts. While their record is left to the historian, the Duke's active benevolence and his unceasing exertions in the spirit of social improvement, which happily distinguishes the present from any preceding age, will be handed down through many generations. Never had "all mankind's concern"—charity—a more efficient advocate; and how gratifying was the scene of the prince pleading the cause of poverty and misfortune, with the advantages of exalted station and the natural gift of eloquence—the object and the means; "like the natural charity of the sun," each "illuminated the other without obscuring itself." For more than forty years the Duke of Sussex devoted his best exertions to the advancement of these objects. The promotion of public charities by means of public dinners is a custom peculiar to England; when our animal spirits search and carry up, as it were, to the surface the best feelings of our nature. At every suitable occasion his Royal Highness presided over these festivals. He had no objection to a good dinner, and enjoyed cheerful society without being very fastidious as to the rank of his companions; and possessing some humour and unfailing flow of language, his after-dinner speeches were unrivalled. His skill and dexterity as a chairman must be familiar to most diners out "at the London Tavern or Freemasons' Hall;" while the effective and touching manner in which the Duke was accustomed to plead the cause of widowhood, of orphanage, and of every variety of suffering or of poverty, has left an impression upon the public mind, not likely to be soon effaced, and has produced results upon the charitable institutions of the metropolis which will long continue to be felt. "A festival for charitable purposes, his sturdy and indomitable solicitation would take no denials. His comprehensive benevolence demanded large subscriptions; and amidst peals of jollity and laughter excited by his example and his good humour, he would again and again urge facts, statistics, anecdotes, personal appeals, and affecting incidents, until the great object was accomplished of improving the institution, and thereby alleviating the misery of the blind, the maimed, the aged, or the unprotected, to an extent not previously attempted, or even imagined to be possible."

In a memoir of the Duke, by a popular writer, it has been well observed, that "whether to provide for the orphans of poor publicans—for the solace of the sick and the afflicted, in the hospitals of

PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK—FROM A PORTRAIT BY WEST.

In the centre of the group is Prince Augustus Frederick (the late Duke of Sussex); on the left, Prince Ernest Augustus (the present King of Hanover on the right, in the arms of his sister, the Princess Augusta Sophia, is Prince Adolphus Frederick (the present Duke of Cambridge).



LETTER AND AUTOGRAPH.

The fac-simile of a portion of a letter from the Duke of Sussex to J. P. Pettigrew, Esq., dated Holkham, July 9, 1830. The letter proceeds to regret that Dr. Parr is not with his Royal Highness at Holkham, to examine the treasures in the library there; characteristically adding: "As a pipe does not frighten me, we should have done very well together." The signature is from a letter of more recent date: the Duke does not appear to have invariably signed his name thus.

Jew or Christian—for the relief of the unfortunate artist and literary labourer, their widows, and helpless children—for the encouragement of industry—for the distinction of talent and the reward of ingenuity—in short, for the alleviation of misery, wherever it existed, and the crowning of merit, wherever it appeared—the one in the darkest recesses of wretchedness, the other in the humblest walks of society—the unwearied exertions of the Duke of Sussex have justly attracted to his head the blessings of tens of thousands; to his heart the affectionate sympathies of all."

In the year 1816 the Duke of Sussex was elected President of the Society of Arts. Under his able direction the success of this institution has been of beneficial example: it has cultivated and brought to maturity many germs of invention and ingenuity; and there was not a more gratifying sight than the annual distribution of the society's premiums by his Royal Highness, as often as his health would permit. "On these occasions his address to the successful competitors was neat, varied, forcible, and appropriate. In the affairs of the society he took the warmest interest down to the period of his last illness. Even very recently he dictated to his secretary a long series of remarks on a report laid before him by the officers of that institution." The last occasion on which the Duke presided was at the anniversary award in 1841. In the establishment of the London Mechanics' Institution the Duke of Sussex warmly cooperated with the late Dr. Birkbeck and Lord Brougham; and in the foundation of the London University (now University College) his Royal Highness evinced a kindred interest. The Duke was also an official trustee of the Hunterian Museum, purchased by Government for £15,000, and transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons, for the use of the public. His Royal Highness was likewise a Doctor of Civil Law.

In 1830, on the retirement of Mr. D. G. Gilbert, the Duke of Sussex was elected President of the Royal Society; and, although the election was not unattended with some asperities, within a few weeks the Duke's warmest opponents acknowledged the ability and gentlemanly and conciliatory bearing of their new president. During each season of his presidency his Royal Highness (following the laudable practice of Sir Joseph Banks) opened his splendid suite of apartments at Kensington Palace for a series of evening parties, for the friendly interchange of opinions and communications on various interesting topics in science, art, and literature; to these *soirées* were invited the Fellows of the Royal Society, noble individuals, distinguished by their talents and taste; the presidents and eminent members of our principal national institutions, the Royal Academy, the Antiquaries, the Asiatic, the Royal Society of Literature, the Geographical, Geological, Astronomical, &c.; with authors and persons of high scientific attainments, eminent foreigners, &c. Upon such occasions the tables were covered with curious MSS., illuminated volumes, &c.; his Royal Highness always providing some new and striking invention and objects, to vary the tone of the entertainment, and to enable the company to enjoy that "unembarrassed intercourse, so rare in English society, and so delightful where it can be enjoyed; and nowhere more delightful than in this country, where intellect is as ready as it is solid, and whose talent is as sportive as it is sterling, when called into play without effort and without ambition." Under these circumstances it was with unfeigned regret that the fellows of the Royal Society received the resignation of the Duke of Sussex, in 1839, after a presidentship of nine years. The reason assigned by his Royal Highness for giving up the office occasioned some surprise; it was the insufficiency of his income to defray the expenses of the *soirées*, which were generally considered to be trifling. The Duke's anniversary addresses to the society were distinguished alike by felicitous allusion and fluent delivery. A fine portrait of his Royal Highness, painted by Phillips, graces the council-room at Somerset House; he was succeeded in his important office by the Marquis of Northampton.

Having noticed the subject of the duke's pecuniary position, it may be not out of place to state that it has more than once been brought under the notice of Parliament. On the 14th of June, 1825, Lord Brougham, then a member of the lower house, observed that the duke never received one shilling of the public money except the allowance made to him by Parliament as one of the royal family. It appeared that one of the results of the duke's marriage with Lady Augusta Murray was a reduction of his own income to £13,000 a-year, in order to make a provision for his wife, in which praiseworthy object he received no assistance from Parliament. Mr. Brougham then adverted to the effect of the Royal Marriage Act, described it as the most unfortunate of all acts, the very worst of all human laws, and said that it had been well characterised by Mr. Wilberforce as the most unconstitutional act that ever disgraced the statute-book. He observed further, that if the Duke of Sussex had ever applied (up to that time) for an increase of income, had never compounded with his creditors, and by the assistance of a learned gentleman, who superintended his affairs, his debts have been reduced from £100,900 to a very inconsiderable residue."

The duke's marriage with Lady Augusta Murray is understood not to have been the only occasion on which he set at nought the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act. It appears that Lady Cecilia Gore, ninth daughter of the second Earl of Arran, married, on May 14, 1815, Sir George Buggin, Knt.; a gentleman long resident and well known in Dublin. This gentleman died on April 12, 1825; and, on May 2, 1831, her ladyship (previously Lady Cecilia Buggin) assumed the name of Underwood, by virtue of the King's sign manual. Her claim to this indulgence rested upon the fact that the maiden name of her mother was Underwood. Some years ago the Duke of Sussex and Lady Cecilia Underwood became more intimately acquainted than they previously had been, and it was generally understood in society that they were privately married. The lady's character was, doubtless, not only free from reproach but above all suspicion. She was received in the best society, and accompanied the Duke of Sussex wherever he went. In the year 1840 it pleased her Majesty to bestow on Lady Cecilia a signal mark of her royal favour by raising her to the rank of a peeress in her own right, and one also of the highest order, by the title of Duchess of Inverness. Upon this occasion the Duchess of Inverness received many visits of congratulation, and it was observed that the practice of royalty was adhered to, the visitors not leaving their cards, but inscribing their names in a book.

The Duke of Sussex had resided for several years in the south wing of the more ancient part of Kensington Palace, and here he breathed his last. During twenty-three years his Royal Highness had assembled a vast and valuable library, several years since amounting to upwards of 50,000 volumes of MSS. and printed books; and in 1820 it was stated that it was the duke's intention to open this library for the benefit of the public, as soon as the whole should be properly arranged. The books were then deposited in six apartments. I. contains Roman, Civil, English, and Ecclesiastical Law; II. Divinity, Polemics, Bibles, of the latter, we believe, the finest collection in England; III. Dictionaries, Grammars, and Periodical Works; IV. History; V. Greek and Latin Classics; VI. Biography. In the collection are the following MS. editions of the sacred writings:—51 Hebrew, including three specimens of Zephilin, called Phylacteries; 12 Greek; 148 Latin; 34 French; 11 Italian and Spanish; 1 German and Dutch; 15 English and Irish; 16 Arabic, Persian, Armenian, Pali, Singhalese, and Burman. Also, 28 Polyglotts; 101 Hebrew Bibles, or portions of the Old Testament; 39 Greek ditto; 224 Latin ditto. Among the other treasures is, "probably, the most perfect MS. of the Pentateuch in this country; another, unquestionably, one of the most splendid Hebrew MSS. ever executed." Also, a copy of the Koran, which belonged to Tippoo Saib, in whose library it was found by the conquerors at Seringapatam, and whose spectacles were discovered between its leaves, as if the perusal of it had been one of the latest acts of his life. These few details are quoted from the first portion of the catalogue of the "Bibliotheca Sussexaniana," printed several years since. It is earnestly hoped that, at least, this extraordinary collection of Bibles will not be dispersed.

As the Duke of Sussex resided under the same royal roof beneath which our present Sovereign was born, and passed her minority, it is not surprising that her Majesty should have regarded the Duke of Sussex more in the light of a parent than she did any other male member of the royal family. This has also been imputed to the Duke of Kent having, shortly before his death, recommended that the Duke of Sussex should be as frequently as possible consulted by the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, on every affair of any political importance. Thus we find the duke introducing her Majesty to her first council, at her accession, and performing the paternal office at her Majesty's marriage. To whatever influence the circumstance may be attributed, there can be no doubt of the fact that the duke possessed much power at court previous to the formation of the present ministry.

Akin to the princely benevolence of the duke already mentioned, must not be omitted his sedulous attention paid by his Royal Highness to the interests of freemasonry. While at Berlin, in early life, the duke formed a valuable connexion between the York Lodge in that city and the Grand Lodge of England. His Royal Highness, on the demise of Sir Peter Parker, was appointed Deputy Grand Master of England; and upon the resignation of George IV., the Duke of Sussex was installed in the grand mastership. The intelligence of the demise of his Royal Highness occasioned considerable excitement, and deep sympathy and regret among all the members of the masonic craft; and numerous were the inquiries made by masons from the Grand Lodge at the Freemasons' Tavern to the more humble ones held at obscure public-houses and coffee-shops.

His Royal Highness permitted himself to be elected Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company in the year 1817, when King George IV. (then Prince Regent) was the Captain-General; and his Royal Highness was annually re-elected Colonel (under the privilege then exercised by the corps) during the remainder of that reign. On the accession of King William IV. his Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate himself Captain-General, and by warrant to appoint his Royal Highness Colonel of the corps, which rank his Royal Highness continued to hold under the authority of the royal warrant. In the year 1837 her present Majesty, by her royal warrant, graciously conferred upon his Royal Highness the rank of Captain-General of the Hon. Artillery Company, in addition to his command as Colonel, and his Royal Highness retained the conjoined rank until his lamented decease. It has been appositely observed (in the *Times*) that "no death in the royal family, short of the actual demise of a monarch, could have occasioned a stronger feeling of deprivation than in the case of the Duke of Sussex." Although he had attained an advanced period of life, and the general state of his health had not been for some time so favourable as to enable his constitution to resist the attacks of disease, his death must occasion sincere regret in many quarters. He was, in the best sense of the term, a popular character, from his English habits, things, and sentiments. He was, next to his eldest brother, the most accomplished of his family. "He was a man who employed the faculties which his God had given him in promoting the physical comforts, the mental improvement, and the social harmony of his fellow-creatures. He did his best to promote the advancement of learning, the interests of science, and the welfare of all who toiled their wearisome way in the museum, the studio, or the laboratory. And there are many now alive and prospering who, when they look back on their early struggles and their meridian labours, will bless the memory of the Duke of Sussex."

By the death of the duke several offices become vacant. His Royal Highness was President of the Society of Arts, Acting Great Master of the Order of the Bath, Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, High Steward of Plymouth, Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, Grand Master of the Freemasons, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, and a Knight of the Garter; but, being a member of the royal family, his death occasions no vacancy amongst the 25 Knights Companions of that illustrious order.

We shall scarcely be expected to enumerate the many charitable institutions with which his Royal Highness was officially connected. In the spirit of that "liberty of conscience" which he uniformly advocated, his Royal Highness was a patron of several Jewish benevolent institutions, and was President of the Jews' Hospital, Mile-end, for a number of years.

The Duke of Sussex usually resided at Kensington Palace; but, during the autumn, his Royal Highness made a tour of visits to his distinguished friends, Newstead Abbey and Kimmel Park being his favourite places of sojourn. His wife to the Queen of England (we believe in 1822) will long be remembered: he was invited to Lambton Castle by the late Earl of Durham, then Mr. Lambton, and on the occasion of his Royal Highness's entry into Newcastle, accompanied by that gentleman, it was computed that no less than 100,000 persons were assembled to see the magnificent Masonic processions and festivals that ensued render the event one of the most memorable of its kind that ever took place in that part of the country.

The personal appearance of his Royal Highness was very striking; though not of courtly manners, he had a natural dignity; and he was one of the tallest and stoutest men in the country: when appointed to the colonelcy of the Royal Artillery Company he was, on being measured, found to stand 6 ft. 3½ inches high, in his shoes. His face, like his person, was large and full, and at the age of 69 it scarcely bore a wrinkle; and his features were lit up with *bonhomie*.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

We were enabled to give in the greater portion of our last week's impression the particulars of the demise of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex; and, as every incident connected with that mournful event is fraught with deep interest to the people of this country, the following narrative may not be considered out of place:—On Saturday the will of the deceased prince was opened and read at Kensington Palace, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and of the executors appointed by his late Royal Highness—viz., Lord Dinorben, Colonel Tynte, and Mr. Walker, the Comptroller of his Royal Highness's Household. The Duke of Cambridge afterwards left the royal residence. The executors remained at Kensington Palace some hours. Lord Dinorben, on taking his departure, went to the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall-gardens, and had an interview with the right hon. baronet. Sir Robert afterwards went to Buckingham Palace.

On Sunday morning a *post mortem* examination of the remains of the royal duke was made at Kensington Palace, by Mr. Holland, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Keate, Mr. Nussey, and Mr Du Pasquier, assembled at the palace soon after eight o'clock. Sir Benjamin Brodie, the Queen's surgeon-accoucheur, performed the operation. Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Mr. Keate, then left the palace. A cast of his Royal Highness's head was taken by Mr. Behnes, the sculptor. Mr. Nussey and Mr. Du Pasquier remained in the palace to watch over the remains. The Earl Delawarr, lord chamberlain of her Majesty's household, arrived at Kensington Palace at twelve o'clock, and when the last-named operation had been completed by the medical gentlemen, the body, under his lordship's superintendence, was deposited in a mahogany shell in the same room in which his Royal Highness expired. His lordship afterwards left the palace. Sir John Doratt was appointed to take the *post mortem* examination.

It was understood that his Royal Highness, in his will, had expressed it as his particular request that his body on his decease should be interred in the public cemetery at Kensington, instead of the mausoleum in Cardinal Wolsey's chapel at Windsor, appropriated for the members of the family of George III. There was a general wish that the mortal remains of his Royal Highness should be deposited in the royal tomb at Windsor; but, on the other hand, a decided feeling pervaded the masonic fraternity that they ought to have an opportunity of displaying their regret at the funeral by a manifestation of their respect to the memory of their departed grand master of that celebrated order of brotherhood.

In 1839, when the Anatomy Bill was under discussion in the House of Peers, the Duke of Sussex avowed his determination to give his body to one of the public hospitals for dissection. Although this intention has not been literally carried out, it is an interesting fact, perhaps not generally known, that a clause in the will of his Royal Highness requires his executors to publish, for the benefit of medical science, the result of the *post mortem* examination of his remains, should the same possess any feature of beneficial interest. The report of the *post mortem* examination will be laid before her Majesty when completed.

At a later hour in the day the body was placed in a leaden coffin or shell, which arrived at Kensington in a hearse and four on Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock.

During Monday the inquiries at Kensington Palace for her Grace the Duchess of Inverness were almost hourly; the members of the royal family sent messengers early to make inquiries. The answer was that the duchess was as well as could be expected.

APPEARANCES OBSERVED ON INSPECTING THE MORTAL REMAINS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, APRIL 23, 1843.—In the head there were no signs of disease, except that a serous fluid was effused between the membranes by which the brain is immediately invested. The mucous membrane lining the throat and windpipe was of a dark colour, in consequence of its vessels being unusually turgid with blood. In other respects these parts were in a perfectly healthy state. In the chest the lungs presented no appearance of disease. The heart was of rather a small size, and the muscular structure was thin and flaccid. On the right side of the heart there was no other morbid appearance; but the valves on the left side, both those between the auricle and the ventricle and those at the origin of the aorta, were ossified to a considerable extent. The coronary arteries were considerably ossified also. In the abdomen the liver was in a state of disease, presenting a granular appearance throughout the whole substance. In the lower bowel there were some internal hæmorrhoids, but there were no other marks of disease either in this or any other of the viscera. (Signed) William Frederick Chambers, M.D.; Henry Holland, M.D.; Benjamin C. Brodie, Sergeant-Surgeon; Robert Keate, Sergeant-Surgeon; John Doratt; John Nussey.

FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

The necessary arrangements for the funeral of his Royal Highness were finally completed on Tuesday afternoon by the Lord Chamberlain. The expressed desire, on the part of his Royal Highness, that his remains should be deposited in the cemetery at Kensal-green appears to have created some difficulty, but through the gracious permission of her Majesty the ceremony is appointed to take place on Thursday, the 4th of May, in the grounds of the London cemetery at Kensal-green. Mr. Croft, the secretary and acting director of the company, had an interview on Tuesday with the Lord Chamberlain on the subject, and after considerable discussion it was arranged that the coffin containing his Royal Highness's remains should be deposited in the principal catacombs under the western chapel, until a mausoleum could be erected for its reception. His Royal Majesty has further expressed her particular desire that no curtailment of the ceremony usually attendant upon royal funerals should take place in the interment of his Royal Highness, and the whole of the arrangements will, in consequence, be conducted on a scale of unusual magnificence. The honourable fraternity of Freemasons, over whom his Royal Highness has so long presided as Grand Master, will attend the funeral, and arrangements are to be made for the accommodation of 26,000 of their number within the cemetery.

An interesting fact in connection with his Royal Highness, perhaps no. generally known, may serve to account for his predilection for this cemetery. It appears that his Royal Highness has been in the frequent habit of visiting the grounds since their formation in 1833, and more particularly during the last three or four years. He rarely came attended by few of his suite, and spent a considerable time in examining the various improvements and works in progress, in which he appeared to take great interest, and on more than one occasion he has remarked to his friends that when it pleased Providence to call him he would certainly be buried there. Some time since it may be recollected that a German friend of the duke's, named Count Von Schönleburg, died suddenly at Kensington Palace on his visit to this country on a visit to his Royal Highness; the duke was much affected by his death, and himself selected his grave in the Kensal-green Cemetery, where a neat monument, enclosed in an iron railing, records his untimely decease.

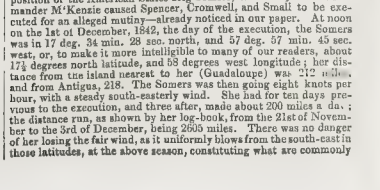
Unlike royal funerals of late years, the present ceremony is appointed to take place at an early hour in the day. The arrangement will give the public an opportunity seldom met with of witnessing the procession throughout the whole line of road from Kensington to Kensal-green. The route taken will be from Kensington through Hyde-park, out at Cumberland-gate, Oxford-road, to the Edgware-road, and from thence along the Harrow-road, direct to the cemetery. There is another more direct road, avoiding altogether the metropolis; but, as the procession will doubtless include a large number of carriages, the best road has been selected. The procession, after entering, will not leave the chapel, the entrance to the catacombs being immediately beneath the altar. The number of private graves in the cemetery already exceeds six thousand, and each grave is calculated to hold ten coffins. Among the principal members of the nobility interred in private mausoleums and the catacombs may be mentioned the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Atholl, the Dowager Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness of Headfort, Baroness de Feucheres, Lord and Lady Spencer Churchill, Lord Howden, Earl of Galloway, Bishop of Quebec, Sir James Cockburn, &c.

The ceremony of lying in state is at present fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday next, at Kensington Palace. The state apartments are now being fitted up with the usual appurtenances, and it is expected that they will be completed on Saturday next.

The public will enter through the court-yard of the present portion of the building usually occupied by the Duchess of Kent, and, proceeding through the hall, to mount the grand staircase which opens directly upon the state apartments. That room will be hung with black velvet and lighted with wax tapers. The room next adjoining, which will contain the coffin, will be similarly decorated, and furnished with a magnificent [illegible] presented by the choosen of his Royal Highness. [illegible] which visitors will pass through, and [illegible] the [illegible] room. By this arrangement every [illegible] will be enabled to witness [illegible] the coffin. It will be [illegible] to [illegible] the public until the same period. The private terrace, which is always thrown open to public admission on the afternoons of Saturday and Sunday, will likewise be closed until after the funeral of the deceased prince.

The following distinguished personages, great officers of state, &c., will attend the funeral:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who will be chief mourner; his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward; Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; two Lords in Waiting to her Majesty; two Grooms of the Bedchamber to her Majesty's Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal, Lord Charles Wellesley, and two Equerries in Waiting; the Clerk Marshal, and two Equerries in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert; Colonel George Conroy, Bart., Comptroller of the Household; Colonel and Principal Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and two of her Royal Highness's Equerries in Ordinary; Colonel Sir Samuel G. Higgins, K.C.H., Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester; two of the Equerries of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; the Groom of the Bedchamber, Equerries, Domestic Chaplain, Comptroller, Physician, medical attendants, &c., in the household of his late Royal Highness; Clarenceux and Norroy, King of Arms; the Windsor, Richmond, and York heralds, and numerous other distinguished and official personages, independently of the nobility of the standing and pall, who will be peers of the realm. It has been reported that it is the intention of the King of Hanover to follow the remains of the late duke to the grave, but we believe that his Majesty will not pay a visit to this country until quite the latter end of the ensuing month.

We have authority to contradict the report which has appeared in the newspapers that the funeral of the Duke of Sussex is to be conducted on a scale of unusual magnificence, and that it is to be attended by a large number of the fraternity of Freemasons. So far from this being the case, the funeral will be as private as may be consistent with the rank of the deceased. All offers of attendance on the part of public and other bodies have been declined.



POSITION OF THE SOMERS AT THE TIME OF THE MUTINY.

THE MUTINY OF THE SOMERS.

The annexed chart, taken from the *New York Herald*, shows the position of the American States brig Somers, on the day that Commander M'Kenzie caused Spencer, Cromwell, and Small to be executed for an alleged mutiny—already noticed in our paper. At noon on the 1st of December, 1842, the day of the execution, the Somers was in 17 deg. 34 min. 28 sec. north, and 57 deg. 57 min. 45 sec. west, or, to make it more intelligible to many of our readers, about 17½ degrees north latitude, and 58 degrees west longitude; her distance from the island nearest to her (Guadaloupe) was 212 miles, and from Antigua, 218. The Somers was then going eight knots per hour, with a steady south-easterly wind. She had for ten days previous to the execution, and three after, made about 200 miles a day; the distance run, as shown by her log-book, from the 21st of November to the 3rd of December, being 2635 miles. There was no danger of her losing the fair wind, as it uniformly blows from the south-east in those latitudes, at the above season, constituting what are commonly

termed "trade winds." Now, to show the necessity for the most extraordinary stretch of power, in hanging these men, Commander M'Kenzie discovered on the 27th of November that a mutiny existed on board the Somers, and that Spencer, Cromwell, and Small were the ringleaders; and, consequently, on the same day, Spencer was securely confined in irons. On the *following day* Cromwell and Small were also put in irons; and, to prevent any communication between the prisoners and the crew, the sentinels placed over them had positive orders to put to death either that attempted to speak or make signs to any of the ship's company. They ran on in this way from the 27th of November to the 1st of December. If the crew had been in such a mutinous state as described by Commander M'Kenzie, they would during this period have shown their teeth, had they felt inclined to bite; or, even after Spencer was confined, Cromwell and Small, if such determined villains, could have rallied their party, had such a party existed, and been strong enough, and have both rescued Spencer and put their threats into execution. But instead of the crew being in the state of insubordination as described, they not only quietly allowed these three men to be confined (in fact, to sit strongly ironed before their faces), but sent a hand to run them up to the yard-arms, with only *ten* minutes allowed them to make their peace with their God; and then, taking the signal from their magnanimous commander, they gave three cheers for the flag of their country, and three cheers for God Almighty! The execution took place at two o'clock in the afternoon, so that the brig had neared Guadaloupe 16 or 18 miles, was then only about 196 miles from it, and could have reached that island or Antigua at about noon on the following day. In Captain M'Kenzie's account of the situation of the brig on the day of the execution he says he was 525½ from the island of St. Thomas. Had America been at war with England and France we could have understood this, but why did he not state his distance from Guadaloupe and Antigua, two friendly islands under his lee, and where he knew every assistance would have readily been afforded him? The affair was investigated by a court of inquiry composed of naval captains, who justified Captain Mackenzie's conduct; but the case was afterwards sent to a court-martial, and occupied forty-three days in the investigation, which concluded on the 23rd ult. The result, however, was not known when the latest accounts left. An attempt was made to induce the civil courts to take cognisance of the matter, but Judge Betts decided that the court had no jurisdiction over offences committed in United States ships, and triable by courts-martial. It was confidently expected that the decision of the court-martial would be one of acquittal.

JAMES STUART.

This remarkable man is a resident of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and should he live till Christmas next he will have read the extraordinary age of 115 years. His life, as related by himself, is a "strange eventful history," accredited in its leading incidents. Stuart, it appears, is the youngest of sixteen children, whom he has long outlived: he was born in Charlestown, South Carolina, where his father, General John Stuart, was then serving; he was reared with his sisters at the house of Airlie, in Dunkeld, the property of Stuart's grandm ther, who was pulled out of her house and killed by the Campbells, who then burnt the dwelling. Stuart was at the battle of Culoden; he saw Colonel Gardiner knocked off his horse by a ball, and killed at Prestonpans; he saw Prince Charlie march in triumph into Edinburgh, and take possession of Holyrood; and he claims a near relationship to the Prince. Stuart was also at the battle of Bunker's-hill; he was an ensign in Wolfe's army, and was with him at Quebec. At the close of the American war he disposed of his commission, and afterwards sold his property at different times in Scotland. When George IV. visited Edinburgh, the royal command was despatched to "old Stuart" to attend the sovereign, and he accordingly spent fourteen days in the festivities of the Scottish capital. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, of Etal, was very kind to the old man, and even for him several times to his seat. Stuart has had five wives, the last of whom is living, is about fifty years of age, and proves a kind partner to the old man. By his several marriages he has had twenty-seven children, ten of whom have been killed in battle: viz., five in the East India Company's service, two at Trafalgar, one in the Scotch Greys at Waterloo, and two at Algiers with Admiral Milne.

Stuart's present height is five feet, but he was much taller in his youth: he was some years at sea, where he once fell from the foreyard of a large vessel, which injured his back, and ever after caused him to stoop. His memory is still very good, and he can see pretty well; and his feats of strength are well attested in his neighbourhood. He earns his livelihood as a fiddler, and in his peregrinations he carries a wife at his back.

Mr. James Wilson, of Berwick, has executed a most characteristic statue of Stuart, of the life size, whence the accompanying sketch has been taken: it is cut out of a solid block of very fine stone, which was presented to Mr. Wilson, by Sir David Milne, of Milne Graden; and this statue is allowed by all who have seen it and the original to be an exact representation of this very remarkable man.

A print of this eccentric "descendant of Scotland's ancient kings" has recently been published, and a copy of the same accepted by her Majesty, who, since her visit to Scotland last year, has taken great interest in James's fate, and liberally contributed to the fund raised for his support.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, April 24, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Seduced by the delicious weather which characterised the last few days of March, I confess to you that I had made up my mind to expect a splendid promenade at Longchamps, and was already busying myself, in anticipation, with the various costumes and the various fashions which I had expected to see sported for the first time on that most important occasion; but, alas, I have been doomed to witness the disappointment of all my hopes. Cold, chilly, and snowy days have dissipated those smiling illusions, and have shown us that we have as yet not done with winter; and I am therefore compelled to look for serious and authentic news of the fashions to those sources from which the best part of our fashions emanate, I mean to the ateliers and magas nes of our most fashionable modistes. Let us then commence in the natural order of things, by a rapid inspection of the materials destined to carry away the honours of the season. I should say, then, that for full dress nothing will be more worn than brocades, both Pompadour and Charles VI.; figured taffeties, as well those of Touraine as Persian; the royal footanges and the royal mandarin; Pekins, of all shades and of all descriptions, figured Pekins, agate Pekins, camelion Pekins, &c., &c. For visits and the promenade, of course, the variety will be too great for me to give you the nomenclature of even a portion of them; but I think I may cite the royal rex velvet and the zebra mohaur, Arab, Pekin taffetas, and those of India and Scotch shaded and glazed taffetas, and printed gros de Naples of a large pattern, &c. As yet I hardly dare speak of fancy articles, as the time is not yet arrived for their appearance; I may, however, provisionally mention printed foulards, chenils, collbs, mousselines de laine, printed Cashmeres, and barèges, with narrow threads of satin printed in colours. Of the costumes themselves, I have particularly remarked two delicious examples, of which the first was a grey Italian taffety, made very long behind, trimmed with a double niche of taffety, falling in front in rounded ends, coming no lower than the knees, and retained at the top of the arm by several points in use for the purpose of making the plaits lie regularly. The second was in black tulle, rounded at the ends, and trimmed completely round it with broad black lace, surmounted with a double puffing of black satin. I have already said that the uncertainty of the weather as yet has prevented any decided change, or at least has given rise to very timid innovations upon the fashions I have described in my last letter. To give you, however, some idea of what may be expected to predominate, I will shortly describe two or three specimens which have proceeded from the atelier of one of our most fashionable modistes. These were three robes in peau de soie: the first a bright grey, with a single skirt, the corsage plain and high, the sleeves plain, with jockeys formed by three bias, supported in front by silk buttons. The second was sea green, trimmed on the front of the skirt by a large puffing, which gradually diminished in size as it approached the corsage; this was divided in the middle by a bar of passementerie; which same bar was placed on either side the puffing, the corsage high and pointed, trimmed with a very narrow puffing at the point, and gradually enlarging in fan fashion as it approached the shoulder; the sleeves were plain The third was in French blue, trimmed all round the skirt at the bottom by a rich garland embroidered in soutache, rounded at each side of the seam in front, and mounting en tablier towards the waist; the corsage high, plain at top, but slightly gathered at bottom; the back gathered. The whole of these costumes were singularly elegant in appearance, and did great credit to the taste of the artiste who invented them. I am rather circumscribed for space, or otherwise I would mention to you some of the novelties of one of our most distinguished fashionables, one of which, however, I cannot resist citing; it is called the Penelope hat, and is really a most coquettish and pretty affair, and after all is nothing more than a simple crêpe hat entirely covered with a veil of English lace, but made in citron gauze, and trimmed with zebra gauze ribbons, and with a simple demi-garland of pansies of a violet colour, a shade which I should remark is greatly in use among our élégantes. I fear I have already trespassed on your space, or I would describe others of this very elegant pattern, I must, however, defer it till another opportunity, until which adieu.

HERMIETTE DE B.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, Mr. Sergeant Wrangham appeared in court, and, as cause called to prosecute, at his seat within the bar, her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant him a patent of precedence. Sir Gregory Allnott Lewin, Knight, the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, and Samuel Martin, John Arthur Roebuck, and William Henry Watson, Esqrs., were severally called within the bar as Queen's counsel.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The magistrates of Union-hall having received information that a poor old pensioner, of the name of Charles Broughton, near seventy years of age, had come by his death under circumstances which excited suspicion that he had been maltreated, he having lodged at a low house in Kent-street, the resort of tramps, thieves, and the worst of characters, directed the police to give information of the circumstances to Mr. Carter, the coroner, in consequence of which that gentleman, on Tuesday last, held an inquest at the King and Queen public-house, opposite Newington Church, but was afterwards obliged to adjourn the inquiry until after the *post mortem* examination. A person named Wren, to whom the deceased attributed the cause of his death, was held to bail to appear and answer any charge that might be made against him.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—We have to report the arrival of a moderate supply of English wheat up to our market during the present week, yet, owing to the extremely small attendance of buyers on each day, the demand has ruled extremely dull, and our prices have given way from 1s to 2s per quarter, without effecting a clearance. In foreign wheat next to nothing has been doing, and the rates have declined quite 1s per quarter. Good barley and malt have still supported their previous quotations; but in other kinds a small amount of business has been done. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have maintained their value.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 31 qrs; barley, 1690; oats, 2210; and malt, 6160 quarters; flour, 4080 sacks. Irish: barley, 180; and oats, 1,853 qrs. Foreign: barley, 3540 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red 40s to 44s; ditto white [illegible], Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 40s; ditto, white, [illegible]. Rye, 30s to 32s. Barley, 22s to 23s, malting ditto, 30s to 35s; Chevalier [illegible], Lincoln and Northumberland [illegible], brewing [illegible]. Malt, [illegible]. Beans, new, 24s to 26s. Harvest ditto, [illegible]. Peas, maple, 23s to 24s; white, 26s to 27s; boilers, 27s to 27s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, 56s to 58s. *In Bond.* Barley, 20s, oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s. beans, 29s to 30s, peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, America, 29s to 34s; Baltic, 27s per barrel

The Seed Market.—So little has been doing in this market since our last, that our prices may be considered almost nominal.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s; hempseed, 36s to 46s per quarter. coriander, 10s to 11s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 12s to 15s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £20 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s, ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £8 5 to £9 per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d for the 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 7d; barley, 22s 9d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 29s 7d; beans, 32s 11d; peas, 37s 5d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 45s 5d; barley, 23s 5d; oats 17s 4d; rye, 28s 9d, beans, 36s 2d, peas, 36s 9d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; Barley, 8s; Oats, 6s; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—At the public sales of tea held this week—embracing 58,000 packages—the attendance of buyers has been good, but they have evinced an unwillingness to purchase, except on easier terms. Only about 9200 packages have been sold, at a reduction of about 1d per lb. upon congous and bynens

Sugar.—The arrivals of sugar from all quarters have continued good. At auction, as well as by private contract, a very moderate amount of business has been doing, and the rates have ruled 6d per cwt. under those of last week.

Coffee.—The market remains very flat, and prices have given way quite 2s per cwt.

Indigo.—The public sales have gone off heavily this week, and lower terms have been again accepted, making the decline on the January sales' prices of 8d to 1s on good and fine shipping qualities, and 6d to 9d on low and middling qualities of Bengal.

Provisions.—We have no particular change to notice in this market. Bacon maintains the late advance, with an improved demand. Irish butter very dull, and prices declining. Foreign, of fine quality, brings 98s to 100s, but the lower kinds are neglected.

Tallow.—The demand is inactive, but prices are steady; 42s to 42s 3d is the value of fine quality on the spot.

Coals Newcastle, 12s 6d; Holywell Main, 12s 3d; Cyd's Redheugh, 12s; Tanfield Moor, 17s 6d; Hetton, 18s; Hilda, 16s 6d; Braddyll's Hilton, 20s 9d; Stewart's, 20s 6d; Caradoc 20s 3d, per ton. Ships arrived, 78.

Potatoes.—There has been a slow inquiry for potatoes, and prices have ruled from 30s to 70s per ton, with fair average supplies on sale.

Hops.—Good yearlings are quite as dear as last noted; but other descriptions are almost nominal.

Wool.—About 2200 packages of wool have been imported this week. As the public sales are attended with the utmost of the activity of the trade, next to nothing is doing privately.

Smithfield.—The market has been very heavily supplied with stock, and the trade, in consequence, has been heavy at drooping prices. Heref, from 3s to 3s 10d; Shorton, 3s 10d to 4s; Lamb, 5s to 6s; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d, and pork 3s to 4s per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—About 1000 carcases of country killed meat have arrived here this week, and the supplies of that killed in the metropolis have proved excessive; hence, the demand has proved dull at lower rates of money. Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d.; Mutton, 2s 6d to 4s 6d; Lamb, 4s to 5s 10d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and Pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

If any correct opinion can be formed from the increased activity which has prevailed during this week in all the manufacturing districts, we are entitled to infer that the return of the Government of the Brazils and of Portugal to enter into commercial arrangements with that of the United Kingdom is not considered by our merchants engaged in those departments of our commerce of any material importance. In Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and in all those places wherein the people find employment in manufacturing pursuits, improvement is steadily advancing, and no forced means are used to support it. Neither speculation crude in goods themselves, the orders being extent for immediate foreign exportation or for home consumption, and in no quarter are the means raised for the prosecution of trade by unsecurity manufactured bills of exchange in the money market. Credit and confidence are therefore born in a healthy position at the present moment. For the United States of North America large shipments of various goods have already been made, and more are now in progress, to be shortly introduced into that republic by smugglers across the Canadian lakes, and in the large American rivers communicating with them. But the principal demand is for the inhabitants of our own colonies, foreign possessions, and late conquests, in which we may safely say we may find almost boundless channels for the consumption of all the goods which can at present be produced by our industrial classes, and for which we shall receive in return the rich products of climates far more kindly than our own. We have capital in abundance for the extension of our trade abroad, indeed so far greater abundance than the moneyed interest at present can find profitable employment for, and the consequence of the great difficulty now experienced in embarking it on safe channels even at low rates of interest. In the discount market very few commercial or bankers' acceptances are to be found, and they are readily disposed of at annual interest of from 1½ to 2½ per cent. In the shares of the great leading lines of the railway companies, business to any extent cannot be effected without an advance in prices, although during this week little has been done in any of them, and to newly holders, therefore, a small decline in the late high prices is necessary, when sales must be made. This, however, is only temporary, for those lines in which activity generally has been displayed are on a gradual state of improvement, partly originating in decreased annual expenditure, and partly in increasing traffic along them. In the British public securities of all descriptions are at present so high, that they offer little or rather no temptation to the capitalist for the employment of his property. Bank of England Stock is worth about 182; and East India Stock is seldom, at present, to be found in the money market, nor can it be purchased under 262. Exchequer bills still command a premium of from 65s. to 70s. In the Consols, however, considerable dulness has been visible during the last ten or twelve days, nor is it easy to discover any reasonable cause for this effect. It certainly originates not in any foreign political cause, nor can the improvement in trade, in any way so yet, have produced this effect; the capital already embarked in commerce being amply sufficient for its wants. The shade of too budget, to be brought forward in the beginning of the week, may perhaps be creating evil, which its actual presence, no doubt, will speedily remove; and we strongly suspect that this is the reason why we are unable to quote money Consols higher than 89¾ ¾—89¾ being the nearest value for the next settlement.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange a good deal of speculative business has been done during the week. The prices of the Three per Cents, yesterday varied from 3 ... The dealers generally being busy in making out their accounts for receiving or paying the differences at the settlement. Account Bonds are almost unchanged, lower, in consequence of that Government having again failed in providing for a dividend due in the beginning of this month. No alteration can be noted in other descriptions of foreign securities.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock, 179	India Stock, 267½
3 per Cent Reduced, 95½	India Bonds, 77
3 per Cent Consols, 89¾	Ditto 5 per Cent Annuities.
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101¾	Ditto New Annuities.
New 3½ per Cents, 103¾	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 24. 65
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 67
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 67
Jan. 1860, 15¾	Bank Stock for Opening,
Oct. 10...,	India Stock for Account
Jan. 1860, 15¾	Consols for Account, 89¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (paid), 97	Ditto Loan Notes (10 paid) 10½
Cheltenham and Great Western (paid),	London and Birmingham (100)
Eastern Counties (12 paid), 19	Ditto New Shares (paid),
Ditto New (paid),	London and South Western (£41 6s. 10?)
Ditto Debentures (paid),	Manchester and Birmingham (paid),
Great Western (85 paid), 90	South Eastern and Dover (50 paid),
Ditto New Shares (40 paid), 66	Ditto Scrip (25 paid), 2½
Ditto Fifths (3 paid), 17	York and North Midland (50 paid), 97
London and Brighton (paid)	Ditto New Shares (paid),

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

WHITEHALL, April 24.—The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Most Hon. John Marquis of Bute to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

BANKRUPTS.—W. CAMPLING, Long Melford, Suffolk, innkeeper.—J. VARTY, St. Paul's Churchyard, merchant.—A. STOCKEN, Halkin street, Belgrave square, cabinet-maker.—W. HILL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine and spirit merchant.—J. DEAKIN, Dawley, Salop, grocer.—H. CONN, Saint Clement, Truro, Cornwall, arsenic manufacturer.—E. BECK, Tiverton, Devon, cabinet-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. CARMICHAEL, jun., Dundee, engineer.—J. EWART and CO., Glasgow, West India merchants.—J. WATT, Hasledean, Lanarkshire farmer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN-OFFICE, April 28, 1843.—COUNTY OF BUTE.—EASTERN DIVISION.—The Right Hon. Frederick Lord Readlesham, in the room of Sir Charles Berke Vere, deceased.

WAR-OFFICE, April 28, 1843.—36th Regiment of Foot: Lieut.-Col. A. C. Gregory to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the *Gazette* of this day contains a notice that the old gold coin of the realm issued by the Mint in 1837 are to be called in on the 20th of May next, and that new coins will be issued to replace them.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—C. J. HARRIOTT, Leamington Priors, Warwick share, grocer

BANKRUPTS.—R. COLLINGS, Southampton, perfumer.—J. REYNOLDS, London road, draper.—W. GOPTON, Gilbert-street, Oxford street, pawnbroker.—W. D. TOWNSEND, Little Russell street, Covent-Garden, pawnbroker.—S. DRUSSELL, Croydon, Surrey, dealer.—G. HAMMOND, Jun., Havant, Southampton, common brewer.—N. BROMLEY, Little Bentley, malster.—H. PEARSON, York, attorney.—N. TUITE, Liverpool, poulterer.—W. CARTER, Burford, Salop, cattle salesman.—C. FLETCHER, Evesham, Worcester, plumber.—J. PRIME, Newcastle-under-Lyne, malster.—W. MOSES, Ripon, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—R. HUSSEY, Nether Knutford, Ches., tailor.—M. JACKSON, Just Barkley Steam-mill, Darlam, miller.—T. W. SHOWELL, Birmingham, tinman.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 22, 1843, is 34s. 2½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain

MARRIAGES.

At Upper Deal, John William Wing, Esq., Barrister-at-Law and Fellow of University College, Oxford, to Kate Gosling, only daughter of Henry Tryon, Esq., R.N.—At the Cathedral Church, Liverpool, Charles Robertson, Esq., to Harriett, second daughter of the late Samuel Hope, Esq., of Liverpool.—At St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, Captain Albert Fenton, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. James Wilkinson, merchant, of Leeds.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. W. B. Jones, Rector of Llanfair Talhaiarn, in the county of Denbigh, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Meymott, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Louis Henri Wahgenmuth, to Emma Amelia Dewniere, only daughter of Louis Dewniere, of Surrey, Normandy, France.—At Cantington, Bath, the Rev. C. Lee, to Juliana, the eldest daughter of Samuel Charles Wastbrad, Esq.—At Ardrossan, Ireland, Hugh Palmer Hickman, Esq., of Ennis, County Clare, to Sophia, daughter of the late Bishop of Meath.—At Edinburgh, George A. Underwood, Madras Engineers, R.E.C.S., to Margaret, daughter of Walter Long, Esq.—At Stepney, John Mitchell, Esq., of Stepney square-place, New-road, to Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Scott, Esq.

DEATHS.

At his seat, Nannau, near Dolgelly, in his 76th year, Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart. for 44 years M. P. for the county of Merioneth.—At Bury, near Arundel, Hants, Major J. Lawson James of the Bengal Last Light Cavalry, aged 41 years.—At [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel William [illegible] late 11th or Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons, aged 71 years.—At the residence of his brother, Lieut. Robert Stuart, R.N., Exeter [illegible] in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Alexander Stuart, A.M., vicar of Ilsington, in the county of Norfolk, and rector of Washingworth, Lincolnshire.—At Stratford, Essex, aged 49, Elizabeth Chapman, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Chapman, of the same place.

THE AURORA OF GUIDO.
(Now the subject of a ballet at her Majesty's Theatre.)

That beautiful ballet, "L'Aurore," of which Dumi'âtre has so exquisitely personated the aërial spirit at our Italian Opera, and of which the story has been already given in the columns of this journal, has founded its most dazzling and poetical tableau on that splendid creation of the gifted Guido which woke the inspiration of the "bard of memory" into rapturous notes of praise :—

> Oh! mark again the coursers of the sun
> At Guido's call their round of glory run;
> Again the rosy Hours resume their flight,
> Obscured and lost in floods of golden light.

We here present to our readers an engraving of the picture itself, in which the allegorical revival of the stage has created a new interest, as it adorns one of the ceilings of the Palazzo Rospigliosi at Rome. The picture is painted in what may be called a middle manner, between the extremes of the two styles which this great artist practised at different periods of his life. Guido is chiefly known in this country by a style of silvery brightness, which he was led to adopt, less by any natural predisposition towards it than by a desire to obtain novelty, by a mode of practice directly contrasted to the dark and forcible manner of Caravaggio, which had acquired great popularity, and which he had begun by imitating. In all that relates to composition, character, and expression, the "Aurora" must rank among Guido's finest performances. The general conception is in the highest degree poetical; the figure of Apollo unites grace with dignity; and that of Aurora, flying before him and strewing flowers upon the earth, seems buoyant as the morning breeze itself. It may be objected to many of Guido's figures, however admirable in other respects, that their action is artificial, and even theatrical. The present composition is, however, entirely free from that defect: the action of the Hours is playful and simple, and the expression of their faces is admirably sweet and natural. The general vivacity of the effect is finely attempered by the still, broad, and brilliant light which surrounds the Apollo, and by the serene and silent aspect of the lower part of the picture, in which the earth and ocean seem just awakening beneath the dawn of day.

The great merits of this work—those of poetic conception and beautiful character—are attempted to be given, however inadequately, in our engraving.

LAUNCH OF THE GLORIANA.

This splendid vessel, of 1100 tons, built by Messrs. T. and W. Smith, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and intended for the East India trade, was launched on Saturday, the 15th inst., from their extensive building-yard at St. Peter's. The sight was witnessed by many hundreds of spectators on both sides of the Tyne, as well as from the steam-boats, ships, and small craft in the river. A platform was erected at a short distance from the stem of the vessel, and on it were assembled a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen; one of the former pronounced the name of Gloriana (by which the vessel will be subsequently known), and dashed the "brandy bottle" at the bull as she gently glided into the Tyne, amidst the firing of guns and the plaudits of the spectators. The Gloriana is the largest and finest vessel that was ever built on the Tyne, and is coppered up to the bends. A few minutes previous to the Gloriana going off the stocks, a beautifully-modelled ship was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Robert Grey, at the Friar's Goose.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A new play by Mr. Sheridan Knowles was produced on Monday night. It contains elements which, though often tried, constantly ensure success; it occasionally warms up into those bursts of emotion (or its resemblance) which *must* tell with a first-night audience, however little permanence it may gain; and it met with that applause at the fall of the curtain which would lead us to predict a "run," had we not long been familiar with the fallacious good humour of that portion of the public which witnesses the launch of a five-act play. "The Secretary" has some strong points, but it gives small evidence of originality; the order may be new, but there is little novelty in the characters, and still less in the principal collision. A young lady of noble birth falls in love with a young man of seemingly humble extraction, and, like many other heroines, actually makes love to him. This is the pivot on which the play turns.

Wilton (Anderson), a youth of unknown parentage, is secretary to *Lord Byerdale* (Phelps), and has a mysterious acquaintance with one *Colonel Green* (Macready), who professes to know the secret of his birth. He has rescued from a band of ruffians the *Duke of Gaveston* (G. Bennett) and his daughter *Laura* (Miss H. Faucit), and he and the lady are enamoured of each other, though they have not met since this achievement. She is designed for *Lord Sherbrooke* (Hudson), son of *Byerdale*, and a very true friend of the secretary; but the young nobleman is not a marrying man, and, therefore, when sent to woo, he takes *Wilton* with him, resolving to give him the prize. All this is done or described in the first act, which is one of introduction—nothing farther.

The plot, however, is then carried through a maze of intricacies out of which the crowning of the love of *Wilton* and *Laura* is of course to be developed, but not until after many storms and tosses upon that sea which "never did run smooth," and which as they delay the happy consummation, and are moreover of very complex detail, we shall not intrude upon our readers, but escort them at once to the fifth act, which lets in all the light upon the drama, and includes the subject of our artist's illustration. This fifth act contains one of those scenes which invariably work up a public to tumultuous applause. *Colonel Green* has a private interview with *Wilton*, and tells him how his father was killed in the wars in France, and how his life was saved by an uncle, younger than his father, but older than *Byerdale*. When the same colonel discovered that he was this good uncle, and uncle and nephew hugged each other, the delight of the audience knew no bounds. John Bull dearly loves a bit of dramatic justice. The *Colonel* gives his nephew a free pardon for the *Duke of Gaveston* (who had been involved in a jacobite plot), which he has obtained from King William, and the young man, consistently with his honourable character, rescues the *Duke* at once, discloses his own illegitimacy, and leaves him a per-

SCENE FROM "THE SECRETARY."—COLONEL GREEN DISCLOSING TO WILTON THE HISTORY OF HIS BIRTH.

fectly free choice whether he will give his daughter or not. The declaration by that *Deus ex Machinâ*, *Colonel Green*, who states that *Wilton* is not illegitimate after all, and so puts him in possession of the Byerdale estates, to the exclusion of the present owner, the wicked younger uncle, makes him an advantageous match for his lady love, and terminates the piece.

Such is the play, which the author has made from materials similar to those he has frequently used before, and the chief merit of which is occasional tact and an occasional appearance of earnestness.

The character of *Wilton*, the hero of the piece, is rather a heavy one, though certainly the most complete that is drawn. Though deeply in love, he is ever oppressed by a melancholy, which circumstances have engendered, and which is a check to the free language of passion. The honourable nature of the man seems an embarrassment to the lover. Anderson made him as gloomy and sombre as possible—he had probably hit the author's meaning—but certainly the appearance was anything but that of one who could so far captivate a young lady's heart as to make her cast aside the considerations of rank, and fling herself into his arms. Miss Faucit was all energy and passion, and very prettily did she introduce the character by her playful musings, and the bashfulness with which she received *Wilton*. *Lord Byerdale* is one of those unthankful personages, an abstract villain; and Phelps, who merely had to glide about the stage and look wicked and knowing, produced about the same effect as in *Stukely*. *Colonel Green*, by no means the central character of the play, was admirably acted by Macready. There was a benevolent bluffness in the old soldier; the features were hardened, but a smile played lightly on the corners of the mouth; you could feel there was a warmth and heartiness in the man, but you could understand the fierceness with which his spirit would rise when offended. The defiance of the conspirators—a point requiring all the vigour of the actor—was played quite up to the mark. Nor should we forget the *Duke of Gaveston*, acted by G. Bennett. That gentleman had very thoroughly conceived a character, in which but little had been given him by the author. The cold, melancholy, imperturbable dignity of the countenance was excellent, and one of those quiet excellences which unfortunately are never appreciated. To the gay, good-humoured *Sherbrooke* much life was given by Hudson.

"All the honours" followed the descent of the curtain. The author was called for, and was excused by Mr. Serle, and the different actors were called before the curtain. Anderson announced the "Secretary" for repetition amid loud applause.

ANNUAL PROCESSION OF THE CORK TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

On the morning of Easter Monday the city of Cork was all animation and bustle, in consequence of the throngs that poured in from the surrounding counties to join in the annual procession of the Cork Teetotal Abstinence Society. From the windows of several houses portraits of Father Mathew were suspended. At ten o'clock the Camp Field was thronged. Shortly after Father Mathew appeared, dressed in a blue silk scarf, with medal and white rosette: he was hailed with enthusiasm. All arrangements having been perfected, the procession left the field amid the shouts of tens of thousands, and the music of upwards of sixty bands; its appearance was truly majestic. As the first part of the procession appeared on Patrick's-hill, and marched in order across the bridge, up Patrick-street, the immense array of the procession, and the living masses who thronged each side of the street, formed a spectacle so sublime as only a multitude of living human beings could offer to the eye. The windows of the houses throughout the line of procession were occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies, who smiled cordial approval on the scene, and, by waving of scarfs and handkerchiefs, appeared to take the liveliest interest in the soul-stirring pageant.

The order of procession was as follows:—First, a number of horsemen headed by Mr. Kenna, Father Mathew's secretary, each bearing a handsome banner; then Mr. Joseph Mullarch, also on horseback, bearing a magnificent banner of white satin richly ornamented with gold. Next came a body of men preceded by a large banner, on which was the portrait of Father Mathew, with this inscription:—

"5,000,000 regenerated sons of Erin,"—

"All nations bless thee from afar,
And hail thee Erin's radiant star."

After these *avant courriers* of the procession came the beautiful juvenile band, well known as "Father Mathew's Own." Their dress was tasteful and rich, being light-blue embroidered jackets, black trousers with broad gold lace. After this band walked the Apostle of the Cause, with Alderman Thomas Lyons, and accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Duggan, Denis M'Leod, and James O'Regan, and a number of other gentlemen. Next came the boys of the North Monastery Schools, to the number of 700, bearing white wands with small streamers. The other societies followed in regular succession.

At two o'clock the procession returned by Leitrim, over Patrick's-bridge, down by Merchant's-quay, on to Warren's-place, and thus to the Corn-market, where a spacious platform was erected. Here the mighty mass halted, and formed into beautiful order. Previous to this Father Mathew had separated from the procession, and gone to his house in Cove-street, where multitudes waited from morning to receive the pledge at his hands.

Alderman Lyons was called to the chair. The purpose of the meeting was, to assist in the furtherance of the "Mathew Testimonial."

THE LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

The origin of the building may be said to be dated from the close of 1838, about which time the insufficiency of the existing academy at Blackburn, for supplying the wants of a rapidly increasing body like the Independents had become strikingly manifest. It was then thought desirable that a collegiate building, affording more extensive accommodation, should be erected, and it was first suggested in the vicinity of Liverpool. In the December of that year, at a meeting of the parties interested in the Blackburn academy, a resolution was passed "That the academy should be removed to Manchester," and subscriptions were entered into to supply the means for the new erection. It was thought that a suitable building might be erected for £5000; but, in the course of 1840, the subscriptions reached nearly £15,000, and it was then determined to raise and expend the sum of £25,000 in the undertaking; and, as encouragement towards raising that sum, our townsman, George Hadfield, Esq., who has altogether contributed upwards of £2000, offered 10 per cent. upon the sum still wanting, and the example had the effect of increasing the sum to £19,000. The foundation-stone of the college was laid on the 23rd September, 1840, upon a pleasant site in the township of Withington, which was purchased from Samuel Brooks, Esq., who has also been a liberal contributor. The building, which may be seen from the Chester road, forms a beautiful object. The ground-plan of the building, which has been erected by Messrs. Hogg, Bedford, and Farquharson, under the superintendence of Messrs. Irwin and Chester, of Manchester (who obtained a premium of one hundred guineas for the best plan), is something approaching the letter E in form, the back of the letter representing the principal front to the north; the forks, the two wings, east and west; and the point before it represents the site of a beautiful entrance tower, surmounted by a pierced battlement with pinnacles at the angles, the entire height of which is 92 feet. The main body is composed of fine hard stone; but the wings are of brick, with stone dressings. The projection from the centre of the building behind is a lecture-room. The principal front is 201 feet in length, including the professors' houses at each extremity; between which runs a cloister, where the students may exercise in wet weather. The windows on the second or principal story are large, three-light, square-headed, with label mouldings; those in the third, in which are the dormitories, are two-light. A beautiful moulding runs between these and the battlement, embellished with sculptured heads in the style of the architecture of the period. The services connected with the opening of this establishment commenced on Tuesday evening, when a sermon was delivered in Grosvenor-street Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Harris; after which a collection was made, which amounted to £50.

On Wednesday morning a prayer-meeting was held in Zion Chapel, Thetford New-road; and at eleven o'clock the opening service was commenced by Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, offering the dedicatory prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the president of the institution, reading the inaugural address. A cold collation was laid in the suite-rooms, after which a collection was again made, amounting to upwards of £1000. In the evening a tea-party was held in the Corn-exchange, S. Fletcher, Esq., in the chair; and was addressed by Dr. Raffles, Dr. Harris, the Rev. E. Binney, &c., and another collection, amounting to £1000, made. The institution may now be considered out of debt, the sum of £25,000 having been raised.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

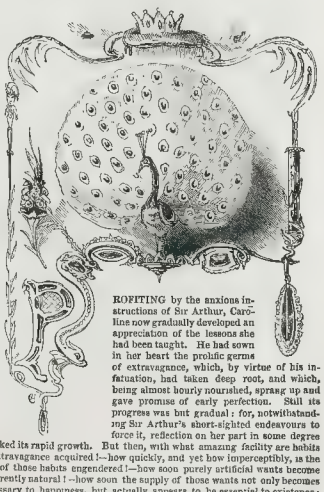
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER VIII.

ON TASTE.



ROFITING by the anxious instructions of Sir Arthur, Caroline now gradually developed an appreciation of the lessons she had been taught. He had sown in her heart the prolific germs of extravagance, which, by virtue of his infatuation, had taken deep root, and which, being almost hourly nourished, sprang up and gave promise of early perfection. Still its progress was but gradual: for, notwithstanding Sir Arthur's short-sighted endeavours to force it, reflection on her part in some degree checked its rapid growth. But then, with what amazing facility are habits of extravagance acquired!—how quickly, and yet how imperceptibly, is the love of those habits engendered!—how soon purely artificial wants become apparently natural!—how soon the supply of those wants not only becomes necessary to happiness, but actually appears to be essential to existence; and while we feel that we cannot relinquish the luxuries to which we have been accustomed, and *will not*, while we have the power to procure them, how every fresh extravagance teems with others, greater than that from which they sprang!

"My love," said Caroline, when the upholsterer had finished the crimson drawing-room, "how rich, how excessively beautiful it looks: does it not, dear?"

"Very," replied Sir Arthur; "warm, cosy, and comfortable—very."

"Oh, as you enter, it looks perfectly magnificent! I never saw anything comparable with it! I really had no idea that the room would look so splendid, although I might have inferred it from the fact, that in the arrangements *your* taste would be displayed."

"Lady Cleveland," returned Sir Arthur, bowing profoundly, "I appreciate the compliment. You still love to flatter me, you little rogue, you do."

"Nay, indeed, dear; flattery is out of the question. You know that you have a pure taste; you know, that in point of purity, it cannot be surpassed: and nothing can be deemed flattery which meets with the approbation of one's own heart."

"But it is, notwithstanding all *you* say, flattery—unequivocal flattery. I see that we shall have a desperate quarrel about this; but you are conscious that you possess a much purer taste than I. You well know it to be infinitely superior."

"I should dearly love to bring it to the test," rejoined Caroline, smiling archly, while as she spoke fascination gaily danced in her eye. "Even in this very matter I should like to convince you. *My* room would not, of course, be equal to this; but I should like, by showing what I *can* accomplish, to place the point beyond all dispute."

"Do so; by all means do so. You have a *carte blanche*. I know you'll beat me—I know it. But, of course, you will promise to do your best?"

The promise was given; and when the upholsterer, whose presence was forthwith commanded, arrived, she gave him instructions to hang the front drawing-room which then looked superb with bright emerald paper embossed, conceiving that that, with gold mouldings, of course, and appropriate furniture, would have an effect which would eclipse Sir Arthur's crimson *chef d'œuvre*, although she did not intend to admit it. The chairs were ordered to be carved and gilded, with seats and backs of rich emerald damask, with which material the couches and ottomans were also to be covered; and while the tables were to be carved and gilded like the chairs, and inlaid with emerald stone, the gilt cornices were to be of the most massive description, with curtains, of course, *en suite*. At first the desire to have a carpet to match presented a very serious difficulty, inasmuch as it was apprehended that nothing of the kind could be procured. This was, however, eventually overcome; and when the pier glass and pictures, in splendid gilt frames, had been adjusted with a view to the most striking effect, the emerald-room looked magnificent indeed.

It had been distinctly understood by the contending parties that Sir Arthur was neither to enter nor to peep into the room until the whole of the arrangements had been completed. This event, which was at the time sealed with a kiss, was religiously adhered to; and when the evening arrived on which the room was quite ready for inspection she had it lighted up brilliantly, and having sent for Sir Arthur, received him in an extremely rich emerald satin dress, morrocco of all points with jewels of the most superb caste.

As he entered the effect was electric. He looked round and round with an expression of the most intense amazement. It was to him a scene of enchantment the most absolute; and there stood his Fairy Queen, looking more lovely than Fairy Queen ever looked before! His every sense was dazzled, and Caroline perceiving this smiled, but was silent, lest the sound of a voice so well known should break the charm, while a musical-box, which was then distinctly heard, played his favourite air, and the spell was complete.

"Come to me," said he, at length, having contemplated the bright scene before him with feelings of rapture; "come and prove to me that this is not magic."

Caroline approached, and he embraced her, and having gazed at her fondly embraced her again.

"You are now, I apprehend, about to flatter *me*," she observed.

"*Flatter you!* exclaimed Sir Arthur. "There, enjoy your triumph like a respectable Christian, and don't exult thus over him whom you have conquered."

"I am not yet sure of having achieved any triumph to enjoy."

"What! Lady Cleveland; I should quarrel with you desperately on this subject did you not look so charming. You *have* triumphed, and you know it; but I patiently submit to my defeat in the perfect conviction of your having conquered but to delight me."

"And does it then really delight him?"

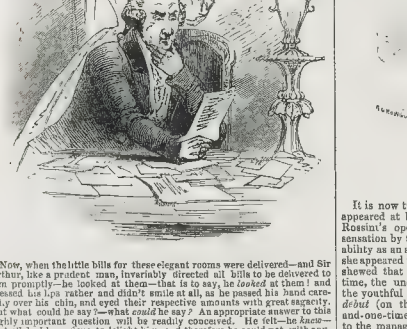
"There, say no more about it. Talk of *my* taste! I'll not consent to hear another syllable on the subject."

In that room they passed the remainder of the evening, and that it was pleasantly passed may be inferred from the fact, that while Caroline sweetly lavished upon him a series of fascinating smiles, he continued, being in the highest possible spirits, to laud to the very skies her taste and beauty.

But, probably, of all the attractive qualities possessed by woman, taste is by far the most costly. It is lamentable, certainly, that anything so agreeable as a refined taste should be so expensive; but it is extremely questionable whether the sum annually required for the support of a crack pack of hounds, and a highly respectable racing stud to boot, would exceed the expenditure of a woman of taste with unlimited means at her command.

It is not, however, essential to the gradual development of this history for a question of this character to be decided here: it will, perhaps, realise all immediate anticipations if it be stated, that Caroline received so much applause from Sir Arthur, who was really in absolute ecstacies, that stimulated as we all are by praise bestowed upon any performance which we feel that we can surpass, she resolved to eclipse even that which she had accomplished, with the view of proving that her taste had not been fully developed yet.

She accordingly gave orders for an amber-room, and when this had been completed, and praised by Sir Arthur, she ordered another to be gilded throughout. She then had a blue-room, and then a bright pink; but as she felt that her *chef d'œuvre* had still to be achieved, she ordered the principal dining-room to be completely lined with plate-glass, conceiving—and the result fully realised the conception—that the effect, while dining beneath a superb chandelier, would be brilliant in the extreme.



Now, when the little bills for these elegant rooms were delivered—and Sir Arthur, like a prudent man, invariably directed all bills to be delivered to him promptly—he looked at them—that is to say, he *looked* at them! and pressed his lips rather and didn't smile at all, as he passed his hand carefully over his chin, and eyed their respective amounts with great sagacity. But what could he say?—what *could* he say? An appropriate answer to this highly important question will be readily conceived. He felt—he *knew*—that all had been done to delight him, and therefore he could not, with anything bearing even the semblance of gratitude, complain. Still he did think the charges rather heavy: he admitted that the rooms looked magnificent; he admitted that Caroline's taste was most pure; but he could not effectually banish from his mind, that from the display of that pure taste had sprung the whole of the bills which he then saw before him! This fact may to some seem incredible, it is true; it *is*, however, a fact nevertheless. But to proceed, of course, these exceedingly elegant apartments could not by the fashionable world be stinted, if the fashionable world were afforded no opportunity of having their admiration of those apartments excited; and as the indisputable nature of this truth struck Caroline with infinite force—and it really did appear to a pity that so much taste and splendour should be concealed she conceived the idea of having a series of brilliant parties, with a view to astonish that world.

"I have been thinking, dear," she observed, when this natural idea had been engendered—"I have been thinking that as my aunt was, before our happy marriage, dear, excessively kind to me, probably you would not object to my inviting her here, for a week—a reconciliation may be effected."

"Certainly not," replied Sir Arthur; "oh! certainly not. I can object, my love, to nothing which can tend in any way to increase your happiness; and sorry indeed should I be to oppose the visits of any member of your family."

"You are a good soul," said Caroline. "Suppose, then, we ask her to dine with us?"

"Do so by all means."

"Then, let me see: who shall we have to meet her?"

"My dear have we not yes pieces."

"There will be Charles and Lucrece, papa and Fred, of course. Shall we have any one else, dear?"

"The thing would perhaps be more agreeable under the circumstances, if a few friends were present unconnected with the family. It would check the indulgence in any unpleasant reminiscences. Of course you understand me? But I'll leave it entirely to you—consult Lucrece on the subject. I shall not interfere with your province at all."

This was precisely the suggestion which Caroline expected him to make, and when Lucrece had been duly consulted, they decided on sending cards to forty, including Lady Grange, Dr. Hawtree, and Alice.

On the receipt of this totally unexpected invitation, Lady Grange felt her dignity rising. Her first impulse was to treat the card with contempt. But having read the notes of Caroline and Lucrece, by which that card was accompanied, curiosity began to struggle with dignity, and with so much success that she eventually resolved to go in order that she might see in what sort of style the creatures were living.

Accordingly, having dressed with the view of producing the most imposing effect possible, her ladyship, on the evening previously required to Sir Arthur's mansion; and on being received by Caroline, who sparkled with brilliants, in the emerald-room, she was actually startled by the splendour displayed, but resolving to conceal her astonishment, she became extremely gracious and affectionate, and greeted those friends who had already arrived with appropriate elegance and ease.

It is not, however, to be imagined that her ladyship's eyes were inactive: on the contrary, they rolled about with unexampled energy, and zealously continued to roll until dinner was announced, when she met with another surprise in passing through the amber-room, which, being also lighted up brilliantly, had an extremely chaste and pleasing effect.

But superb as she could not help feeling these apartments to be, her amazement had not reached its climax; for although she imagined that nothing could surpass the glittering magnificence of the one or the chaste, yet striking beauty of the other, when she entered the dining-room which seemed to be absolutely limitless, she could not repress an exclamation of wonder—she could not on the impulse of the moment avoid declaring to Dr. Hawtree, who led her in, that she had never in her life beheld anything so gorgeous!

It must, however, in justice to all, be recorded that her ladyship's admiration was productive of no pleasure—nay, that it was, on the contrary, a prolific source of pain, and that that pain increased in exactly the same proportion as her admiration of the splendour became excited. Had there been any meanness displayed, had there been anything, however remotely, indicative of her prediction—that unhappiness would reprove from the match—being verified, she would have been content; but seeing the magnificence by which she was surrounded, seeing Caroline shining with so much refulgence, and evidently with a heart full of joy, she was wretched; not only because of the absence of that peculiar comfort which springs from the realisation of that which we predict, and those pleasurable feelings with which she would have exclaimed, "I told you exactly how it would be—I said so—I knew it, but of course my advice was disregarded;" but because in beholding this grandeur she beheld that which in her gentle judgment she had lost!

But then the idea of shewing this of permitting it to be for one moment imagined that she felt at all mortified, or even annoyed, was ridiculous; she smiled sweetly, constantly, perpetually; and chatted with all the gaiety at her command, while she appeared to be really overjoyed to see Caroline so happy.

She had, however, yet to endure another pang, for Caroline, on retiring with the ladies, led them through the room which had been gilded throughout, and which actually appeared to be in a blaze, into the crimson-room—Sir Arthur's own—for the rich effect of which it was perfectly evident that her ladyship was totally unprepared. Here the gentlemen in due time rejoined them, and here the remainder of the evening was passed; and when midnight arrived the guests departed filled with wonder and admiration, and inspired with most exalted ideas on the subject of Sir Arthur Cleveland's wealth.

This, of course, was a very fair beginning, and when Caroline in the morning received her friends in the *blue*-room—which inflicted another blow upon the self-esteem of Lady Grange, who, while reflecting upon the chance she had missed, could not conceive what on earth she had been about—invitations poured in from all quarters, and a series of dinner parties followed. This led, as a social matter of course, to brilliant *soirées* and balls, and the friends of Sir Arthur and Lady Cleveland soon became extremely numerous; for the display of wealth has, upon the surface of society, precisely the same effect as a pebble upon the surface of the water: it produces a circle of which the radius increases until its limits cannot be defined.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

It is now twenty-two years since the beautiful Ronzi di Begnis appeared at her Majesty's theatre in the *buffa* part of *Fatima* in Rossini's opera of "Il Turco in Italia" and created an immense sensation by the extraordinary union of beauty, vocal power, and ability as an actress. On Wednesday, after that *longum intervallum*, she appeared under a new phrase of her still beautiful charms, and showed that slightly as she may have been externally touched by time, the undying glory of genius still burns within her with all the youthful fervour of former years. The part selected for her *début* (on the English boards and in English) was the thousand-and-one-times represented *Norma*, which, with all deference to the management or the lady herself, we cannot but think was unwise. A short time since this delicious opera was represented on the same stage in a manner that is not likely to be soon forgotten, and again, it was but a few nights ago that we heard it in its native purity at her Majesty's theatre, with the powerful Grist as the heroine. Moreover the style of the music is not quite consonant to the powers of Madame Ronzi di Begnis, whose *penchant* is certainly for light and graceful comedy, and we hope ere long to see and hear her in something more suited to her captivating peculiarities. Still her *Norma*, presented features of great beauty and originality, and its passages of intense feeling perhaps the anguish of the betrayed, and subsequently scorned priestess was never so keenly expressed. In the duet "Deh con te," there was a broken-heartedness that was truly touching; her voice, like an injured lute, expressing more in its lowered melody than when it had the highest power of utterance. It used to be a high soprano deficient in the graver notes: now it possesses some of the latter in great purity of intonation, though deficient in power; and when singing *sotto voce*, her neatness of execution reminds us of the quiet but extraordinary *staccato* of Ole Bull on the violin. Altogether she was most deservedly received, being loudly called for at the fall of the curtain to receive certain bouquets of flowers, and other demonstrations of unequivocal delight on the part of the audience. The part of *Oroveso* is nothing at all; therefore we can hardly believe we have heard the great Standigl as yet upon the English stage. The only remark we have to make is that he seems perfectly at home in the language, and sang the little he had to do perhaps as no other *artiste* could. Miss Rainforth appeared in the charming part of *Adalgisa* (lately so vindicated by Moltini), and so pleased the audience that a particular call for her was made after the general one, which she gracefully obeyed. The house, we are sorry to say, was not very well attended.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following orders appeared in the *Gazette*, which was published on Tuesday:—

HER MAJESTY'S GUARD, April 25.—Her Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Army shall wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms. By command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.—JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant General.

ADMIRALTY, April 25.—Her MAJESTY does not require that the Officers of the Fleet or Marines should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.—SIDNEY HERBERT.

ACCIDENT ON CHATHAM LINES.—On Monday the troops at the Chatham Garrison, consisting of the 38th Regiment, the Chatham Division of the Royal Marines, and the depot company of the 77th, together with the provisional battalion, assembled on Chatham lines, where they were reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Williams, Bart., K.C.B., attended by a numerous staff. The number of men on the ground was about 3000. On the troops forming a line, the horse on which Brigade Major John Doyle O'Brien rode "bolted," taking the left of the line. The major endeavoured to pull the horse in without effect, and finding he could have no control over the animal, and perceiving in front of him the deep trenches of the same, he released his feet from the stirrups, and fell to the ground most violently. When raised from the ground he was totally insensible. Mrs. O'Brien was in a carriage on the ground, and immediately drove to the spot, when the major was placed in it, accompanied by a military surgeon, and was taken to his residence at Brompton. Owing to the accident Sir Thomas Williams there ordered the troops to leave the ground for their barracks forthwith.

DISPOSITION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—MALTA, April 16th.—The Queen, 110 (bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean); the Ceylon, receiving ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Louis, superintendent of Malta Dockyard; the Hero, war-steamer, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Leslie Curtis, has arrived to relieve Sir J. Louis; the Howe, 120; Monarch, 84; Argus, 21, Snake, 16; Geyser and Medea, war-steamers; Locust, steam-tender; Beacon, surveying vessel; and Alecto, steam-packet. At Gibraltar—the Belvidera, 32; Savage, 10; and Lizard, steam-tender. At Barcelona—The Hecate, war-steamer, on her way to Marseilles; the Acheron, steam-packet, to Gibraltar; the Sphynx, steam-packet, to Corfu; and the Proserpine, steam-packet. At the Piræus of Athens—The Indus, 72. Devastation, war-steamer, and Magpie, cutter. At Constantinople—The Swinefield and Vesuvius, steamers. At Smyrna—The Magicienne, 24; and at Zante, the Vernon, 50.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—Mr. A. E. Frere, an Addiscombe cadet, has been presented with a commission in the 12th Bengal Infantry, the gallant regiment to which his late brother belonged. A Bengal cavalry cadetship has been presented by Mr. Henry Shank to Mr. Nicholetts, in consideration of the distinguished services of his father-in-law, Sir William Nott.

IRELAND.

COSTLY COLLECTION OF POOR-RATES.—At the Waterford Board of Guardians, on Thursday week, Mr. Fitzmaurice, the collector for Gaultier, stated the amount of his collection for the week to be £14 12s. 9d., the principal item contributing which amounted to £13 5s. 6d.

The motion for a petition to Parliament to repeal the Act of Union was carried in the Cork Town Council on Wednesday week, by a majority of 30 to 9; two declined voting at all.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A complete arrangement of COTTON SPINNING MACHINERY, consisting of a CARDING, ROVING, and SPINNING FRAME. Carry's NEW MICROSCOPE, magnifying SEVENTY FOUR MILLION TIMES. A NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. The SCIENCE OF ELECTRICITY demonstrated by the COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, at a quarter to three daily, and at eight in the evenings. Models of STEAM ENGINES and various kinds of MACHINERY IN MOTION. Lectures and Experiments on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, including the Steam Engine, by Dr. Ryan and Professor Bachhoffner. The CLASS LECTURES are continued as usual. Admission, One Shilling. Schools, half price.—NOTE open on Saturday Evenings.

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OH MY CORNS!

AN almost universal remedy, though quite unnecessary, since HOOPER'S FRENCH CORN PLASTERS never fail to relieve all pain the instant they are applied, and with little care and attention will effectually remove these truly distressing corns. Sold in packets, 1s. 1½d. each, by Hooper, Chemist, 43, London-bridge, City side; and by all Druggists. N.B. On receipt of a Shilling, and a postage stamp free, a box will be sent free to any part of the kingdom.

BEST SPERM OIL, 6s. 6d. per gallon; Solar, 3s. 9d.; Wax Candles, 1s. 2d. per lb.; fine Wax, 1s. 4d.; genuine Wax, 2s. 8d.; transparent Wax, 2s. 2d.; genuine Sperm, 2s. 8d., Candles, 4½d.; Wax Wick Moulds, 7d.; Composition, 4d.; Patent Lamps, 2s. 6d.; Solar Lamps, 3s. 6d.; Camphine, 4s.; Moulds for Wax, 8d.; best Curd, 7d.; Palm Soap, 1s. 4d. per packet; Windsor, 1s. 4d.; Old Brown Windsor, 1s. 9d.; Rose, 2s.; Camphor, 3s.; superior Almond, 2s. 6d.; superfine Shaving Cake, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm Candles, 7d. per lb.—Old-established Warehouse, No. 63, St. Martin s-lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee house.

GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, 76, New Park-street, Borough, and 10, Broad-mead, City, and 1, Bond-street, Clifton. Patronised for all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled

The immense sale of this article for the last 20 years has induced unprincipled persons to palm notice the most perfect article ever yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being supported in their assertion by the repeated analysis of the first chemists in the kingdom, and the highest encomiums in the English market.

The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as containing extremely curious.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, an Establishment, with Dwelling-house, Garden, and Field, advantageously situated on the Canal, near Brussels, Belgium. The Plant recently comprises a steam-engine of 16 or 12 horse power, 24 retorts, mills, lead cisterns, and ballons, condensers, evaporating pans, &c., for oil of vitriol and all acid ammoniac. The apparatus for manufacturing soda, prussiate, potash, and acetate of lead, current lucrative articles, may easily be added. A competent person, with a capital of two or three thousand pounds, may turn the same to a good account. The Property, long established in Belgium, is for sale, is inclined to take an interest in the works.—Apply to Mr. S. Knight, 6, Change alley, Cornhill, London

PIERCE and KOLLE'S ECONOMICAL RADIATING STOVE GRATES.—Families furnishing are solicited to examine their large and extensive assortment of Drawing-room and other GRATES, recently completed from the most exclusive designs in the Louis Quatorze, Elizabethan, Gothic, and other styles, with Register and Fire-irons en suite, always on show at their manufactory, No. 5, Jermyn-street, Regent-street.

These Grates combine economy of fuel with elegance of style and superior comfort, and are specially constructed for the cure of smoky chimnies. In bed-rooms and nurseries they are found invaluable—retaining the heat for many hours after the fire is out.

KITCHENS and LAUNDRIES fitted up in the most complete manner with Ranges, Ovens, Boilers, Hot-plates, Hot-closets, Sinks, Dressers, Tables, &c.

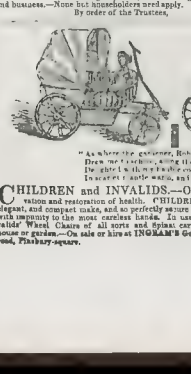
HEATING by HOT WATER, combining WARMTH with VENTILATION, on P. and K.'s improved method, adapted for every description of Building, and so arranged as to warm the entire of a large MANSION from one moderate fire.

PIERCE and KOLLE'S Manufactory, 5, Jermyn street, Regent-street.

THE LAST THREE DAYS of the HAM and TONGUE DISTRIBUTION.—ALL PRIZES.—T. YEATES, Ham-dealer and Confectioner, 73, Strand, and owner of Delaccioli, Wesmington, established 50 years, intends DISTRIBUTING 40000 worth of real YORK HAMS, TONGUES, &c. &c., in 8000 shares, at 5s. 6d. each, to take place on Wednesday, May 3, 1843. List of Prizes.—Two at 40l. Two at 20l. Four at 10l. Ten at 5l. Twenty at 2l. Forty at 1l. and 1000 at 10s. One Thousand at 5s. each.—Carriage Paid and Forwarded to the holders of shares to select what they please from the stock. Persons residing in the country, sending a stamp, or a post-office order, will have the shares forwarded by return of post. T. YEATES assures his friends every article shall be of the best quality that can be procured.—Route, Balls, Dinners, Suppers, and Wedding Breakfasts supplied in town or country, at the lowest possible prices.

TO MASTER TRADESMEN—Tailors and Shoemakers excepted.—The Trustees of Mrs. Ann Newton's Charity, for placing out poor boys belonging to the Parish of St. James, Westminster, Apprentice to some respectable trade (save as above mentioned), will meet at the Vestry-room, in the Churchyard, Piccadilly, on Friday, the 5th day of May next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, to receive applications for an Apprentice, with a premium of 40l. 10s. Any further information may be obtained daily, between Nine and One o'clock, at the Parochial Office, Poland street, Oxford-street, where the boy may be seen.—Every applicant for the Apprentice is requested to attend the above meeting in person, and to bring a card containing his name, address, and business.—None but householders need apply.

By order of the Trustees, GEORGE BUZZARD, Clerk.



"As where the gardener, Robin, late in day,
Drew mr'rous streams, arising in a place
Up above high, but in the lowest watered.
He sat smiling at his easy toil, and surveyed
His whole delightful work."—Milton's Paradise Lost, book iv.

CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—Of high value in the preservation and restoration of health. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a very superior, elegant, and compact make, and so perfectly secure and easy that children may be trusted with impunity to the most careless hands. In use from the palace to the cottage. Invalids' Wheel Chairs of all sorts and Spinal carriages; also, Self-moving Chairs for house or garden.—On sale or hire at INGRAM'S General Furnishing Warehouse, 29, Cheapside, Finsbury-square.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Wanted a Respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to a Chemist and Druggist, in an old established business, in the immediate vicinity of London. Premium 100 guineas.—Apply to L. Y., care of Mr. Hooper, Chemist, 43, King William-street, London-bridge

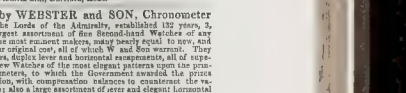
FEATHER BEDS.—HEAL and SON beg to notify that they have reduced their list of prices of RED FEATHERS, and that from the reduction of duty and the very depressed state of the market, they are enabled to offer good well-seasoned grey goose feathers at 1s. 6d. per lb., Hudson's Bay grey goose, the finest feather imported, at 2s. 9d., and best white Dantzics at 2s.—Heal and Son, Feather-Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the chapel), Tottenham court-road.

A LADY is about to part with a Valuable SERVANT, for whom she is desirous to procure a suitable place, having filled a very active and trustworthy situation in the duties and management of her kitchen with great satisfaction for the last five years. She is a careful, cleanly, and most excellent COOK, in whom the greatest confidence can be reposed; and to any one who may require a respectful and responsible person, she will be highly recommended before she leaves her present employer. Address M. M., Messrs. Sikes and Son, Putney, Surrey, where every inquiry, personally or by letter, will be answered.

HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD. — This highly nutritious food, so universally recommended by the medical profession for the use of Children, Invalids, and others suffering from weak digestion, may be had of all Druggists in the kingdom, in 1s. and 2s. packets, and tin cases, 7s. 6d. each. To prevent the fraud practised on the public by unprincipled persons imitating the label and packet of the above, it is necessary purchasers of this article should ask for Hards' Farinaceous Food; and observe that the label on each genuine packet bears the signature of "JAS. HARDS, and is manufactured at the Royal Victoria mill, Dartford, Kent.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 132 years, 3, Bowlin-lane.—The largest assortment of fine Second-hand Watches of any house in London, by the most eminent makers, many nearly equal to new, and at little above half their original cost, all of which W. and Son warrant. They likewise contract for clock repasters, duplex lever and horizontal escapements, all of superior manufacture. The Watches of the most elegant patterns upon the principle of their chronometers, to which the Government awarded the prize three years in succession, with compensation balances to counteract the variations of temperature; also a large assortment of silver and elegant Lunnarial Watches for ladies and gentlemen, at considerably reduced prices. Old Watches taken in exchange. The most experienced workmen are employed on the premises in the repairing department.

Webster and Son, 3, Bowlin-lane, Cornhill.



H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority of "The Queen's Own"), with the new large eyes, are easily threaded (even by blind persons), and work with great ease, having improved pointers, temper, and finish. The labels are correct likenesses of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. H. Walker's improved fish-hooks, steel pens, hooks and eyes, &c., recommended. For the home trade neat packages of needles or pens, from 1s. to 10s., value, can be forwarded by post to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 13 postage stamps for every shilling value. Every quality, &c., for shipping.—H. Walker, Manufacturer to the Queen, 39, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

DODSON'S PATENT UNFERMENTED WHITE and BROWN BREAD, Milk Biscuits, and Biscuit Powder for infants' food; Preserving Wine Biscuits, Captain's Oaken Cakes, &c. The above articles are made light without yeast or leaven. Upwards of one hundred distinguished physicians and surgeons, twelve of whom attend the Queen and Royal Family, have honoured the patentee with their testimony of the value of the above process. "We recommend our dyspeptic friends to try Mr. Dodson's unfermented bread."—Medical Gazette. "Dodson's Bread Powder, 13 pounds for 1s. 6d., supersedes all yeast and other aerating preparations, at considerably reduced prices. Old Watches taken in exchange. The most experienced workmen are employed on the premises in the repairing department."—Medical Times. "Mr. Dodson's Bread Powder

BIRTH OF A ROYAL PRINCESS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

ODE

Written on the occasion of the Birth of the Infant Princess, April 25, 1843.

Sing! gladly sing,
Let voice and string
The royal birth proclaim;
It comes in peace,
Let discord cease,
And blow the trump of Fame!

Another rose of England's royal wreath
Has just put forth its bloom;
Oh! may it through a life of summer breathe;
Nor be its doom
To shed its leaflets o'er an early tomb!
No! far off be winter sky,
'Neath which it too must die!

May it with sister and with brother flow'rs
Long twine in love around the parent stems,
And prove that lordly well as lowly bow'rs
Can boast affection's purest, brightest gems!

And though like some fair, sunny, cloudless star,
(Whose own familiar light
Is shed upon attendant worlds more nigh)
From us afar
Remov'd be its immediate presence bright;
Yet we will love it in its distant sky,
And look up to its influencing glow,
As something meant to bless us here below!

And if in future time
It come to be,
Sweet Infancy!
That one will woo thee from thy native land,
Perchance to lead thee to more sunny clime,
Let memory
Go with thy new love hand in hand;
Think of the white-cliff'd cradle of thy birth,
With childish fondness still 'mid woman's mirth,
And feel, how far thy fate may bid thee roam,
That Albion's daughter yet has England's home!

And SHE—the royal mother—wife
To ONE, but mistress of all hearts,
May she be blessed in the life
Whose dawn breaks not o'er nations' strife,
But e'en imparts
Another sign, like the prismatic zone
Which binds the water-cloud,
That nothing gloomy ever may enshroud
HERSELF—her LOVE-MATES—PEOPLE, or HER THRONE!

W.

BIRTH OF A ROYAL PRINCESS.

In the course of the forenoon, on Monday, her Majesty gave audience to Sir Robert Peel, on official affairs, and in the afternoon visits of condolence, on the death of the Duke of Sussex, were paid by the Duchess of Kent, and other members of the royal family. About nine o'clock her Majesty rose from table, and, on leaving the saloon, the attendance of Sir James Clark, physician, was recommended in the Queen's boudoir. Sir James, perceiving these incipient symptoms peculiar to her Majesty's situation, decided that Dr. Locock should be sent for, and that gentleman arrived at the palace soon after ten o'clock, and her Majesty retired to bed, enjoying some refreshing sleep until within a few minutes of three o'clock, when the symptoms of uneasiness having returned, Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse, summoned Dr. Locock to the royal chamber, and, after the lapse of an hour, her Majesty was safely delivered of a daughter. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Doctor Locock, and Mrs. Lilly were the only persons admitted, all the principal personages of the household being in the ante-chamber. The royal infant was presented to Prince Albert by Mrs. Lilly. The young princess is reported to be a fine healthy child, the features somewhat larger, and the frame more fully developed, than were those of the Princess Royal, her Majesty's first child.

The NEWS of her Majesty's safe delivery was communicated to the Lord Chamberlain, and special messengers were despatched to the residences of the various members of the Royal Family, the Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c., charged with the bulletin announcing the event. Between seven and eight o'clock Sir Robert Peel arrived at the palace, and was quickly followed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Lord Chancellor, to offer congratulation on the joyful occasion. The intelligence had spread all over the metropolis before nine o'clock, at which time the Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes of twenty-one guns. The bells of the several churches rang a merry deal, and the shipping of all nations lying in the river displayed their respective ensigns in companionship with the royal jack of Britain. The immediate vicinity of the palace was thronged throughout the day by persons of both sexes, all anxious to learn the sex of the royal infant, and the state of her Majesty's health. From twelve till five o'clock the nobility and gentry were continually arriving to make inquiries and leave cards of congratulation at the lodge. Queen's messengers were despatched from the Foreign-office with despatches, announcing the event to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians. It is understood that the customary rejoicings incident to the accouchement of a Queen will in this instance be postponed until after the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

After the issuing of the bulletin of her Majesty's health, at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the subsequent departure of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the ministers and officers of state assembled at the palace, the diplomatic corps and the nobility and gentry began to arrive, to make inquiry after her Majesty and the infant Princess. His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, accompanied by Baron de Hugel, the Wurtemberg Minister, called in the forenoon. Their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, also arrived at the palace. At half-past two o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole, and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace for the Council-office, to attend a privy council. The privy councillors present were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole. At the council a form of prayer and thanksgiving for the safe delivery of the Queen, to be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was ordered in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, on Sunday next, the 30th inst.

FORM OF PRAYER.—The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the safe delivery of the Queen, and the happy birth of a Princess, to be used at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 30th day of April instant, or the Sunday after the respective ministers of such churches and chapels shall receive the same:—

"O merciful Lord and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a daughter. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Princess from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul, and adorn her as she advances in years with every Christian virtue. Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy manifold mercies, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to Thy commandments; so that passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy Blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen."

Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace immediately after the council. His Royal Highness Prince George and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz visited his Royal Highness Prince Albert in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princesses Augusta and Mary arrived in town about four o'clock, in a carriage and four, from Kew. Their Royal Highnesses soon afterwards proceeded to Buckingham Palace, to learn the state of the Queen. Dr. Locock left the palace in the afternoon, but returned about five o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to Buckingham Palace shortly before seven o'clock in the evening, and afterwards went to Marlborough House, to visit her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The following gratifying bulletin was issued on Wednesday:—"The Queen has passed an excellent night. Her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on favourably.—JAMES CLARK, M.D., CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D., ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.—Buckingham Palace, April 26, 1843, nine A.M."

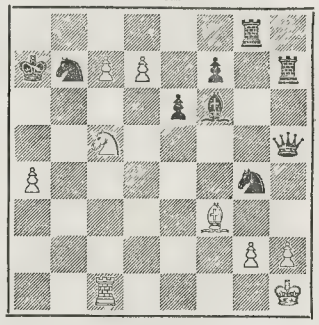
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Buckingham Palace early on Wednesday morning. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and other members of the royal family, sent to the Palace to inquire after the Queen and the royal infant in the forenoon. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, accompanied by Baron de Hugel, the Wurtemberg Minister, called at Buckingham Palace to learn the state of her Majesty and the Princess. The inquiries on the part of the nobility and gentry were even more numerous than on Tuesday.

CHESS.

PROBLEM, No. 22.

White to move, and mate in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.—On the 17th inst. was celebrated in the chapel of the Palace of Leuchtenberg, at Munich, a marriage between Donna Isabella Duchess de Genja and Count Paschier de Trenberg. Donna Isabella is the legitimatised natural daughter of the late Emperor Don Pedro, and has been brought up by the Duchess of Braganza, and educated in one of the first schools of Munich.

The Archduke Charles Ferdinand, second son of the Archduke Charles, uncle to the Emperor of Austria, lies so ill of a phthisis, at Vienna, that his life is despaired of. The young prince is 25 years of age.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual meeting and half-yearly election of this institution, established in 1827 for the reception of bereaved and destitute children, under seven years of age, took place, on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; when, in the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., one of the presidents, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., consented to preside over the meeting, which was more than usually numerous. Twenty-five children, out of a list of seventy-four, were elected.

CONVERT FROM JUDAISM.—On Easter-day the interesting ceremony of the public baptism of a converted Israelite, Mr. Henry Friedberg, of Kalish, in Poland, was celebrated in the parish church of Bruegar, Somerset, agreeably to the injunction of the special commissary of the diocese, acting for the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The holy rite of baptism was administered by the Rev. James Mules. The witnesses were the Rev. W. Batchelor, Mrs. James Mules, and Miss Lavinia Gore, of Clifton.

CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The action of Captain (——— against Miss H———, for breach of promise of marriage, under circumstances noticed by the Dublin papers some months since, has been settled by a compromise. The jury had been struck, and the lawyers were feed; but the gallant son of Mars has, we hear, accepted compensation in the shape of £650 for the wounds inflicted upon his heart by the obdurate fair one.

THE "LEAGUE" AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The Drury-lane general committee assembled on Monday last, for the first time this year, under the presidency of their noble chairman, the Earl of Glengall, who is just returned to town, and immediately expressed their disapprobation of the theatre being used for any meetings whatever involving discussion upon political subjects, the same being in their judgment altogether foreign to the purposes, as well as derogatory to the character of a patent theatre. Finding, however, that their lessee, Mr. Macready, had already pledged his word to the leaders of the Anti-Corn-Law League for two nights more (from which agreement that gentleman did not feel himself at liberty to depart), the committee did not forbid him to use the house for such meetings, but they at the same time intimated to him that no such assemblies can ever for the future be allowed in Drury-lane theatre, in which resolution Mr. Macready, upon hearing the opinions and reasons of the committee, readily and fully acquiesced. It is said that other parties have already put in a claim for a similar purpose, to which the committee immediately signified a direct and decided refusal.

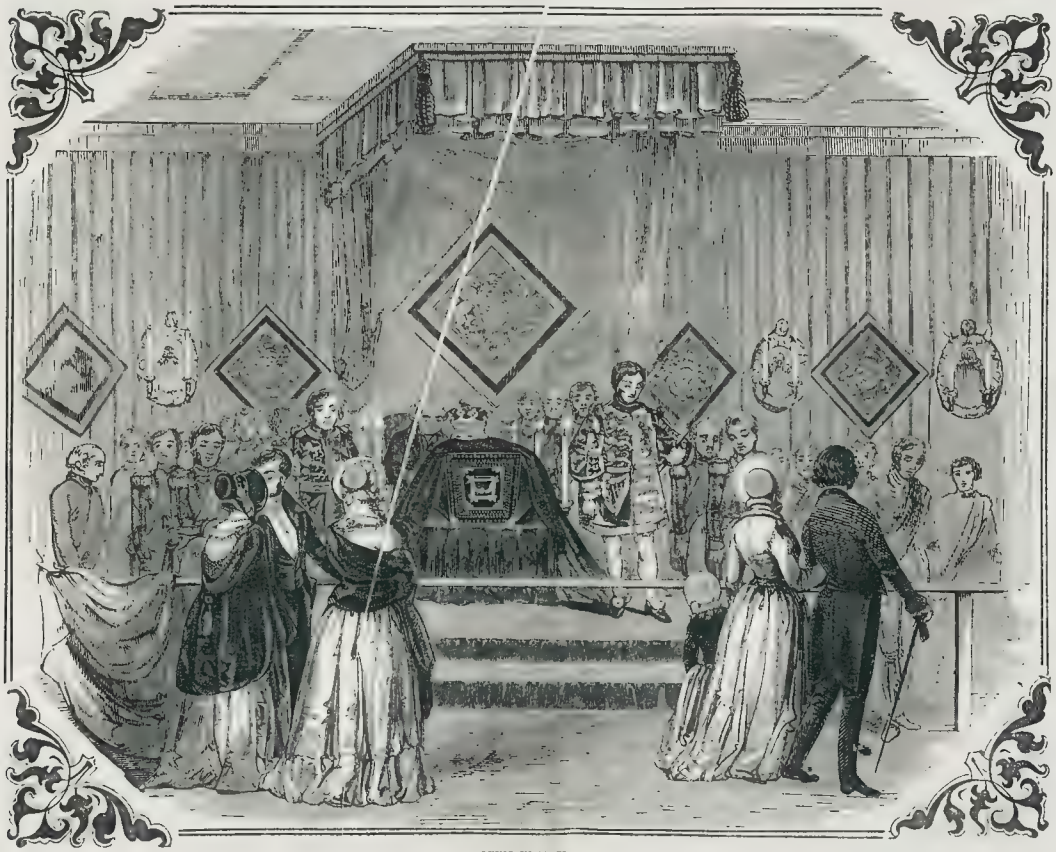
THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, April 29, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 53.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198 STRAND.



LYING IN STATE.

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

THE LAST remains of the lamented Duke of Sussex have been consigned to the vault of death—not among the tombs of his royal ancestors and kindred, but isolated from all associations of regal pomp and grandeur—amid the rural quietude of Kensal-green. He is the first of a royal race who has chosen to lay his bones in one of the cemeteries of the people—as if he desired to have his memory identified with them even in death—and this circumstance had naturally enough tended to heighten the public sensation respecting all the details of the illustrious prince's interment, and to arouse in an exciteful degree that sort of melancholy curiosity which carries throngs of living to gaze upon the last solemn obsequies of the revered and distinguished dead. Those dismal ceremonies are now over. They took place on a sweet spring morning of serene beauty, which we would fain regard as typical of that repose of spirit which all good men look for after their last journey is made.

We have in this day's paper endeavoured to keep pace with the strong general interest excited in the public mind by the succeeding events of the death, lying in state, and funeral of the royal duke. We have procured the many illustrations which are displayed upon our leaves at lavish expense and under an amount of official kindness for which we tender our warmest thanks to Lord Delawarr and Sir William Martin, from whom emanated such considerate courtesy. The pages of the illustrious prince stood in costume to our artists previous to the ceremony; the library is described by Mr. Pettigrew, long his private librarian and familiar friend; and all the other drawings have been made under the sanction of authority which places their authenticity beyond dispute. We trust, therefore, that we shall have fully met the expectations of our readers; and although we must deeply regret the occasion which has called our exertions forth, we may yet assure them that every public event of equal importance will ever be as fully and industriously recorded by us, both in news and art. We will now not allow further comment to trench upon the circumstantial details of the one absorbing topic of the week.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel-royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Wilberforce, from Numbers, chap. xxii. v. 26. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Dune.

On Monday morning the usual bulletin was issued, containing the gratifying intelligence of her Majesty's uninterrupted convalescence; and during the week her health was so improved, that it was considered unnecessary to issue any further bulletins after Tuesday.

The inquiries at the Palace on the part of the diplomatic corps and of the nobility and gentry, after the state of the Queen and the royal infant, continued during the week to be most numerous.

The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a grand dinner on Wednesday next, to the directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, his Grace being director for the evening.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.—Her Majesty has been pleased to command that this great event of the fashionable season shall take place on Friday, the 9th of June. The ladies patronesses comprise every person distinguished in royalty, rank, and fashion, and it is confidently anticipated that the ball this year will be of unprecedented splendour.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT.—Should her Majesty's health and strength continue to improve as rapidly as may be hoped, the Queen and her illustrious consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the newly-born Princess, will leave Buckingham Palace for Claremont, about the 20th instant. The stay of the Court at Claremont will be prolonged until within a few days of the period of the Ascot races, which will commence on Tuesday, the 13th of next month. Her Majesty is expected to proceed to Windsor (and to remain at the Castle until the departure of the Court to Ireland), about the 10th proximo. No period has yet been fixed for her Majesty's visit to Dublin; but it is not expected that the Sovereign will leave England until the latter end of July, or the commencement of August. Indeed, it is not anticipated that the magnificent and gorgeous fittings in the interior of the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht will be completed much before that period.

We regret to have to announce the death of Lady William Bentinck, which took place in Paris, on Monday last, after a long and protracted illness. Her ladyship had the honour for many years of being the personal friend of her Majesty the Queen of the French, and of her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide. Her memory will be much regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and deeply felt by the poor, towards whom her benevolence and charity were ever inexhaustible.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The following arrived in town on Thursday forenoon by extraordinary express from Paris.

PARIS, MAY 3. - Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 1st of April.

The Governor-General has declared that henceforward the province of Scinde shall constitute a portion of the British Territory, and he has appointed General Napier as Governor. Slavery will be abolished, and the reservation of the river shall be free to all nations.

In Hyderabad more than £1,000,000 sterling has been found.

All disturbance had ceased excepting upon the frontiers of Scinde and in the Bundelkund

CHINA.—The news from China is to March 23. It is favourable. No fact of any importance had occurred up to that date.

COUNTRY NEWS.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—INCENDIARISM.—The village of Madley, about six miles from Hereford, continues to be the scene of a succession of diabolical outrages which are a disgrace to any country or people. Some miscreants have conceived the horrible plan of setting fire to stacks and outhouses belonging to various farmers in the parish, and during the present month no less than four fires, the fiendish acts of incendiaries, have occurred. On Sunday night last, or rather about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, a barn or outhouse was discovered to have been fired, and, although every effort was made by the villagers to check the devastation, the whole was burned to the ground. The secrecy with which these nefarious schemes are planned and executed is astonishing, and about as inexplicable as the lawless conduct of "Rebecca and her daughters" in Wales. Large rewards, varying from £50 to £100 to £200, have been offered for the detection of the marauders, but as yet without producing the desired effect.

WILTSHIRE.—HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—A labouring man, named Isaac Litten, belonging to the parish of Ramsey, with his wife and four children, having been ejected from their cottage, were sheltering, on the night of Friday, the 21st ult., in a miserable hut which they had constructed of bundles and straw, covered with a piece of cotton patchwork, in Golder's Rose lane, in the above parish, when, about half past ten o'clock, the fire not being properly extinguished, the place ignited. Litten had left his wretched asylum, leaving three of his children, aged respectively five, seven, and ten years, in the flames, without making any attempt to rescue them. Before any assistance arrived the poor children were burnt to death. On examining the ground where the hut had stood some blood was discovered. This excited suspicion, and on examination of the bodies the skull of one of them was found to be fractured. This added to the suspicious nature of the circumstances, and the Litten was immediately apprehended. About nine months ago a child belonging to the same person was found drowned in a ditch near the same place; suspicion at that time fell on the unfortunate man, very fearful sensation, prevailed in the neighbourhood, and a coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday week. The jury were sworn in a cottage adjoining the lane, and, after making a very minute examination of the bodies and of the spot where they were found, adjourned to Mr. Pinniger's, of Seven Bridges farm, to take evidence. The father and mother of the children were both examined, but the deepest indifference with which the father made his statement, combined with the brutal appearance of the man, caused a general feeling of horror in the jury-room.—A man, named Wheeler, deposed to having heard Litten threaten to set fire to the hurdles in consequence of the police warning him to leave the lane.—After a very protracted deliberation, the jury returned a verdict—"That Isaac Litten wilfully set his tent or camp on fire, thereby causing the death of his three children."—The verdict was received with great satisfaction by the surrounding inhabitants.

SALISBURY.—The nomination of a candidate to serve in parliament for this borough, in the room of Mr. Brodie, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, took place on Wednesday last, when the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, liberal candidate, was proposed by Dr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Saguy, and Mr. Hussey, the Conservative, was proposed by Mr. Jacob, seconded by Mr. Fry. The rival candidates having addressed the electors the mayor declared a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Bouverie. A poll was demanded, which was appointed to take place at eight o'clock next morning.

SALFORD.—DESPERATE OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday night last, about eleven o'clock, a number of persons, with fire-arms, sledge-hammers, and other weapons, broke down the gates, and forcibly entered the premises of the crofts of Messrs. George Clarke Pendling and Co., of Regent's-road, Salford, and wilfully and maliciously destroyed the brick tables and kilns thereon; and then broke into a building and destroyed all the moulds, and trampled upon and destroyed about 50,000 bricks. Several of the same persons also repeatedly fired at the watchmen employed to protect the said brick crofts. A reward of £50 is offered for their detection.

ROCKPORT.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About a quarter past 8 on Monday morning a fire, which resulted in the destruction of a considerable amount of property, originated in the cotton-mill of Mr. Thomas Fearnley, cotton-spinner and calico-manufacturer, of the Weir-mills, Chesterzare, Stockport.

SUNDERLAND.—DREADFUL EXPLOSION BEFORE DAWN.—Fire.—An explosion took place in this colliery, situated in the coal district between Durham and Sunderland, by which three lives have been unfortunately sacrificed, and thirteen persons injured. The accident is stated to have arisen from one of the trap-doors having been carelessly left open.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] ments are ordered from Canada to the West Indies, the 2nd battalion Royals, [illegible]

[illegible]—Major Hope's company, 7th battalion, proceeded on Tuesday morning [illegible] Woolwich to London, and from thence by railway to Liverpool, on their way to [illegible] reburn Major Peel's company, 6th battalion [illegible] panies of the 3rd Dragoon Guards was thrown from his horse whilst [illegible] the troops from Walsall on their route to Ireland, and received a severe [illegible] and colon bone [illegible]

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Captain Mowbray, of the East India Company's Cavalry, second son of Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Mowbray of Cockerton, in Durham. Captain Mowbray had for a short time past been residing at the United Service Club, in Charles-street, Edinburgh, of which he was a member.

The colour is gaining ground that an alteration is to take place in the present uniform of the Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PENZANCE, April 30.—The Ann Elizabeth, from Falmouth to Wales, has put in here leaky and in distress, &c., having been in contact with the Catherine, from Looe, in Falmouth, off the Longships last night, where the latter foundered, crew saved. The Hector, Gallia, from Rotterdam to Liverpool, has been floated into the pier, nearly all her cargo saved.

COLLISION AT SEA.—On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, the JANO, of Leith, got in contact with the Ebenezer, of North Shields, when the latter almost immediately went down and was lost. The crew fortunately were saved and brought ashore at Yarmouth.

OF THE BARBARA ANN, OF ST. JOHN'S, N.B.—By a letter from Madeira, bearing date the 16th ult., we learn that the brigantine BARBARA ANN, of New Brunswick, 135 tons register, laden with fire bricks and coke, from Port Talbot and bound to Alexandria, went down on the Bay of Biscay, in lat. N. 48 17, long. 9 11, W., after having experienced the most severe gales and continued bad weather, all hands being saved. The state of the fallen vessel came on shore in Dingle-Bay on the 11th ult.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

QUEEN'S BENCH.—THURSDAY.

THE CHARTISTS.—This day being the day appointed for passing judgment on the several Chartists convicted at the late assizes, the court was crowded immediately after the opening.—Mr. Dundas, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, &c., address sed the court in arrest of judgment with regard to those defendants who had been convicted only on two counts.—The court granted the rule for arrest of judgment, and the second day of next term was appointed for showing cause against the rule.—The court then proceeded to read over the evid ence taken on the trial of Cooper and Richards, who were convicted at the la te Staffordshire assizes.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Elizabeth Roberts, a female in the service of the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, was committed from this office by Mr. Twyford, charged with stealing two dwt. and ten grains and a locket from the house of her master. George Johnson, one of the poor-rate collectors for St. Leonard's Shoreditch, who was committed for three months to the House of Correction, for embezzling nearly £200 which he had collected on behalf of the parish, had suddenly expired that morning in the prison. In consequence of his age, nearly 70 years, the grave nor of the prison had, out of kindness, placed him in the convalescent ward, where he appeared to be very comfortable, and told one of the gaolers tha t he had felt better in health since he had been in the gaol than he had for a number of years before. On Tuesday night he complained of feeling unwell, and never during the night, and was a corpse in the morning. He was a man very much respected among the parishioners, and his death has occasioned the greatest regret and sympathy, as a notion very generally prevails that little else than negligence occasioned the defalcation in his account s.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF WATCHES, PLATE, &c.—On Tuesday morning, between the hours of four and five o'clock, as police-constable Peters, 353 K, was going his rounds, he obs served that the shutters of the shop-window of Mr. Middleton, watchmaker and jeweller, Aldour-terrace, Commercial-road, East, were somewhat displaced, and, upon a more minute inspection, he found that the bar which was placed across the whole length had been bulged out in the centre by placing stones behind it, so that the centre shutter could be displaced. He instantly knocked at the door, and upon gaining admittance into the shop, discovered that some expert thieves had, after removing the shutter, cut away a square of glass, and carried off a number of watches, chains, and, in fact, every article of property within their reach, with which they got clear away. The value of the property stolen is said to be from £300 to £5 0.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday the 16 th ult., the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was being dispensed in the Unit ed Secession Church, Old Meldrum, by Mr. Alexander Wilson, one of the elde rs, and just brought into the church a portion of the sacramental elements, as t hem down, and was in the act of arranging the communion tabl e, when he suddenly, and without any premonition, fell, and was dead before he struck the floor, and instantly expired.

Last week an unfortunate man named Wingrove, a stone-sawyer, was killed at the new Royal Exchange by the fal ling of a block of stone from the hand of a fellow workman, employed at a he ight of fifty feet above him.

AWFUL EXPLOSION AT A FIREWORK MAN UFACTORY.—Another of those alarming accidents which so frequently occ ur in buildings of the above description took place on Monday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, in Regent-street, Lambeth-walk, on the premises occupied by Mr. Ralph Fenwick, firework manufacturer and pyrotechnical artist to the Queen; by which one poor man, named James Field, sustained such frightful injuries, as to render his death a matter of certainty, and t wo others, the one a son of Mr. Fenwick, and the other a workman in his employ, were dreadfully burnt in various parts of their bodies. The origin of the accident is thus explained by young Fenwick:—He states that he was engaged in charging a fuses in the charging-room, when by some accident which he is totally unable to account for, the powder was set in the lamp, immediately there it down on the floor and ran out towards the workshop, but before he could make his escape the whole apartment was on fire, and the sp arks from some of the fuses communicating with the workshop, in less than a minute the whole building was blown into the air. The southern wall fell in a body to the ground, but the other portions of the building were scattered in every direction, covering the ground for the distance of many houses. A large portion of the materials fell upon the roof of the sto chouse, breaking through the tiles, and rendering the salvage of that portion of the premises perfectly miraculous. The scene of the explosion is a establishment, with Mr. Brad wood and Mr. Henderson, and that of the West of England office, were on the spot a very short time after the explosion took place, but no surgeon can be had there, although it is generally known that very little water was required to extinguish the burning embers. Mr. Fenwick was at Astley's Theatre when the accident occurred, and was summoned to witness the dreadful scene. He is one of the oldest pyrotechnical artists in London, and his establishment is one of the largest in the kingdom. The explosion caused a state of the greatest excitement during the whole evening, and a crowds of persons congregated near the spot. Mr. Fenwick's premises are in the immediate neighbourhood of the new Victoria Theatre, and the late Mr. D'Ernst, who, it will be remembered, lost his life with three others by the occurrence of a similar calamity about twelve months since.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a court was held for the dispatch of business. Alderman Copeland proposed Mr. Stevens, son of deputy Stevens, of Bishopsgate Ward, as a candidate for the vacancy in the Farringdon-ward-without, one of the western district, now vacant by the death of the late Mr. Montague. Alderman Lucas, whose hearty appearance in this court after the report of his sudden departure from this world was first received in every quarter with loud applause, seconded the nomination of Mr. Stevens, and described him as a gentleman in every respect worthy to fill the office to the satisfaction of the corporation. There was but one other candidate, but he retired, and it was found that the interest exerted by Mr. Stevens was overwhelming. Mr. Stevens was then unanimously elected.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The collection at this establishment received a rich addition on Thursday last, by the arrival of five giraffes, three antelopes, several jerboas, monkeys, and other animals, which have been brought from Egypt by the last Oriental steamer, and have since been receiving their strength at Southampton after their long confinement on board. The arrival of these extraordinary denizens of Africa in the yard of the railway station, and subsequent journey to the gardens, created much interest. They are accompanied by two attendants from Dongola, who have been with them from their first capture.

LAST OBSEQUIES OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The remains of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex lay in state, on Wednesday, at Kensington Palace.

That the occasion had excited to the utmost degree the attention of the public was shown by the immense influx of visitors from all parts of the metropolis and the neighbourhood. Those who remembered the difficulty and danger attending such scenes on former occasions thought to avoid them by attending at a very early hour; and in fact, before the first stroke before the great mass of visitors should arrive. Accordingly, as early as four o'clock in the morning, notwithstanding that there was every appearance of unfavourable weather, a considerably-dressed persons had assembled in Kensington, at the entrance to the palace, awaiting patiently the opening of the gates, although that was not announced to take place until nearly ten o'clock. Soon after eight o'clock a vast number had assembled; but, as the hour of opening drew near, thousands of persons were congregated on the spot, or approaching towards it from different points. Vehicles of all kinds, from the private carriage down to the hack cab, arrived in great numbers with visitors, and were afterwards drawn up in long lines on every available spot in the near neighbourhood of the palace. In consequence of the excellence of the police-arrangements, and the general disposition of the public to observe order, there was no confusion or irregularity, and not a single accident occurred.

Ten o'clock was the hour at which the public generally were to be admitted, and all the necessary arrangements of the police were made and completed long before. Those arrangements will be found detailed below.

The public were admitted at the carriage entrance to the palace from Kensington. Here a barrier was placed, on the right hand side of which an avenue had been made running parallel to the wall that encloses the gardens on that side. This avenue was divided from the carriage road by a substantial wooden barrier, and it was of a width to allow about five persons to pass abreast. At regular intervals between the great entrance gate and the entrance to what is called the "Clock-court" of the palace, other barriers, at each of which a policeman was stationed. These barriers were made to slide in grooves, and rest in the brick wall on the opposite side, so that the stream of visitors could be checked at the expiration of every five minutes or so, as a sufficient number were admitted to the state apartments beyond. As soon as about 50 persons had passed through those apartments and obtained egress at the other side of the palace, on the broad gravel walk at the south-west end of Kensington Gardens, the signal was given at the nearest barrier, and the different barriers along the avenue having been removed, an equal number of persons were admitted at the entrance. Thus, without any confusion, a column of visitors was constantly moving into the apartments where the body of his Royal Highness lay, though of course at a very slow pace.

Entering at the great gate at the Kensington end of this avenue, where an immense crowd of persons were posted waiting for their turn to go in, you passed up towards the palace. The distance appears to be not more than 200 yards; yet rather more than an hour and a half was occupied in the slow progression from the one end to the other, such was the density of the crowd. Arriving at what is called the Clock-court, at which point the carriage-entrance to the palace is situated, you turn to the left, by leading to the staircase and entrance to the state apartments. At this point the first [illegible] was placed, and the arrangements will be as follow:—

At the foot of the grand staircase, and at the end of the corridor, were stationed three of the domestics of his late Royal Highness, dressed in the royal livery of crimson, and blazing with gold lace. They stood immediately in front of the entrance from the corridor, and pointed the way upwards by a staircase or gallery mounting round to the right. The interior of the grand hall in which these domestics stood was hung with black cloth in the form of a pall, and festooned at the top. Coming out of the broad daylight of the outer court into the comparative gloom of this interior, the effect was very striking, the bright uniforms of the servants shining brilliantly, while the rest of the apartment was covered with a rich deep crimson reflected through coloured blinds on the windows overhead. The black pall assumed a kind of purple hue, and over the rest of the room there was a kind of subdued light that prepared the eye for what would otherwise have been a sudden contrast between the glare of daylight outside and the deeper gloom of the funereal chambers. The long column of visitors, their mourning attire contrasting strongly with the rich dresses of these domestics, passed round to the right, and up the staircase, at the top of which is a short gallery. At this spot, facing you as you come up the staircase, and thrown into shade by the black hangings of cloth that obstructed the light, stood M'Kay, his late Royal Highness's piper. This man is of almost gigantic height and Hercu lean proportions, and, dressed as he was in the most brilliant ornamental dress of the country, with a noble black plume in his bonnet, his figure was very imposing, and, if the expression may be allowed on such an occasion, picturesque. For so faithful and attached an attendant on the Prince a better station could not have been found, and, in fact, at the very entrance of the apartment where his deceased master lay.

Leaving the short gallery at the top of the staircase, visitors passed into the anti-room to that in which the body of his late Royal Highness lay in state. This room was entirely hung with black cloth, fluted up the sides and on the top. The light of day was wholly excluded, but around the room, at intervals, of two or three yards, were massive silver sconces, each bearing two wax tapers. The artificial light struggled ineffectually with the darkness of the chamber, and the effect of the whole as you passed through it was solemn and grand in the extreme.

At the entrance to the inner chamber, called on court occasions the "Presence-chamber," stood on either side of the doorway two favourite domestics of the late Duke. On the right was Hunter, the Hanoverian jager of his Royal Highness, and on the left another domestic, who was known as his Burmese page.

From this point you spout the first view of the coffin was obtained. Like the anti room, this chamber was also hung with black cloth fluted. Round the room, at equal distances of about two yards, were fixed upon the cloth 14 emblazoned escutcheons of the arms of his Royal Highness, and in front of each two wax tapers. They failed, however, to spread more than a very dim light round the chamber, but the absence of strong light of course added to the solemnity of the scene. Fronting the entrance and raised a few feet from the floor was the coffin, covered with a pall of black velvet with white silk facings. Upon the coffin was placed his Royal Highness's coronet, and over it upon the wall was a large escutcheon with her Majesty's arms emblazoned upon it. On either side of the coffin were three massive silver candlesticks with enormous wax candles, by the light of which were seen the chief mourners, who sat in a raised chair at the head of the coffin, and the officers of state, who stood around. On the right of the coffin stood Sir Augustus Clifford, as Usher of the Black Rod, and Mr. Pulman, in a magnificent tabard, as Richmond Herald. On the left were two other officers, whose names required their presence on the occasion.

The arrangements of this room were in excellent taste. There was all that could appeal to the imagination of the spectator attach to the scene in solemnity befitting the occasion, without the slightest approach to theatrical display. The persons whose duty it was to direct the proceedings of the visitors performed their offices noiselessly and effectively, and there was nothing whatever calculated to disturb the feelings called up by the so near presence of the dead.

A raised passage, winding round a pillar to the right of the entrance way, conducted from the public out of the Presence Chamber into the room adjoining, called the Queen's Dining-room. This room was also hung with black cloth, as was the adjoining room—the Queen's Gallery. Through a window in this room a temporary way had been made for the egress of the visitors who passed down a wooden staircase erected for the purpose upon the gravel walk beneath, which leads into the broad walk of Kensington Gardens.

The general arrangements for the prevention of confusion were deserving of great praise. Although so many thousands of persons were admitted there was not the slightest interruption or decorum, which ought to prevail on such an occasion. Though, of course, the chief object was to prevent disturbance and confusion, all the provisions for that purpose appeared to have the light of facilities to the convenience than obstructions and causes of irritation, as is too often the case. The police performed their duty quietly and unobtrusively, and the visitors behaved with the utmost decency and consciousness of the solemnity. Those who remember the crushing and crowding that occurred on the occasion of a similar ceremony on the death of the Duke of York will be surprised at this; but the regularity and decorum that prevailed were the subject of general admiration.

The gates at the end of the avenue leading into Kensington were closed at four o'clock. During the whole of the day a stream of people had moved without intermission from ten o'clock until a quarter past six, when all who had got into the avenue before the gates were closed at half past four had passed through. The number of persons who were present during the day is estimated at upwards of 25,000. Visitors passed three abreast through the state apartments. From the time of entering the gates at the end of the avenue it took two hours to pass through the palace and out again to Kensington gardens.

THE FUNERAL.

Thursday being the day appointed for the interment of the remains of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, thousands of persons were seen wending their way through the City, towards Kensington even at the early hour of six o'clock in the morning, in order to be time to witness the funeral procession as it passed from Kensington Palace on its way to the cemetery at Kensal-green.

The atmosphere, which was occasionally cloudy and gave a grave and serious aspect to the face of nature, was ushered in by the solemn pealings of the bells of the various City churches, and gave "note" of the "preparations" which were going forward in another portion of the metropolis, through the medium of which the last sad tribute of respect was about to be paid to one whose social and personal attributes had endeared him to a large and distinguished circle of friends, and gave to him a character with the people generally that will not soon be forgotten.

All the principal warehouses in the City were completely closed, as were also many of the shops. Indeed, such was the state of the City down to 12 o'clock, deprived as it was up to that hour of much of its busy and bustling population, to think of business was out of the question, for the whole of the human family that usually crowded and jostled each other in their daily avocations between Temple-bar and the Bank were not to be seen within those limits. The City, consequently, wore a solemn and quiet appearance that accorded well with the occasion. The shipping in the river, too, presented a solemn appearance of mourning, the yards were only half-mast high, and the churches along the shore, as far as the eye could reach displayed the same token of respect and loyalty. The same feeling that was manifested in the City seemed to pervade the metropolis generally, for the shops in the [illegible] from the shops generally were closed, and the [illegible] the West End had their [illegible] closing, as in external show could do it, respect and regard for the illustrious prince now no more. The great body of the public that we noticed on their way to Kensington were, generally speaking, dressed in accordance with the occasion, which was another proof of the general feeling of the public respecting his late Royal Highness. We observed, too, in compliment to the occasion, that many of the places of public amusement were closed during the day. About 11 o'clock a troop of Light Horse that had been stationed in the neighbourhood of Kensall-green returned to Knightsbridge Barracks, and shortly after cabs and vehicles of every description, crowded with well dressed persons, were seen returning from the great point of interest, where thousands had been collected.

KENSINGTON.

At a late hour on Wednesday night all the arrangements for the melancholy ceremonial of the funeral procession of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex were completed, and notice was forwarded to the different members of Royal Family, the officers of state, and personal friends of the lamented duke, as to the order to be observed in the progress of the funeral train from Kensington Palace to the Cemetery at Kensall-green.

As early as six o'clock on Thursday morning the different roads leading to the town of Kensington were thronged with persons anxious to obtain a sight of the solemn and imposing ceremony Barriers were, in the course of the previous day, erected along the pathway, from the entrance gates of the palace to the principal door,

to prevent any pressure from the crowd. The whole of the A division of police were on duty from an early hour at the palace, and the T and V divisions were stationed at short intervals along High-street, Church-street, Church-lane, &c., on the route towards the cemetery. The number of policemen employed on the occasion was upwards of 2000, and such were the admirable arrangements made that not the slightest inconvenience or obstruction occurred during the entire of the proceedings.

In the town of Kensington all the shops were closed, and from many of the houses mourning flags and banners were displayed. From the palace-gate to the extremity of the town a line of seats was erected, and the windows and house-tops were filled with spectators, the greater portion of whom were of the more respectable class, and were attired in deep mourning. During the morning the bell of Kensington Church, on which the royal standard was hoisted half staff high, was tolled at intervals.

The seats and scaffolding in front of the houses were in many cases hung with black cloth; and the whole of the town presented a sombre and melancholy appearance, strongly evincing the deep sympathy and respect entertained for the late duke by all classes of the inhabitants, to whom he had been endeared by his affable demeanour and kind and social qualities.

Shortly after seven o'clock the carriages of the nobility and friends of the illustrious duke began to arrive at the palace, where they were received by the marshalmen and royal footmen in their state liveries, over which they wore black crape sashes and hatbands. Among the earliest arrivals was his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who declined alighting from his carriage, and directed it to be drawn up on one side of the principal entrance, where it remained until the procession began to move, when it dropped into the line immediately after the royal carriages.

The Earl of Delaware and Lord Ernest Bruce, the Lord and Vice Chamberlain, and Garter King at Arms, assisted by Mr. Superintendent May, of the A division, were early in attendance, and directed all the arrangements of the ceremonial.

At half-past seven his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, chief mourner, attended by Colonel Keats and Baron Knesebeck, arrived, and was followed shortly afterwards by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of Breadalbane, wearing long mourning cloaks. Immediately afterwards a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Captain Pitt, took up their station on either side of the palace, and a company of the Foot Guards was stationed directly in front of the entrance, on the opposite side of the carriage-way. All the officers wore crape on their arms, and the standards, drums, and musical instruments of the band were also enveloped in crape.

At a few minutes before eight o'clock the solemn procession began to move from the palace. It was headed by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and a military band playing the Dead March in "Saul."

Immediately afterwards followed—

A Mourning Coach, drawn by four horses, in which were the Pages of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by four horses, in which were the Pages of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Medical Attendants of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Medical Attendants (Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holford, &c.) of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Vicar and Curate of the parish of Kensington.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Chaplains of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of the Royal Family.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of the Queen Dowager.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of the Queen, Col. Grey and Lord Charles Wellesley.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Heralds.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Lord and Groom in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Vice Chamberlain and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

The State Carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, the Servants in deep mourning, in which was the Coronet of his late Royal Highness, borne on a black velvet cushion, by one of the Equerries of his late Royal Highness, and accompanied by Gentlemen Ushers to the Queen.

At precisely a quarter past eight,

Escort of Cavalry.	THE HEARSE, Drawn by eight horses, adorned with Escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms,	Escort of Cavalry.

drew up in front of the palace, and the coffin, containing the remains of his Royal Highness, was carried down the principal staircase on the shoulders of twelve of the undertaker's assistants, and deposited therein. On its appearance the immense crowd of spectators uncovered, the Guards presented arms and lowered their standards.

After the hearse followed a mourning carriage, in which was Sir Augustus D'Este; and then followed the private carriages of the nobility, among whom we observed the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl of Rosebery, Lord Dudley Stewart, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Yarborough, the Earl of Zetland, Mr. Milbanke, Lord J. Russell, Lord Howick, Lord Palmerston, Lord Morpeth, Lord Hallibarton, Lord F. Gordon, Lord Augustus Loftus, Viscount Duncannon, Lord Nugent, Lord Cottenham, Lord Dunmore, Captain Murray, Mr. W. Ellis, Sir Moses Montefiore, the Hanoverian Minister, Sir B. Hall, Baron Rothschild, D. Salomons, Esq., the Dean of Ely, Colonel Fox, Lord Marcus Hill, Mr. Tufnell, the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Dinorbin, Captain O. Gore, &c.

After these came —

Escort to the Chief Mourner. Cavalry.	A mourning Coach, with six horses, in which was THE CHIEF MOURNER, attended by his two supporters, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of Breadalbane.	Escort to the Chief Mourner. Cavalry.

The carriage of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
The carriage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.
The carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
The carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
The carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.
The carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
The carriage of her Roya. Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.
[All the carriages of the Royal Family were attended by the Royal footmen and pages in full state liveries.]
A mourning coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the executors named in the will of his late Royal Highness.
Private carriages in which were the immediate personal friends of his late Royal Highness, invited to attend the solemnity.
A detachment of cavalry.

The procession extended for nearly a mile in length, and the last of the carriages had left the palace a few minutes after nine o'clock

The only accident that occurred during the setting down and taking up of so large a number of carriages in the limited space in front of the palace was the breaking down of a private carriage, in turning round, after having set down at the entrance of the palace; the fore-wheels separated from the body, and the vehicle came down with a sudden crash, but fortunately no person sustained any injury. It was calculated that between 25,000 and 30,000 persons were assembled in Kensington and in the immediate neighbourhood.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION FROM KENSINGTON PALACE TO THE CEMETERY.

The starting of the procession from the palace, and its progress down the palace avenue, before it could reach the high road in Kensington, was necessarily witnessed by comparatively few, when considered in proportion to those who gained a view of the mournful and impressive *cortège* when it had once gained the open road, and slowly wended its way to the cemetery. When once it had entered the palace avenue, and commenced its route along the High-street, thus passing through the very centre of Kensington, thousands upon thousands of eager and curious spectators beheld the sad, yet gorgeous spectacle.

Along the town, as the procession moved slowly through the High-street, the utmost interest and curiosity were exhibited by the crowds assembled in all parts,—in the roads, on the pathways, and in as well as on the houses. Every window seemed to have as many spectators stationed at it as could by any possibility gain a view of the mournful cavalcade. Scaffoldings were also erected in many places before the shops, &c., to accommodate spectators. In many instances along the line the windows were completely removed, so as to afford the inmates of the houses better opportunity of seeing the procession. The effect produced by this was very remarkable, as the houses almost looked as if they had been gutted by fire.

The *cortège* having proceeded through the High-street, Kensington, to the old church, turned up Church-street and passed along Church-lane; each side of the road, all the way, being lined with a dense crowd of spectators. All, however, was most quiet and orderly, owing to the excellent arrangements of the police, who, being stationed all along the route, about three or four yards apart, maintained the most perfect discipline and order among the people.

When the procession had reached the Swan, it turned into the Uxbridge road. Here it stayed a short time (as was the case, also, at different parts of the route), while the band, in their state dresses, and with the drums muffled, performed the Dead March in "Saul." In fact, the martial and impressive music was continued throughout the greater portion of the distance, and added most materially to the effect of the whole scene.

The procession was now passing the walls of Kensington Gardens, and the top of those walls was covered with persons anxious to gain a view of the cavalcade as it passed. It made another halt of a few minutes before turning from the Uxbridge-road, into the Queen's-road, leading to Westbourne. The appearance of this part of the line was very extraordinary. Not only were hundreds seated on the walls of Kensington-gardens, and stationed in front of the gate leading to them, but numbers of omnibuses and other vehicles were drawn up by the side of the road, and were filled inside and out, and their roofs completely covered with spectators. In many parts of the line not only was there every accommodation for persons to view the procession from the erections prepared for that purpose, but placards announced, in many places, that "stands for carriages" might be procured by those ready to pay for the convenience. Many had taken advantage of this, and, in several parts of the line of road, private carriages, pleasure-vans, &c., were stationed, their horses being removed, and the conveyances themselves being filled with persons eagerly watching the approach and progress of the procession.

Early in the day the sky was cloudy, and threatened rain. Indeed, a slight rain fell shortly before seven; but towards ten, and as the funeral approached its destination, the weather completely changed, and became very bright, the sun shining out, and removing a little of the gloom that necessarily arose from the nature and occasion of the mournful procession. On the vacant ground immediately beyond Queen's-terrace a very extensive scaffolding had been erected, and was filled with numerous spectators. Such was not the case with all the seats and stations prepared, for some of them (so very great and superabundant had been the speculations) were almost entirely unoccupied.

The procession proceeded along the Queen's-road (or Black Lion-lane, as it was formerly called) for some distance, and passed over the Great Western Railway, by the bridge at Westbourne green, near the mansion occupied by the late Lord Hill. It then entered the Harrow-road, about a mile from its commencement at Paddington. At the turning into this road great crowds were assembled, and some difficulty was experienced in passing by those who did not form an actual portion of the procession itself. None were permitted to pass but those who had orders from the authorities. We may here remark that the arrangements of the police were excellent, and most effectual in keeping persons out of the road and the way of the line of carriages. They also prevented the crowds accompanying the procession from accumulating, by stopping at the different barriers along the route all who were not privileged to pass along the whole distance. Thus the spectators assembled in each district were able, with ease and comparative comfort, to obtain a good view of the procession, while the progress of the cavalcade was not liable to be impeded by the masses that would otherwise have been soon accumulated on all sides of it.

When the procession reached the Paddington Canal-bridge the sight was very striking. The sides of the canal were densely crowded, as far as the eye could reach, and the surface of the canal itself near the spot was completely covered with barges, occupied by throngs of spectators, who had awaited the arrival of the funeral *cortège*. A little further on, the grounds of the newly-built Lock Hospital contained a great number of private carriages, filled with persons, who occupied the inside and outside seats, as well as the roofs of the different vehicles. Still further on a very extensive scaffolding was erected; that was likewise well filled.

The procession had now reached the open country; but, still, on the paths on each side of the road, and the adjoining fields, were assembled countless multitudes. Upon many of the scaffoldings, erected in this part of the line, notices were affixed (in order to tempt customers for the seats, and to counteract any fears the cautious might feel as to the safety or prudence of trusting themselves off *terra firma*) that the platforms had been "approved by the Surveyor of Woods and Forests." Such a notification was certainly very necessary (though we doubt if it were sufficient) to remove doubts that involuntarily arose respecting the security of some of these erections, that looked rather frail and unsteady.

Further along the route, the canal approaches the high road; and, at this point, the loaded canal boats re-appeared, their very numerous passengers thereby gaining another view of the procession as it passed slowly on its way and approached the second bridge. The canal at this part runs some way parallel with the road, and thus the boats, for some distance, kept alongside the cavalcade.

The procession now had reached Kensall-green, where the entrance to the cemetery was kept clear and guarded by a large body of the metropolitan police, so that no obstruction should be offered to the cavalcade in its progress through the gates.

It was arranged, as Prince Albert was to be accompanied by a military escort from Buckingham Palace, that his Royal Highness should proceed by another route, the road leading to the bridge by the south-east wall of the cemetery, and as it was anticipated that the assembled crowd on the bridge would render the approach inconvenient, a wooden temporary platform of planks was proposed, that he might enter by the water gate, and join the procession as it entered the chapel. His Royal Highness left town escorted by a party of the Life Guards (Reds), and arrived at the cemetery some time before the *cortège* reached its destination.

KENSALL-GREEN CEMETERY.

At six o'clock carriages began to arrive in rapid succession, and, as soon as the gates leading to the cemetery were open, there was a grand rush made by those who had obtained tickets of admission from the directors of the company.

From six o'clock to nine o'clock, at which time the gates were closed, there was a continual arrival of carriages. No person, however, was admitted unless attired in deep mourning.

It was intended at first to close the gates of the cemetery exactly at eight o'clock, and orders were given to that effect, but they were kept open some time longer, and a great number of individuals admitted. The arrangements of the police, under Superintendent May, were excellent: there was not the least confusion in obtaining entrance at the gates or within the grounds of the cemetery.

In front of the chapel and catacombs two large areas were railed off for the accommodation of the public, and strong barriers erected to prevent pressure. Nearly 2500 of the metropolitan police were engaged on the present melancholy occasion, a great number of whom were stationed within the walls of the cemetery. There has never, on any former occasion, been so many of the police force withdrawn from their regular duty on one day, except on the coronation of her present Majesty.

The directors of the Cemetery Company issued 6000 tickets of admission within the walls, nearly all of which were made available by the possessors long before the funeral *cortège* arrived.

By the courtesy of the directors at an early hour we were allowed to take a view of the preparations that had been made, in the chapel and catacombs, for the impressive ceremony about to take place. The walls of the chapel, the reading-desk, chairs, forms, &c., were entirely covered with black cloth.

At the back of the reading-desk was an emblazoned escutcheon of the royal arms.

The vault in which the remains of his late Royal Highness are deposited, until a suitable mausoleum can be erected, is situated about the middle of the catacombs, on the right of the chapel. It is a plain vault, containing two wooden trestels, on which the coffin of his Royal Highness has been deposited. Immediately on the conclusion of the ceremony masons were employed to build a strong brick wall in front, closing in the remains of his late Royal Highness.

Col. Tynte, one of the executors of his late Royal Highness, was early in attendance, and minutely inspected all the arrangements made by the directors, and expressed his satisfaction at what had been done.

The whole interior of the chapel, as before stated, was hung with black cloth, and on each side of the reading-desk chairs placed for the chief mourner, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Shortly after nine o'clock a detachment of the First Regiment of Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Stanhope, arrived, and acted as a guard of honour.

The Earl Delaware, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward; the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; the Bishop of Norwich; Sir William Martins, Garter King at Arms, and several of the officers of the Heralds' College, were in attendance, and gave the necessary directions as to the arrangements.

The Cabinet Ministers arrived before 10 o'clock in the following order: Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Graham, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Fitzgerald, Sir Henry Hardinge, the Earl of Ripon, and the Earl of Haddington.

The Duke of Wellington was the only member of the Cabinet who joined in the procession. The other Ministers met it at the chapel.

All the Ministers and great Officers of State were attired in the Windsor uniform, with the silk scarf, except Sir Henry Hardinge, who wore a military dress.

Amongst the first of the nobility who arrived we noticed the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Earl of Arran, who supported the pall.

The steps leading to the chapel were covered with black cloth. At half-past nine o'clock the chapel bell began to toll, announcing that the procession had left the palace.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, Colonel Wylde, and other members of his Royal Highness's suite, arrived shortly before ten o'clock. [illegible] at the entrance to the chapel by the Lord Chamberlain, [illegible] of the Horse, and other state officers. [illegible] sented arms as the carriage of [illegible]

MACKAY, HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS'S PIPER, IN THE INVERARY COSTUME.

The directors of the Cemetery Company conducted their Royal Highnesses into a waiting-room, which had been temporarily erected on the right wing of the chapel for the accommodation of the royal family and their attendants. On the left wing was another temporary room, erected for the Cabinet Ministers and all those taking part in the funeral ceremony.

Exactly at half-past ten o'clock the funeral *cortège* entered the gates of the cemetery.

Upon arrival at the chapel, the cavalry formed on either side of the portico. At the entrance to the chapel the procession moved in the following order :—

Pages of his late Royal Highness.
Medical attendants of his late Royal Highness.
The Curate of Kensington. Vicar of Kensington.
Secretary, Librarian, &c., of his late Royal Highness.
Chaplains of his late Royal Highness.
Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
Equerry of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Equerries of the Queen Dowager.
Equerries of the Queen.
Equerries of his late Royal Highness.

Herald.

Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. — Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
Groom in Waiting to the Queen. — Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

Herald.

The Chaplain to the Cemetery. — The Bishop of Norwich.

Herald.

The Master of the Horse to the Queen. — The Lord Steward.

Herald.

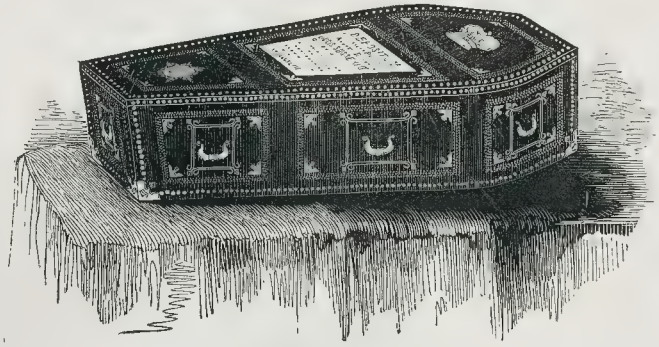
A Gentleman Usher to the Queen. — The Vice Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household. — The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household. — A Gentleman Usher to the Queen.

THE CORONET
of his late Royal Highness,
upon a black velvet cushion,
borne by one of the Equerries of his late Royal Highness.

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS'S JAGER.

Supporter of the Pall, the Duke of Sutherland.

Supporter of the Pall, the Duke of Leeds.



Supporter of the Pall, the Earl of Arran.

Supporter of the Pall, the Duke of Devonshire.

Covered with a Black Velvet Pall,
adorned with
Escocheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms.

A Gentleman Usher. — Garter Principal King of Arms, carrying his Sceptre. — A Gentleman Usher.

The Chief Mourner,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,
in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order, his train borne by one of his Royal Highness's Equerries.

Supporter. — Supporter.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, in a long black cloak, with a Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order, attended by his Royal Highness's Groom of the Stole and Treasurer; the train of his Royal Highness borne by one of the Equerries of his Royal Highness.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE,
In a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order; his train borne by a gentleman.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK,
HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG STRELITZ;
his train borne by a gentleman.

The Executors named in the Will of his late Royal Highness.
Personal Friends of his late Royal Highness.
Staff of the Artillery Company.

MR. BENTS, HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS'S PAGE.

Upon entering the chapel the body was placed on a platform, and the coronet and cushion laid upon the coffin.

The chief mourner sat at the head of the corpse, the supporters standing on each side.

The Princes of the Royal Family, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, sat near the chief mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household took his place at the feet of the corpse.

The supporters of the pall stood on each side of the body.

The train-bearers stood behind the Princes of the Royal Family, and also the executors of his Royal Highness.

The other persons composing the procession were arranged on either side of the chapel, the pages having filed off at the entrance.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault, and the Bishop of Norwich having concluded the burial service, the Garter Principal King of Arms pronounced the style of his late Royal Highness.

The Knights of the several Orders present at the solemnity wore their collars, with white rosettes.

The Bishop of Norwich read the funeral service of the Church in a most impressive and solemn manner. The responses were said by the Rev. J. Sinclair, Vicar of Kensington.

The coffin was carried from the hearse by twelve of the undertaker's men, and placed in the chapel under a canopy of black cloth, previous to the alighting of the mourners and friends of the illustrious deceased.

The procession entered the principal gate of the cemetery at half-past ten o'clock. It arrived at the chapel shortly before eleven o'clock, and at a quarter to twelve o'clock the whole of the ceremony was concluded.

The royal and distinguished personages present did not return to town in procession, but left the cemetery at different times, in their own carriages.

Two of the carriages of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, each drawn by six horses, were in the procession. The Duke of Cambridge left the cemetery in a private carriage immediately after the remains of his Royal Highness's brother had been consigned to the tomb.

As the body was carried into the chapel, the Bishop of Norwich, in a most solemn manner, read, "I am the resurrection and the life," &c. &c. As soon as those who took part in the procession had arrived, the doors of the chapel were closed, and kept fastened until after the conclusion of the ceremony.

The chapel was exceedingly crowded. A number of the directors were not able to obtain admission.

Colonel Rowan and Mr. Mayne accompanied the procession from Kensington, and, with the able assistance of Superintendent May, Inspector Hughes, and other of the police force, not the least confusion occurred, neither did we hear of any accident.

Mr. Banting, the royal undertaker, had the management of the funeral after it arrived at the chapel.

The road from Kensal-green to Paddington was densely crowded with persons at the time we departed, waiting to obtain a view of the distinguished individuals as they left the cemetery.

The directors of the company were most obliging in giving all the accommodation possible to the gentlemen who attended for the public press.

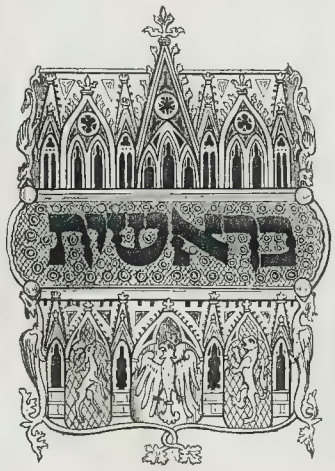
HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS'S BURMESE PAGE.

LIBRARY OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX IN KENSINGTON PALACE.

An accurate account of the formation of the library of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex must necessarily be interesting to the public, not only from the recent decease of its founder, but

SPECIMEN FROM BOOK OF DEUTERONOMY IN MS. OF THE 13TH CENTURY.

also as displaying the love of literature and science possessed by the illustrious prince, and as demonstrative evidence of the superior estimation in which he held learning and talent to the fortuitous



BEGINNING OF BOOK OF GENESIS IN MS. OF THE 13TH CENTURY.

circumstances of birth and rank. For several years weekly dinners were given at Kensington Palace to select parties of literary and scientific men, travellers and learned foreigners, when subjects connected with the library were freely discussed, and intellectual exercise blended with princely cheer and generous hospitality. At these meetings, which will be long remembered by many of the most distinguished men of the day, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" were amply illustrated, and no difference of opinion, either in religion or politics, was allowed to constitute a barrier to the freedom of intercourse.

Until about the year 1818 his Royal Highness did not appear in any prominent manner, either as a collector of books or a patron of literature; but the course of his life, and the confinement consequent upon the sickness which attended a considerable part of the earliest period of his career, had led him to cultivate a taste for

ILLUMINATION IN A GREEK NEW TESTAMENT OF THE 13TH CENTURY.

letters. Aware of the interest which the Duke of Sussex took in literary and scientific researches, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was anxious to introduce to him his surgeon, Mr. Pettigrew, observing to the latter, "You ought to be acquainted with the Duke of Sussex: I have been educated in the field, my brother in the closet." Mr. Pettigrew was accordingly made acquainted with the Duke of Sussex, and various conferences were held between them on literary topics, which occasioned reference to be made to some works which his Royal Highness stated were in his library. They, however, could not be found, from the irregular manner in which the books were placed, there being nothing like an arrangement attempted. At this time the library consisted of not more than 6000 volumes, occupying five rooms. Mr. Pettigrew, who had long been familiar with the best libraries, and conversant with most classes of literature, suggested to his Royal Highness the necessity of adopting some regular plan, and, at the request of his Royal Highness, drew up a system under which the various books were to be arranged in classes and orders, and this, being subjected to discussion, was agreed upon, and Mr. Pettigrew unexpectedly solicited to undertake the labour of classification and arrangement. Being much engaged by his professional avocations, this charge became one of serious responsibility; but with an ardent mind, a real love of books, and an anxious wish to gratify his Royal Highness, he accepted the duty, and was then appointed librarian.

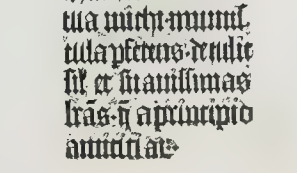
From this period the library improved, and increased rapidly—faulty and spurious editions were rejected—deficiencies supplied—and, with the increase of the collection increase of appetite prevailed, until it had risen with extraordinary speed into a most distinguished library. The manner in which the Duke of Sussex entered into this labour proves how strong was his taste for letters. He examined with his librarian all the sale catalogues of books; he constantly consulted the best bibliographical works, and kept for his private use abbreviated catalogues of collections either of the beautiful classical productions of the Aldines, the Variorum, and Elzevir classics, and, above all, lists of the several

ILLUMINATION FROM A PSALTER OF THE 10TH CENTURY.

editions of the Old and New Testament, in his possession. By this means no work of which he stood in need escaped his attention; and often has his Royal Highness, after attending the House of Lords, or presiding at some public charitable institution, resorted to the house of his librarian, either to examine recent purchases, or make arrangements to supply the deficiencies of the library, and in this exercise he would often be engaged until long past midnight. In this way was the library formed; and it now consists of

ILLUMINATION FROM BOOK OF OFFICES OF THE 15TH CENTURY. BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

about 45,000 volumes, an evidence of the taste and superior mind of its illustrious possessor. What can be more gratifying to a people than to have their princes distinguished as the friends of learning and of science, the promoters of true religion, and of those means by which the advancement of the happiness of mankind is effected? A spirit of genuine patriotism, and a correct notion of the rights and duties of man, must necessarily be obtained by the cultivation of letters. His Royal Highness was not a book collector in the *mere* sense of the word, for the purposes of display or simple accumula-



FAC-SIMILE FROM THE FIRST PRINTED LATIN BIBLE.

tion; he had a higher aim, the acquisition of knowledge, and the means of affording facilities to others in the same laudable pursuit. Those only who have been engaged in works of extensive erudition can duly appreciate the benefit of having the records of learning carefully preserved, and easily accessible. That such a public advantage really existed in the magnificent collection of the Duke of Sussex no one who had the honour and happiness of having seen it will for a moment doubt; and who knows also the feelings and purposes under which that collection has been made? It is a remarkable peculiarity of the library in Kensington Palace that it has been literally accumulated, volume by volume, and that at no time, and on no occasion whatever, has any collection of books been purchased to occupy the shelves of any particular department; and the vast amount of information obtained by this individual selection of works must have been immense.

The mode in which the library has thus been formed will serve to explain its nature. It is not a collection of *rarities*, but it is a *library*. There are the best works in all branches of letters, philosophy, the arts and sciences. It is a working library—it contains whatever is most useful. We shall presently glance at the strength of the different departments; but it will be useful also to allude to some of the rarities and scarce productions of the collection. The library is not confined to printed books; there are many manuscripts, the chief of which are classical, lexicographical, and theological. Of the latter a printed account was published in 1827 by Mr. Pettigrew, together with the first part of the account of the printed Bibles (the second, which completes this division of the library, being published in 1839), under the title of "Bibliotheca Sussexiana: a Descriptive Catalogue, accompanied by Historical and Biographical Notices of the Manuscripts and Printed Books contained in the Library of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G., &c. &c."

The principal MSS., and the most valuable ones, are the Hebrew, of which there are forty-eight. Four of these are what is called rolled manuscripts, being such as are used in the synagogues. These are without illuminations, for ornament in them is strictly prohibited. The directions given in the preparation of the rolled manuscripts of the Pentateuch have unquestionably served to secure the integrity of the text of Scripture. They are to be written upon parchment made from the skin of a clean animal, and to be tied together with strings of a similar substance. Those skins must be prepared by a Jew. Every skin is to contain a certain number of columns, which are to be of a precise length and breadth, and to contain a certain number of words. They are to be written with the purest ink, and no word is to be written by heart, or with points; it must be first orally pronounced by the copyist. The name of God is directed to be written with the utmost attention and devotion, and the transcriber is to wash his pen before he inscribes it on the parchment. If there should chance to be a word with either a deficient or a redundant letter, or should any of the prosaic part of the Old Testament be written as verse, or *vice versa*, the manuscript is vitiated. The Spanish character of the Hebrew MSS. is the most elegant, and it formed the model upon which the types of the celebrated printers, Robert Stephens and Christopher Plantin, were made.

The subjoined specimen is taken from the commencement of the Book of Deuteronomy, in a MS. of the thirteenth century, which was obtained from the Meerman collection.

A Hebrew and Chaldaic Pentateuch of the thirteenth century, executed for some private individual, is one of the richest illuminated Hebrew MSS. in existence. Mr. Pettigrew has given in his catalogue five plates of illumination from this MS., distinguished by their beauty and singularity.

We give a fac-simile of the illumination which commences the Book of Genesis. The architectural and other ornaments serve to fix the period of its execution. It is in gold and colours.

Several of the Hebrew MSS. contain sentences at the conclusion of the books written by the scribe, and serve to illustrate the devotion with which the labour was performed. The following specimen, taken from a commentary on Isaiah, may interest the reader; it runs thus:—"I praise my God, who girded my loins. I will raise my voice and bless Him, for He is my rock. He was my help till I finished Isaiah. To Him do I hope that He will prosper my ways at the time I begin Jeremiah."

There is a very fine MS., on vellum, of the twelfth century, of the "More Nevochim" of Moses Maimonides, a work held in the highest estimation by the Jews, and is a critical, philosophical, and theological explanation of the most difficult words, phrases, passages, metaphors, parables, allegories, and ceremonies of the Old Testament.

A Greek MS. of the New Testament of the thirteenth century, with illuminations, is both curious and valuable. It has never been collated, which should be done for any future edition of the New Testament in the Greek language.

The first page of the Gospel of St. Matthew has an illustration in gold and colours, of which we subjoin a fac-simile.

Among the Greek MSS., there is one which contains a "Life of Theodore, the Studite" (so called from having settled in a famous monastery founded by Studius, a patrician and consul), Bishop of Thessalonica, who died in the year A.D. 826. This is a very interesting memoir, and throws considerable light on both the political and religious history of those times. It has never been printed.

In the theological department of Latin MSS. there are no less than sixteen copies of the "Vulgate," on vellum, besides various copies of distinct portions of the greater and lesser Prophets. Two of these MS. Bibles are furnished with very numerous illustrations, one having nearly one hundred, and the other upwards of one hundred miniatures in gold and colours. Another, having forty-four illuminated drawings, one of which, attached to the 1st chapter of Genesis, represents Adam digging and Eve spinning, is a very choice MS. There are two MSS. in which the history of the Bible is allegorised in Latin verses, some of which are in rhyme. These MSS. are known under the title of "Aurora," which is probably intended to allude to the light supposed to be thrown upon obscure passages of Scripture by the allegorical mode of interpretation. The work is attributed to Petrus de Riga, a canon of Rheims, a writer of other Latin poetry, and who died in 1209. One of the finest Latin MSS. is a "Psalter" of the tenth century, written on thick vellum, and upon 186 *folio* leaves. A splendid miniature in gold and colours of the Saviour in the act of giving the benediction, precedes the Psalter, which we here present to our readers. The initials are very large and grotesquely arranged.

A commentary by the venerable Bede on the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles, a MS. of the fifteenth century, in folio, written upon the purest vellum, and made for Frederick, King of Castille, is also worthy of notice. A collection of the various readings of the New Testament, by Cæsar de Missy, one of the French chaplains to George III. at St. James's, is of some importance to any future editor of the Greek New Testament. "St. Augustine's City of God," a MS. of the fifteenth century, is beautifully illuminated. The four books of the "Dialogues of Pope Gregory," a MS. of the thirteenth or fourteenth century; the "Christianismi Restitutio" of the unfortunate Servetus; a MS. of the twelfth century of the "Works of Flavius Josephus" the Jewish historian; another, "De Clusio Decretum," of the Monk Gratian, of the fifteenth century, highly illuminated, in two vols. folio, containing the Papal ordinances up to the year 1150; another of the fourteenth century, collected by Pope Boniface; a MS. of the fifteenth century, of the "Liber Sententiarum, or Book of Sentences," taken from the fathers of the church, and select questions for disputation (formerly held in such high esteem, that they were more frequently read than Holy Writ, and commented upon by innumerable authors), by Peter Lombard, the very first of scholastic divines, and called the Master of the Sentences; the "Commentaries of Duns Scotus on the Four Books of the Sentences," in 4 vols. folio; and the "Testamenta Duodecim Patriarcharum Filiorum Jacob," a translation from the Greek made by Robert Grossetete or Grosthead, Bishop of Lincoln, deserve to be specified. The missals, breviaries, hours, offices, &c., are both numerous and splendid; many are illuminated in the highest degree.

A "Book of the Hours or Offices of the Roman Catholic Church," a MS. of the fifteenth century, presents one of the most exquisitely illuminated works of the kind; and we copy the painting attached to the Burial Service, as a specimen of the arrangement and workmanship

Of the French MSS. it is sufficient to notice "La Bible Moralizée," a beautifully executed MS. of the fifteenth century, and in which, amidst innumerable illuminated letters and figures, there are eighteen miniatures in chiaroscuro of truly beautiful art, representing, 1. The sacrifice of Abraham; 2. Pharaoh seated on a throne, and the taskmasters watching over the erection of the building of the cities of Pithon and Raamses; 3. Offerings for the Tabernacle; 4. Moses being commanded to number the people; 5. Moses addressing the people before crossing the river Jordan; 6. The appointment of Joshua to succeed Moses; 7. The death of the Amalekite who slew Saul; 8. The usurpation of the regal office by Adonijah; 9. The re-building of the Temple; 10. The departure of Tobit; 11. King David playing on the harp; 12. Solomon, corrupted by his women, sacrificing to idols; 13. King Solomon writing the Book of Wisdom; 14. Emblematical representation of the marriage of Christ to the Church; 15. The Judgment of Solomon; 16. Jeremiah prophesying before Jerusalem; 17. Lamentation for the desertion of the Temple; 18. The vision of Ezekiel. This MS. was formerly in the Townley collection. "La Legende Dorée," or the lives of the Saints, in 2 vols. folio, a MS. of the fifteenth century; a large collection of MSS. of M. De la Cane, in 10 vols. quarto; a collection of pieces relative to the Council of Trent; and an immense body of commentaries and notes on the Old and New Testament, by Cæsar De Missy.

An ancient Italian MS., entitled "Historia del Vecchio Testamento," is very curious and beautiful, and has 519 miniatures. Many of these are of considerable size, and the groups are exceedingly well managed.

A German MS. of the Apocalypse, with a gloss, of the fourteenth century, has 14 illuminations in gold and colours, each occupying an entire page, and containing many figures illustrative of the work some of these are remarkably grotesque and singular.

Spanish and Dutch MSS. are not important.

In the English department there is a paraphrase upon Job, by George Sandys, which Mr. Pettigrew thinks is an original transcript of a well-known and highly-esteemed work; and some MS. sermons, by the Rev. Matthew Denny, an eminent nonconformist of the seventeenth century, in the author's own handwriting.

Among the Arabic MSS. there is a dictionary in Arabic and Persian; several copies of the Koran, some with Persian interlinear versions; one of which, in particular, is deserving of notice, as having belonged to Tippoo Saib, and obtained from his tent at the taking of Seringapatam, and presented to the Duke of Sussex by one of the officers of the Indian army. Major-General Ogg, afterwards Groom of the Chamber to his Royal Highness.

Armenian MSS. are of rare occurrence. The Duke of Sussex's library contains a valuable copy of the Gospels, of the thirteenth century, upon vellum, curiously illuminated. It is of a date prior to that from which the first printed edition has been made, and belonged to an Armenian family long resident at Madras, where they settled, on their expulsion from Armenia by Tamerlane. It was highly esteemed by the Armenian Christians, and should be collated for any future edition of the Gospels in the Armenian language.

There are also MSS. in the Pali, Burman, Cingalese, and other Oriental languages, some of which are written upon leaves and plates of ivory.

In the PRINTED BOOKS the theological department is entitled to a decided preference; and in this division the editions of the Old and New Testament are the most conspicuous. There are the five larger Polyglots of Ximenes, Plantin, Le Jay, Walton, and Reineccius; and the five lesser ones of Weldon, Hutter, Bagster, Vatablus, &c., all in very fine condition. There is also a work of very great rarity—a Polyglot Pentateuch, printed at Constantinople in 1546, a most choice and valuable article in sacred literature; of which only one other copy, and that imperfect, is to be found in this country, in the public library at Cambridge. There are seven Polyglot Psalters; that of 1516, printed upon paper and also upon vellum; the latter obtained from the collection of Count Macarthy. Erasmus's own copy, with numerous notes, of the edition of 1518; many polyglot portions of the Old and New Testament; 24 editions of the Hebrew Bible; 17 Hebrew-Samaritan and Hebrew Pentateuchs, and some portions of the Old Testament, very great scarcity: these, the earlier and later prophets, with the commentaries of the Rabbi Kimchi, are among the rarest works in Hebrew typography, printed in the fifteenth century by the Sonsinates. The Bomberg editions and the great Rabbinical Bible are in the finest possible state, and exhibit the most magnificent specimens of Hebrew printing.

In the Greek Bibles there is the first or Aldine edition, printed at Venice in 1518; the first printed edition of the MS. in the Vatican library at Rome in 1587, of which work there are two copies, one of which belonged to Casimir, the French poet, and has his autograph; Grabe's Septuagint; the Old Testament, fac-simile from the Alexandrine Codex, preserved in the British Museum and reputed to be of the fourth century, certainly one of the most beautiful specimens of Greek calligraphy that has escaped the ravages of time.

Of Latin Bibles there are more than 200 editions, beginning with a fine copy of the first edition of the Holy Scriptures, which is also generally conceived to be the first book printed with moveable metal types. It is known as the "Mazarin Bible," the first copy of it having been discovered in the Cardinal Mazarin's library, belonging to the College des Quatre Nations. It is also known as the Editio Princeps of the Vulgate, and is the version made by St. Jerome in the fourth century. It was printed at Mayence by Guttenburg, between the years 1450 and 1455, and the Duke of Sussex's copy possesses a statement made by the illuminator, rubricator, and binder of his having completed his work on "The Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A.D., 1456." It was purchased by Mr. Pettigrew, at the sale of the library of James Perry, Esq., the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, for the sum of 100 guineas. The Bible of 1462, by Fust and Schoeffer, is the first extant with a date and with the name of a printer, and is upon vellum. The richness of the Latin Bibles may be estimated by the fact that there are upwards of 50 editions, printed in the fifteenth century, and it is not too much to say that there are very few of any known importance not to be found in the collection. Many of these are furnished with MS. notes by distinguished scholars, and several are illustrated by valuable prints. Such of our readers as may be anxious to know the particulars of these editions we refer to the "Bibliotheca Sussexiana." Vol. I. part 2, pp. 288—316. The Bibles in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin versions just alluded to form upwards of 1,200 editions in the Oriental languages — Coptic, Ethiopic, Armenic, Irish, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Sclavonic, Illyrian, Slavonic, German, Saxon, Bohemian, Swedish, Danish, Bohemian, Dutch, Russian, Flemish, Welsh, Manx, Portuguese, Manx, Anglo-Saxon, Italian, Polish, Lettonian, Gaelic, Calmuck, Hungarian, Chaldee, and Chinese. Of the New Testaments there are Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Coptic, Armenian, Irish, Syriac, Arabic, Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Georgian, Saxon, German, French, Italian, Spanish, English, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Wendish, Welsh, Basque, Turkish, Japanese, Malay, Manx, Cingalese, Hindostanee, Bengalee, Tehinga, Darnulic, Chinese, Calmuck, Amharic, Mohawk, Greenlandish, and Esquimaux. From this statement the extreme richness of the Biblical department will be evident, and the library may indeed be looked upon as without an equal in this respect.

It would be too serious an omission not to mention that there are the first Armenian, the first Irish, the first Slavonic, the first German, the first Reformed edition of Luther, the first French Protestant, the splendid folio Elzevir edition of Des Marets, in superb Grolier binding and upon largest paper. The first Italian; two copies of the Italian Bible of Diodati, one of which is particularly interesting as having been the Bible of Queen Charlotte, and having several notes in her Majesty's autograph in the margins; the first Spanish, both Jewish and Christian copies; the first English, by Coverdale; the first Great Bible, or Craumer's; the English Bibles of Matthews, Taverner, Nicholson, Whitchurch, Grafton, Reynolds, Hyll, Daye, and Jeras; the first Genevan edition; the Bishop's Bible; the first Scotch edition, by Bas. Sandyne, Edinb. 1576, folio. A copy of the Genevan Bible printed by Bacher in 1577, which belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and the covers of which are embroidered by her Majesty's own hand; this was formerly in the Duchess of Portland's museum. The first English Roman Catholic edition, and the first of King James's authorised version. There are also the first Dutch, the first Welsh, the first Malayan, the first Manx, and the first American-Indian versions. Of the New Testament there are 202 editions in Greek, among which are the first Greek of Complutum, 1514, and the first of Erasmus, of 1516; the principal editions of Stephens, Elzevir, Sedar, Mile, Matthæe, Stock, Bangelin, Welstein, Goldenhagan, Reineccius, Griesbach, Woide, Valpy, Knapp, &c. The "Quatuor Evangelia" of Birch; the "Codex Bezæ," by Kipling; the Gospel of St. Matthew, by Bartelt; and the "Acta Apostolorum," of Hearne. There is the first Syriac New Testament, and the first edition of the German. The French New Testaments are numerous and in beautiful condition, and the English commence with an edition, by Tyndale, of 1526. There is also the first Genevan, the first Rhenish, Wickliffe's, edited by Lewis and by Baber, and many others of very great rarity. The other portions of the theological division are also of great importance. The collection of Talmuds and Rabbinical literature is very extensive. All the works of the Fathers, the Benedictine editions, as well as many of the older printed and rare copies. The original pieces of Martin Luther, Bullinger, and the Reformers, with the curious wood-cut frontispieces. Prayer-books, homilies, commentaries, and systems of divinity, critical and philological dissertations, &c. are in great abundance. Albert Durer's splendid efforts in wood-engraving, illustrative of the history of the Old and New Testament; the works of the German and Dutch illustrators of the same, and various curious works, to notice which particularly would far exceed the boundary assigned to this notice.

Although the theological department is the richest of the Sussex Library, the other divisions of learning are by no means scanty in the specimens they can afford. In the classics there are many of the first and scarcest editions, both in Greek and Latin, several printed on vellum, and the most useful edition is always to be found. There is a set of the Delphic classics, but wanting the Statius and the Opera Philosophica of Cicero. The collection of Variorum classics is most perfect. The Aldine editions are very numerous and some of them in the most beautiful condition. Specimens of the beautiful typography of the Elzevirs, Stephens, Baskerville, Foulis, Barbou, Maittaire, Bodoni, and Didot abound.

The Lexicography is of very great extent. The chief and most rare lexicons, dictionaries, encyclopædias, grammars, vocabularies, &c. are to be seen in all languages. The collection of chronicles, foreign and English, in the historical department is very rich, and the arrangement of this division is both geographical and chronological. The tracts relating to general or particular history are bound up and arranged in the cases in which the larger histories are found, and these are so managed as even to fall into the different reigns to which they appertain. Rooms being assigned to different departments the books are most accessible, and under the arrangement adopted can be readily obtained even without the aid of a catalogue, of which, however, there is a most complete one in the library. Law and Parliamentary history, heraldry, &c. constitute another excellent portion of the library. The dramatic literature is not of any extent, but there is a copy of the first edition of our immortal bard, with a brilliant impression of his portrait, to which the well-known lines of Ben Jonson are affixed.

Taken altogether the library is a truly splendid one, and it is impossible not to feel the deepest regret in the contemplation of its early dispersion. It has been made very accessible to scholars, whose labours and researches have often been cheered by the presence of his Royal Highness, eager in making inquiries to obtain information and no less zealous in imparting his own acquisitions to facilitate their views. It is a library which has not been won by conquest, nor inherited as a legacy, nor got together for purposes of idle ostentation. It has been purchased volume by volume at the sacrifice of many an object of princely luxury and indulgence, and from a pure love of knowledge, and a desire to secure the best means of acquiring it for himself, and imparting it to others who may seek it.

The gallery represented in the preceding wood-cut is about 100 feet in length, and herein is placed nearly the whole of the theological collection. The editions of the Holy Bible and New Testament occupy one entire side, the smaller works being arranged in the cases, and the folios beneath. The portraits of the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D., and the Rev. Abraham Rees, D.D., both painted by J. Lonsdale, are placed over the doors at each end of the gallery, into which the light is admitted through stained glass, looking into the courtyard of the palace.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 7.—Third Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 8 —
TUESDAY, 9.—Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, 1828.
WEDNESDAY, 10 —
THURSDAY, 11.—Pitt died, 1806.
FRIDAY, 12.—Several assessments dated, 1812.
SATURDAY, 13.—Old Midsummer.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE MAY 6.

Morning . . . . 48 minutes after 5 Evening . . . . 5 minutes after 6.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Major B.*"—*The price of the portfolio is four shillings; we recommend it because it keeps the numbers of this journal clean and fit for binding; your favour of last week will be glad to supply you with one.*

"*J. B.*"—*We know of no book containing a list of unclaimed dividends; but a file may be seen at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook.*

"*J. W.*"—*Not suitable.*

"*E. G.*" *Charleton House.*—*We have at this moment several pieces of music ready for publication, but want of space has hitherto prevented their appearance.*

"*B. B.*"—*No. 48 of our journal is now reprinting, and will be ready in a day or two; all the other numbers are now in print.*

"*G. T.*" *Rye.*—*The music has not reached us.*

"*Lyg-by-ground,*" *Exeter.*—*Thanks; but the subject is too old. The same answer to "S. H. M.," Red Lion-square, and "R. E.," Tamworth.*

"*Wenchester.*"—*Yes.*

"*Cuerieux, Paterfamilias, has our best thanks for his very excellent letter.*

"*Nauticus.*"—*The engraving was executed accurately from a drawing we received from Newcastle.*

"*A Well-wisher.* *Our correspondent shall have no cause to complain in future. The subject is not lost sight of.*

"*Victor.*"—*Thanks; but the subject will not suit.*

"*A. Z.*"—*The first subject proposed would occupy too large a space in our paper. The second suggestion may be available on the return of Our Own Reporter. The third subject will appear shortly.*

"*Mac,*" *Devonshire-street.*—*Our correspondent's remarks we feel to be quite undeserved.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *Battle.* 43.

"[illegible]" *would complain to the hangs, y committee.*

"*J. S.*" *Whitehaven.*—*Our correspondent's note has been forwarded to the artist, who resides in the country.*

"*J. B.*" *Wye for various excellent suggestions.*

"[illegible]" *Chelsea.*—*Write to the Commissioners of Taxes, Somerset-House. Our correspondent is only one of many thousands who have suffered from the partiality and injustice of the income-tax.*

"*T. H.*" *York, sends us a long letter written with pencil, which we cannot read.*

"*L. G.*"—*Yes.*

"*R. H.*" *We are surprised at his wish.*

"*A Poor Subscriber.*"—*With economy, about £300.*

"*J. H.*"—*Your specimens.*

"*Two more on Pecten will appear.*

"*A. S.*"—*We shall inquire. The portr[illegible]*

"*M. A. W.*" *We cannot afford [illegible]*

"*G. G.*" *Architect.*—*Please favour us with the view and details.*

"*Jacob.*"—*Under consideration.*

"*N. N. O. P.*"—*No.*

"*J. C.*" *We cannot claim.*

"*W. Williams.*"—*See No. 44 of our journal, wh[illegible]*
full description of the Normal School.

"*G. H.*" *Thanks. We may recur to the subject, when our correspondent will also be useful.*

"*G. H. W.*" "*James on the Duke of Sussex.*" "*Edward K.*" *on the same subject,*" *Bideford Parsonage,*" *are unintelligible.*

"*Chess.*"—*G. S.*?—*We should recommend Mr. George Walker's excellent little work, the "Treatise on Chess?" also Mr. Lewis's "Chess for the gamers."*

"*E. W.*" *Stalemate is a drawn game.*

"*Grand Cigar Divan.*"—*The solution to No. 21 was given in the next week's paper.*

"*An Attentive Reader*" *we are afraid is not a very attentive reader, or he*

would have seen for the last four weeks in our answers to correspondents remarks applying to his question about Problem No. 19.

"J. G. F." "Edward," and "W. H. G."—*If you interpose the Queen at the 2nd move of the black in Problem 21, the white will push his bishop's pawn one square, mating with the bishop in three moves.*

Contributions have been received from "W. T. P," "J. R.," "C. M——," "Edward," "Sabrio," "N. R. H.," and "Edgar S.," which shall appear early.

"C. M——."—*We shall be glad to hear from you again.*

"H. E. G."—*will be happy to play a game at chess by correspondence. Address H. E G, post-office, 98, Oxford-street.*

"S. J. S."—*Answered by post.*

We have forwarded the address of "H. C. S." to a gentleman who is desirous of playing with him.

Chess Various communications are referred to our chess correspondent.

"Clerieus"—*The late Earl of Egremont was married, but had no issue by such marriage.*

"P. B."—*Apply to Messrs. Rivington, Booksellers, St. Paul's Churchyard.*

"W. D.," *Queenshithe.—The circumstance is not likely to occur again.*

"A Field Officer.—1. *It requires considerable interest. 2. Write to Mr. Gardiner. 3. We do not object to the subject; but our space is limited.*

"B. W." *can have our journal from the commencement at 6d. per copy. We must request "B. W." to pay the postage of his future communications.*

"B. G.," *Leonard-street. The project is not suited for our journal.*

"Defensor" *complains that the fare by the Midland Counties Railway from Derby to Leicester is 2s. more than from Derby to Coventry, which is twice the distance.*

"J. T. J." *has our best thanks for his suggestions.*

☞ We are obliged, for this week only, to defer the Ninth Chapter of the Novel, "England and France."

In this merry and propitious month of May falls the birthday of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and, by way of shaking hands with our readers over that auspicious event, we have the pleasure to declare that the ANNIVERSARY OF THIS PUBLICATION

will not only now, but always, be attended with due celebration. In this first instance, and on the 20th of May, we shall produce

TWO SUPPLEMENTS TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

in which all that we have ever promised will be exceeded—while the novelty and beauty of the subjects produced will surpass anything that has yet been attempted in the columns of a newspaper.

Among the other features of attraction will be the presentation of

OUR MAY GARLAND,

wreathed into forms of beauty by the first artists of our time, and entwined around a series of

EXQUISITE ORIGINAL PICTURES

(Separately illustrated with poems)

of the "spring life" of town and country of our own century and of the olden time—the field, the farm-yard, the cottage, and the village; the court, the club-room, the streets, the race-course, and the park, will fall each in its season, among our gems of literature and art; and to these will be added

A SPLENDID ALLEGORY OF OUR ANNIVERSARY, DESIGNED BY HARVEY,

and a number of magnificent subjects connected with the events of the day, and with the fine arts generally; the whole forming

TWO SUPPLEMENTS IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAPER.

The price of the paper and the two supplements will be one shilling.

We last week announced to our readers the fact of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS having so far exceeded the bounds of ordinary prosperity as to be in the midst of opposition, that we were obliged to have recourse to an experiment unprecedented in the history of the newspaper press; that we have commenced a double establishment—that we print our journal *twice over*—that we have *two sets of engravings*—and that those who doubt our circular on may see two different machines working those numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS at the same moment. This was an expedient to which we have recourse until our new machines are completed; and until when we are stabbed in the dilemma of supplying the forbearance of our customers. Then the beauty of the working, and cancellation, will be taught to keep pace with the rapidity with which we shall meet the public will. And then we feel confident of combining abundant means of supply with an even tenour of perfection in the first department pervading the whole impression of the Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843.

One of the most grand and philosophical subjects which can engage the attention of the present times is the free interchange of intelligence and communication between the nations of the earth by means of that wonderful institution which forms peculiarly a bond of brotherhood among men, which is the interpreter of the thought, heart, and power of the universe, which spreads the sails of commerce and the wings of mind—the post. It folds within its bosom all the confidences of the human kind, the intercommunion of spirits national and individual, the loves—the affections—the hatreds—the friendships—the disputes—the cares—the speculations—the prospects—the ambitions of all races of men. The post-office of every capital city is the very heart of the nation, from which its blood flows ceaselessly on into all the channels which form its arteries of life—every more supplying and supplied. It grasps the secrets of life and death; and with the solemn inviolability of its moving silence is as powerful in its noiseless grandeur as its brother of the trumpet-tongue—the press. At the pregnant moment of each daily arrival the post-office is, for the instant, the terminus of all the high-roads of the world. There centre—though but for a term brief as the flash of thought, and only before they are impelled away by a new velocity—the mighty destinies of earth. The wonderful history of the commerce of countries sheds there its written leaves; thence all the machinery of society is brought into free and rapid action, and the wheels of empires take their motion from the secret springs. Through that channel, no matter how lofty its architecture, or how humble its design, rush all the streams of civilization that glad the vast pastures of intelligence. There the merchant has his cargo, the philosopher his light of wisdom, the Christian his test of religion, the patriot, the soldier, and the legislator the voiceless sentences of fate; there, in one word, storm the passions of the earth; there is consummated its greatness or humility; there are agitated its conflicts of glory, love, and pride. And while the mightier national influences are wed with that marvellous temple of human destiny, there, individuals, do those humbler workings which play upon the hearts of individuals, and stir the family homes of society, spread joy or havoc from the threshold of a broken seal. That brittle sign of secrecy once snapped, and suddenly are opened all the flood-gates of the spirit—all the avenues to the heart and soul. Then beams the smile of hope, the radiance of happiness, the joy of love; then rush up quick waters from the fount of tears; then clouds the brow, or works the hard torture of anguish, or wakes the hopelessness of despair. Beautifully was it written (by Hervey) of the St. Martin's-le-Grand of modern London, when its aspect awakened thoughts within him from which he drew the inspirations of philosophy—"Oh! the crowd of human interests that come, day by day, to that modern Delphi, and take away from its innermost shrines the oracles of hope, or rapture, or despair! The prizes and the blanks in the lottery of life that have been drawn from those close boxes! The human passions that have throbbed within that stony hall! The prison hath known no anguish, and the churchyard witnessed no sorrow, like the anguish and the sorrow that have wandered amid those walls. Many a light heart hath ascended the steps of that temple, and taken away a weight too great for the bearer to carry long or far, through the rough places of the world. There hath been quickened in many a breast the undying worm; and there hath arisen in many an one the ineffable star. Hope hath laid down her treasure, and fear his burden, on the threshold of that place of oracles; and beneath that one lofty roof have met all the secrets, and mingled all the emotions, of the human soul." But we are writing essay when we really intended only to turn the attention of our readers to the immediate business of life. What we have said, however, may have the effect of working a reminfulness of the immense importance of post communication between countries, whether regarded by the eye of the poet, the politician, the philosopher, or the man of trade—and it is here time to add that the subject has been forced upon our attention by receipt of an official copy of a new convention between her Majesty and the King of the French, regulating the communications by post between the British and French dominions, and signed at London, by the ministers of the high contracting parties, on the 3rd of April, 1843. We have made careful perusal of all the terms of this convention, and we do not hesitate to declare that, if ratified, they will be of the greatest advantage to the communities of the two countries, of all their dependencies, and, indeed, of other lands abroad, to which proper negotiation may enable them to extend. Moreover, England and France will be pointing an example to the rest of Europe, of which avail may be taken for the general benefit of mankind; and we have no doubt that no inopportune conflict of party in either country—no national prejudice—no insane *prestige* in favour of war—no miserable restrictions of false and stupid pride may interfere with the ratification of a project which is meant for the good of the great family of human creatures whose interests and happiness are blended with the sway, and influence, and friendship, and peace, and power of the two great nations of England and France. By this new convention all the inhabitants of both countries, and all their colonies, will have the advantage of communication at a reduced and uniform rate of postage—with the option of paying that postage on the onset or at the destination of the letters—and with a perfect protection of the correspondence of the subjects of either power. Even war will not interfere with the scheme, there being a clause to the effect that, in the event of such a contingency between the two countries, the mail packets of the two offices shall continue their navigation, without impediment or molestation, until a notification is made on the part of either of the Governments that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their respective ports.

The rate of postage is much simplified, and its reduction important. The exchange of correspondence between the two offices will be effected, on the part of Great Britain on the Channel, through the post-offices of London, Dover, Brighton, Southampton, Jersey, and Guernsey; and on the part of France through those of Paris, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, Granville, and St. Malo. And again in the Mediterranean on the part of Great Britain, through the post of Alexandria (the British office), Gibraltar, and Malta; and on the part of France through the offices of Marseilles, Alexandria (the French office), Smyrna, the Dardanelles, and Constantinople.

The international uniform rate of postage will be fivepence for every single letter not exceeding in weight half-an-ounce, and so on in proportion, according to the scale of postage now established in the United Kingdom. The Channel Islands, however, will have to pay threepence per ounce instead of fivepence, and so on in proportion; and these two general uniform rates of fivepence and threepence will be extended (subject only to the exceptions of territorial transit) to all the places we have mentioned above. Moreover, as far as France and England can influence them, the convention will affect letters from Spain and Portugal; from the Sardinian States and Southern Italy; from the Swiss Cantons; from Germany and the Northern States; and letters originating in the kingdoms of Belgium and the Netherlands, which the Belgian and Netherland post-offices may think proper to send through France.

There are a number of minor advantages evidenced by the multifarious clauses, and, among the rest, the fact that newspapers will go internationally post free.

Altogether we recommend a general perusal of the convention, which may be had at the Government offices, and which we long to see ratified in time to come into operation according to the terms of the treaty, on the 1st of June, 1843.

In connexion with this convention we may notice a bright prospect of almost daily communication between London and Paris, arising out of the opening of the Rouen Railway—a circumstance which, as tending to promote the blessings of civilization, and the ends of peace, is most enthusiastically regarded by those inhabitants of France and England who have genuinely a friendly disposition towards each other, and do not partake of the madness of party strife. With the remarks of an evening contemporary on this head, we may bring to a period this notice of a new national benefit:—"England and France are now turning their 'swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks,' and we look forward with confidence to the day when they will not only be united as brethren; when, in the words of Count St. Aulaire, the sons of England will marry the daughters of France; when London and Paris can be visited in the same day, and sit down with his English guest in the evening—but when they will spread their influence over the world, and give effect to those divine laws which cherish good-will and peace to all mankind."

A very painful occurrence has taken place in Whitecross-street Prison,—the death of an unfortunate gentleman confined there for debt in the face of the certificates of medical men that longer incarceration would assuredly terminate fatally, and that the life of the unhappy sufferer—then in rapid consumption—depended inevitably on his immediate liberation. The story is as follows:—

To one of his creditors, a Mr. Heathcote, of Manchester, he owed £43. The wife of the deceased having, in answer to an inquiry after him, said he had gone, or was going, to Ireland, Mr. Heathcote went before a judge and made affidavit that the deceased was going to leave the kingdom, and obtained an order for his arrest. He was accordingly arrested, and reached Whitecross-street Prison on the 23th of March. As he was evidently labouring under the distressing symptoms of consumption, he was immediately placed in the infirmary, and received all the care and additional nourishment his case required; food, however, would not remain on his stomach, and in a few days he was confined to his bed. On the 18th an application was made to Mr. Justice Maule to liberate him on account of his illness, Mr. Wadd giving a strong certificate that there was no hope of saving his life if he remained in the prison. Dr. Heath gave a similar certificate. The application was strongly opposed by the creditor, who repeated his affidavits that the deceased wished to leave the kingdom. The judge felt that he had no power under the act to order the liberation of the deceased on the ground of extreme illness. He, however, made an order for his release on finding sureties for the sum of £40. This was only £3 less than the sum for which he might be lasted as of right, without any special application. The deceased was unable to find sureties and lingered till Sunday last, when he died of consumption.

This is a very horrible state of law, and is part of that un-Christian system which places misfortune on a level with crime, and then punishes it more severely.

If a criminal be sentenced, for degrading offences against society, to imprisonment-incarceration in a common gaol (no worse gaol than Whitecross-street, by the way, would he be likely to encounter), he is liberated, by the order of the Home Secretary, the moment it is proved that his imprisonment is likely to affect his life; and yet the judges of the land have not power to grant the debtor the mercy afforded to the criminal, even though it be certified that he is almost within the jaws of death. Why is not this dreadful system of imprisonment for debt abolished altogether? Why not draw the clear and definite line between misfortune and fraud, so that the one may not be tyrannised over nor the other escape? If a man be a swindler he is fit for the prison of the thief; if he be honest, as well as unfortunate, he is the more entitled to respect and sympathy, and the less to oppression and disgrace. There is no power of reason that can justify the giving to a creditor the means of a vindictive revenge—revenge which may hurry a cruel man to the relentless lengths of persecution, of which the melancholy case we have adduced is so distressing an example. We do not envy this Mr. Heathcote of Manchester his feelings—if he be susceptible of any—at the perusal of the sad story before us, nor should we like to find the public papers achieving our renown in such a paragraph as the following:—

The coroner asked if any affidavit were filed to show that the deceased was not in a state of danger, and was answered in the negative. The coroner remarked that it was to be regretted that the law did not authorise a judge to liberate a person detained for debt where a man's life was really at stake. To return to his native country, if he did intend to return, was what a man in his state of disease would naturally think of; and, if the judge had not authority to interpose, he should have hoped that the creditor, from humanity, would not have so strongly opposed the unfortunate man's application. He trusted the Legislature would extend the judge's power, so that he might liberate on common appearance where a man's life was believed to be in danger. The jury heartily concurred with the opinion of the coroner, and a verdict of "Natural Death" was recorded.

There are few subjects interesting to the public of more importance than that of prison discipline, which is expected to accomplish a double purpose,—the prevention of crime, and the reformation of criminals—and there is none to which we have more anxiously or earnestly applied ourselves than to it, in the hope of promoting, as far as in us lay, those desirable objects. In doing so (our readers will do us the justice to remember) we have ever contended for a cessation of all harsh and unnecessary cruelties and restrictions in the treatment of prisoners, and for the adoption of such ameliorated regulations as might conduce to their health and moral and religious improvement in accordance with the principles of Christian humanity, and as sanctioned and upheld by medical science. In the few observations, therefore, which we here intend indulging in in reference to a matter connected with the discipline of the gaol of Newgate, which has just transpired, and which appears to attract a good deal of public attention, it cannot be supposed that we have any intention of sanctioning, for a moment, any extra-official interference with the privileges or comforts of its unhappy inmates. The facts of this case, as they are gathered from a late Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, and communicated by the chaplain of Newgate, are as follow:—

"A female prisoner, named S. S., was tried on the 27th of August, 1842, for the murder of her infant. She was found guilty, and sentence of death was passed upon her without the least hope of mercy being held out. Some legal difficulty having been raised by the prisoner's counsel, the judge reserved the point for the consideration of the judges. The prisoner was aware that her fate could not therefore be decided before November, but she did not entertain much hope of a favourable decision. In some conversation which the chaplain had with one of the judges, but not in his official capacity, he was impressed with the improbability of the Home Secretary recommending the prisoner to mercy, and therefore, for a week or ten days before the expected arrival of the warrant, he had endeavoured to impress on the prisoner's mind his own increasing fears that the result of the approaching consultation of the judges would be fatal, and that she ought, therefore, to prepare for death. Her own apprehensions were quite in accordance with those of the chaplain, and she with many tears acknowledged that her crime fully deserved death. In this state of mind she continued until Sunday, the 20th of November, when, after morning service, the warrant for a free pardon by her Majesty was placed by Mr. Cope, the governor, in the hands of Mr. Sheriff Hooper, who then transferred it to the chaplain, and requested that he would accompany him and communicate this unexpected extension of the royal mercy to the wretched convict."

It being certain that the free pardon did not issue from the Home-office on a Sunday, the inspector, Mr. Russell, on being informed of the circumstance, felt it his duty to investigate the matter, and he begged the governor would reply to the question about to be put to him to the best of his recollection; he was then asked, "When did you receive the pardon of S. S. ?"—To this the governor replied, with much warmth, and in a highly disrespectful manner, that, "as the inquiry was made at the request of an alderman, he declined answering it." Subsequently Mr. Cope stated that, to the best of his belief, it arrived at the prison about six o'clock on Saturday evening, the 19th of November; that he was absent from the prison at the time, making inquiries respecting the friends of a prisoner who had died that day; that he did not return until between ten and eleven o'clock that night; that he then found the free pardon for S. S. on his desk; that he thought it too late to summon the chaplain and to open the prison to make the communication to the prisoner that night; that he did not send for the chaplain the following morning, that the communication might be made before the morning service; that he kept the pardon in his desk until after the service, when, to the best of his recollection, he gave it to Mr. Sheriff Hooper about one o'clock; and that he acted thus because he wished to consult the sheriff relative to a part of the pardon which limited it to the crime of which she had been found guilty, and which stated that it did not extend to any other charge of which she might stand accused.

This occurrence has been made the subject of very grave discussion in the columns of several of our contemporaries, who have dwelt with considerable force on the agony of mind endured by the prisoner during the interval of nineteen hours which was suffered to elapse before her pardon was made known to her, and the Court of Aldermen, we understand, have deliberated on the matter with closed doors. We quite agree in the impropriety of keeping prisoners in a state of painful suspense; but, in the present case, we really think that, looking at Mr. Cope's general conduct in the important situation which he holds—the benevolence and humanity with which he has hitherto discharged its most painful and disagreeable duties—and taking into consideration his own explanation, that he was absent on as merciful an errand as the heart of a philanthropist could suggest—we really think that certain of our contemporaries have been too unscrupulous, if not somewhat unjust, in applying to Mr. Cope's conduct the epithets which, with more of indignation than reason, they have thought fit to employ. As to Mr. Cope's warmth of temper, we have only the inspector's own version of that incident, and it may have been provoked, perhaps, by the haughty and overbearing demeanour of his accuser. At all events, whatever may have been Mr. Cope's conduct on that occasion, want of temper is an infirmity which he has never exhibited towards the prisoners under his charge. The office of a gaoler is anything but an agreeable one, under any circumstance, and, when it happens to be filled by a gentleman possessing all the requisites to render it respectable, boards of magistrates and the public press should be as indulgent as possible in censure of his conduct, in order to encourage persons of his class to accept an office which must cost him many sacrifices, and, not the least, his liberty, for—

He is as far from the enjoyment of earth or air
Who watches o'er the chain as they who wear.

THE PROCESSION IN KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY

THE BURIAL
Garter King at Arms

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Royal Academy with a visit yesterday, to inspect the exhibition. His Royal Highness arrived in Trafalgar-square at a quarter past one o'clock, attended by Lord Colville, Captain Francis Seymour, and Colonel Wylde. The Prince spent upwards of an hour inspecting the different schools, and then returned from the Academy to Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager went to Kensington Palace yesterday, and visited the Duchess of Inverness. Many of the nobility called in the course of the day to make inquiry after the health of her Grace. Sir George Cowper called, on the part of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, to inquire after the Duchess of Inverness.

A Cabinet Council (the first that has assembled since the adjournment of Parliament for the Easter recess) was held to-day at the Foreign-office, at two o'clock. All the members were present.

Mr. Justice Coleridge resumed his official duties this morning for the first time since the death of his lordship's son.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. and Very Rev. Joseph Bourke, Dean of Ossory.

The Canbury election has terminated in the return of Mr. Hussey, the Conservative candidate, the numbers being—For Mr. Hussey, 262; for Mr. Bouverie, 176: Majority, 86.

THE FANCY BAZAAR AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The fancy bazaar at the Egyptian-hall, which had been postponed in consequence of the lamented demise of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, is appointed to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The sale is to commence each day at 12 o'clock.

NEWMARKET—FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Croucher, 1; Ends and Odds 2.

Newmarket Stakes of 50 sovs. — Lord Strudbroke's Venus 1. Two started. Duke of Portland's f and Duke of Rutland's ran a dead heat.—The Cantor receives forfeit from Lord Cricket's Ely.—Dr. Faustus.—Cowslip receives forfeit from Ruly by Beiram out of Souvenir.—Titania receives forfeit from Rapture.

BATTING.—THURSDAY NIGHT.—DERBY.—11 to 5 agst Cotherstone; 7 to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 17 to 1 agst Winesour; 17 to 1 agst Gamecock; 18 to 1 agst Amorino; 22 to 1 agst Gaper; 35 to 1 agst Aristides; 50 to 1 agst Jamal—taken; 60 to 1 agst Progress c.; 1000 to 10 each agst Chesterfield, the Progress c., and Dumpling, in one bet.

OAKS.—6 to 1 agst Maria Day; 10 to 1 agst Judith Hutter; 12 to 1 agst Sailor to Jeffy (taken); 12 to 1 agst Laura Day.

ST. LEGER. 5000 even between The Caster and Brambie.

ALARMING FIRE.—Between the hours of one and two, yesterday morning, a destructive fire broke out on the premises in the occupancy of Mr. Dolling, tobacconist, &c., No. 22, Whitcross-street, Finsbury, adjacent to the old church, which raged for a considerable time, totally destroying the building and its contents.

ANOTHER SERIOUS CALAMITY BY FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, a fire broke out in the warehouse surrounding the Duke's Dock, in Liverpool. Mr. Hewitt, superintendent of the fire police, immediately on the premises, ascertained that the fire followed by another with his brother. On arriving at the Duke's Dock it was found that three of the large pile of warehouses belonging to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater, and situated between the Duke's and King's Docks, were on fire, and the flames had got so far ahead that the roof of one of the warehouses had fallen in. The pile in which the fire occurred consists of ten warehouses—six of the description of some little extent, which run back on each side, all of them having a frontage both to the Duke's and to the King's Dock. The flames were first discovered by one of the workmen in the top story of the third warehouse from the east end, and that and the two stories below it being filled with cotton, the fire soon communicated downwards and to the warehouses on both sides. When the engines arrived, the second, the third, and the fourth warehouses were on fire, and the smoke was issuing in dense masses from the windows of the fifth. The top stories of the third warehouse and their contents have been entirely consumed, with the exception of some little cotton, which will be saved in a damaged state. It is supposed that upwards of a thousand bales of cotton have been destroyed, as the three top stories of this warehouse were filled with that article. The fire, which rose above the roofs and exhausted the third story, but entirely consumed the two stories at the top, and about a similar amount of damage has been done to the fourth warehouse. About six o'clock the fire was considered under control. There are no returns as to the amount of loss likely to be sustained, but we have ascertained, from very good authority, that it will be very little short of £50,000. We have heard, also, that the property is insured in the Royal Exchange, the Globe, the Sun, and a little of it in the Liverpool insurance office. Nothing has yet transpired as to the origin of the fire.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, FRIDAY.—SENTENCE OF THE CHARTIST PRISONERS.—The sentence of the Court—that Thomas Cooper be imprisoned in Stafford Gaol for two years; and John Richards be imprisoned in the same place for one year; and in the meantime be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea.

The Toronto packet-ship arrived at Portsmouth yesterday with New York papers to the 11th ult., but they contain nothing of importance.

The Paris papers of Thursday contain no news of the slightest interest.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.) Paris, May 2.—The Marquis De Dreux-Brézé, the leader of the Legitimist party in the Chamber of Peers, on the 28th ult., made his monthly complaint against what he is pleased to call "the ingenuousness of Don Carlos." "Not a word," he observed, "that is given to this subject than it merits; and France would act wisely were it to permit the Prince to go to any part of Europe he pleased. I can state most positively that were Don Carlos to leave France the greater part of the partisans would offer their submission to the Queen, and re-enter Spain. They are led to believe that Don Carlos has the secret support of the French Government, and that the day a serious rupture takes place between the two will break out in Spain. Far be it from my intention to accuse M. Guizot of not acting a straightforward policy in Spanish affairs; but thus much is positive: CARLOS persons do intrigue with the Carlist refugees, and promise them not only support, but success. One day they are told that Isabella will be married to the eldest son of Don Carlos; another, that France, to counteract British influence, would prefer Don Carlos to Espartero. To keep up the delusion, many Carlist officers are secretly sent to the frontiers to organise an entry into Spain. At the present moment several are on the frontiers of Catalonia and Navarre, and a partial insurrection may be daily expected. Send Don Carlos from France—his party would break up, and many a well-panned intrigue destroyed; make him a victim, and the tranquillity of Spain cannot be consolidated. We have nothing fresh in the political circles; everything is quiet, very quiet—indeed Syria seems to be forgotten; but, notwithstanding the apparent tranquillity, the French Cabinet is already at work; and M. Appony, the Austrian ambassador, and M. Guizot have more interviews than those held at the Foreign-office. Several Cabinet couriers have also been secretly despatched to Vienna. Let Lord Aberdeen be on his guard, and prepare for a change in the policy of my Court—the Servian question is more serious than is generally imagined. It is true that the French are disarming a part of their fleet; but, on the other hand, they are fitting up steamers for the transport of horses and artillery in contemplation of applying them as a line of packet-boats. Already the following steamers are preparing for sea:—Frigates of 450 horse power: Le Labrador, L'Ormonque, Le Gerboise, Le Sphinx, Le Mentor, Le Zénobie, Le Phlégéton, Le Christophe, Colomb, Le Magellan, Le Canada. L'Ulloa, Le Darien, Le Cassabe, Le Carinne, L'Eldorado. Corvettes of 220 horse power: L'Espadon, Le Calman, Le Phoque, and L'Orénoque.

The news from Algiers is anything but satisfactory, notwithstanding the report of General Bugeaud, dated the 31st of March, and which was only published on the 29th of April. This report stated that Colonel Lamoricière had *taken de combat* 130 Arabians; himself having 4 killed and 20 wounded. The accounts from Oran to the 22nd of April, however, give as positive that Abdel-kader had appeared in the neighbourhood of Tlemcen with 3000 men, and had *taken de combat* 130 Arabians; himself having 4 killed and 20 wounded. The accounts from Oran to the 22nd of April, however, give as positive that Abdel-kader had appeared in the neighbourhood of Tlemcen with 3000 men, and had imposing body of cavalry, and had thrown the whole of that district into great alarm. It was greatly feared that this movement of the Arabian chief would destroy the long-continued project of the occupation of Tener and the camps of el Esnam and Trerca.

Before closing our musical season, it is but just to mention the brilliant success of Madame Cinti Damoreau, on her representation for the benefit of the Grande Opera. On that occasion Madame Damoreau sang in the first act of the "Ambassadrice;" the first act of "La Muette;" and the third act of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia." The house produced about 30,000 francs. Madame Damoreau and the violinist artist leave soon on an American speculation. Madame Rosi Caccia is engaged for six months at Lisbon.

We have much chit chat in the musical world. I will give a *resumé* of the most *saillants*:—Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot appeared for the first time in Vienna, in "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," and was *encored* several times. The King of Greece has conferred on Rossini the decoration of "The Saviour." There have been just published in Germany three very old and very celebrated sonnets—one by Luther, in 1546; another by Hasse, in 1730, and a third by Fischer, in 1787. The former production was lately produced at Bucharest, and was hissed. The journals call it *barbarous music!* The Academy of Sainte Cecile, at Rome, has named as honorary members—the Grand Duchess Maria Nicolowna of Russia, Prince Metternich-Lauchtenberg, the Count Matteo Walthorski, and Spontini. Within the last 50 years there have been represented at Vienna 99 German operas, from 30 different masters (24 of them obtained success), 50 were tolerated, and 13 died a natural death. Yesterday we had for the first time this season horse racing on the Champ de Mars. Do not for a moment imagine that the amusements are anything equal to those of England; quite the reverse—no music—no shows—no jugglers—no drinking booths—but, on the other hand, plenty of police agents, gens d'armes, and foot and horse soldiers in abundance.

The first race, for 1000 francs, given by the Jockey Club, 3 yrs old, was won by Prospero, the property of M. A. Rothschild, the second, for 2000 francs, 3 yrs old, was won by Karagheuse, the property of M. Sabatier; and the third, for 2000 francs, given by the Minister of Commerce, was won by Pamphile, the property of M. Pasquel. We had a hedge course, which was cleverly won by Pantaleon, the property of M. E. Mathews. I am sorry to say that M. Cremieux, one of the riders, was thrown and nearly killed.

Yesterday being the "fête" of the King was duly celebrated in the Champs Elysées, with the usual amusement of public theatres, dancing, &c. The King received the usual authorities, other public bodies, and then leaving there was a beautiful display of fire-works on the Quai d'Orsay. The weather, threatening in the morning, was most beautiful during the remainder of the day.

A M. Faulcon has invented a new species of steam-paddles, so far worthy of notice as, I understand, they are here to be applied by the French Government. The two paddles are placed in the hold of the vessel and strongly cased. The inventor promises many advantages:—1st, the paddles are not exposed to the bullets of an enemy; 2nd, the sides of the vessel are not bu ged out; and 3rd, the paddles always work, notwithstanding the heaviest weather

The lottery at the Palais Royal, in aid of the Guadaloupe fund, produced nearly £4000.

The increase in public journals in Paris within the last 30 years has been most astonishing. In 1819 there were only 45 journals or periodical writings; in 1839 there were 329; in 1837, 326; and, in 1843, 353. Are 26 daily papers.

On Saturday I was favoured with a sight of the wooden house built for the governor of the island of Marguerite, by order of the Minister of Marine. It is about 65 feet long, and 35 feet high. The ground floor is composed of seven rooms, some very spacious; the first floor, to approach which there are two staircases, has eight rooms and four cabinets; on the roof, which is covered with zinc, there are several lofts. There is an uncovered gallery, about 14 feet in width, around each story, but which is protected by an extending roof. These galleries, as well as the roof, are supported by six columns. The number of pieces of which this house is composed, and already numbered, are 86,200.

Several Catholic missionaries intend embarking on board the Phaeton for the island of Marquesas.

The English residents in Paris went into mourning on Sunday last for the late lamented Duke of Sussex.

The "post treaty," signed in London on the 3rd of April, and ratified on the 28th, has been officially published in the *Moniteur*. By this treaty all single letters will pay 30 c. as England, and 5d. French postage, making from London to Paris 10d. instead of 1s. 8d.

Eight hundred workmen have been dismissed from the royal arsenal at Brest.

SPAIN.—BARCELONA, April 25.—The British steam frigate Medea, Capt. Warden, arrived at Barcelona on the evening of the 24th, and relieved the Hecate, ordered to Malta. M. Gaulier d'Arc (French), Consul and Charge d'Affaires at Alexandria, took a passage in the Medea, and proceeds from Barcelona to Paris, via Perpignan. He is on sick leave.

On the afternoon of the 25th, General Cortines received an order from the Minister of War to resume the reports of the chiefs with all despatch, and to continue them until the whole of the curtain and other works are completed—30,000 dollars have also been sent to him.

It is found impossible to complete the new Municipal Council, as several of the members continue to absent themselves from Barcelona. The reason is, that most of the respectable and rich inhabitants of Barcelona avoid having anything to do with the affairs of the town.

Since the 26th no less than eleven assassinations have been committed in Barcelona and Barcelonetta.

LEGHORN, April 25.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany embarks from this place on the 19th, on board the steamer Leopold; he is accompanied by the whole of his family, and proceeds direct to Naples, for the purpose of congratulating the sister of his wife on her approaching nuptials with the Emperor of the Brazils.

MADRID.—On the night of the 23rd ult. the Queen of Spain, accompanied by her sister, the Infanta Louisa, honoured the representation of "Norma," at the Theatre del Circo, with her presence. Her Majesty was attended by the Countess Mina, the Regent, the Duke de Hijar, the Conde Santa Colonna, and the Marquis de Branciforte: her reception was most enthusiastic; no one appeared to take any notice of Espartero.

The Madrid Journals of the 25th ult. have come to hand, with private advices of the same date. The Senate had commenced on that day the debate on the address, wh ch was being continued when the latest accounts left.

PORTUGAL.—DESTRUCTION OF A JESUIT COLLEGE AT LISBON BY FIRE. The *Times* correspondent gives the following account of an alarming and destructive fire at Lisbon:—

[illegible] its able and observant correspondent at Lisbon, [illegible] the Jesuits' College, [illegible] the Royal Estates, [illegible] the Jesuits [illegible] Government, [illegible] the premises [illegible] Government [illegible] well-ascertained fact that the fire was so insignificant (and entirely accidental) in its origin that a couple of barrels of water might have extinguished it, but the regulations, in connection with the mode of using the building, are so very imperfect and unsatisfactory, that, before the alarm was properly given, and the poor, and in number very limited, engines of the metropolis were enabled to reach the spot, all the upper part of the building had departed. The college, which is situate towards the northern outskirts of Lisbon, and is of great extent, presenting a vast façade of considerable beauty, was speedily on fire in every part, notwithstanding the quantity of [illegible] attached to the edifice. From eight to nine o'clock the roofs fell in with an enormous crash, and the elevated position of the building, giving breadth and effect to the conflagration, rendered it one of the largest objects out of Lisbon, gave a lurid aspect to a sky in which only a few stars were visible, and was even reflected on the broad bosom of the Tagus as far as Trafaria and Val de Caens, on the opposite shore, rendering the scene more or more terrible spectacle. The wind blew from the north with such violence, that it was not possible to arrest for a moment the progress of the flames, and during the whole night, and after every active means were praiseworthy; but some idea may be formed of the degree of co-operation which prevails at the several Government departments, they were not to be had, and all attempts at extinguishing the burning, because certain official scamps had walked off with the keys! Much of the furniture and valuable scientific instruments was saved, but the total loss is estimated at not less than 20,000. Three of the British and French ships of war now lying in the Tagus rendered every assistance. The students of the school and numbers of the populace gave active assistance at the imminent risk of their lives, and some unfortunate accidents occurred. How the surrounding district escaped it is difficult to conceive. Less than twenty feet divide it from the College and the unburned houses around it; their fronts were blackened, and the stone broken in fragments, yet not one of them caught fire. The smoke and ashes sent forth from the conflagration were so thick and suffocating, as to render progress difficult at the distance of a musket shot; the flames continued to rage until after midnight, a portion of the walls was alone left standing, and 30 hours after the fire had left the ruins very still smoking. The King, the moment his Majesty heard of the disaster, repaired to the scene of the conflagration, and even personally assisted, with the generous ardour of youth, in the attempt to extinguish the flames, and save some portion of the valuable property. His Majesty received a slight wound in one of his hands. The professors of the various schools concentrated in the building likewise gave an energetic assistance, and the bulk of the valuable books in the library, with the mineralogical and chemical collections, was saved. The final organisation of these important schools had been but recently completed by the Government at the suggestion of the Queen Regent, and the remaining remnant is the blackened and tottering walls. The report of the authorities announces three lives lost, and seven persons wounded. The killed and wounded were chiefly among the sailors of the French ship-of-war Suffren, whose zeal had been stimulated by too liberal a ration of brandy."

TURKEY.—By the latest accounts from Constantinople it appears that the affairs of Servia are unchanged, and that the Divan has conceded all the demands of Russia. Prince Georgewitsch is to abdicate, his councillors and Kamil to quit Servia, and a new election to take place, probably in favour of Prince Milosch.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 20th ultimo contains the following important information relative to this long-pending dispute:—CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12. The Porte, in reply to question put to it by the Council of Ministers held in the presence of the Russian Ambassador. The following are the resolutions adopted:—Firstly, Karageorgewitsch shall voluntarily abdicate; in the event of his refusing to do so, he shall be declared to have forfeited the Governorship of Servia. Secondly, A new election of a Sovereign shall be proceeded to. Thirdly, Kiamil Pacha, Wolentin, and Petrowewitch, shall leave the Servian territory. These three resolutions are almost a *verbatim* repetition of the terms of the Russian Cabinet's ultimatum. The Cabinet, seconded in its views by that of Vienna, has thus [illegible] conspiracy to destroy the independence of Turkey, and over the [illegible] had striven to frustrate its designs. Under these circumstances, it is scarcely doubted that the new Sovereign about to be elected will be Prince Michael Obrenowitsch, the father of Prince Michael, who is patronised by the Emperor Nicholas.

GREECE, April 12.—Political as well as commercial affairs in this country appear to be fast progressing towards a crisis. King Otho and his Greco-Bavarian Government are as unpopular as they well can be, and persist in withholding a constitution which the Greeks consider themselves entitled to.

EGYPT.—CAIRO, April 7.—The new Transit Company, which has been formed by Mr. Tourburn, under the auspices of the Viceroy, and who has advanced the necessary funds, holds out every prospect of the passengers to and from India, through Egypt, being henceforth forwarded with the greatest regularity, comfort, and despatch, and also at fixed moderate rates.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved the second reading of the bill to amend the registration of electors for members of the other house of Parliament.—Lord BROUGHAM warmly eulogized Lord Grey as the author of the Reform Bill, and took credit for the very few defects which eleven years of practical experience had discovered in that measure. The great evil of the system was the annual registration, which, as the voter generally looked upon his privilege with indifference, threw upon the candidate the expense of a contest against a more watchful opponent. He would prefer that when a person had once proved that he possessed the requisite qualification, his vote should remain unchallengeable for at least the duration of the Parliament for which it was registered. This principle was also necessary in respect to members of Parliament and justices of the peace, and should hold good also in the case of the voter. He objected to that portion of the bill which rendered the receipt of parochial relief a disqualification, but approved equally the establishment of an appeal from the decisions of the revising barristers, and the vesting that power in the court of Common Pleas.—Lord DENMAN also welcomed the change an improvement which would afford an appeal to a judicial from a political body, always more or less influenced by party bias, but objected to the causes respecting personation as unnecessary, because the law already took cognizance of the offence, and sufficient as imposing too severe a penalty—one indeed much less severe than at present inflicted. A clause, too, which provided that persons attempting to personate electors might be seized and carried before a magistrate was liable to great abuse, and would add dangerously to the excitement inseparable from elections.—Lord CAMPBELL defended the registration system, but concurred with Lord Brougham in wishing to secure to the voter a more permanent possession of his franchise. He exonerated the revising barristers from all blame as to the inconsistency of their decisions, but should be glad to see their number reduced from 85 to 50, who should act constantly, instead of for only a few days in each year. He objected to the proposal for vesting an appeal in the Common Pleas; and after briefly noticing one or two other clauses, which he intended to reserve for future discussion, said that the bill should be considered in committee.—The bill was then read a second time, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Fully two hours were occupied in the presentation of petitions against the education clauses of the Factory Bill. Some few were also presented in favour of the bill. Some private bills were advanced a stage.—Lord G. SOMERSET replied, in answer to Mr. HUME, that the report on the subject of the customs was in preparation, but not yet drawn up.—Lord STANLEY gave notice that on Monday, the 15th instant, he would submit to a committee of the whole house resolutions preliminary to the introduction of a bill for the importation of flour and wheat from Canada.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Sir S. Crossley, said he intended to go into committee on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill on Friday, the 12th instant.—The Exchequer-bills Bill was read a third time and passed. The order of the day for going into committee, *pro forma*, on the Factories Bill having been read, Mr. BAINES moved that the amendment on the 4th instant be now taken, in order to state the alterations which Government proposed to introduce into it. After adverting to the excitement which it had produced in the country, he referred to the objection made against it on account of its sudden and simultaneous operation, which objection he answered by reference to the checks provided in its 56th and 65th sections. He next proceeded to the objections of the working body, which he considered as having been stated in the fairest manner, and as being entitled to the highest consideration, from the praiseworthy efforts made by that body for the advancement of education. He accordingly specified the alterations which he intended to propose in regard to those objections. The first would be the allowance of a liberty to the parents in the selection of Sunday-schools. Another would relate to the hours of attendance at the Sunday school, for the purpose of instruction in the Catechism and Liturgy of the Church, which hours he proposed to arrange for the convenience of those who might desire them, and to exempt from the operation of the clauses. The next would also be relieved from the perhaps invidious obligation which the bill in its present shape imposed upon him, of declaring that he had a ground of objection to any institution; and besides the bill would be altered on each week-day for the attendance of the children not belonging to the church upon the instruction of the licensed minister or other authorised teacher whom the parents might wish them to attend. A provision would likewise be made for the Roman Catholics, who object to the reading of the Scriptures in their entire form. With respect to the trustees, he would propose, instead of leaving the second clergyman to be nominated by the clerical trustees, the bill should give a right of election to those persons who should have been donors or subscribers of a certain amount to the school. The remaining four trustees he proposed to nominate through the election of rate-payers assessed at £10; but in order to prevent the minority from being unrepresented, he would propose that no rate-payer should be allowed to vote for more than two of these four trustees. The appointment of the head-master of the school he would leave with the bishop, but all the assistants should be appointed by the trustees. He would give to any one trustee a power of appealing to the Committee of Council against the acts of his colleagues; and he would suggest some enlargements in the powers of the Privy Council. The alterations which he had thus proposed would be in accordance with the principle of the bill as he had originally opened it, as well as with the respect which was due to the conscientious feeling of the Dissenters. If this important measure, brought forward by the Government, and treated with singular forbearance by their opponents, should, with all these advantages, fail to obtain the public approval, he feared that the chance of concord and conciliation would be gone by, and a spirit of antagonism and bitterness would long prevail throughout this country. He deprecated such a controversy, and referred to the great Christian test, "that ye love one another;" but he feared that the accusations now made in some professing Christians, and say, "See how these men hate one another!" This bill was the olive-branch which he had to tender, and he trusted that the waters of strife would now subside.—Lord J. RUSSELL approved of the hope that this bill would be accompanied with calmness. Meanwhile he begged it might be remembered that which general education was first attempted in this country through the agency of Mr. Lancaster, the dissenter. Dissenters were the foremost to aid it, both with their exertions and with their contributions. And yet he understood that one section of the Church was at this day treating those Dissenters with suspicion and obloquy; and under that sort of reproach it could not be matter of surprise if the education clauses in this bill were received with some alarm. He considered the alterations now proposed as being a more efficacious fulfilment of the original design of the Government, rather than as any departure from that design; but for the present he must conserve upon them, that the necessity of having the school-master a member of the Church would, as to all the masters, amount to a test and a disqualification.—Sir R. INGLIS inquired to what extent the masters were to have the right of teaching the peculiar doctrines of his own creed?—Sir JAMES GRAHAM answered, that the word "teach" was used in this bill in the sense to which it was confined in the British and Foreign Schools; that sense was to be an expositor, not a commentator.—Dr. BOWRING declared that the objections of the Dissenters would not be removed by the concessions already announced. Nothing short of the total abolishing of the second clause—struct on, and leaving religion to the people themselves, would satisfy them.—Mr. EWART, Mr. Hawes, Mr. M. Gibson, and Mr. Hindley expressed themselves well satisfied; and Mr. G. Sandars, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Cowan, and Lord Dungannon prayed for a calm consideration of the proposals of the Government.—The bill was read *pro forma*, and ordered to be printed; the further consideration to be taken on Monday.—The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—The house went into a committee of supply, and the votes for the expenses of the late special commission, which had been postponed from Friday last, were then made, was taken.—The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, a resolution was passed, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, giving the Government power to issue from time to time Exchequer bills to such sums as might be necessary to defray the salaries and allowances of the Queen's Bench officers, in the event of the fees becoming deficient for that purpose.—Sergeant Murphy obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Act of last session.—A return of fees taken by clerks of assize and clerks of the peace was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Escott.—Adjourned at half-past two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the presentation of a petition by the Duke of Argyll, praying the Lordships to take into consideration the differences that [illegible] Church of Scotland, the Marquis of BREADALBANE took occasion to treat the Government to make some declaration of concession to that Church before the meeting of the General Assembly, in order to arrest the threatened secession, which he was prepared to say would be to the extent of a hundred ministers. He maintained that the constitution of the Church had been invaded by the Legislature.—Lords Brougham, Cottenham, and Campbell entered into a long conversation, in which the law was the chief topic.—The Earl of ABERDEEN answered, that he had already made a declaration of concession on the part of the Government, which they were prepared, at a proper time, to confirm by legislative measures; that the noble Lord had not long been satisfied, with that declaration, he despaired now of being able to give [illegible] ency.—In reply to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord ABERDEEN explained the circumstances of the negotiations with Portugal. The intimation of the British Government had not been accepted by Portugal, and a declaration had been made by that Power, stating that the negotiations were at an end, and forbade any further overtures to be made.—In the strict translation of the word used.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice that he would move the second reading of the Sabbath Drafranchisement Bill on Friday week.—The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved that the noble Lord do not leave the chair, on the subject of the Corn-laws, to Thursday se'nnight.—Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Townsend Peerage Bill.—Lord COTTENHAM moved that the order of the day for the second reading be dismissed. He stated shortly the facts of the case as alleged in the bill, viz.:—That the Marquis of Townshend having been married at a certain

time, after the expiration of a short period his wife left his house—that she had since been cohabiting with a Mr. Margot, and had certain children born during that col ab tation who ought to be considered to be legitimate as they never had been any bil. before the house to dissolve the marriage—and that it was proposed by the present bill to enact that the several children of Sarah Geraldine Marchioness Townshend shall be taken to be illegitimate from their birth, and sh not be taken to be the lawful issue of George Ferrers, Marquis Townshend after citing many cases, the noble and learned lord ere ard his dete on to oppose the bil, as one unprecedented and dangerous, as establishing a bad principle.—Lord Brougham implored their lordships, for the sake of justice, and for the dignity of the peerage, to pass the bill through this stage, and so enable the parties concerned to be legitimate to prove their allegations at the bar.—After a legal argument, in which the Earl of Devon, Lord Campbell, Lord Denman, and the Lord Chancellor took part, the amendment was negatived without a division, and Counsel were called in to be heard at the bar. Ten o'clock next day was then fixed for the hearing of evidence in support of the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday.

Mr. G. Berkeley moved the second reading of the Dean Forest and Gloucester Railway Bill.—Mr. Pakington moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—He was opposed to it on public grounds, particularly as it interfered with the navigation of the river Severn. Captain Berkeley supported the bill. The railway could not interfere with the navigation of the Severn, as the description of vessels which passed the part of the river which the railway would cross were such that could lower their masts for the purpose of passing under bridges.—Sir T. Dyke opposed the bill.—The Earl of Lincoln supported the bill; and he did so after a most careful examination of the propriety of the measure, both as regarded the necessity for the railway, and the alleged interference with the navigation of that portion of the Severn. He believed that the construction of this railway would be very advantageous to an extensive district, and several large and important towns.—After a few words from Mr. H. Berkeley, Captain Prothero, and Lord G. Somerset, Mr. Gladstone said he should support the second reading of the bill. It had been referred to the Board of Admiralty, who referred it to the opinion of a scientific gentleman in whom they placed confidence, and that gentleman thought it ought to get a second reading.—Mr. G. Berkeley replied.—The house then divided, and the numbers were For the second reading 103; Against it, 84: majority for the second reading, 19.—Sir C. Napier gave notice of his intention to bring the State of the Navy Retired List before the House on an early day.—Mr S. Crawford gave notice that, on going into committee on the Factories Bill, he would move an instruction that no system of national education could be satisfactory which gave the entire control of education to the Established Church.—Sir H. W. Barron gave notice to move, on the 5th of May, for a return of arms delivered up by the Irish yeomanry on being discharged, and also of those that had not been delivered up.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that, on next Tuesday week, he would propose the 9th and 10th of his resolutions on the subject of education. The remainder he would defer, preferring to move them substantively as amendments in committee on the Factories Bill.—Sir R. Peel gave notice that next Friday he would move that the Speaker do leave the house after Thursday, on account of the funeral of the Duke of Sussex.—In reply to Lord Dungannon, Sir R. Peel promised to lay on the table a return of the sums accruing to the Ecclesiastical Commission from the falling in of canonries, and other Church preferments, which had been applied to the augmentation of small benefices.—Mr. Hume then moved that the clauses of the house should be presented to Lord Ashburton, for having brought to a successful issue the negotiations with America, relative to the long-disputed boundary question. The hon. member resorted to all the arguments so repeatedly urged in support of the noble lord's claim to a pension, and concluded by moving the resolution of which he had given notice.—Lord Seymour seconded the motion.—Sir R. Peel abominished that a plain, honest Scotchman, like Mr. Hume, should have followed in the eccentric footsteps of Lord Brougham. The Government had originated no motion of this kind, from which it was only far to infer that Ministers did not think Lord Ashburton's services deserving of a vote of thanks. The right of visit question was unsettled, and, from the expressed opinions upon that subject of the President of the United States, there existed at the present moment every chance of collision. He would, therefore move, as an amendment, that the house should adjourn.—Captain Berkeley seconded the amendment, but thinking Lord Ashburton was not entitled to the thanks of the house, though he had no wish to cast any reflection upon his lordship.—Mr. Hervey supported the motion.—Mr. E. Buller regretted that the amendment had been made, for though he did not wish to blame Lord Ashburton he did not see why they should step out of their way to thank him. Sir H. Douglas approved of the treaty, and supported the original motion.—Mr. S. Lucas said that Sir R. Peel, on this occasion, regretted that he was unable to move the thanks of the house to Sir H. Pottinger, but it was not usual to give thanks to a diplomatic agent, and he was therefore, surprised when he perceived it to be the intention of the right hon. baronet to support a vote of thanks in the case of Lord Ashburton. He best that could be said of the noble lord's mission was, that we were well out of it.—Mr. Ward thought that by supporting the Government side of the house; but was it not strange, since they were prepared to follow him, that they had not themselves anticipated his motion, and, if they thought he deserved the thanks of the house?—Mr. C. Buller was prepared to overlook the want of precedent, believing that the treaty of Washington was a great diplomatic achievement, and highly honourable to Lord Ashburton and all concerned in it, and particularly as it settled disputes and ended between the two nations, but had actually caused the Americans so much to alter their laws that a case as that of M'Leod could never occur.—The Attorney-General was glad to find that the opinion of the country than the award of the King of the Netherlands, and the navigation of the St. John which we had conceded was more than counterbalanced by other advantages which we gained by the treaty.—Sir J. Hanmer, while admitting the importance of the treaty, protested against the establishment of a precedent which might be found very inconvenient hereafter.—Mr. Stanley said that the Government, in the ordinary course of its proceedings, could not have estab ished a new precedent by proposing the thanks of the house to a negotiator, however successful he might have been, as they were peculiar. The noble lord had been attacked by Lord Palmerston, and this it was which secured to Lord Ashburton the unprecedented honour of a vote of thanks. It had been asserted by the honourable member for Edinburgh that Lord Ashburton had by this treaty cast a stain upon British diplomacy, but, from all that had passed that evening, it had appeared that the treaty was by no means a bad one after all, and the only objection now urged against the vote was the want of a precedent. Perhaps it would be difficult to point out a treaty which had been concluded in the face of such difficulties on which had so thoroughly settled probability of a war between two great countries. Lord Ashburton was successful in concluding a treaty in a few months, which Lord Palmerston, with equal honesty and zeal in protracting for several years, failed to effect. The noble lord had even brushed the two countries that he had left a most difficult task for Lord Ashburton to accomplish, and yet in less than six months he brought it to a successful issue. He denied that Lord Ashburton had compromised the question of the right of search, although the superfluous style of Lord Palmerston in addressing a sensitive people was not imitated by Lord Aberdeen. The United States had not denied the right of search, but only denied the right of visit, which was a question for future discussion for such delay. In fact, no treaty could be made a matter of triumph, and he now considered it impossible that any treaty of Lord Ashburton, and yet he now contended it was impossible that any treaty of Lord Ashburton, and yet he now contended it was impossible that any treaty of Lord Ashburton, and yet he now contended it was

SCENE FROM THE HISTORICAL PLAY OF "JULIUS CÆSAR."

Macready, Phelps, and Anderson, in the characters of Brutus, Cassius, and Marc Antony.

BRUTUS.—They stand and would have parley.
Words before blows: is it so, countrymen?

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Monday evening last Mr. Anderson took his benefit at this theatre, and, with correct taste, selected Shakspere's great drama, "Julius Cæsar." The principal parts were disposed of as follow:—*Brutus*, Mr. Macready; *Cassius*, Mr. Phelps; *Marc Antony*, Mr. Anderson; *Portia*, Miss Faucit; *Julius Cæsar*, Mr. Ryder: *Casca*, Mr. Bennett, &c. We never saw Mr. Anderson to so much advantage as in *Marc Antony*, and his whole performance gave evidence of careful study of his part.

O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth, &c.,

was given with great power. The concluding lines,

Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war, &c.,

with fearful emphasis; and the famous oration,

Friends, Romans, countrymen, &c.,

was delivered in a style of sustained declamation, which drew down long and enthusiastic plaudits. The character of *Brutus* was portrayed by Mr. Macready with admirable delicacy and feeling. His great quarrel scene with *Cassius* was a fine illustration of the moral superiority of a well-trained mind over a bold but irritable spirit. By his quiet dignity of bearing, he reduced the storming *Cassius* to a point of humiliation which it was almost painful to witness; but then his generous advance towards reconciliation came like a healing balm, and rendered the character as amiable as it was admirable. Mr. Phelps made a perfect picture of the lean and irritable *Cassius*. He seemed to feel that he was in his element in the part. It wanted a little polish perhaps here and there, particularly in the great scene we have just referred to, where we fancied he rather over-coloured the weakness of the character. Miss Faucit performed her brief part most exquisitely. The lines

Ah me, how weak a thing
The heart of woman is! &c. &c.

were delivered with inexpressible pathos. Mr. Ryder, as *Cæsar*, went through his part with great dignity, and Mr. Bennet was very effective, especially in the second scene in Act 1. As a whole, it was decidedly successful—the careers of the principal characters, and there are many in this play, were watched with growing interest and attention from the beginning to the end. Each noble sentiment, as it was uttered, called down an enthusiastic response, and the curtain fell at the close of each act amidst plaudits which denoted a generous sympathy on the part of the audience. In details the play was admirable.

At the fall of the curtain Mr. Anderson and Mr. Macready were successively called for, and were loudly cheered. Some bouquets were thrown at the former, who, evidently, a little embarrassed at the circumstance, picked them up, and carried them off smiling.

Our artist has selected for his illustration the first scene in Act 5.

VIEW OF HAVRE.

The accompanying view of Havre, one of the most rising and considerable of the French sea-ports, will be interesting to the English reader, as being about to become, by the construction of a railway, one of the most important intermediate stations between this country and the French metropolis. It also derives a temporary interest from the occurrence of a devastating conflagration during the past week, the details of which will be found below.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HAVRE THEATRE.—The theatre of Havre was burnt to the ground in the night of Friday week. We regret to add that M. Fortier, the manager, who resided in the apartments attached to the theatre, lost his life. The following account of this catastrophe is from the *Journal du Havre* of Saturday last:—"At about half-past one o'clock this morning some persons were attracted to the Place du Spectacle by cries of distress, proceeding from the apartments of the manager, in the upper part of the theatre. The night was dark, and no sign of danger was apparent; but M. Fortier, the manager, was heard, exclaiming that the theatre was on fire, and imploring assistance. Some of the persons who had arrived at the spot ran for the engines; others called to M. Fortier to save himself. He replied—'My dear friends, it is not the engines that will be of immediate use, but a ladder, for I am suffocating; the smoke is gaining rapidly upon me: run to the scene-room, where you will find ladders.' At this moment the smoke was seen forcing its way through the roof of the theatre. Some persons ran to the scene-room at the back of the theatre and obtained ladders, but time had been lost in searching for the keys. The ladders were placed in front of the theatre, but unfortunately they were so short as scarcely to reach to the windows of the saloon. While this was going on M. Fortier got out of his window, and his female servant, who was the only resident in the building besides himself, took his place at it. He held by the ridge of the attic, and with seeming calmness awaited relief. When asked by the persons below how he proposed to escape from his perilous position, he suddenly exclaimed—'I can bear it no longer, I am suffocating; it is useless, my friends, I burn, and must throw myself off;' and at the same moment he jumped to the ground from a height of twenty metres (more than sixty feet). He came upon the pavement on his feet, but immediately fell senseless. He still breathed, and would perhaps have recovered, if, by a deplorable fatality, the servant, on seeing the desperate act of her unfortunate master, had not followed the example, and fallen upon his body. When taken up he was a corpse. The servant, who was still alive, was taken to the hospital in a senseless state. She had one of her legs broken, and had received other injuries; she expired this morning. Whilst this tragic scene was taking place in the presence of the few persons who were on the spot, and of the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses, who, being disturbed, had risen from their beds, the fire was gaining ground, and immense columns of smoke were rising in the air. The drums now beat, the tocsin was sounded, and from all parts the inhabitants rushed to the scene of the disaster. The seamen of the Entrepôt were amongst the first who came. It was soon ascertained, however, that there was no chance of saving the theatre, and that all that could be done was to prevent the extension of the fire to the adjoining buildings and this splendid quarter of the town. It was now half-past two; the flames had become visible, and were forcing their way through all the windows of the theatre. The wind was to the south-east, and blew the flames directly towards the houses, which are only separated from the theatre by the Rue Corneille. It was on this point that the engines played, and, happily, with success. At half-past 3 the whole of the interior of the theatre was a vast furnace, and a loud explosion announced that the gas-pipes had burst. A portion of the roof now began to give way, and the flames finding an issue through it, rushed forth in an enormous body, scattering burning fragments to a great distance. Some fell on the roof and into the garrets of houses, and others even on the Quai d'Orléans. The danger was now become imminent for the vessels moored to the east of the bassin du Roi, and an order was given for them to remove. Towards four o'clock the whole of the roof fell in. A loud cracking of the building was heard, and the streets were blocked up with portions of the freeze and entablature. At day-break all danger to the surrounding buildings was at an end, but the fire continued to rise at the theatre. Whilst we are writing it is still burning, and consuming the portions which had remained intact. Nothing remains but the four walls and the façade, with the calcined dial of the new clock. Measures have been taken to maintain order and prevent accidents. The crowd is kept at a distance, and the engines are on the spot, ready for renewed action, in the event of their being required. The cause of the fire is not yet known. It is presumed that it had its origin under the stage, where the attendance of machinists had been rendered necessary by the performance of "Robert le Diable." The first alarm was given by a young man to the porter, by whom it was communicated to M. Fortier, who retaining all his *sang-froid*, roused his servant, and before he attempted to escape put on some articles of dress, and secured some papers. But the alarm was given too late; all the issues from the theatre were blocked up by flame and smoke, and M. Fortier was compelled to return to his apartment, in the hope of saving himself by the exterior. M. Fortier was a clever actor and an intelligent and generous man. He is universally regretted, and the regret is the more painful on account of the horrible nature of his death. The theatre was opened for the first time on the 22nd of August, 1823. The building of it, imperfect as it was, is estimated to have cost the town 1,600,000f. It was not insured. In consequence of this sad event, the rejoicings for the King's *fête* on Monday are suspended by an order of the mayor."

A few weeks ago some labourers who were grubbing up the roots of trees in Tufnell-park, Holloway, the property of Mr. H. Tufnell, M.P., found 300 sovereigns, which it was subsequently ascertained had been buried there by Mr. Frost, an ironmonger in St. John-street, Clerkenwell, whilst labouring under temporary insanity. Mr. Frost has since entirely recovered the use of his reason, and had a faint recollection that he buried another and a larger sum somewhere about the same spot. On Tuesday morning last Mr. Frost and his brother visited the place, and after they had been about two hours employed in digging up the ground with trowels, they found a pewter vessel containing 400 sovereigns, a few perches distant from the place in which the 300 sovereigns had been found. They took the treasure in the first instance to the station-house, and then to their own residence.

REMARKABLE CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The *Suffolk Herald* publishes the following:—"Our readers may frequently have seen advertisements in the daily papers acknowledging, on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, certain payments made by anonymous persons, who, having defrauded the revenues, make this restitution, and it is called 'conscience money.' A remarkable instance of this kind has come to us from a most creditable source. An individual wrote a letter to the Exchequer-office, saying, that although he had returned his income-tax correctly on his ostensible business, yet that he was extensively engaged in smuggling, and as his returns from that source were very great, he had it on his conscience not to have made any return of that, and he therefore enclosed, as the amount of three years' tax, £14,000! Every effort has been made to discover the conscientious contrabandist, but hitherto without effect. The fact may be relied on."

EXTON CHURCH PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

On the 25th of April the northern portion of Rutlandshire was visited by a terrific hailstorm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, when the fine old church was struck by the latter, and its spire destroyed for several yards downwards. The shock was awful at the moment the church was struck, and large volumes of smoke were seen issuing from various parts of the fabric. Broken fragments and stones have been forced through the roof and demolished the leads. Large stones have been carried from the church to a considerable distance. The roof is completely open to the sky. The windows are most of them shattered to pieces. The organ loft and pews underneath have suffered severely from the melted lead running down. Large portions of the roofing, with lead, broken beams, rafters, &c., are very dangerous. Grave stones are broken and smashed, and the churchyard as well as the church itself presents a very mutilated appearance.

One of the celebrated mansions in the county is the Exton-hall, of the period of Elizabeth, the property of the Noels, earls of Gainsborough.

CHESS.

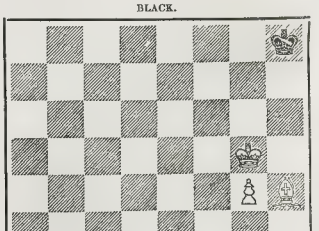
Solution to problem No. 22.

WHITE.	BLACK.
B P becomes Kt and ch	B takes Kt
P takes R, becomes Kt and ch	K to corner
R takes Kt ch	K to Kt square
Kt at B 5th to R 6th ch	K takes B
R to B 7th ch	K takes Kt or goes to corner
R mates.	
	OR,
B P becomes Kt and ch	R takes Kt
P takes R, becomes Kt and ch	K to Kt square
Kt at B 5th to R 6th ch	K to corner
B takes Kt ch	K takes B
R to B 7th ch	K takes Kt
Rook mates.	

PROBLEM, No. 23.

White to move, and mate with the Pawn in six move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXVIII.

SIR HENRY HARDINGE, M.P.

There are no men who "fall in," to use a military phrase, to important political offices in the state with more apparent ease, or fill them with greater credit, than the soldier of high character and standing in his own profession. The respect they have gained in one character secures them consideration in the other. Even though their talents for the administration of civil affairs may not be of the very first order, the honour which is the invariable attribute of the British officer ensures a firm confidence in their integrity: their probity is unquestioned even by those who differ the most widely from them in political opinion. There cannot be a finer example of this than in the character of the present illustrious head of the army. His personal character, with its frequent exhibitions of a plain, direct, unequivocating honesty of speech and purpose, has often won the praise of those who bitterly denounced the principles on which he has conducted and now conducts his Government, for it is not affirming too much to say that in his hands a large share of the power of the present Ministry is placed. Those who have exercised great power and almost unlimited responsibility are often found far above even the temptation of committing a mean or unworthy action: they are not so safe from the commission of what must frequently be considered great crimes, as the history of Napoleon abundantly proves. Our great dramatist, in painting the fall of *Marc Antony*, makes him lament as his greatest degradation that he should be compelled to temporise with the "Roman boy;" to encounter his enemy, not with force, but intrigue, and to stoop,

> To patter in the shifts of lowness—I,
> Who with half the bulk o' the world play'd as I pleased,
> Making and marring fortunes."

PORTRAIT OF SIR HENRY HARDINGE.

It is a sense of the great degradation the high character for honour stamped on a man by such employments must undergo before it can adopt the common artifices of political deception that makes men yield so high a consideration to those of the profession of arms whom position and the accidents of party have called to exercise an influence upon civil affairs. It is, as we before observed, possessed in a high degree by the Duke of Wellington, and, though playing minor parts on the stage of politics, it is shared by such men as Sir George Murray, Sir Howard Douglas, and the subject of our present sketch, Sir Henry Hardinge, the present Secretary at War. Looking both at the man and the office, it strikes us as an advantage to the army to have its government directed by members of the military profession.

Sir Henry Hardinge is the third son of the Rev. H. Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, Durham, and was born in 1785. He entered the army at a very early age indeed, in 1794, but the system of that day was very different from the present. He could not have entered active service in the early part of the war of the Revolution, but as a "Peninsular officer" he acquired a high military reputation. He served throughout the campaigns of Spain and Portugal, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, "lavish of its dead," at the terrible storming of Badajos, at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenées, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes. For his services in these actions he has received a cross and five clasps, many foreign orders, and the title and honour of K.C.B. He terminated his career of active service on the bloody field of Waterloo, in which memorable battle he lost an arm, for which loss, we believe, he enjoys a pension of £300 a year. For some years, from 1809 to 1813, he acted as Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese army. In 1823 he was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, which office he filled till 1828, when he was made Secretary at War; in 1830 he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, but of course lost office, with his party, on the break up of the Duke of Wellington's Ministry in the same year. In 1834 he was again named Secretary for Ireland, but resigned the post in April, 1835. He entered Parliament in 1828, as member for Durham: he has also sat for Newport and St. Germain (Cornish boroughs), and at present is member for Launceston.

At a Board held at the Royal College of Physicians, London, on Saturday, the 29th ult., Sir H. Halford, Bart., president, the following gentlemen were examined, and obtained their degrees of membership:—Mr. W. T. Ballantine, surgeon Royal Navy; Mr. J. Cale, Ludgvan, Isle of Man; Mr. S. Newington, A.B., Oxford; Mr. G. Moore, Hastings; Mr. W. Major, Hungerford, Berks; Mr. W. Ironside, Yeovil; [illegible]. In the Circuit Court of Justiciary, at Glasgow, on Friday week, Charles Mackay was charged with the crime of murder, in so far as on the [illegible] day of December last, he attacked and assaulted Catharine M'Kenzie, his wife, who [illegible] died. The prisoner pleaded guilty, "but not with intent to murder." The plea was rejected by the Advocate Depute, and the case went to trial. After the examination of several witnesses, Lord Medwyn summed up the evidence, and the jury having retired about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict, finding Mackay guilty as libelled. Lord Medwyn then assumed the black cap, and in the most solemn manner sentenced the prisoner to be executed on Thursday the 18th day of May next. The prisoner during the time the sentence was being passed stood upon his feet, and exhibited considerable firmness. The court was much crowded during the trial.

NEW ENGLISH PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ATHENS.

The church represented in the engraving has been erected at Athens principally by the voluntary donations of the English residents and travellers, aided by a grant from the British Government. The style is pointed, the design having been furnished by Mr. Cockerell; the church is built of stone, and the walls are particularly massive; it is calculated that there will be accommodation for 500 to 600 people. It was a happy and a proud day for the Christian of every denomination, and especially the Protestant, to witness the consecration of this church, dedicated to the Triune Jehovah, very near the spot where about 1800 years before stood an altar inscribed to the unknown God! The interesting ceremony of the consecration was performed on Palm Sunday, the 9th of April, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Gibraltar, who came expressly for this object from Malta; the Rev. Messrs. Leeves, Miles, Lake, Rawley, Tucker, Hill (the American missionary), and Hilner, assisted the Right Rev. Bishop. His lordship preached a very impressive sermon from the 1st Corinthians, 3d chapter, 11th verse:—"For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Among others there were present, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Lady Lyons; Mr. P. Griffith, secretary of legation; Mr. Green, her Majesty's consul, and his family; the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg and suite; the Swedish and Dutch ministers; General Sir R. Church; Captain Sir J. Sterling, commanding her Majesty's ship Indus, and several of her officers, as also of the Devastation steam frigate; Mr. Sergeant Heath and family; the Queen of Greece's chaplain; several of the Greek clergy, and all the English, Scotch, and Americans residing at or visiting Athens.

We are indebted for the original of the above engraving to the kindness of a gentleman residing in Greece. The view is from the ruins of the beautiful temple of Jupiter Olympus.

INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, HANOVER-SQUARE.

This noble church, situated on the east side of Great George-street and the corner of Maddox-street, was built by Gibbs in 1724, and is one of the most elegant churches in the metropolis, greatly surpassing Wren's designs in the classical dignity which it derives from its portico, while it is certainly not otherwise inferior to them. It is one of the fifty new churches voted by Parliament, and was dedicated, in compliment to the reigning king, to St. George. It has a plain substantial body, with a stately and unique hexastile Corinthian portico, and a handsome and well-proportioned steeple: it can only be viewed in profile; but, "were it not for two or three intervening houses, it would be seen in the noblest point of light in the world." The ground upon which this church stands was given by Lieutenant-General William Stewart, who also bequeathed £4000 towards erecting and endowing a charity-school.

The interior, as the engraving shows, is handsomely fitted. Over the altar is a large painting of the Lord's Supper, said to have been executed by Sir James Thornhill. The parish, originally taken from that of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, is one of the most opulent in the metropolis, and the church is celebrated for the number of "marriages in high life" performed within it. Thus, on Tuesday last, were married here, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Baronet, of Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, to the Lady Louisa Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull. Among the company present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Camden, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers; the Earl and Countess of Haddington; the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and Lady Anne Primrose; the Marquis of Bresadalbane; Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby and Miss Willoughby; Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., G.C.B.; Captain Rowley, R.N., &c.

This church has also been this week the scene of one of the most gratifying spectacles that could possibly gladden the heart of a Christian, namely, the confirmation of several hundred adults, many of them members of the first families in the land, by the Bishop of London.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The fourth concert (of the season) took place on Wednesday evening, under the direction of the Archbishop of York. Though many first-rate productions were to be found in the programme, yet we have to complain of the incongruity and medley manner in which theatrical music was mixed up with ecclesiastical. If the selection be always made by the director of the evening, we must confess that Earl Howe displayed an infinite deal more of taste and judgment in the choice of the previous concert's programme than have been exhibited in that of last Wednesday. Miss Birch sang "The marvellous work" most admirably. Madame Caradori Allen executed two charming airs of the immortal Gluck in her very best manner. Mr. Bennett was very happy in the portions from the "Creation;" but the gem of the evening was Herr Staudigl, who sang two airs by Mozart in a most finished and masterly manner. We must not omit to mention Mr. Williams, who performed a clarionet obligato accompaniment with beautiful tone, taste, and precision. By the way, there was not a single *morceau* of English music in the whole selection! Rich as the library of this society is in the greatest ecclesiastical music of the world, it is strange that his grace totally forgot, or could overlook, the names of Purcell, Tallis, Gibbons, Wilbye, &c., whose noble church services are worth all the theatrical noisy Continental masses that were ever written by even Mozart, Haydn, or Beethoven. They abound with a holy dignity which accords "with dim-lit aisles, and organ's solemn sound," and fill the heart with a deep piety that is sure to be dissipated by fiddles and other instruments that are associated with the theatre.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

That most mercurial of all comic operas, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," has been within the last few days twice represented at this house with a perfection which it never before attained, the *cast* being the most powerful that we have hitherto been delighted with. Great as Formasari is in characters of intense feeling and tragic grandeur, we know not which to incline to the more—his serious dignity and passion, or his *buffa* breadth and freedom. He is, like Garrick, between Thalia and Melpomene, and seeming to say, "How happy could I be with either!" His *Figaro* has proved him to be a dramatic vocalist of the most extraordinary yet consistent kind. Of Lablache's *Dr. Bartolo*, a part before his time usually consigned to an inferior, we know not how to speak in terms sufficiently descriptive of its *vis comica*, and thorough knowledge of the delicate shades of theatrical portrait painting. He is a most consummate *artiste*, and excited the house frequently beyond its usual decorum by his graphic delineation of the old guardian. Mario is very much improved in voice, style, and deportment, and was a perfect personation of the Spanish nobleman. Grisi was as enchanting as ever in *Rosina*, and sang with a freshness of voice and manner that were quite delicious. Altogether the opera was one of the most delightful treats of this or any other season. The house continues to be crowded.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

MR. BALFE.—At last the new opera by this popular composer has made its appearance at the *Opera Comique*, and met with, according to some, an indifferent reception; but *selon des autres*, a very *different* one, being highly applauded throughout. No doubt there is a little jealousy on the part of our French neighbours; but taking all things into consideration, the production of a successful opera in their capital, in their own language too, by an island foreigner, is alike creditable to his genius and their patronage.

A NEW SOPRANO.—A Signora Adelaide Gambaro has just appeared at the Italian Opera, Berlin, in Mercadante's "Gabrielle di Vergy," and created an extraordinary sensation, both as a singer and an actress.

SCRIBE.—We regret to learn that the health of this thousand-and-one dramatist is seriously affected. His present indisposition is attributed to over-exertion and fatigue in his professional pursuits.

M. DREYSCHOCK.—The rehearsal of the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society, this season, takes place to-day (May 6th), on which occasion this extraordinary pianist will be heard for the first time in this country. We shall soon want a new vocabulary to describe the powers of modern instrumentalists. This young *artiste*, we learn, as far as execution goes, leaves all rivalry at a distance, and possesses a beautiful singing style, coupled with the most hard learning of an able *contrapuntist*. One of his *tours de force* is to play whole chapters in the *stile antico* with the *stile moderno*, with which single notes have been astonishingly executed by the hitherto-supposed first-rates!

SOMETHING MORE EXQUISITE STILL!—The Parisian *dilettanti* have scarcely recovered from the extraordinary effects produced upon them by Dreyschock, than they fall into raptures on hearing the performance of M. Adolfe Wilkmers, who first appeared at Hamburgh, and subsequently at the concert of the Conservatoire at Paris. His success was such as to obliterate all memories of predecessors. He plays, and with one hand, a movement combining a *tema sostenuto*, a solid *basso marcato*, and a dazzling *bravura arpeggio* at the same time!

MR. PARISH ALVARS.—This unrivalled harpist gave a concert in the Court Theatre at Gotha (the use of which was granted to him by his Serene Highness the Duke), on the 15th ult., which was honoured with the highest patronage of the locality. Will England ever learn to foster her native talent before it has received the stamp of the Continent?

IRELAND.

Great consternation was caused in Dublin on Monday morning last by the dismal announcement that Mr. Finn, the City Treasurer, elected by the "Reformed" Town Council, had avanted off a couple of Irish exemplars, with him corporate funds to the tune of £4000 or £5000. On the discovery of his absence instant pursuit was made, Sir D. J. Dickenson, accountant of the corporation, having left Dublin the previous night in the hope of catching the missing bird ere he winged his transatlantic flight, but it is supposed without success, as the Great Western was expected to sail from Liverpool at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Walsh, a wealthy merchant, and Mr. Nolan, a rich pawnbroker, are Mr. Finn's sureties to the amount of £2000 each.

It was rumoured that the names of 36 magistrates had been struck off the roll is for taking part in the Repeal of the Union agitation.

The Lord Lieutenant was to have left Dublin for England on Wednesday or Thursday week, but, in consequence of a pressing communication from Government, it is stated that his excellency's departure is now indefinitely postponed.

It is rumoured that the Government have determined to prevent the great repeal meeting, advertised to take place on the Curragh of Kildare, on Sunday next, and which Mr. O'Connell has announced it as his intention to attend.

It is stated that Mr. O'Connell has declared it as an intention not to obey the call of the house on the 11th ult., and that he will not come over from Ireland unless forced to do so in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last reports the arrivals of English wheat have been very moderate, but of fair average quality. On each market day the attendance of both town and country has been somewhat numerous, and the demand, for all kinds of grain, has ruled steady, and, in some few instances, an advance of 1s. per quarter has been obtained for the finest parcels of white Essex. In foreign wheats more business has been passing, but we have no improvement to notice in the quotations. Barley and beans have been a steady, but by no means brisk, inquiry, at full rates of currency; but malt has proved a mere drug, and been neglected by the trade. The oat trade has ruled steady, and the prices are been generally maintainance. Beans, peas, and flour have sold slowly, at late rates.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 43s, ditto white, 45s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 40s; ditto, white, 42s to 45s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Chevalier 37s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown oats, 20s to 24s; harvest ditto and Ware, 25s to 27s; potato ditto, 19s to ——; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to ——; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 38s to 40s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 42s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. *In Bond*—Barley, 30s. oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 36s to 38s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 25s. Bags, 2s. per sack.

ARRIVALS.—*English* wheat, 1780 barley, 1920, oats, 2640; and malt, 1050 flour, 3050 sacks. *Irish*—oats, 4010 quarters. *Foreign*—wheat, 4170; and barley ——.

The Seed Market. The season having been brought to a general conclusion, the demand for all kinds of seed, since this day se'nnight, has ruled dull, at almost the usual currencies. The following are the present prices:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 46s, sowing, 42s to 48s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard, 12s to 14s; white ditto, 10s to 16s 6d; tares, 4s to 4s 9d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £30 to £—— per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £5 0 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5 to £5 per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7½d to 7¾d, of household ditto, 5d to 6½d for the 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 7d; barley, 28s 7d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 29s 3d, beans, 36s 9d; peas, 36s 3d.

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 4d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 17s 4d; rye, 30s 9d; beans, 36s 1d; peas, 36s 0d per quarter

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 7s; Oat, 8s, Rye, 11s 6d, Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 11s 6d

Tea.—The imports of tea, direct from China, continue on a liberal scale, upwards of 1,200,000 lbs having arrived in London and at Liverpool within the last ten days. In consequence of this part, on the last instant, was [illegible] the black, and 1d to 2d per lb on the finer kinds, causing a total of 2½d to 3d per lb. Since the 1st instant [illegible] at the same rate, and the deliveries of this year have been 11,741,662 lbs, against 11,418,287 [illegible] during the first year. Out of the 60,000 packages submitted for public sale, about [illegible] were sold. The private sales disposed of. By private contract the transactions are of a limited character, and no change can be quoted in prices.

Sugar.—The demand for most kinds of raw sugar—the supply of which in good the week has ruled steady, yet, in some instances, a slight decline in the late advices to us the quotations. The refined market has ruled dull, and the tendency is in favour of the buyer. Grocers' lumps may be had at 72s per cwt

Coffee. The market remains very flat, and sales cannot be effected except at reduced prices. Sales of good ordinary Ceylon may be made at 40s per cwt.

Indigo.—Small parcels of East India indigo brought to the hammer last week continued to be taken off the market at about the prices realized at the last sale, but to a quantity passed under the hammer.

Oils.—Although the market is not flat the prices are generally maintained, with larger supplies of oil on offer

Provisions.—The demand for old Irish butter continues dull, and to effect sales the holders are obliged to accept very low rates. Foreign butter is in increased supply, and the market presents a very gloomy appearance. In the choicest parcels of the best Friesland nothing like to 90s per cwt. Last week's quotations are unaltered, with little doing.

Tallow. The market is quiet, but prices are steadily maintained; 42s to 43s 6d continue to be paid for fine yellow candle on the spot, and 41s 3d to 42s 3d for second sorts. Small American sales remain from 34s to 35s per cwt. The letters from St. Petersburg report the market dull; prices about equal to 4s 1d and down here for August delivery. The last reported season's supply is 110 to 120,000 casks

Lard.—This market is very dull, and the late depression in the prices is still maintained.

Hams.—The public sales of wool have progressed steadily this week, and prices have risen 1d per lb. The imports are good.

Hops.—There is nothing to report in the value of any description of hops, and the transactions reported this week fully equal ever

Potatoes.—In consequence of the late increase in the supplies of green vegetables, the demand for potatoes is somewhat abated, late rates.

Smithfield.—We have been supplied with each kind of fat stock, since our last statement, and the demand has proved heavy at drooping prices. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, from 3s 2d to 3s 8d per 8lb.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Our markets have received a larger supply of fat cattle since last return to per [illegible] England this week, and we have to report a very dull general inquiry, on the following terms. Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 2d to 3s 8d, by the carcase. ROBERT HARVEY.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

At Liverpool and Glasgow, although the arrivals of cotton wool have already been unusually large, and still continue to be so, the supplies are weekly on the increase, the demand has considerably fallen off, and prices are weekly lower. Our letters from Manchester are not quite so unfavourable as they were a month ago, but the present tone is not the one on which we can be enabled to improve the quality of our cotton goods, but, also, to a certain extent, to dispose of them to the retail trade on reasonably moderate terms. They are enabled to do so, more cheaper, because the foreign purchasers now universally is amply sufficient for regular purposes, being made by them, and therefore the manufacturers, for the present at all events, do not [illegible] to the wool. Some few months since, we have to report a very gloomy state of affairs, and the [illegible] of the manufacturing districts. For China, the large orders are in the course of execution, and upon the whole it is most satisfactory to [illegible] present favourable ground, as seldom has been at a more wholesome state of [illegible] manufacturers than it is at [illegible] moment.

The very mottled prices of commodities, whether they be of manufacturing or of agricultural [illegible], and the fluctuations to which commerce generally is now subjected, render the present the most difficult period for the merchant, banker, and manufacturer to [illegible] unusually small in their amount, even the channel very little more [illegible] now finds employment. The rates of discount, [illegible] a class of good character have seldom been lower than they are at the present moment, but [illegible] to well-established [illegible] probably equal, [illegible] discounts continue to be charged. Had the Bank of England not [illegible] be made on Monday next, the [illegible] of the Directors would have [illegible] the Exchequer bills. In the course of the week [illegible] to 96¾, but they have [illegible] since advanced to 97, and [illegible] cent. The [illegible] Spanish securities [illegible] April is in every way satisfactory. The [illegible] of Senade to our Indian empire secures the [illegible] to be in no small degree to our commerce many rich and powerful nations in [illegible] and the [illegible] of one hundred millions of [illegible] information to our capitalists. Everything we also understand progresses favourably [illegible] the Chinese empire.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange the attention of speculators, jobbers, and of brokers has generally been [illegible] to Spanish Three per Cents, which, we have [illegible] undergone rather violent fluctuations. They have been as high as 20, and as low as 18. An express from Madrid, dated on the 30th ult [illegible] here on Thursday last, did not improve the estimation of them, for [illegible] the assurances of the late ministerial circulars to be the President of the Council [illegible] favourable to Spanish credit. The business done at American securities has not been large, but their value has ever fully supported. Dutch stock is also fully as dear, and rather even [illegible] than it was [illegible] in this quarter. In the arguments [illegible] a decided impression prevailed in the value of the shares of [illegible] but [illegible] the close of them partly recovered their previous prices before the end of the week. Upon the whole, however, little business has been exhibited in the money market since our last publication

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock 181	India Stock, 260
3 per Cent Reduced, 96	Ditto Bds.
3 per Cent Consols, 96	Ditto New, 4pc.
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101¾	Ditto New Annuities
New 3½ per Cent, 102¾	Exchequer Bills, £1,000 [illegible]
New 5 per Cents, ——	Ditto [illegible]
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small. 65
Jan. 1860, ——	Bank Stock for Opening
Oct. 1859, 14	India Stock for Account
Jan. 1860, 12	Consols for Account, 97

SHARES

Bristol and Exeter (pd.),	Ditto Loan Notes (10 paid)
Cheltenham and Great Western (pd),	London and Birmingham [illegible]
Eastern Counties (25 paid),	[illegible]
Ditto New (paid),	London and [illegible] Western (£40 10 pd)
Ditto Debentures (£8 8s.8d. paid), 10¾	Manchester and Birmingham (paid),
Great Western (£100 paid), 103¾	South Devon (£10 paid),
Ditto New Shares (50 paid), 67¾	Ditto 8 p.c. (25 pd.),
Ditto Fifths (12 paid),	York and North Midland (paid),
London and Brighton (paid)	Ditto New Shares (paid),

THE LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, MAY 2

BANKRUPTS.—A. HOLLOWAY, [illegible], Hants, draper.—R. GRIFFITH, Nine Elms, Surrey, coal merchant.—C. BUNYARD, Nelson place, Old Kent road, Surrey, grocer and F. W. NICHOLS, Bandon [illegible] Portsmouth, carpenter.—J. CROW, Northfield, Hanham, licensed victualler.—J. and ALEX. DOWNIE, Glasgow, [illegible] NICHOLSON, Manchester, [illegible].—W. HARRINGTON, High-street, Ashton-under-Lyne, [illegible] S. BATEMAN, Derby, [illegible].—J. FARNAN, [illegible] New Road, Surrey.—SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. YOUNG, St. Andrew's, [illegible] and EMPEROR STON and KERR, Dundee, engineers.—R. M'DONALD, Glasgow, general agent

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

BANKRUPTS.—R. NOYES, plumber, No. 4, Church-street, Lisson grove.—J. ADNUM, upholsterer, Dorrington-street, Cavendish.—A. STOCKEN and W. UPTON, coach makers, Hallow-street, Bethnal-green.—J. FARNAN, [illegible] New Road, Surrey.—J. N. BYALLS, vessel owner, Shields.—J. T. NASH and J. TOMLINSON, [illegible], druggists, York.—J. LEWIS, [illegible], Dowlais, Glamorganshire, iron-founder.—R. ALMOND, coal dealer, Ormskirk.

RATES OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending May 3, 1845, is 34s. 8½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain

BIRTHS

In Grosvenor-place, the lady of Baron Anthony de Rothschild, of a daughter.—At Dundee, the lady of Colonel Chalmers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Asterand, James M'Calman, Esq., of Abbey Lands, Antrim, to Emily, daughter of James Martin, Esq., of Dromore, county Down.—At Edinburgh, Lieut. J. C. Johnston, R.N., to Jane, daughter of the late Captain T. Hamilton, of Dundee.—At Hampstead, John Ward Nicholls, Esq., R.N. (late secretary to Sir E. Codrington), to Helen, daughter of the late Thomas Hall, Esq.—At Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Captain Robert [illegible] Nicholson, Assistant-General and Lady Jane de Burgh, and nephew of the late Earl of Kingston, to Frances Harriet, daughter of the late H. Warren, Esq., M.D.—At Hampton, Albert Herman, Esq., E. Gervois, Perth to Anne Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Peter Robertson, Esq., of Preston, Lincolnshire.—At Mirfield, John H. Thomas, Esq., of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Thomas, Surgeon, of Mirfield.—At Hawkhurst, Charles James Scrogham, Esq., of Upton, Essex, to Frances Eliza, daughter of G. F. Muntz, Esq., M.P., Leyhall, near Farnham.

DEATHS.

The Rev. John Goodes, rector of Bruntel, Essex, on his 84th year.—At Brighton, William Stewart Rose, Esq., youngest son of the late Right Hon. [illegible] Rose, of Rose Bank, Lauriston.—William Wallace, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of [illegible] University of Edinburgh.—At Ludlow, in his 70th year, the Rev. John Dyer, A.B. [illegible] Dyer, of Abergiessenny, in Carmarthenshire, who, although not an author, possessed the talents and amiable qualities of a character.—At Cheltenham, Lieutenant-General Sir [illegible] Lieutenant Henry Paulett Bond, of the 76th Regiment of Native Infantry, second son of Samuel H. Bond, Esq., of Elsenham house.—At Hazlewood, Charles James Scrogham, Esq., of Upton, Essex, to Frances Eliza, daughter of G. F. Muntz, Esq., M.P., Leyhall, near Farnham

TO CHESS-PLAYERS. —The main principle in obtaining the victory in a game so form a good attack. How can the greatest number of pieces be brought into action? The answer would be, Read LEWIS'S TRANSLATION OF GIOCO. J. W. Burrows, Houndsditch

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ILLUSTRATION.—PARIS ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—In [illegible] a complete account of the News of the week. 16 Pages, Lithographs, Fine Arts, [illegible] &c., 8s. per quarter, are received by Joseph Thomas, 1, Finch-[illegible], on account of the "ILLUSTRATION." The Paper will be sent direct from Paris, [illegible] Papers once delivered in England cannot be sent again by Post. Single Numbers, 1d. each. Subscription, can be obtained on order through any Bookseller in town or country.

JULLIEN LEMOINE'S New Set of Royal Highlander Quadrilles, the favourite song with the Miniature, as sung with unbounded applause by Mr. Braham, the Carlton Glee, by Kallwoda; a favourite Song by Marzials; and Nine other beautiful pieces of Music, will be found in the PIANO, or Cabinet of Vocal and Instrumental Music for May. Price 1s., or post free in 1s. 6d.—All the back numbers of this popular work are now reprinted.
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CARPENTER'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE ART AND PRACTICE OF SHORT-HAND, being reduced to a few plain Rules, that any Person may acquire the Art of Writing or Reporting with Ease in Six Days. "Mr. Carpenter is one of the most Parliamentary reporters of the day, and his little Hand-book is a treasure for [illegible] a knowledge of the useful Art of Short-hand." *Morning Chronicle.*
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"[illegible] practically useful [illegible] Dr. Graham's remarks, they are reasonable and instructive. It will disabuse the mind of a great deal of prejudice on this now-important subject."—*Sunday Herald.*
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CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE.—In consequence of the Dissolution of the Partnership of NEWINGTON and SANDER, the extensive and modern stock of that firm, consisting of Plain and Cut Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, and Toilets, in Porcelain, Iron-stone, China, and Pearl Earthenware; plain and richly cut Table Glass in Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Trefle D dies, &c.; also and hanging Lamps, Chandeliers, Hall Lanthorns, Paper Mache and Iron Trays, &c., is now being sold at a great reduction for cash. This New and the largest stock of the kind in London, and the reduction that is made to ensure a speedy sale, renders it worthy the attention of large purchasers and families about furnishing. The prices are marked in plain figures. Sander and Co. 319, and 350, Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn-gate.

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THE PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that they have commenced the manufacture of FELTS, and all other Woollen Goods, in which Felting is substituted for the ordinary process of spinning and weaving. The Company's Carpets are the newest "ROYAL KIDDERMINSTER FELT CARPETING" ever introduced to the public, and are not to be surpassed by any article made in imitation of Felt Carpeting, and sold as such; in many cases it bears a close resemblance, as some of the patterns are similar to those of the Brussels, as the same goods are made up with the same precautions as to the thread, but, in addition to the various disadvantages of a wove carpet, both as to durability and cost, the article referred to will be found on examination to have a cotton warp, and to be made of materials which [illegible]
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"As where the gardener, Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school, along the public way,
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapped
In scarlet mantle warm, and vivet cappe."

CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—Of high value in the preservation and restoration of health. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a very superior, elegant, and compact make, and so perfectly secure and easy that children may be trusted with impunity to the most careless hands. In use from the palace to the cottage. Invalids' Wheel Chairs of all sizes and Spinal carriages, also, Self-moving Chairs for house or garden. On sale or hire at INGRAM'S General Furnishing Warehouse, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

ON WEDNESDAY, 30th of OCTOBER next.—FINE ART DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES.
MR. HOPE has fixed the DRAWING for the PRIZES in his FINE ART DISTRIBUTION to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of October next, they are now on VIEW at 11, GOLDEN-SQUARE, REGENT-STREET. Each Subscriber of One Guinea, or more, may select Engravings from a variety of the finest works of art to the amount of his subscription, which are delivered to him immediately. Regular order is received for those prizes gainedbut, giving him, as a Bonus, One Chance for any of the Six Hundred Prizes, value Six Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty Pounds, to be gratuitously distributed. The first Subscribers get the earliest Impressions of the Plates.—As the Drawing is to take place so soon, prospectuses should be entered without delay. Prospectuses of the plan may be had at 11, Golden-square, or will be sent on application.

THE PRINCE of WALES' FOOD.—Invalids, Mothers, and all who value a pure and delicious vegetable diet, should procure a regular supply of this elegant preparation. Sold at all the Patent Medicine Warehouses, and by all Chemists, in tins, at 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted a Situation in the above Business by a respectable Young Man, Aged 17, who has had seven years' experience in the Trade, and can have an excellent Character from his present Employers.—Address, F. W., [illegible], Kensington, Surrey.

RIDING SCHOOL, 22, SOUTH-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.—The Art of Riding taught upon correct principles to Ladies and Gentlemen, daily, from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon, by Mr. John Hawkins, Riding-master. Ponies for young pupils. Off-side saddles.—Lessons on the road.—Horses broke to all purposes. Horses let by the day for Ladies and Gentlemen.

FEATHER BEDS.—HEAL and SON beg to notify that they have reduced their list of prices of RED FEATHERS, and that from the reduction of duty and the very depressed state of the market, they are enabled to offer good well-seasoned grey goose feathers at 1s6d. per lb., Hudson's Bay grey goose, the finest feather imported, at 2s. 2d., and best white Dantzics at 3s. Heal and Son, Feather-Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the chapel), Tottenham-court-road

SHETLAND SHAWLS.—Clan Tartan and Scotch Woollen Warehouse, 119, Regent-street.—J. LOCKE has just received a box of the above in pure white and richly coloured wools and elegantly designed patterns. He invites the inspection of ladies, being assured they require only to be known to be generally used. To those who have had them they have given great satisfaction. —N.B. Scotch goods in all their variety.

A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the best expression of the truth and constancy of friendship: it is always with the owner, and always doing him service.—J. Jones, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty, has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all classes. The elegant 4-horizontal watches, at 4l. each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Best Jones's Watches, 7l. 7s.

BACON.—J. CRAFT, Philpot-lane, City, offers to the Public Bacon of excellent quality, which he receives weekly from a farmer in Wiltshire, who attends to the feeding and rearing of his pigs in such a way as to make the Bacon of a most delicious flavour, and which will be sure to suit the most delicate stomach.—Sold by the side or half side, 6d. per lb.—Sent to any part of town carriage free.

ALE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palate will be sure to appreciate. Sold in casks of eighteen gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Bull brewery office, 5 Philpot-lane, City.

CONTINUATION of the GREAT SALE of NEWTON'S STOCK, at 14, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Positively for Six Days only.—Established 40 years.—The remaining part of the valuable Stock of J. NEWTON, consisting of 25000 worth of Linendrapery, Silk Mercery, Shawls, Cloaks, Furs, &c. &c., is now Selling off at a still further reduction. In consequence of the time being very limited, great advantages will be given to the public, and to effect large sales an extra 5 per cent. will be taken off every bill exceeding 2l2. The last two days—i.e., Friday and Saturday next, May 11th and 13th—will be entirely devoted to the sale of all the Wrappers, Remnants, Boxes, &c. &c.

BONNETS.—Leghorn, Chip, Tuscan, Fancy Dunstable, and Millinery Bonnets and Caps from Paris, in all the New Shapes for the present Season, ready for selection, possessing the advantage of giving a youthful and graceful appearance to any countenance, are now ready to be sold. The prices are moderate, and will please the Public the full benefit of the New Tariff. Leghorns, 20s.; Children's Leghorn Hats 6s. to 20s.; Fancy Straws, for Bridal Dresses, 14s. 6d.; Seven Fine Paris Bonnets, 12s. 6d.; Fancy Bonnets, 4s. to 12s.; Tuscans, 10s.; Dunstables, 1s. 6d. to 12s. Garden Hats, 1s. 6d. to 10s. Wholesale and for Shipping, at 10, Old Change, corner of Cannon Street.

COLD-WATER CURE.—The establishment at Stansted Bury House, near Hertford, is now in full operation, with Baths of every description. It is a delightful place; has grounds of 16 acres, with excellent walks, and abundance of fine spring water. Situated on a hill, celebrated for its healthy air, only an hour's ride from London, by the North Eastern Railway. Of the principal, Mr. WEISS, Capt Claridge thus speaks, in his publication:—"The prevalent opinion among the visitors at Godalming seemed to be, that Mr Weiss understood and practised the Water Cure with greater safety and success than any other of its professors, except Priessnitz himself."—Mr. Weiss may be consulted professionally every Wednesday, at 29, Sackville-street, before three o'clock.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS.
GROSSMITH'S READING SHAVING SOAP, 1s. per Pot (all but Twelve Months), is the most powerful lather yet invented, and does not irritate the face. Tooth Powder, 6d., will cleanse the teeth in sixty seconds, preserve the enamel, and prevent decay. Wash Cakes, 6d.; instantly remove stains, soften and whiten the skin. These incomparable inventions are warranted from injurious properties, and will surpass every article previously introduced for efficacy and cheapness.—Twelve Pots immediately forwarded, carriage free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of twelve stamps. Sold by all medicine vendors, and wholesale of Messrs. Grossmith, 155, Strand, or Factory, Reading, Berks.

BARKER'S RAZOR PAPER, patronized by the Nobility.—The faculty and certainty of its effect in constantly preserving on a razor an edge of surpassing keenness and evenness, without the loss of time, labour, and uncertainty attending the use of the hone and strop, its very moderate price; and above all, the unexpected duration, and comfort ever attending the operation of shaving by those who use it, justly entitle it to the general notice. Sold by all perfumers. Manufactured by F. Barker, 1, Queen's-row, Lisson Grove North.—Messrs. Riger, Bloomsbury, and Riggs, Perfumers to the Queen and Royal Family, Regent-street, Agents for the Metropolis, and only an hour's ride from London, by the North Eastern Railway. Of the principal, Mr. WEISS, Capt Claridge thus speaks, in his publication:—"The prevalent opinion among the visitors at Godalming seemed to be, that Mr Weiss understood and practised the Water Cure with greater safety and success than any other of its professors, except Priessnitz himself."—Mr. Weiss may be consulted professionally every Wednesday, at 29, Sackville-street, before three o'clock.

SEA BATHING.
BOGNOR has always been a favourite resort for SEA BATHING.—Her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, with her Royal Mother visited at Bognor during her infancy; and the late Princess Charlotte delighted to be [illegible] while bathing there with her presence. Owing to its mild and healthy air, Bognor has always been considered, by the most eminent of the faculty, a truly desirable spot for the invalid. Of late, the town has been greatly improved. A promenade and carriage drive have been completed, commodious lodging-houses erected, a large hotel added to the former number, and the streets newly paved.—The beach and sands present a gradual and easy inclined plane for bathing, so that the most timid need not be alarmed. Rocks, at a short distance, run along the shore, breaking the swell of the sea, and rendering bathing at all times practicable. The rides and drives are very pleasant and numerous, and without a rumble for mules. Horses, carriages, and invalid chairs of all forms are ready for hire. Well-assorted libraries afford intellectual amusement. Shops of all kinds supply every commodity at the most reasonable rates. House rent is also very moderate. There are coaches to and from London daily, also to Chichester, Brighton, Portsmouth, &c. To those who value health, and as a pleasant and select sea-side resort, Bognor stands second to none; or to those who, through pressure of business or from illness, may desire a change, a more delightful spot can hardly be found in the south of England

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIAN-RUBBER ELASTIC [illegible] to eradicate either HARD or SOFT CORNS. From their elastic quality they [illegible] with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and prepared by B. Chaston, Chemist, Walton, Norfolk, and sold in Boxes 1s. 1½d. each.—Obs.—Receipt of Thirteen Stamps (free) a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

ALDERTON'S PERPETUAL PENS.—These Pens are universally acknowledged to be superior to any hitherto introduced; once tried their durability and cheapness must be appreciated, and when used with ALDERTON'S PATENT HORN HOLDER, are found to have a freedom and pleasantness which is unequalled in the finest quill, and writing as for the first time after the inventor of its painful inconvenience.—To be had wholesale and retail of Samuel Gilbert, 21 and 45, Paternoster row; London; and Mr. Alderton, Wolverhampton, and retail of most of the respectable dealers in pens throughout the kingdom.

OH MY CORNS!
AN almost universal exclamation, though quite unnecessary, as DR. ROOKER'S FRENCH CORN PLASTERS may fail to relieve all pain the instant they are applied, and with little care and attention will effectually remove these very troublesome, and to many, painful excrescences. Sold by Hooper, Chemist, 43, London-Bridge City side; and by all Druggists. N.B. On receipt of a Shilling, and a postage stamp free a box will be sent free to any part of the kingdom.

GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at the Distillery, 16, Bear-street, Leicester-square, and 10, Rood-lane, City, and may be obtained of all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled. [illegible] to please notice the most perfect ardent ever yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being as applied in their assertion by the opinions of both the French growers, and the keenest judges in the English market.
The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.

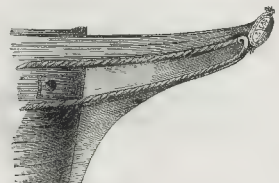
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore hair, prevent it from falling off, strengthen weak hair, and make it grow on bald places. It is perfectly [illegible] and free from [illegible] and is perfectly safe and free from [illegible] and is perfectly safe and free from [illegible] and is perfectly safe

LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM YACHT "VICTORIA AND ALBERT."

This magnificent steam-vessel, constructed for the use of her Majesty, was launched from the royal dockyard at Pembroke on Wednesday week. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Lady Cawdor, at the express desire of her Majesty, and, precisely at half-past three o'clock, the last supporter was knocked away, and the Victoria and Albert glided gently and gracefully into the water amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands. The dockyard band, which was in attendance, then struck up "God save the Queen," and immediately ten thousand voices joined in singing the national anthem.

The following are the principal dimensions of the vessel:—Length, extreme, 225 ft.; on the deck, 205 ft.; between perpendiculars, 200 ft.; of keel for tonnage, 181 ft. 2 in.; breadth outside paddle-boxes, 59 ft.; for tonnage, 33 ft.; moulded, 31 ft. 11 in.; depth in hold, 22 ft.; burthen in tons, 1049. She is divided into five watertight compartments, and her engines (by Messrs. Maudsley) are of 450 horse power. Her construction is entirely novel, and according to designs prepared by the surveyor of the navy. She is considered by competent judges to be superior in point of beauty, buoyancy, and strength to any other description of steam-vessel ever produced in this country; and the Earl of Haddington, first lord, and Admiral Sir George Cockburn, first sea lord of the Admiralty, are the individuals who suggested this fitting accommodation for her Majesty. Some idea may be formed of the novel style of her construction, as well as of her great strength, when it is stated that she is built only with plank; the first two layers being of oak, one inch and three quarters thick, placed across each other diagonally, at an angle of forty-five degrees, the outside plank being of larch, three inches thick, lying longitudinally, or with the sheer of the ship, and the whole being bound up with vertical and diagonal iron bands. Between each layer of plank the surface is covered with thick tarred felt: the vessel, therefore, cannot leak, nor be in the least degree damp inside; and being divided into five compartments by four watertight bulkheads extending as high as the state deck, it is impossible for the body ever to sink, although it might be bilged in any part from accident. Her keel was laid on the 9th of November, 1842, the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and the greatest praise is due to the respective authorities for the skilful arrangements and extraordinary exertions made in building this ship in the winter months in the short period of only twenty-three weeks. She is to be taken forthwith into dock to be coppered; and when rigged will appear as in our engraving, the drawing for which has been obtained from an official source.

The three annexed engravings illustrate the construction of the vessel. In the third cut are shown the inside planks, caulked; and the second planks, over the first, caulked, and well fastened with copper screws through both planks. Over all is a sheathing of three inches.



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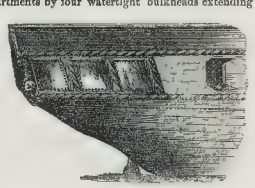
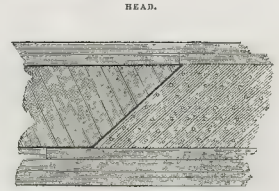


STERN.



INSIDE PLANKS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING AND ITS EFFECTS.

The sport of racing began in earnest with the Craven week at Newmarket, and now its business is at high 'change. The last four days have made ample amends for the flat and unprofitable anniversary so recently held at Chester. It is to be devoutly wished that another year may call us to a more worthy exhibition, and more worshipful company, in that venerable city, and also that we may not again find the course of the Dee making an attempt to run over Lausdowne Hill; in plain English, that Chester and Bath meetings may not clash next season as they did this. With these provisions turn we to the pleasant times and pleasant tidings to which our present paper is devoted. The first spring is the most popular of all the Newmarket meetings. It so immediately precedes Epsom, and so regularly organises a favourite—whether on true or false premises it matters not—that, *malgré* the strong muster of two-year old *débutants* and *débutantes* that takes place in the October weeks, the middle meeting, as the natives term it, is the cynosure of all true turfites. The present was a golden one—lots of two and three hundred sovereigns sweepstakes were to be disposed, sundry matches, such as our forefathers used to disport in, for want of knowing what to do with their money—and would not the "Two Thousand" be a foregone conclusion of the Derby? With such prospects, May-day dawned upon the Beacon and the Warren-hills. The attendance by no means equalled that of which the sport and the weather seemed to give assurance. On Monday the town was comparatively empty, and the front of the rooms presented a beggarly account. The racing, too, was third-rate. Old St. Francis with old Sam—as the young stable scamps call him—won the fifty-pound long journey plate. Canton, a Derby nag, and Cowslip, an Oaks filly, won a couple of mendicants sweepstakes. Sir Harry, the Dirce colt, supported the colour of Scott's stable, by winning a £300 match, and so the opening-day concluded.

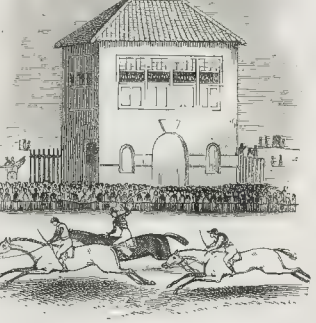
Tuesday began, as the daily papers announced, by a certain Mr. "Newcome" (Johnny?) "attending on the flats with his hawks." We have authority for stating that the Newmarket *hawks* are able to take care of their own *flats*. Thus speaking of flats we come naturally to the great event of the day—the "Two Thousand." Here was a net—£1350 going a-begging, only three to start for it, and one backed at 3 to 1 to win! This was Cotherstone, and the way he disposed of Cornopian and Wild Duck showed they might have backed him at ten times the odds. This year the winner of this stake beats a miserable field of three, and is fancied at 2 to 1 for the Derby; last year Meteor beat a tolerable field of seven for it, and it was 40 to 1 for his Epsom engagement. To be sure he never went to Surrey at all, but his people only could have been sure of that pull. On this day, also, Lord Exeter won a stake worth £300 with a colt worth, probably, £80; and Lord George Bentinck another, worth £400, because some of his opponents were dead, and others "wrong nominations." Now who shall say that the turf is so very desperate a forlorn hope.

Wednesday, full of fun for the lovers of sport, and affliction for the industrious fielders, did nothing for the events to come; and Thursday's influence on the Oaks betting had not shown itself when our report left. The result of the meeting, so far as our dates reach, has been to leave two horses (one dark as a three-year-old) backed at a point less than even for the Derby. Who, with memories Spaniel, Mundig, Phosphorus, Amato, Bloomsbury, and Little Wonder, will refuse to try his luck at such figures as these:—

NEWMARKET, WEDNESDAY NIGHT—LATEST BETTING.

THE DERBY.—3 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 6 to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 17 to 1 agst Parthian; 20 to 1 agst Gamecock; 20 to 1 agst Gaper; 20 to 1 agst Amorino; 33 to 1 agst Lord Orford's lot; 40 to 1 agst General Pollock; 40 to 1 agst Mercy colt; 50 to 1 agst Languish colt; 50 to 1 agst Khorassan; 50 to 1 agst Bramble; 66 to 1 agst Dumpling; 66 to 1 agst Progress colt; 2000 to 10 agst Magna Charta.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Crockford's Buzzard, out of Emma, won the Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.



GRAND STAND, NEWMARKET.

THE FASHIONS.

PARIS, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, May 1, 1848.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Though the fête of Longchamps may this year be considered as a decided failure, so far as fashion is concerned generally, still the last day was sufficiently fair to tempt numerous cavaliers, and some few brilliant equipages. In all these, however, winter toilettes were the only ones observable, and so far from offering anything new, or very elegant, or noticeable, it was a general remark that the only thing at all piquant at the fête was the extreme cold. Fortunately, if the holy week was ridiculously cold, Easter day has been sufficiently warm to make us some amends, by permitting the exhibition of our spring toilettes in the public promenades. These, though as yet very timidly shown, and half hidden under graceful paletots and summer mantels of cameleon silk, or in cashmeres, still enable us to glean some slight ideas of what is likely to follow, and of which we may now give some more detailed notice. In the first place, we may observe that shot fabrics and plaids appear to be viewed with much favour, and that the same may be said of pekins. All these different stuffs are employed in the formation of our most piquant spring costumes, and they are invariably trimmed with frills of the same material, with flounces or with a biais repeated upon the corsage and on the sleeves, the latter of which I should remark remain quite plain. Redingotes are seen in glazed mohair, trimmed with rushes or with silk gimp; and for country toilettes the most successful, I should say, are robes of light woollen stuffs, of a dark shade, with ornaments en soutache of cloth. These toilettes are also to be met with executed in silken stuffs, in cashmere, and in reseda ganikins. The paletots now worn vary exceedingly in their style and fashion, though there are many that I have seen that really deserve the favours of fashion as well for the taste as the elegance displayed in getting them up. Of this class let me particularly distinguish the paletot guipûrée in black net-work, trimmed with embroidered net; the Polish paletot, in embroidered muslin, or in tulle, lined with rose-coloured or white satin, and trimmed with lace and ribbon piping; the Venetian paletot, which, by the by, is a sort of double mantle—the whole in net trimmed with lace, and fastened at the neck by a bunch of ribbon, and forming behind two pelerines of which the first is as long as the petticoat. The fashion in hats and in capotes is, however, much bolder and more positive than that of dresses, and the air of spring-time breathes in the various elegant inventions of our Paris belles. Among these I have observed several hats in white crape, covered with tulle prettily gathered around a bunch of little roses; straw hats of open work, trimmed with a simple garland of small field flowers, with plaid ribbons; capotes of paille de riz and China gauze; others in lilac crape, in two shades, ornamented with a torsade in ribbon, and with a branch of Persian lilac. The whole of these are not merely pretty—they are elegant, and have a most charming effect. In speaking of head ornaments let me not, however, forget two that I observed at the artists' benefit ball, at the Opera Comique, and which were extremely beautiful. The one consisted of a long floating plume of feathers, called "Marabout Barenne," whose graceful undulations gave the appearance of a fall of snow. The other was a feather elegantly turned in a spiral form, a fashion quite new, but which bids fair to become very general; both these were ordered expressly for the occasion, and worn by two of the most fashionable ladies in Paris, whose choice is generally supposed to affix the seal of distinction upon everything they patronise. I need scarcely say the Dejazet plumes still are quite the rage.—Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

POLISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Wednesday being the anniversary o the great revolution of 1791, the annual general meeting of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland took place at their chambers, Duke-street, St. James's. The meeting was most numerously attended, and amongst the members present were the Right Hon. Lord Foley; Viscount Jocelyn, M.P.; Lord Charles Fitzroy, M.P.; Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart; Hon. Colonel Leicester Stanhope; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.; John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.; J. Wilson Patten, Esq., M.P.; W. Gibson Craig, Esq., M.P.; H. R. Yorke, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Rogers, Esq.; Thomas Campbell, Esq.; J. Sheridan Knowles, Esq.; C. B. Sheridan, Esq.; J. B. Kirby, Esq.; G. A. Young, Esq.; E. Romilly, Esq.; Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., &c. Mr. Birkbeck, the hon. secretary, read the report of the council, which gave a brief account of the progress and proceedings of the association since its commencement. A series of resolutions confirmatory of the report, and returning thanks to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, to the Lord Mayor and Common Council of the City of London, were passed with much applause, and several noble lords and gentlemen addressed the meeting. An address of condolence to the Duchess of Inverness was also unanimously adopted, and will be forwarded by the vice-presidents and a deputation from the council. The usual business of the annual meeting, the election of officers, &c., having been disposed of, thanks were voted, on the motion of Mr. Gibson Craig, M.P., to Lord D. C. Stuart, for his conduct on that day, and for the invaluable services which he has rendered to the association, and to the Polish cause. The meeting then broke up.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 16, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, May 6, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 54.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198 STRAND.

THE CONQUEST OF SCINDE.

In other columns of this journal will be found an account of brilliant successes in India, achieved by British troops—of a great city taken, a great battle won, a million of money grasped as treasure, and another fine and fertile country added to the dominions of the Crown, and swelling the vast and wondrous extent of our mighty empire. Behind these sounding and magnificent triumphs, however, a grave question lurks. Have we gained them in honour?—without doubt of right? without disarming justice by expediency?—without setting the fatal vice of mere interested policy above the brightness and the beauty of truth? There are several of our contemporaries, Ministerial and Opposition, who appear to think these new conquests won at the expense of public virtue—who judge that a spirit of bold and bad ambition has stirred the energies of a grasping government to display its nerve and power only to aggrandize, to intimidate, to despoil. It is argued with solemn sense, and in a fair spirit of philanthropy, that if our Governor-General in India has converted well-disposed friends into subjected foes—if he has conciliated the Ameers only to conquer them—if he has gained a footing among a brave and intelligent people only to rob them of their country for their good-fellowship, and to fix the broad arrow of the Crown upon lands which it could not fairly or honourably claim to sway, then he may have followed out the rapacious policy which distinguished former oriental victories; but, assuredly, he will not have promoted the aims of humanity or the ends of civilization, or added one laurel to the wreath of lustre which girds the brow of Freedom, and has lent so much of its brightness and glory to the independence of the British name. The truth of this argument our readers are not of a class to dispute. They will readily agree to a proposition which has its dictates from humanity, and its spirit in pure justice, and which refuses to yield the claims of either to the most magnificent inducements of ambition, and the most tempting lures of power or of wealth. The virtuous community would rather that we should have suffered comparative disgrace in the Indian territory of Scinde than that we should have won a single inch of its fertile soil at the cost of the moral character of our country—of that national pride of honesty and frankness which clings instinctively to the truly English heart. Most deeply would have been experienced the mortification of knowing that a naturally jealous, brave, and independent people had had their jealousy converted into trust by the advances of British friendship, and then their courage humbled by defeat, and their independence changed into subjection upon the impulse and action of British treachery. Then acutely indeed would the bad eminence of our power have been felt by every honest mind.

Now, for ourselves, we find no evidence in the official documents before us to hasten us into these deprecatory conclusions, or to tempt us to throw the cold water of cant upon a victory of which we yet hope to find the justice equalling the splendour. All parties in this country are supposed to write in a sort of comparative ignorance of the position of affairs in the East, and to claim allowance, upon that ground, for any errors into which they may be led. Yet many of them choose the position of attack upon the new acquisition we have made, while we are content to take the most natural and national one of believing our country to be right, until some tangible evidence declares her to be wrong. We will not believe—until the melancholy faith shall be forced upon us—that the curse of English treachery has sullied the battle of Meeanee. We cannot but notice that the official papers all urge emphatically the failure of their engagements on the part of the Ameers—their violent breaches of trust while in the very act of treaty—their hollow pretensions of kindly feeling at a time when they were most insidiously working to betray—in a word, their desperate abandonment of all the principles which are held binding upon men and nations, and which give them the security of truth. It is thus that the Governor-General pithily indicates the circumstances which led to conflict and to victory.

The Ameers *having signed a new treaty* proposed to them on the 14th of February, attacked on the following day with a large force the residence of the British Commissioner. In this treacherous attack they were repulsed. On the 17th Major-General Sir Charles Napier gained a decisive victory over their whole army, and on the 20th the British troops occupied the city of Hyderabad. Six of the Ameers delivered their swords to the British General upon the field of battle. All their guns, ammunition, and treasure were taken, together with their camp. The Beloochees lost 5000 men. Thus has victory placed at the disposal of the British Government the country on both banks of the Indus from Sukkur to the Sea, *with the exception of such portions thereof as may belong to Meer Ali Morad of Khyrpore, and to any other of the Ameers who may have remained faithful to his engagements.* The Governor-General cannot forgive a treacherous attack upon a representative of the British Government, nor can he forgive *hostile aggression prepared by those who were in the act of signing a treaty.* It will be the first object of the Governor General to use the power victory has placed in his hands in the manner most conducive to the freedom of trade, and to the prosperity of the people of Scinde, so long misgoverned.

The passages we have printed in italics are worthy of remarking. They declare the treachery of the enemy in such terms as to justify the results of the war; they prove that there is no disposition to despoil of their territory those allies who have remained faithful, and they evidence a desire to govern our new subjects in the improving spirit of peace. Nor must we omit to mention that abolition of slavery was instant upon the acquisition of British power. Lest, however, the proclamation of the Governor-General should not be relied upon for its *facts*, let us take the letter of that gallant old soldier Sir Charles Napier. In this he says:—

> On the 14th inst. the whole body of the Ameers assembled, in full durbar, formally affixed their seals to the draught treaty. On leaving the durbar, Major Outram and his companions were in great peril, a plot had been laid to murder them all. They were saved by the guards of the Ameers; but the next day (the 15th) the residence of Major Outram was attacked by 5,000 of the Ameers' troops, headed by one or more of the Ameers. The report of this nefarious transaction I have the honour to enclose. I heard of it at Hala, at which place the fearless and distinguished Major Outram joined me with his brave companions in the stern and extraordinary defence of his residence against so overwhelming a force, accompanied by six pieces of cannon. On the 16th I marched to Muttare: having there ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meeanee (ten miles' distance) to the number of 22,000 men, and well knowing that a delay for reinforcements would both strengthen their confidence and add to their number, already seven times that which I commanded, I resolved to attack them, and we marched at 4 A.M.

By this it is clear that the Ameers were traitors and aggressors both. But there is another passage in General Napier's report which is still more emphatic, and which, coming from one who, though a soldier, entertains political opinions the full reverse of those of the Governor-General, is entitled to much weight. It is couched as follows:—

> Finally, I trust for receiving indulgence from one who so well knows *how difficult my position has been for the last five months up to the present moment, and how hard I have laboured, and how much I have risked, to avoid a recourse to arms.* This sanguinary engagement has been *forced upon me by the duplicity of the Ameers*, though I must say that until the attack upon the Residency neither Major Outram nor myself believed they were resolved to fight, and against which duplicity I never ceased to warn them. *My conscience acquits me of the blood which has been shed.* The tyrannical and deceitful Ameers brought on the battle, the fierce tribes of Beloochee robbers were resolved that it should be so, and bravely did they execute their resolution.

This is plain speaking, and no conjectural reasoning can overturn its force. It says, in so many round words, that we made a hard struggle for peace, but that war was forced upon us, and that the blood shed in the conflict should lie upon the conscience of the conquered. We hope it may be thus, and that British valour may not have been disgraced by the wickedness of the quarrel in which it was enlisted.

We have elsewhere printed the whole of Sir Charles Napier's soldierly report. It is written in a plain, homely, and sometimes incorrect style, but in its force, eloquence, and spirit, it is beautiful throughout. It is one of the most stirring blood-warming discourses of battle we ever perused. It is full of the glow of heroism, the true fire of glory, the nobility of manhood, and the soldier's generosity of heart. It should make all Englishmen proud of English brotherhood—of their fellowship with their countrymen—of their full participation in their fame. It is truly a splendid, and genuine, and feeling history of a mighty deed of prowess and renown.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—ELECTION OF WARDEN.

The recent death of the master of this munificent foundation occasioned a vacancy in its wardenship; for, according to the statutes of the founder, Edward Alleyn, on the situation of the master being void, the warden at once succeeds to it; but the appointment to the office of warden is vested in the body—namely, the master and fellows and assistants—viz., churchwardens of the parishes of St. Saviour, St. Botolph (Bishopsgate), and St. Luke—in all eleven persons. Having assembled at the college at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the five poor brethren, the five poor sisters, and the 12 poor scholars, they proceeded to the chapel of the college with the candidates (twelve in number), all bearing the surname of Allen or Alleyn, to hear prayers; after which the electors proceeded to ballot for two out of the list to be the candidates—as by one of the statutes only two persons are eligible to be the candidates; when, upon the ballot papers being examined, the choice was found to have fallen on Mr. Charles Allen, of Brasennose College, Oxford, and Mr. J. G. N. Alleyn, of No. 23, Dover-street, who had come over from Dresden for the purpose of offering himself. As soon as this announcement was made, two exceedingly long strips of paper were taken, and in the corner of one of them was written "God's Gift; they were then rolled up and tied round with a piece of tape. The prize and the blank were then put into a tin box and the lid put on, which was then handed to the master, who, standing at the altar, held the box in his right hand, which he elevated above his head, and then shook it three times, turning it over at each of the shakes. The votes of the electors having made Mr. Charles Allen the senior candidate, he was called to the altar, and the lid being removed, the box was placed on the crown of his head, from which he drew one of the rolls of paper. The box was then handed to the other candidate, who, as a matter of course, took the other paper. The two candidates were then desired to unfold their papers, but so great was the anxiety of each, that it was with great difficulty they unrolled the papers. At length the second candidate's (Mr. J. Grey Newton Alleyn) paper exhibited the "God's Gift" written on it, when he was declared to be duly elected warden of the college, and which terminated the proceedings. The new warden is not above twenty-three years of age. The present head of the college is a son of the Bishop of Ely.

The choice of fellows is very similar to that of the warden. The

ate organist, the Rev. Ozias Linley, brother of the first Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan, drew the successful lot against the celebrated bassoninger, Mr. Bartleman. In addition to this handsome provision he erected almshouses in the parishes of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour, Southwark; and St. Giles, without Cripplegate, for thirty poor men and women, ten from each parish, to be elected by the respective churchwardens and vestry, and to be admitted afterwards into the college (named "God's Gift"), as vacancies occurred, particularly that of the parties being single and elderly. One of the brethren, two of the sisters, and three of the scholars, just specified as belonging to the college, are chosen out of the parish of Camberwell, in which the college is situated, the remaining nine brethren and sisters and nine scholars coming from the three parishes above mentioned; besides thirty out-members.

By the terms of the statutes it is necessary that the master and warden should be unmarried, and have the founder's name of Alleyn, or Allen. It is also ordained that three of the fellows should be clergymen, the fourth being the organist, and that they should all be single persons. Although the words of the foundation-deed are express on the latter point, the first master and warden were married men; and the founder himself showed his approval of the state of matrimony by *marrying secondly*, after the death of his first wife Joan, who lies buried in the college chapel. Some of the masters have endeavoured to procure leave to marry, but without success, owing to the clear terms of the will.

Edward Alleyn, or Allen, the founder of the college, was a distinguished actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and was born in 1566, at the sign of the Rye, in Lombard-street. He rose to great eminence as an actor before he was 26 years of age; and a letter of Rede, the dramatic poet, is extant, in which he relates a convivial meeting of Alleyn, Ben Jonson, and Shakspere. Ben Jonson charged his brother poet with having been indebted to his observation of Alleyn for the famous directions about acting in "Hamlet." Alleyn eventually became a fortunate theatrical proprietor, and built the Fortune playhouse; but his most profitable speculation was a bear-garden at Bankside. With the wealth thus wrung from the people he commenced building the college in 1614, it is stated, from a design by Inigo Jones, and finished it in 1617; but few of the old buildings remain. The site begins at the five-mile stone (i. e. five miles south of London). The gates, bearing the founder's arms, crest, and motto, "God's Gift," lead into the outer court or green. The college stands in the inner court; the west wing being the most ancient. The front is divided in the centre by a porch, over which is the treasury chamber. Eastward of the porch is the chapel, with a noble copy of Raffaele's "Transfiguration," by his pupil Julio Romano. Westward of the porch is the college hall, where the elections are held, and the scholars dine; and adjoining it is the dining-room of the master, warden, and fellows. Above are the library and apartments for the master and warden. The original revenues of the college amounted only to £300, but have since greatly increased.

Dulwich College has, from its foundation, been celebrated for its collection of pictures. Alleyn left it some; and Cartwright, the comedian, many more. But the most valuable accession has been from the bequest of the late Sir Francis Bourgeois, in 1810. For this noble collection a new gallery has been built, to which the public are admitted gratuitously, by tickets, which may be easily obtained. The most curious relic is a very curious diary of the founder, from 1617 to 1622, which has, we believe, been recently printed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Paris, May 9th, 1843.—(From our own Correspondent)—The fall of the Spanish Ministry has created a great sensation in our diplomatic world, and current talk is of every country but Spain. Here the Government, I am inclined to believe, are far from being satisfied; they were strongly opposed to General Rodil, but they are more so to M. Cortina; Rodil was so far favourable to the views of the moderate party of the chiefs of the Ayacucho party (so called from having taken an active part in the American revolution), he was obnoxious to the nation, and his presence tended greatly to prevent foreign intervention in favour of Queen Isabella; be denied that the French Government are active partisans of Christina, and the only chance for her restoration is to keep the country in a state of continual disaffection; Cortina is a man in a position of character and talent, an enemy to military despotism, and, should he succeed in forming a stable government, there is little doubt that he will render the most essential service to his country. But in the eyes of our Gallic friends M. Cortina has one great fault; he is a strong partisan for an intimate alliance with England. M. Cortina is also a friend of Espartero, and many of his measures have gone nothing, therefore, easy to imagine that M. Cortina is obnoxious to the French, and intrigues of all descriptions will be best afloat to prevent him from forming a majority. It is a curious fact that the people in the world take less interest in politics than the Spanish, and there is not a nation more a prey to political intrigues—the work chiefly of strangers! The Spaniards are strongly attached to their religion and their sovereign—all else they know nothing, and care, if possible, less. I am most confidentially informed that soon after the formation of the new Ministry a partial insurrection will be attempted in the northern provinces. It will not succeed; the people are determined to remain neuter, and take no active part for any party—either Carlist, Christino, Ayacucho, Espartero, or Republican.

The Chamber of Deputies during the last few days, the scene of much angry discussion and scandalous exposure, arising from a debate on the validity of the election of certain ministerial deputies; it was proved most satisfactorily that, during the election, several high functionaries conducted themselves in a most blameable manner, and the members were unanimously declared not to have been duly returned. In the Chamber of Peers the committee has declared itself in favour of a project for the construction of a canal for ship, and a railroad, in water, however, meet with much opposition in the lower house.

The accounts from Algiers continue most unsatisfactory. Private letters received to the 30th give a deplorable account of an expedition from the province of Constantine, under the orders of General Baraguay d'Hilliers; the French lost a great many men; the official despatch, I believe, *acknowledges* about 150 *hors de combat*. The news from Mexico is also bad, owing to the Arabs. On the other hand the Duke d'Aumale has made a most *victorious russia*, and succeeded in capturing a certain number of sheep and camels. It is truly deplorable, I may say barbarous, for an enlightened people that wage war against unarmed peasants, to rob them of their cattle and burn their kereals—and why? because they have no taste for French civilisation! they prefer Abdel Kader to General Bugeaud! This was most clearly shown in the terrible affair of the 8th of May last year. The unfortunate cripples applied to the court to award them damages against the directors of the railroad: they were not only refused, but were rebuked—that is to say, to the prosecuted new railroads. The prices given for rails are very high. Messrs. Schneider and Co. have contracted for 11,500 tons, for the Dijon and Chalons railway, at 348f. 50c., or about £14, the ton; and Messrs. Bernard and Mertz for 45,000 chairs, at about £11 15s. There are many new railways in agitation, but many years will elapse before they are carried into execution. our French friends prefer discussing to acting. The people are no strong partisans of railroads: the numerous disasters have indisposed them; besides, they now find that should they unfortunately meet with an accident, they have no chance of obtaining redress

Lieut. Scott, of the 17th N. I., with 100 men, conveying the mail from Kurrachee to Hyderabad, was attacked, and repulsed the enemy with severe loss.

CABUL.

The chief portion of our Cabul intelligence is derived from the Lahore news-writers—a dubious source of information, but the only one now open to us. Dost Mahomed had left the Seikh court under a guard of honour, about the 15th of February. His visit to Lahore had cost the Maharajah £15,000; the officers on the line of his march were directed to furnish him and his escort £70 a-day to defray the charges of the journey. He expected stout opposition in the Khyber country, and was endeavouring to raise men in the Punjaub. Akbbar Khan meanwhile had sent intimation that he would be ready to receive his father at Jumrood, on the confines of Peshawur, where the passes first open. He was to bring with him an escort of 10,000 or 12,000 infantry and 7000 cavalry: and it was stated that it was his intention to attack Peshawur. Mahomed Sooltan Khan, brother of Dost Mahomed, who, since his expulsion from Cabul in 1836, has never ceased to intrigue against the ex-Ameer, appears to be the source of these inauspicious rumours. The Sirdar may in reality find 4,000 men requisite to force the Khyber, when half that number of regular troops was considered by General Pollock too light an armament. Dost Mahomed is still within the Seikh territory, and might, until he joins his son, be detained as a hostage for the good conduct of the Cabulees: and the Sirdar, had he mischief in view, would take care not to disclose his intentions. Akbbar Khan, meanwhile, has written to the Governor-General, professing his zeal, as is reported, to collect the Sepoys still scattered through the country, and have them safely forwarded to India; making general tenders of friendship; and deploring the death of the envoy as the most unhappy event in his life. No answer to this has been returned; but it is believed that so soon as Dost Mahomed reaches Cabul friendly arrangements will be entered on. Along with the letter to Lord Ellenborough came another to Captain Troup. This officer had left behind him a favourite horse of great beauty and utility, and of such value in the eyes of the Sirdar that he would not consent to part with it, though willing to grant anything else. He promised, however, that should Captain Troup ever return to India, his steed would be restored to him; and, accordingly, during his stay at Delhi, the animal arrived in safety. It was on this occasion the letters referred to were received: both were forwarded to the Governor-General, who returned unopened, but with permission for its perusal, that belonging to Captain Troup. The latest news is to the effect that the son of Meer Waez is at present on the throne of Cabul, and that Mahomed Akkbar has become so unpopular (it is not stated on what grounds) that two attempts have been made to murder him in the Laghman country, and that the people are only prevented from rising against him by the unexpected arrival of Dost Mahomed.

The *Delhi Gazette* has published a narrative of the events immediately preceding our advance upon Cabul, drawn up apparently on the authority of the officers who conducted the negotiations—Sir Richmond Shakspeare and Captains Lawrence and M'Kenzie; it is not so stated, but there are none others who could have supplied the information. From this it appears, that before the 1st of August arrangements were concluded with Akkbar Khan for a free exchange of the prisoners on both sides, on condition of our retiring from the country; the Sirdar pledging himself to collect the Sepoys scattered throughout the mountains, and have them escorted through the passes, provided a couple of officers remained behind to take charge of them till our troops reached Peshawur. Sir Richmond Shakspeare, then military secretary to General Pollock, and Captain Troup, one of the prisoners, volunteered on this duty. The general declined having any written correspondence with the Sirdar, who accepted his verbal promise, he himself coming under a written obligation. All this was finally and satisfactorily settled by the beginning of August. Fresh instructions afterwards arrived, connected, as is understood, with peremptory orders from home, when negotiations were broken off, and preparations entered on for proceeding to Cabul.

It is stated in the last Lahore news-letter that Dost Mahomed has asked 12,000 Seikh troops to assist him in punishing the King of Bokhara for his former treachery; and that the Rajah Dhyan Singh has offered him 20,000, provided he will send Mahomed Akbbar to Lahore as a hostage. This the Ameer declines, as he has at present no control over the movements of the Sirdar; but offers to leave any other members of his family. The Lahore Darbar will have Akbbar, and Akbbar only. The continuance of the negotiation, and the honours directed to be shown to Dost Mahomed till his arrival at Peshawar, dispel apprehensions of an attack on that province by the Affghans for the present.

As a territorial acquisition the importance of Scinde cannot be denied; the command of such a river and such a country, capable of becoming a second Bengal in wealth and productiveness, is beyond all question.

The Governor-General was at Agra, where he has taken up his residence in one of the palaces, and in which he held an investiture of the Order of the Bath. He has ordered the celebrated Somnauth gates to be locked up there, and the officers employed in escorting them have been sent back to regimental duty.

The declaration of Sir Charles Napier, that the Indian army is too scantily officered, has attracted attention, and has become the subject of general comment.

The Ameers of Scinde, who are prisoners, will, it is said, be placed for safety in the fortress of Ahmednugger or Asseergbur.

Some disturbances still exist in the mountainous districts of Bundelkund, but they are not of very great importance. India is otherwise tranquil.

His lordship has begun a work which will connect his name with those of the many benefactors of India, and will be remembered when the memories of wars have passed away. The canal, so long projected by Captain Cauthy, in the Doosb, which had been all but abandoned, is to be commenced directly, and a sum of five lacs of rupees has been appropriated for the purpose. This will be a work worthy of the British government of India.

Lord Ellenborough is also determined to give a help to the cotton interests, and to extend the services and operations of the American cotton planters, as well as to erect the graining machines which as yet have lain idle. Nothing can be said of praise too great for such works as these, and for such intentions, if fairly carried out.

Major Sleeman has been appointed commissioner, vice Mr. S. Fraser; and there has been a clean sweep made of all other civil assistants and functionaries, and for the most part a new set appointed. The establishment for Central India has also been remodelled altogether, and Lord Ellenborough is going to have a "new police" throughout it, which is to be of a decidedly military character.

The virtual abolition of slavery in India by Mr. Bird, the Vice-President in Council, is an act which will well stand beside the abolition of Suttee. Commentary on it is unnecessary, the act speaks for itself. As no one can lay claim to another as his slave, slavery is gone. In Ceylon, also, slavery has been abolished, though the enactments have not appeared.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the whole of the notifications relative to the annexation of Scinde and the victory at Meeanee, but as they exhibit no feature of novelty we do not consider it necessary, having already made the facts known, to give the details to the public.

AGRA, Friday, March 24, 1843.—The Governor-General having been commanded by the Queen to invest Major-Generals Sir George Pollock and Sir William Nott with the decorations of the highest class of the most honourable military order of the Bath, that ceremony was performed, on the 20th of March, at the palace of Agra, before all the troops composing the garrison; many native gentlemen were also present. The Generals were received, on alighting from the Governor-General's state carriage, by a deputation of the principal officers of Government. After the ceremony, which was accompanied by a flattering address from the Governor-General, Generals Pollock and Nott withdrew, under a military salute. In the evening the generals and all the officers of the garrison and station dined with the Governor-General in the Dewan Aum, and the entertainment concluded with a ball in the Dewan Khass. The Ungoorie Bag, the Jasmin Boorj, the Sheesh Mehal, and the fountains were illuminated on the occasion.

CHINA.

The news from China extends to the 21st of February. The latest was brought to Bombay by an American schooner, the Zephyr, which is now paying as an opium trader from Bombay to China, and is remarkable for her swift sailing. The Emperor has ordered an investigation into the conduct of the crews of the Ann and Nerbunda at Formosa. Nothing had been done in the arrangements of the commercial treaty, for the British Plenipotentiary was bound to be within the treaty as ratified by her Majesty. The Chinese Commissioner and he were on good terms. Doubts are said to exist of the durability of any arrangement now entered into. The Chinese were also increasing their forts and strengthening their defences at the ports of the different places attacked last year. Trade was dull, but expected to revive speedily. At Canton some dissatisfaction still prevailed. The immature rebellion of Manilla had been put down, and the rebels executed. The hope for its object to declare the independence of the islands of the Spanish yoke.

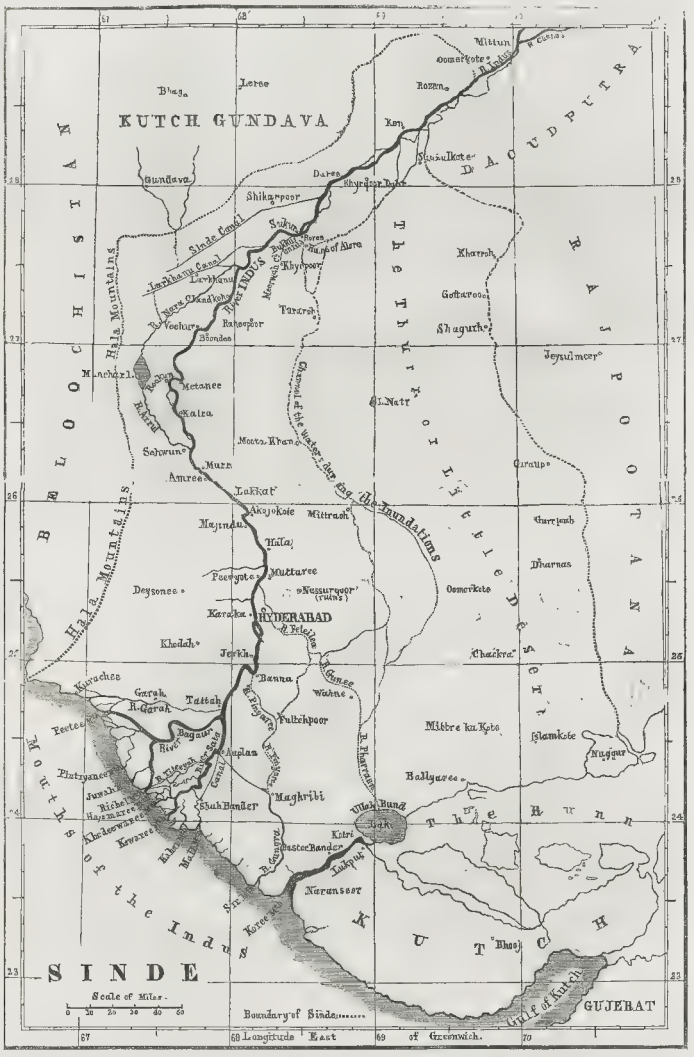
The Hindostan arrived at Madras on the 15th of March, sixty hours after the mail had arrived at Bombay. The rapidity promises well for the steamers from Calcutta to Suez: her arrival at Calcutta took place on the 23rd, before the express from Bombay with the mail had reached that city. The Hindostan was obliged, on going up the Hoogly, to anchor at Mud-point from want of water.

Dwarkanauth Tagore has been excluded from his family caste, in consequence of a repeatedly proving wife "unclean and improper."

The captain of the Belvidere, which ship was burned some months ago at Singapore, was tried at Bombay for taking goods out of the ship while in harbour. He was honourably acquitted.

In a postscript, our correspondent states that a steamer had arrived at Bombay from Kurrachee, which brought intelligence to the 28th of March, and mentioned that a fight of three days had taken place between Sir Charles Napier and the Ameers, in which the British were successful. There was great loss on both sides. Report said that the British General was slain, but this part of the report was not credited.

The Beloochees had thrown a chain across the Indus, which they intended to defend by fortifications on both sides. Her Majesty's ship Nimrod and two small steamers were about to force the Beloochees to retire and leave the river open.



MAP OF SCINDE.

SCINDE AND THE RIVER INDUS.

The annexation of Scinde to the British dominions (as officially detailed in the news just received by the Overland Mail in another part of our journal) must render this newly-acquired kingdom of great interest to our readers; whilst its position on the Indus is important in connexion with the published avowal of the Indian government to direct its energies to fostering trade on that hitherto neglected river. "The Indus," observes Captain Postans, in his well-timed pamphlet, just published, "is the great means by which commerce may be carried on from the port of Bombay to Scinde, Bhawulpore, the Punjaub, and other extensive countries on its banks, or beyond them to all parts of Central Asia; countries, moreover, of unbounded fertility, promising, even in their present neglected state, a certain return trade; but capable, in process of time, were the demands only made, of producing, to an unlimited extent, many of those staple commodities which form the great return trade in our Indian commerce."

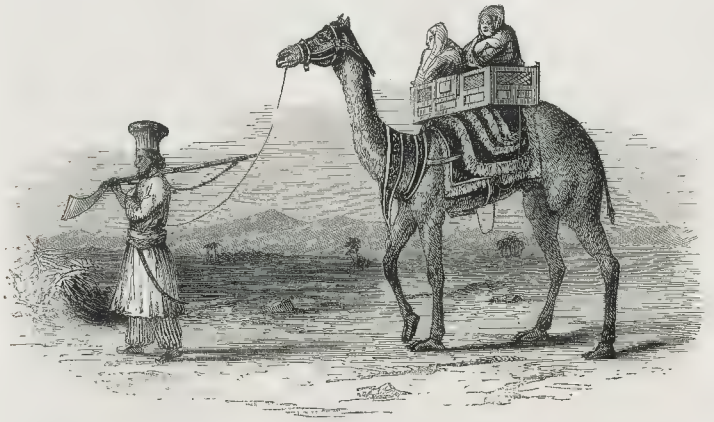
Before describing the subjects of the engravings, from sketches obligingly furnished by Captain Postans, it will be better to take a rapid review of the country of Scinde, a delta on the lower Indus (similar, though on a smaller scale, to that of Egypt), with a considerable extent of territory on either side. It extends north and south from the sea to the confines of the Bhawulpore territories at Subzulkote on the eastern, and meeting the Punjaub territories on the western bank, its greatest extent, in round numbers, being about 500 miles. The principal port is in Kurrachee, having a communication with Bombay during nearly nine months in the year, from which it is distant about 800 miles, occupying four days' steaming, except during the monsoon, when the communication is closed. Kurrachee is a very accessible harbour, and when the improvements contemplated by government are carried out (a lighthouse, pier, &c.), it will afford every facility for vessels of any tonnage loading and unloading. Kurrachee communicates to the westward with a high road and well-frequented route to Kelat and Candahar; but the great importance of this post is its communication with the Indus, of which it may be said to be the key, having about the same relative position and value to that river that Alexandria has to the Nile, with only a land-carriage of about twenty-five miles (and even this may be obviated by opening an old canal), which it commands at all times.

"The capital of Scinde," says Captain Postans, "is Hyderabad, situated about 150 miles from Kurrachee, immediately on the river. Intermediately we have the once important mart and manufacturing city of Tattah; but its glory is departed, and it is highly improbable it can ever be revived. It owed its principal importance to the production of its silk fabrics, particularly of that description called the loongie. But, rivalled in these by Mooltan and Bhawulpore, and no longer the only great port on the Indus, Tattah is of comparatively little moment as a place of trade or manufacture: it belongs to the British Government, however, and, in case of being used hereafter as an entrepôt, we could effectually protect the merchant. Its present distance from the river is about five miles, and opposite Tattah is the point of communication between Kurrachee and the Indus, where every facility is offered for shipping and landing goods. Hyderabad, the capital, has a population of about 50,000: it is noted for its manufactures of leather, which is far superior to any known in the East, and which is exported to the neighbouring countries. The great trading towns of Scinde, higher up the river, are, Sukkur (now Victoria on the Indus), Shikarpore, Khyrpore, Larkana, and Subzulkote. Of these the most important and influential has hitherto been Shikarpore; but it is highly probable the cession of Victoria on the Indus to the British Government will tend to move the trade to that place from Shikarpore, as we shall give it a protection which will be immediate and liberal. The two important trading points of the country of Scinde may thus be taken as at Kurrachee, its port, and Sukkur or Victoria at nearly its northern extremity, the latter being the point, moreover, of nearest communication to Affghanistan and Beloochistan, by the old route of the Bolan Pass; the distance is twenty days from Candahar, and this latter has been, from time immemorial, the great commercial road to Central Asia from the Lower Indus. Scinde is at present, comparatively, a thinly-populated country, its wants being few, owing to the hitherto extreme poverty of its people, consequent on a Government which has no parallel, even in the East, for avarice and despotism, its chief aim being to crush every spirit of enterprise in the merchant, devoting the whole of this wonderfully fine country to the selfish gratification of its rulers. But such portions of Scinde as are cultivated attest its amazing fertility, and prove that the produce may, with care, be increased to any extent, though at present the whole country is little more than a preserve for game. The staple articles for a return trade from Scinde may be considered as these:—Saltpetre, sulphur, alum, indigo, sugar, cotton, wool, leather, hemp, opium, and grains of every description. A very large proportion of its inhabitants are Hindoo traders, exceedingly energetic men, who will increase in number and in weight the longer we have a position in the country, and who only require our fostering policy, and the undeniable power which we now possess, to induce them to enlarge their mercantile transactions

HARBOUR OF BOMBAY.

to any extent. The Hindoo merchants of Scinde are, perhaps, as active and energetic, of that class, as are to be met with in any country."

We now proceed to a few of the minor characteristics of this interesting country, and especially of those which illustrate the habits of its river population.



TAKHT 'ROWAN.

This cut illustrates the common mode of conveyance used by the women of the East when accompanying their families on long journeys, which would be too fatiguing if undertaken in any other way. The seat in which the women are placed is called a Takht 'Rowan, and consists of a large wooden frame or wicker pannier, fastened by strong ropes over the hump of the camel; a bed and pillows is placed within, on which the women sit or recline, while a servant leads the animal with a long rope attached to the peg, which passes through his nostril. Sometimes poles are attached to the corners, which support a canopy of crimson cloth, which either shelters the travellers from the sun or screens them from the eyes of men. In Egypt when the families of the pilgrims accompany their husbands to Mecca, they always use this canopy; but in Scinde the commoner classes travel in it open, trusting to their veils for the necessary concealment.

The habit of travelling thus on camels is a very ancient one among the women of the East, for, in the 1st book of Moses, at the 61st verse of the 24th chapter, when Abraham's servant is described as going to Mesopotamia to fetch a wife for Isaac, we are told, "that Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode upon the camels and followed the man." Women sometimes, it is true, sit on the common camel saddle, with a quilted coverlet thrown over it, and guide the animal, but in long journeys the Takht 'Rowan is preferred; and it is interesting so to trace habits in the East, precisely now seen to be the same as they were three thousand years ago, as described in the Bible history.

The inhabitants of Scinde who live on the banks of the Indus subsist solely on fish, of which the river is said to afford sixteen fine varieties; but of these the pullah, or sable fish, is considered the most delicious. Europeans are in the habit of boiling the pullah, in which case it is almost too rich to be agreeable to the palate; but the natives of Scinde broil it simply over a wood fire, which renders it excellent and wholesome. The poor people who gain their living as fishers live in grass huts on the banks of the Indus in great contentment, farming tracts of the river, looking to it as their means of subsistence, transit, and pleasure, and never so happy as when bathing in its waters, or floating on its bosom. The above cut represents a Scindian fisherman approaching the river bank, and bearing the net and vessel he uses in his vocation. This vessel is made of baked clay, capable of holding twenty gallons of water, and much flattened at the sides. The net is woven of large meshes, and fixed at the upper end of a bamboo twelve or thirteen feet long, with a fork-like termination. When the fisherman reaches the river, he places the vessel on the water, and throws himself on it in such a manner as to close the opening of the jar with the pit of his stomach; he then swims into mid-stream, holding his net in readiness, plunged vertically into the water. The fisher, thus floating on the stream, remains motionless until a fish is snared, when he closes the mouth of the net, takes carefully out the fish, stabs it with a knife carried in his girdle, drops it into the vessel, and commences anew. When the vessel is full enough, the fisher makes for the bank, disengages himself from his frail bark, utters a "Bismillah" (God be praised), and returns to his hut, contentedly, to broil his fish, and smoke a chillum with his family.

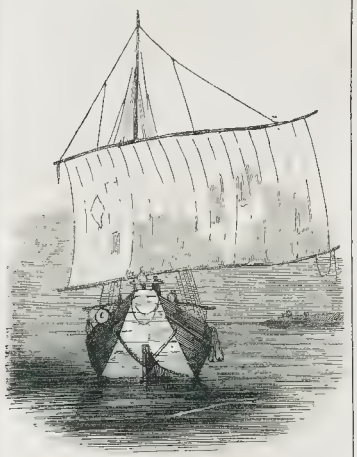
The women of Scinde are a strong, active, athletic race, who share equally with the men the labour and the toil of life. On the river Indus whole families live entirely in their boats, knowing no other home; and the wives and daughters of the fishermen, consequently, become as expert in the navigation of the river-craft as their husbands and fathers are, and are as frequently to be seen so engaged. The costume of these women is curious and not unpicturesque, although the materials are coarse and cleanliness unknown. The dress of the woman, as shown in the above cut, is that peculiar to Scinde, and consists of a *chola* or boddice, made of cotton of colours sewed together in horizontal stripes, which fastens behind, and is often ornamented with coarse embroidery and small pieces of looking-glass curiously let in; beneath this is a full petticoat of blue cotton, and over the head a handkerchief, which in some measure supplies the place of the *saree* worn by the women of India. The feet are usually decorated with silver toe-rings; and, from the extreme cheapness of small turquois in Scinde, women, even of the lowest ranks, have commonly nose and ear-rings decorated with them. The women of Scinde generally are considered handsome; but those who live entirely on the river and subsist on fish are a taller, stouter, and more masculine race than the women of the towns, whose principal occupations are to draw water and fulfil domestic and household duties.

PULLAH FISHERMAN.

SCINDIAN LETTER-CARRIER.

The above is a portrait of a cossid, the especial messenger or letter-carrier of Central Asia, who, useful at all times in effecting communication throughout countries in which there is no regular post-establishment, becomes incalculably so in times of war. He is a native of Candahar, who, with others of his class, was entrusted with the conveyance of letters between Cabul and the Indus, on matters of the utmost importance to the interests of the British Government, and the safety of its troops, during periods when the occupation of the Bolan Pass by the Beloochee tribes, with the country between Candahar and Quettah by Uktar Khan, the chief of the Allizhie and other powerful tribes of Affghans, rendered the plunder of the Dâk (Post) so common as to stop all regular communication. These messengers are all sturdy, strong-built men, trained to undergo extraordinary fatigue, and to subsist on the most simple and scanty food. Their garments are poor, travel-stained, and ragged, and a strong staff supports them on their way. The cossid travels onwards day and night towards his destination, heeding neither the heat of noon nor the dews of evening—over burning sands, through mountain passes, stemming the swollen torrents, and climbing the most difficult paths, he steadily performs his duty, snatching food as he may from his ragged wallet, and resting beneath a bush or rock to recruit the strength which permits him to make journeys of many days, compassing some sixty miles in the four-and-twenty hours. During times of rebellion and war these poor fellows are often robbed, and sometimes murdered, in the discharge of their dangerous duty; but, usually, their knowledge of the country enables them to escape well by unfrequented paths leading across the mountains. In the late campaign in Affghanistan one of these mes-

sengers succeeded in conveying safely to its destination a scrap of paper which he had concealed in the "taweed," or talisman, commonly worn round the neck. He had been seized by the enemy, wounded, and stripped of all his clothing, but the talisman failed to attract attention, and with this the faithful servant escaped, travelled on, and from it drew the object of his trust. During the occupation of Jellalabad by Sir R. Sale, and the besieged state of Ali Musjid, all means of communication depended on the cossids, who were, however, so closely watched, that many could only be trusted with quills filled with iodine, by means of which the safety of isolated parties was learned and secret answers given. In short, among all our many faithful servants in the East, none is more valuable than these cossids, of one of whom the above cut is a faithful representation.



BOAT UNDER SAIL.

The Indus boat is a heavy rude-looking craft, by no means so beautiful as those of Egypt seen on the Nile, and are never particularly safe. The Indus boats are formed of three pieces of country wood, two forming the sides and one the bottom, secured together by crooked spars, the stern and bow being strained upwards in the required angles, by the application of heat and force; they are without beams, and cannot stand gales of wind, short chopping seas, or rough weather. Storms of wind, particularly in the spring months, are very common on the Indus, and when coming against the stream are almost always fatal to the craft which may be caught in an unsheltered position. Wrecks are frequent consequently, and a boat in such cases goes down with a suddenness which forbids all hope of saving any portion of her cargo. The sand-banks which abound are also dangerous, while below the banks a strong deep current is frequently found flowing in a contrary direction to the main stream, and a boat caught in the gyrations so caused is generally wrecked; fortunately, however, the boatmen are tolerably certain of a favourable breeze when ascending the river from April to September, or in descending it from November to March.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—We have received accounts of the riots at Dantzic, but we are glad to hear the effervescence is not connected with the spruce, which, considering how long it has been bottled up, might have led to a frightful explosion. Akbar Khan is still at loggerheads with the Imaum of Muscat. The former, it is said, will ultimately prevail. If this be true, Akbar Kan and the Imaum can't. In Spain, matters are looking black, particularly liquorice. Espartero appeared at the windows of the palace; there was a crowd beneath, but he did not seem disposed to throw himself upon the people.—*Punch.*

THE BRITISH LEGION.—It is satisfactory to find that the poor fellows who composed this ill-requited, though brave body of men, are at length about to have justice done them. All the arrangements are nearly completed, and the claims are not only to be paid up in full, but the Government, to mark their high opinion of the bravery of the men, are to add to each man's share a liberal gratuity.

CHESS.

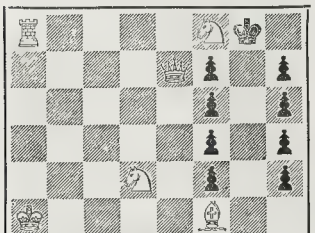
Solution to problem No. 23.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K to K Kt 6th	K moves
B to K B 6th	K moves
K to K R 7th	K moves
P one sq	K moves
B to K Kt 7th ch	K moves
P mates.	

PROBLEM, No. 24.

White to move, and mate with his Pawn in fourteen moves, without taking any of his adversary's pawns.

BLACK.

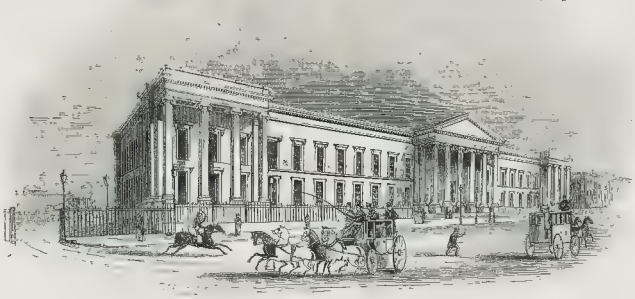


WHITE.

The solution in our next.

TRAINING HORSES.

Exercise, as it is commonly understood, is but a mild preparation for hard work. In the early stage of training many hours are daily taken up with walking only, and gentle canters not exceeding half-speed. It is begun early in the morning, continuing for many hours, and again in the afternoon. Every day the same routine is continued, until, by a nice calculation made upon the time the animal is to be called upon to meet his opponents, it is deemed necessary to be put into training, or hard work. Strength of constitution, goodness of legs and feet, must, or ought, to guide the trainer as to the quantity of work necessary to prepare the animal for the conflict. From walking exercise with a gentle canter to stretch their legs after water they progress into work; and for that purpose they usually get an old horse, who has pace enough left, as a schoolmaster to lead in the gallop. From him they learn pace; and occasionally an opinion is formed of one or two in the string by getting a brush alongside of him. By exercise the animal is made hardy. This education begins early; for at two year's old they begin their career on the turf; and, from the severity of treatment when once began, they seldom last beyond five or six years. The whole system of training is severe—keeping this maxim in view, that it is better to break down in training than in running. In fact, the conflict, or race, is nothing compared to the preparation necessary to give him a fair chance with his opponents. Some horses are by nature more able to bear hard work than others, and so long as they can feed and their legs will stand hard work, the more they have of it the better; without this they will lay on too much flesh: this must be got off, or they will want wind. Exercise is, therefore, the mild preparation to training.



GENERAL POST-OFFICE, ST. MARTIN-LE-GRAND.

In catering for the information of our readers, we are quite sure that authentic details, connected with the history and present mode of transacting the business of the Post-office, will prove not merely interesting but curiously valuable. An establishment of so much social, commercial, and even fiscal importance, cannot fail to be regarded by every admirer of the institutions of his native land with national pride; while its progress in usefulness since its first rude attempt to distribute "written ideas" to all parts of the world singularly shows the gradual growth of great principles. By this happy combination of social and fiscal advantages, the national resources have been from time to time improved; and while the Post-office has contributed its quota to the exigences of the state, it has proved signally subsidiary in accelerating the march of mind, and hastening the ultimate benefits connected with, and arising out of civilized freedom.

It is to the Parliament of 1643 that we are indebted for the origination of the Post-office. The first mention of "chief postmaster of England," however, occurs in 1581. But the business of such postmaster was confined to furnishing post-horses for the transmission of mails on special occasions. In 1632, the control of the office was confided to Thomas Witherings, who was instructed to settle certain rates of postage. The mails were conveyed on saddle-horses, and the post-masters on each road were required to furnish them at the rate of twopence halfpenny per mile. In 1640, Witherings was superseded on account of abuses in the conduct of his offices, both of which were sequestered into the hands of Philip Burmachy, with this proviso, that he should exercise the privilege "under the care and oversight of the King's principal secretary of state." During the civil war, considerable interruption took place in the regularity of the system; and consequently it was thought advisable to make some important alterations with the view of placing the entire establishment upon a footing of a still more systematic character. Mr. Edmond Prideaux, attorney-general to the Commonwealth, having devised a more extended and much more suitable plan, it was accepted; and he was chosen chairman of a committee, in 1642, for considering what rates should be set upon inland letters. Two years afterward he was appointed postmaster, by an ordinance of both houses. Very valuable results were the fruit of this appointment. He not only established a regular conveyance of letters weekly, but he also extended the post by branches and cross rides to all parts of the nation. The services of local postmasters, or persons letting horses for hire for this purpose, were thus dispensed with, and seven thousand pounds per annum saved by the adoption of the improvement. There can be no doubt but that the emolument arising from working the Post-office was considerable, for we find that the Common-Council of the city of London attempted to erect another office in opposition to his; but a resolution of the House of Commons checked the civic functionaries, by declaring that "the office of postmaster is, and ought to be, in the sole power and disposal of Parliament." The office continued to be "farmed" until 1657, in which year a post-office was erected and its machinery controlled, by the Protector and his parliament. The preamble to this measure is curious; it ran in the following words:—"Whereas, it is expecient to establish one general post-office for the transmission and receipt of letters; for, besides being a benefit to commerce and convenient in conveying public despatches, it will be the best means of discovering and preventing many dangerous and wicked designs against the Commonwealth." No doubt can possibly be entertained, but that in those days the letters were frequently opened, and their contents subjected to strict scrutiny. Indeed, this power is still preserved by the Government, for we find it enacted (9th Anne, cap. 10, sec. 40.) that, "by a warrant from one of the principal Secretaries of State, letters may be detained and opened." Fortunately, in the present day, the exercise of this power is rarely ever requisite.

By an act passed on the 1st of June, 1711, we find a provision for the erection of one general letter-office in the City of London, another in Edinburgh, and a third in Dublin. Provision is also therein made for the appointment of a Postmaster-General, in whom power and patronage should be vested: power, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, to make and alter rates of postage; and the privilege of appointing all the officers who might be required for the complete working of the establishment. Upon this model the present post-office is founded, and the rates then arranged continued,

with some few alterations, until the introduction of the uniform rate in 1839. The mail was first conveyed by stage coaches on the 2nd of August, 1785; and although the project was scouted by the comptrollers of the post-office as wild, visionary, and certain to produce ruinous consequences, in less than *four years* no less than £30,000 were added to the revenue by the adoption of the plan! Nothing, indeed, can be more gratifying than the fact, that in every case where reduction of postage has taken place, or additional facilities have been afforded, a proportionate increase of income has been realised, and that, too, in the face of the most decided opinions unhesitatingly avowed by the functionaries of the Post-office. The knowledge of this simple fact alone is sufficient to lead us to the conclusion that if an equal chance is given to the uniform rate now in existence, the time will eventually arrive when the revenue, which is quarterly improving, will reach its former gross amount even at the present reasonable rate of charge.

The magnificent building, situate in St. Martin-le-grand, near to the junction of Cheapside and Newgate-street, is erected on the spot formerly occupied by the college and sanctuary of St. Martin.

It was built by Mr. Smirke, and opened for business on Wednesday, September, 23rd, 1829.

It is one of the largest public edifices now existing in the city of London. In its construction the order of the Grecian Ionic is followed. The principal front is four hundred feet in length, and has an imposing effect, arising from the continuity and simplicity of its elevation and the solidity and magnificence of its proportions. The portico, which projects, with two inter-columns at the sides, and is also intercessed, has an air of space and a depth of shadow that contribute materially to enhance its effect. Its breadth is seventy, and its depth twenty feet. Over the door is placed a clock, with an exterior and an interior face, and on each side are two strong reflecting lamps: it is also powerfully illuminated. In this front there are forty-four windows.

The back of the building, or east front, in Foster-lane, has about one hundred and eighty windows. This view of the edifice presents all the advantages arising from simplicity and due proportion.

The vestibule, or great hall occupies the centre, and is a thoroughfare for the public from one street to another. It is about eighty feet in length; in breadth sixty feet; and at the apex it is fifty-three feet high. It is supported by two lines of six columns, similar to those of the portico, and formed of Portland stone upon pedestals of granite.

The several rooms for receiving newspapers, inland, ship, and foreign letters, are on the north side of the vestibule. Further north are the inland letter-sorters' and letter-carriers' rooms. These offices extend the whole length of the front, from the portico to the north wing, and are tastefully finished. The latter is thirty-five feet high, and the fittings are well arranged for the despatch of the duty. The mails are received at the doorway in the Foster-lane front, and are taken into a room called the "tick-room," where the receipt of them is checked. In this part of the building is also a spacious office, which, by very recent alterations, has been made to open into the sorting-room, appropriated to the correspondence of the West Indies: also the comptroller's and mail-coach offices.

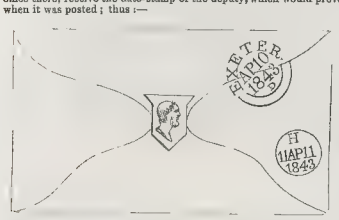
On the south side of the vestibule are the money-order, receiver-general, and accountant-general's offices; and at the eastern end of the money-order office is the London-district post-office, comprising the receiving, and sorters' rooms. Underneath the flooring of the vestibule is a tunnel, through which letters and papers are conveyed in small waggons to and from the inland to the district offices, invented by Mr. Barron.

On the first floor are the board-room, secretary's office, his clerk's office, and the solicitor's office at the eastern end, on the north side is a staircase leading to the letter-bill, dead, miss-sent, and returned-letter offices. The whole of the floors are of American oak.

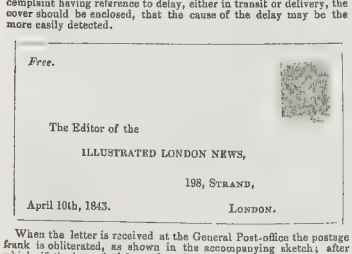
At the northern end are the inquiry-office, for letters not come to hand; the inland-office, for overcharges, and complaints relative to the delivery; and the newspaper-office, from which, alone, not less than three hundred and fifty thousand newspapers are despatched *weekly!* In the basement are rooms for the custody of the mail-bags, guards' rooms, an armoury, and servants' offices. Altogether the building is furnished with every requisite for such an office, including ingenious machinery for conveying coals from the cellars to every story in the building; two powerful steam-engines for the purposes of ventilation; and a simple but effective means of obtaining a copious supply of water in case of fire.

Relative to the mode by which the internal duty, both morning and evening, is conducted, we regret that we have not space fully to detail the mode adopted in each department. If want of room, however, prevents us from doing this, it is nevertheless our intention to furnish an accurate notice of the manner in which a letter is treated from its reception at the office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, to its despatch thence to its destination, either in town or country.

Suppose a letter was directed from our agent at Exeter for delivery at our office in London. It would, upon being put into the post-office there, receive the date-stamp of the deputy, which would prove when it was posted; thus:—



The under stamp with the single rim is the London date-stamp, and shows when the letter ought to be delivered. In all cases of complaint having reference to delay, either in transit or delivery, the cover should be enclosed, that the cause of the delay may be the more easily detected.



When the letter is received at the General Post-office the postage frank is obliterated, as shown in the accompanying sketch; after which, if the letter is delivered as dated in the metropolitan stamp, the Post-office has done its duty, the service being complete.

When a letter is dropped into the box at the General Post-office for delivery in the country it falls into a large drawer, which is cleared, if necessary, every few minutes. The letters are then thrown upon a large table and "faced." This process consists in causing all the addresses to *face* the party so employed. It is then stamped with the evening stamp, the initial letter of which is altered *daily*. Then it is sorted to the "road," where the bags are "made up," for the mail in which it is to be sent. This process continues until the last letter appears—generally about fifteen minutes before eight; sometimes it is five minutes later, according to the pressure of the duty. As the letters are received from the men who "collect" them from the parties who "assort" them, they are tied in bundles, and put into pigeon-holes representing the towns to which they are to be despatched. At a quarter to eight every man is at his post. All around the vast parallelogram of the inland office may be seen, each engaged, but not one interfering with the duty of the other, about three hundred men; clerks, letter-carriers, and messengers. There stands the mail-guard ready to put into his road-sack the bags as they are tied and sealed, precisely in the order the towns fall, as he takes his nightly journey. Simultaneously the bags are sealed, deposited, and tied; at once the whole of the ponderous sacks are shouldered by the attendants; and the messengers of hope, and fear, and joy, and love are on their way, by the time St. Paul's bell has tolled eight of the clock, to impart their varied tidings to the thousands of expectant mortals who form the letter-writing portion of the family of man.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 14.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 15.—Cuvier died.
TUESDAY, 16.—
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Talleyrand died, 1838.
THURSDAY, 18.—Buonaparte Emperor, 1804.
FRIDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan.
SATURDAY, 20.—Columbus died.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE MAY 13.

Morning..... ...10 minutes after 1 | Evening .....35 minutes after 1.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Asaad T. Koyal,*" *next week.*
"*Subscriber from commencement.*"—*3s per cent.*
"*J. V. B.*"—*We prefer subjects of immediate interest.*
"*J. R.,*" *Hull.*—*The height, five feet eleven inches; weight we do not know.*
"*Subscriber to the Athenæum.*"—*The drawing was for the present year.*
"*Clevie*" *complains that Dunstable Priory Church, engraved in our last, is in a state of dilapidation.*
"*J. W. B.,*" *Northampton.*—*The portrait of the late Duke of Sussex is from a large print, now scarce, the price about two guineas.*
"*Thomas Clark,*" *Stornaway.*—*The biography is discontinued.*
"*Bacchel.*"—*Thanks for the communication; but interest of the subject has been exhausted.*
"*T. H. J.,*" *Berner's-street, has our best thanks for his kind offer, of which we should avail ourselves, had we not the portrait ready.*
"*R. Q. P. Z.*"—*The number and supplements will only be sold together.*
"*A Novice.*"—*The Princess Royal would succeed.*
"*J. S. J.*"—*We will attend to his request.*
"*G. R. D.*" *Both will appear.*
"*T. W. M.*"—*The object of the exclusion is, probably, to insure equality, at least in the appearance of the company.*
"*G. B. C.,*" *Cambridge.*—*Apply to a M.P.*
"*Constant Reader.*"—*Ingot is synonymous with the French* Chasseur, *and is a personal attendant wearing an uniform.*
"*Bourgeois.*"—*The letter should be addressed to the Hon. Mr. Ashley.*
"*A. B. C.*"—*We cannot read his letter.*
"*Momus.*"—*Write to J. T. Serle, Esq., Drury-lane Theatre. Thanks for his lines.*
"*E. D. J.*"—*Thanks.*
"*S. J.*"—1. *See a late number of the* "*Magazine of Science.*" 2. *Certainly not.* 3 *Already answered.*
"*C. H.,*" *Reading.*—*The extract is capital, but would be out of place in a newspaper.*
"*D. C.*" *and the* "*Secretary of the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution*" *have our best thanks.*
"*T. M.*" *Longton.*—*The subject shall be noticed next week.*
Ineligible: "*E. B.*.....e"; "*W.*"; "*Cyril.*"
We invariably refuse unpaid letters.
"*E. S.*"—*Issues.*
CHESS. "*A Subscriber.*"—*The solution to Problem No.* 19 *is quite correct, as we have repeatedly stated—*

	White.	Black.
Bishop checks.		Q *P two squares.*
Pawn takes pawn en passant—that is, the bishop's pawn is placed on the queen's 6th square, the black pawn is removed from the board; thus leaving the king in check by the bishop.		

"*J. B. Boom,*" *post-office, Folkestone, is open to play any third-rate player a match by correspondence; address as above.*
"*T. W. W.*" "*A Subscriber,*" *and* "*J. B. B.*"—*In most of our impressions the diagram was correct. The rook on white Q B square is a white rook.*
"*C. R. C. S.*"—*See above.*
"*An Amateur.*"—*The king cannot move to his queen 3rd square, in the position sent, nor to any other square which is attacked by one of his adversary's pieces.*
"*J. P.*," "*Amateur,*" "*S. S.,*" *and* "*Oxonian,*" *have been received. The problem sent by* "*W. T. P.*" *April 20th, is not correct.*
Will "*Native*" *try the solution?*
Chess correspondents shall be replied to next week.

*** We have to apologize to many of our readers for the delay which took place in the delivery of our last week's journal. Our anxiety to furnish the most complete and magnificent amount of illustrations to the funeral of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex could only have been fulfilled as it was by retarding considerably the period of our early publication. Our friends the news agents will, therefore, we are sure, be greatly excused by those subscribers who were inconvenienced by the delay.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—The "Hand-Book of Chemistry," by W. R. Baxter, LL.D.—The "Maid of the Hallig," translated from the German, by J. Jackson.—The "Jayman's Legal Hand-Book," by T. H. Cornish, Esq.—"A Paper Lantern for Purseytes."—The "Minchioness," by Elizabeth Thornton.—"Guide to Hayling Island."—The "Battle of Germany," by Edwin Lee, Esq.—"History of our Own Times," vol. i.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1843.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we have encountered the following paragraph in the columns of the daily press:—

ANTI-DUELLING ASSOCIATION.—An association has been just formed for the suppression of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including 21 noblemen, 13 sons of noblemen, 15 members of parliament, 12 baronets, 30 admirals and generals, 44 captains R.N., 23 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, 17 majors, 26 captains in the army, 20 lieutenants R.N., and 26 barristers. They denounce duelling as sinful, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discountenance by influence and example a practice which so greatly dishonours God. Captain Hope, R.N., and Mr. W. Dunmore, have become hon. secretaries to the association.

We may now hope that the disgraceful practice of duelling may, by the well-directed energies of good men, be speedily exploded, and become a dead letter upon our social code. When men, to whom honour is ever dearer than life—who would part with it for no worldly ambition—who have maintained it upon the field of battle and at the cannon's mouth—who have made it the inseparable accompaniment of their rank and station—who have won esteem for it upon the bench, in the senate, and at the bar—have the moral courage to proclaim their repugnance to the principles of the duel — to declare it criminal, unchristian, and in defiance of God, then society will hardly consent to be shamed into its practice by the denunciation of the mere bully, or to admit that there can be either moral or physical cowardice in resolutely refraining from the commission of an acknowledged crime. Here are untainted nobles, gallant officers of both services, revered civilians, men learned in the law (and we need not add how this will be strengthened by the enthusiastic co-operation of the clergy), bonded together in a firm phalanx of opposition to one of the most barbarous recourses of vengeance and anomalies of civilization, and most assuredly this will put it down. Happy shall we be to regard the auspicious hour of its fall—to know that duelling is not only forbidden in practice but detested in spirit—and that society shall have become too chivalrously jealous of *real* honour to sacrifice one iota of its virtue to the sophistry and cruelty of that which is abominably false.

How seldom does it fall to the lot of the public journalist to address his readers in unqualified terms of congratulation on the aspect of public affairs, or be able to console the nation for its sacrifice of blood and treasure with a positive assurance that even the most glorious and decided conquests will bring peace and all its concomitant blessings in its train, for hardly does war begin

——— to grow dull in the East
Ere it orders its wings and flies off to the West.

Hardly has the Governor-General of India received the submission of the Ameers of Scinde, and concluded his address of peaceful exultation to his victorious generals—hardly has the ink with which the Chinese treaty of peace and commerce has been written dried—hardly have the intrigues of incendiary diplomatists to disturb our peaceful relations abroad been foiled and exposed, ere our ears are assailed and our worst feelings excited, not by a shout of defiance from our "natural enemies," but by the barbarous and inhuman cry of CIVIL WAR. We have no sympathy with those who, whatever be their creed or colour, could attempt to achieve a political object, however great, by means of human bloodshed, however trifling; and we are often inclined to regard with distrust (for who can "stay the whirlwind") the motives of those who incessantly ring in our ears the delusive jargon of "moral force" and "peaceful agitation." Whatever may be the motives of the parties engaged in agitating for a repeal of the legislative union between England and Ireland (and we do not mean to say that they are not perfectly sincere and patriotic), one thing is certain, that the state of the question has begun to assume a most alarming and dangerous complexion, and it behoves the friends of peace and social order on both sides of the Channel to exert their influence to assuage the bitter feelings which the taunting asperities of party will inevitably excite in the course of its discussion. Already, we regret to say, have parties begun to calculate the chances which Ireland would have in a struggle with this country; and whilst some insane persons in Ireland have not hesitated to avow their reliance on America and France, we speak it to our shame that parties have been found in this country assuming to themselves the direction of public opinion who have been foolish and wicked enough to follow their example, and, in a spirit which is disgraceful to a Christian land, have retaliated with the feelings of a Cherokee, that "the *two* Protestant counties of Down and Antrim are fully adequate to the conquest of the rest of Ireland in a fair field." This is not the way in which this question should be treated. The time has gone past when these barbarous appeals to "cold iron" were regarded as a sufficient proof of the truth and justice of a cause. The Irish, though irritable, and, on national grounds, easily provoked, are shrewd and quick-witted, and no man can long continue to delude them—not even Mr. O'Connell—when once their better judgment is aroused. This, we repeat, therefore, is not the way to deal with the question. The absurdities of repeal will be better enforced by argument than at the point of the bayonet, and by the Government endeavouring to alleviate the just grievances which exist, and the perpetuation of which has caused greater dissatisfaction than the want of a resident Parliament. The Poor-law, we have no doubt, has made many converts to the repeal of the legislative union; but a repeal of that ill-judged and unwise measure will have great effect in allaying the ferment which now prevails. Mail-coach contracts and matters of that kind are, to be sure, but "straws upon the wind," but the sooner such indications are dispensed with, the better will it be for the peace and prosperity of the United Kingdom.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, May 10, 1843.—Notice is hereby given, that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, by the desire of her Majesty, hold a levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at two o'clock.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended Divine Service, on Sunday morning, in the Chapel-royal, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Mr. Vane, deputy-clerk of the closet in waiting, officiated, and preached the sermon, taking his text from Job, chap. xxvii. verse 28. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended Divine Service in the Chapel-royal, St. James's. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Cholmeley Dering, who took his text from Psalm cxi. verse 26. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Barham, and the lessons and communion-service by the Rev. Mr. Haden. Handel's funeral anthem, "His body is buried in peace"—Chorus, "But his name liveth evermore," was performed. Mr. Cooper presided at the organ.

On Monday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent went to Buckingham Palace. The unfavourable state of the weather throughout the day prevented the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal being taken their usual airings. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign office. The ministers present were—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. Lord Fitzgerald, continuing ill, was unable to attend the council. The council sat two hours.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace in a carriage and four at half-past eight o'clock in the morning for the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington. His Royal Highness and suite left by a special train for Slough, and went from that station to Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness inspected the alterations in progress, and afterwards returned by a special train to town, arriving at Buckingham Palace with his suite twenty minutes before two o'clock.

On Wednesday, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by Countess Brownlow, Lady in Waiting, visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting, rode out on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty in the afternoon.

The Duke of Wellington gave a sumptuous entertainment, on Wednesday evening, at Apsley House, to a high y distinguished circle, including his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge. The party afterwards went to the Ancient Concert, of which performance the noble and gallant duke was director for the evening.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—The King's journey to London is decided on. We cannot exactly state the time when this will take place; but we can positively announce that part of the King's effects, for instance, the silver plate, had been sent to London by the monthly courier, and also that some of his Majesty's horses were on the way, and some of the servants are already gone to England. This and the preparations which have been ordered in London give reason to suppose that his Majesty means to make a long stay in the British capital. Nothing is yet known respecting the conduct of his affairs of government during his absence.

The *Courrier Français* announces that the Duke and Duchess of Nemours would shortly leave for England, on a visit to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

It is currently reported in the court circles that it is her Majesty's intention to gave two state balls in the ensuing month at Buckingham Palace; and, in addition to the levee on Wednesday next, to be holden by Prince Albert, as *locum tenens* for the Queen, there are to be *two* levees more, at which her Majesty intends to be present.

DEATH OF LORD FITZGERALD AND VESEY.—We regret to have the painful task of communicating to our readers the intelligence of the death of this distinguished nobleman, President of the Board of Control, which took place on Thursday morning, at his residence in Belgrave-square.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Morning.

We are happy to state that her Majesty continues to progress daily in health and strength.

There will be a grand dinner given to the noble directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next, on which day Highness Prince Albert being the President instead of Vice-president, of the Board of Trade. This change will not cause a new election. Mr. Gladstone will, of course, have a seat in the Cabinet.

Two unfortunate labourers, named Buckley and Holland, were drowned off Alderman's Stairs on Thursday last, whilst coming ashore from the Dublin Steam-Packet Company's boat, on board of which they were employed. The accident was caused by a fellow named Hoskins jumping suddenly into the boat from an adjoining barge and thus swamping it. Nine others narrowly escaped sharing a similar fate.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

IMPORTANT TO THE WINE TRADE.—The following circular has been received by a commercial house in Dublin:—"London, May 4. Sir,—We were present at an interview yesterday with Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Goulburn, from which we can inform you that Government intends to put a modified excise system upon wines, with the view of enabling foreign wines to lay in stock, upon which the difference will be allowed in the event of any future reduction of duty. We are truly, Sir, your most obedient servants, SANDEMAN, ENGLISH AND CO."

FAILURE OF MESSRS. ACKERMANN AND CO.—The well known firm of Ackermann and Co., printsellers and engravers, in the Strand, suspended payment on Friday week, when they issued the following circular to their creditors:—"96, Strand, May 5, 1843. It is our painful duty to inform you, that after eleven years' struggle to surmount the difficulties under which we took the business of our predecessor, and also on account of the heavy losses sustained by our foreign connexions, we find ourselves compelled to suspend our payments. We are now making up our books and valuing the stock, with a view, at the shortest possible period, to submit a statement of our affairs to the consideration of the creditors. We are your very obedient servants, ACKERMANN AND CO.—P.S. We must trouble you to send us a statement of your account immediately."

THE LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.—This distinguished society held its anniversary festival at the Freemasons'-hall on Wednesday last, the convivialities being presided over by his Grace the Duke of Sutherland. At the close of the evening the secretary announced that the total subscriptions received during the evening amounted to more than £800.

At the adjourned meeting of factory masters and members for the northern boroughs and counties held on Wednesday, upon the Factories Bill, at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, the hon. Stuart Wortley in the chair, the following resolutions were carried:—"That the Factory Bill, now before the house of Commons, proposes for all children from 8 to 13 years of age enactments which have a direct tendency to prevent them obtaining employment." "That no valuable moral or educational benefit, or domestic duties properly performed, where the labour in factories extends to twelve hours daily exclusive of meals." "That the labour in factories be uniform, and reduced to within reasonable limits, so as to accomplish this desirable object."

ELECTION OF CHAMBERLAIN.—On Tuesday last the nomination of candidates for the office of Chamberlain of the City of London, vacant by the retirement of Sir J. Shaw, took place at a common hall held at Guildhall for that purpose, when Sir J. Pirie was proposed by Mr. Alderman Thompson, seconded by Mr. Deputy Stevens; and Sir W. Heygate was proposed by Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, seconded by Mr. Heath. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Sir J. Pirie, and a poll was then demanded, which is to keep open for eight days. At the close of the poll on Wednesday the numbers were—for Heygate, 1343; Pirie, 1291; majority, 52. On Thursday Sir W. Heygate's majority exceeded 400, when Sir J. Pirie retired from the contest.

THE RECTORSHIP OF ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—In consequence of the death of the Rev. William Mann, for many years rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark, a vacancy has occurred, which has given rise to a very strongly contested. The living is the right of the parishioners, and the value is supposed to be £600 or £700 a year, including the perquisites. At present the Rev. S. Benson, the evening preacher at that church, is the only candidate in the field, but it is thought at least eight or ten others will be put in nomination.

IRELAND.

REPEAL MEETING AT THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE.—On Sunday last this meeting, which has been regarded with some anxiety, on account of the rumours that the Government intended to prevent it, was held on the vast plain called the Curragh of Kildare, so famous as the chief racing ground for the sporting gentry of the country. From an early hour in the morning Dublin—the distance is nearly forty-five Irish miles—was lined with vehicles of various kinds, conveying parties to the meeting. From the different towns and villages adjacent to the Curragh great numbers of the peasantry flocked in. Various estimates have been made of the numbers assembled on this occasion, the most moderate of which is that they amounted to about seventy or eighty thousand persons. Tents were erected on the ground, in which coffee, and other refreshments were sold to the peasantry, but there seemed to be no appearance of whisky. A strong force of military was stationed at the barracks of Newbridge, four miles from the place of meeting. Mr. O'Connell arrived on the ground shortly after two o'clock, and addressed the meeting in a speech which occupied nearly two hours in the delivery. After the usual resolutions had been adopted a vote of confidence was passed by acclamation to Mr. O'Connell, expressing their hope that he would never cease his exertions until he restored to Ireland her domestic Legislature.

On Monday there was an extremely crowded meeting at the Corn Exchange, for the same object. The streets and passages, as well as the large room and gallery, were thronged, and the heat was quite oppressive. The sum of £100 was announced as the result of the meeting at the Curragh on the previous day. The meeting was occupied with the receipt of money from various parts of the country. Nearly £500 of "Repeal rent" had been handed in.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE APPROACHING DERBY.

In the absence of any race meeting of mark during the present week a consequent increase of spirit has been infused into the approaching great events to come. These are the two great issues to be decided so soon on Banstead downs—the Derby and Oaks. We will confine our present notice to the former, merely hinting that, for the small adventurer, the Oaks seem to promise the least risk, with the best return, to the enterprising.

The result of the spring racing at Newmarket has been to make of one of the worst of last year's *debutants* a worthy candidate for the honours of the Country Three-year-old Stakes. Against a field that will certainly consist of more than twenty Cotherstone has been backed outright, as the public pose is to enable the sunniest speculator—he who lays his £50 or £100 with a friend to judge for himself how it may best be invested; always begging he will inform himself who may be the proprietor of a horse before he backs him for the smallest coin current in the realm.

The best public horse out last year was A British Yeoman, subsequently backed by the public for a sum that must insure his defeat—should he be the best on the day, and brought to the post up to the mark—unless a miracle be wrought in his favour. Pienipo, backed by honest men on honest grounds, to win in the Leger, and to Epsom Derby, which have proven that reasty, beaten like a lame donkey. To say nothing disparaging of Robert Johnson, his trainer, we should hardly think him fit to put the muffles on with such men as those who have laid against the Yeoman to win a fortune.

Cotherstone, so recently elected to the premiership, has run a good winner this year, and he is in good hands. It is true he has not been "Cherished" lot against the rest of the stable" is a bet we would recommend to a friend.

Windsor and Blackdrop—the latter only just creeping into the market—are in one of the good running stables on the season. Meantime, however, to our notion, brings out with more stock better than new. He can train for a distance and for general running better than for a short course and a particular occasion.

Amorino, a great fine horse, who among his own people is booked as sure, will cut up badly if it be a true run race, if it comes off "flatteringly" he will be a dangerous customer. Sir Gilbert will not allow his horses to do work enough for modern racing and modern distances, in which there is no chance unless the lungs have been made as pliant as Indian-rubber by constant and severe exertion.

Gasper is a cripple, and when sound was none of the best; he is as sure to run as to lose, unless he should happen to be another Theodore or Phosphorus.

Aristides is one of the outside division that will, from present indications, be a good favourite before the day; back him at his present price, you can't lose much, and may hedge handsomely.

Newcourt, a very promising two year old, will be made the most of, so far as integrity goes—we don't fancy his bringing up. He ran a good second to Mameluke, the crack of her year, and ought to show forward.

General Pollock, twice a winner at Chester the week before last, though a big lazy colt, has the gift of going faster the farther the distance, and will beat more than beat him at Tottenham-corner.

For the others now in the market we have no word of experience or hope deserving of strength or force to offer. The field is to be preferred as an investment, nobody knows what, beyond the present favourites, so long as the following prices shall be current.

THURSDAY'S BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

THE DERBY.—11 to 6 agst Cotherstone (tkn); 7 to 1 agst A British Yeoman (tkn); 16 to 1 agst Gamecock (tkn); 18 to 1 agst Amorino (tku); 18 to 1 agst Windsor; 20 to 1 agst Parthian; 25 to 1 agst Aristides (tkn); 25 to 1 agst General Pollock (tkn); 25 to 1 agst Dumpling (tkn); 30 to 1 agst Newcourt (tkn); 30 to 1 agst Gasper (tkn); 33 to 1 agst Blackdrop (tkn); 40 to 1 agst Highlander (tkn); 40 to 1 agst Maccabeus; 50 to 1 agst Fakenham; 50 to 1 agst Mercy colt; 66 to 1 agst Languish colt; 66 to 1 agst Progress colt (tkn); 100 to 1 agst Lucetta colt.

OAKS.—7 to 1 agst Maria Day (tkn); 13 to 1 agst Laura; 15 to 1 agst Elegance; 20 to 1 agst Cowslip (tkn).

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY A YOUNG FEMALE.—A most singular case of suicide has been committed by a respectable young female, named Isabella Jarvis, sixteen years of age, whose parents reside at No. 12, Bath-street, Tabernacle-square, Finsbury. It appears that the deceased was a remarkably handsome young woman, who had, about seven weeks ago, gone to reside in the family of Mr. Jones, a pastry-cook and confectioner, in Norton-folgate. On Thursday week she went to a chymist's shop in the neighbourhood, and stated she had come from Mr. Jones for some arsenic to kill the rats, which was readily supplied to her, as Mr. Jones was in the habit of having that article for the purpose she alleged. On her return home she mixed the poisonous ingredient in six or six rising rats. It was soon after ascertained that she had herself taken the poison. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, and the proper antidotes were administered, but, notwithstanding every effort, she sank under the effect of the poison, and died on Wednesday. At present there does not appear to be the slightest reason that could have induced her to destroy herself.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A MAGISTRATE.—On Sunday Mr. George Smith, a county magistrate, and previously to the formation of the Greenwich police court one of the presiding magistrates at the petty sessions, committed suicide by hanging himself at his residence in Park-place, Greenwich. The unfortunate gentleman was highly esteemed, and was said to be possessed of great wealth. Various rumours are in circulation as to the cause, as he had only a short time before returned home after attending divine service at Greenwich church, leaving Mrs. Smith behind to partake of the sacrament. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday; the facts as to the suicide having been proved, Dr. Southey, of Charlotte-street, deposed that he had attended deceased, and recommended his removal for a change of air. He was aware that he ought to be under restraint. He did not consider that restraint should be violent or coercive except to a very moderate extent. A surgeon of Greenwich also deposed to his state of mind. Circumstances induced him to think he should be placed under restraint, but he was so tractable and amiable that it would have been cruelty to have prevented him walking alone. His (deceased's) impression appeared to be that he had made an incorrect return for the Income-tax. He was one of the commissioners, and that one idea had induced insanity. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

On Monday George White, one of the Chartists, who was convicted at the late assizes for Warwickshire of having used seditious language, and attempting to provoke a breach of the peace, was brought up to receive judgment. Justice Patteson pronounced the sentence, which was, that the defendant be imprisoned in the Queen's Bench prison for eight easendar months.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, Lord Abinger gave judgment in the celebrated gambling case, Spencer v. Bond, in favour of the plaintiff—thus discharging the rule obtained by the defendant for a new trial.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL SESSIONS

(Before Mr. Serjeant Adams and a full Bench of Magistrates.)

On Wednesday *Mary Rees*, a lady of independant fortune and highly respectable connexions, being related to some of the first families in Wales, and who resided near Cardiff, and was formerly a milliner, was indicted for feloniously stealing on the 20th of April last, a pair of white silk stockings, value 8s., the property of Nathaniel Hil, hosier, of Regent-street. The prisoner was dressed in mourning, and wore a handsome black lace veil, so that her features might not be recognised. The only witness for the prosecution was the shopman, who deposed to finding the stockings under the prisoner's shawl. Mr. Chambers for the prisoner, said he hoped to show that the articles were taken by mistake, and the jury, after four hour's consultation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." It was stated by one of the witnesses that Rees was not the lady's real name.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The seventh session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday morning last, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, the Under-Sheriffs, Aldermen Farncomb and John Johnson, and other civic functionaries.

The calendar contains a list of 286 prisoners, of whom there stand charged with bigamy, 1; burglary, 8; uttering and having in possession counterfeit coin, 7; cutting and wounding, 4; embezzlement, 9; forgery and uttering forged instruments, 3; housebreaking and larceny, 9; larceny, 145; larceny and receiving stolen goods, 16; larceny from the person, 40; larceny by servants, 18; stealing post-letters, 3; misdemeanor, 9; murder, 1; rape, 3; receiving stolen goods, &c., 6; robbery, 1; shooting with intent to murder, 1. The committals are—from London, 93; Middlesex, 202; Essex, 2; Kent, 36; and Surrey, 24. Total, 286.

ROBBERY AT GREENWICH FAIR.—On Tuesday *Robert Wilson*, aged 27 upholsterer, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing two gold pins and chain, value 16s., the property of Frederick Shemeld, from his person.—The prisoner was defended by Mr. Huddleston.—It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor and some friends had been diverting themselves at Greenwich fair on Tuesday, the 18th April, and on coming out of a public-house, about half-past ten o'clock in the evening, the prisoner, who was with a number of other persons, struck at him, and in the scuffle managed to abstract the pins from his stock. Favoured by the crowd and confusion, the prisoner made his escape. On Wednesday week, however, he was apprehended near the Elephant and Castle public-house, and at once gave him into custody. The prosecutor and his friend swore positively to his identity.—The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence—Transportation for ten years.

Several pickpocket and other cases of minor importance were disposed of during the day. None of them, however, possessed any feature of public interest.

On Wednesday Mr. Justice Coltman took his seat upon the bench at ten o'clock.—*John William White*, 33, the captain of a schooner called the Native, and *Joseph Youngbusband*, 40, the mate of the same vessel, were indicted for feloniously casting away and destroying her. The facts of this case have already appeared.—Both prisoners pleaded guilty to the offence of which they were accused.—Mr. Justice Coltman took time to consider the sentence.

Several letter-carriers and clerks employed in the Post-office were convicted of stealing letters containing money. Sentence deferred.

POLICE.

LAMBETH-STREET.—SINGULAR CASE.—Mrs. Ann Flemming, a respectable-looking female, applied to Mr. Henry for his advice and assistance, under the following somewhat singular and extraordinary circumstances:—From the statement of the applicant, who it appears is connected with several highly respectable families, it appeared that some years ago, contrary to the wishes of her family, she married a linen-draper's assistant, named John Flemming, and by her property they were enabled to open a large establishment in the drapery and haberdashery way, in Sydney-place, Commercial-road-east; but, by the extravagance of her husband, they ultimately failed there, and the business, as well as the freehold which belonged to her, had been disposed of. Her husband after this had left her, and lived with a Miss Taylor, whom he had taken from her friends at Croydon. Some time after he had left her her husband had obtained a situation as assistant to Mr. Howell, a linen-draper, in Oxford-street, but had not been long in his place when he was taken into custody on a charge of plundering his employer to a considerable extent, and was committed to the Old Bailey on the charge. In June, 1841, he was tried at the Old Bailey, found guilty of the offence, and sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, a sentence which, under the circumstances, was considered exceedingly lenient. What became of him after this the applicant was unable to state with any accuracy, but in the month of November last both he and her sister had attended at Shoreditch workhouse and identified the body of a female that had been picked out of the Regent's-canal a day or two before as hers, and wrote the name "Ann Flemming" on the lid of the shell in which the body was placed. An inquest was subsequently held before Mr. Baker, the coroner, when the body was spoken of and treated as hers (applicant's), when a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned, and the body was left to be buried at the expense of the parish.—Mr. Henry. How long is it since these circumstances came to your knowledge?—Mrs. Flemming: About three months ago, sir.—Mr. Henry: How did you become acquainted with them?—Mrs. Flemming: My own sister acknowledged the fact to me. On my calling on her about three months ago she, on seeing me, seemed dreadfully agitated, and nearly fainted; and she then told me that she and my husband had been to Kingsland-road, and identified a body in the workhouse there as mine. She said it was very much decomposed from being in the water so long, and she was sure it was mine.—Mr. Henry: Then do you think they had made a mistake in supposing the body to have been yours?—Mrs. Flemming: Not at all, sir. It was a wilful mistake, to obtain possession of my property. The fact, your worship, is, that I am entitled to a freehold property in Ashford, in Kent, of the value of £800, at the death of an aged aunt; and I have found that my husband has obtained £400 or £500 upon it from Mr. Jemmett, the banker in the town, and intended, upon a representation that I had been found drowned as before stated.—Mr. Henry: Well, what is your object in applying to me; what do you want me to do in the matter?—Mrs. Flemming: Since my husband left me, sir, I have been employed in the establishment of Mr. Vyse, of Ludgate-hill, and earn a competence for my support: but that gentleman, as well as many friends of mine, have advised me to apply to your worship, as I reside in the parish of Whitechapel, in the hope that you will recommend the parish to take up my case, so that my husband may be prevented from squandering away my property under the false pretence of his having died, and that I may obtain a proper settlement of my affairs.—Mr. Hughes, the relieving officer of Whitechapel, having entered the court upon other business, Mr. Henry explained to him the nature of the application, and said he thought it was a case in which the parish ought to interfere.—Mr. Hughes undertook to do what was necessary, and the applicant, after thanking Mr. Henry for his courtesy and kindness, left the court with him.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The company formed in London to construct the Paris and Lyons Railway have accepted the line proposed by the official engineers. The bill for its formation will, therefore, be brought in by the Government next week.——A meeting of the heads of the Rothschild family will take place, it is said, during the present month, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, there, as is supposed, to discuss affairs in a sort of financial congress.——Earl De Grey, it is said, will not be suffered to leave his government in Ireland, in consequence of the Repeal agitation.——The number of petitions against the Education clauses in the Factory Bill, up to April 28, was 6955, to which were affixed 996,792 signatures.——It is said in the City that the merchants who claim compensation for the opium delivered to Capt. Elliot have acceded to the terms proposed in the first instance by Government.——We understand there is a schism at the Junior United Service Club, between the Queen's and Company's officers, on the subject of balloting for new members, the one party opposing, *en masse*, candidates from the other.——The new light on the South Foreland was exhibited for the first time on Tuesday.——The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies have decided that two points of railway communication with England (by Havre and Calais) are sufficient for the present: Boulogne is consequently excluded.——Lord Abinger, we are happy to state, has sufficiently recovered from the late operation on the eye to enable his lordship to resume his seat in the Court of Exchequer.——Baron Maltzahn, after making large purchases of valuable horses, has left London for Germany.——The anniversary dinner of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday last, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Haddington. The children, to the number of above a hundred of both sexes, were introduced, and their healthy, cleanly, and comfortable appearance justly excited the admiration of all present.——A silly fellow, who appears to be an American, named John Redmond, was brought before the magistrates at Windsor, charged with having been found in the private grounds of the Home-park shortly after midnight of Sunday; but his object appearing to be harmless, he was sent about his business.——The regulations adopted by the Brighton Railway Company have given great dissatisfaction to the townspeople, who have declared that the alterations in the arrival and departure of the trains will be most injurious.——Doctor J. Hall, formerly government selecting officer of emigrants in Ireland, has been appointed by Sir James Graham surgeon to the convict establishment at Bermuda.——Mrs. Trollope, the celebrated authoress, is residing at Clifton; and Miss Mitford, we understand, is now residing in Bath.——Col. Orby Hunter, distinguished in the literary world by a translation of Byron's works into French, died on Thursday fortnight at Dieppe, where he had resided for many years past.——Lieutenant Fox, of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, was killed at Poonah on the 9th of March last, on returning from his mess-room. It appears that his horse had run away with him. His body was not discovered till the next morning.——A funeral mass was performed on Friday at the Invalides with great solemnity, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the death of Napoleon.——Notice has been given to the men employed both at Plymouth and the Penydarran Iron Works that a further reduction of wages will take place in the course of a month.——The further opening of the Bristol and Exeter Railway to Beambridge took place on Monday last. The serious illness of Brunel, the engineer, prevented any exhibition of rejoicing, except such as the inhabitants of the district, who very naturally took a lively interest in the event, spontaneously offered.——The Maryport and Carlisle Railway was opened from Maryport to Carlisle on Wednesday week; the distance is 11¼ miles, and the day being remarkably fine the ceremony drew together very great numbers of people from all the towns and villages along the line.——The Presbytery of Glasgow has split into two sections, each claiming to be the Presbytery of Glasgow.——On Tuesday last a young lady named Chester was held in bail at the Kensington Police-office for threatening to run her brother-in-law, a gentleman named Hepburne, through the body with a sword.——The House of Lords has been occupied for several days past in hearing evidence in the case of the Townshend peerage. The case was closed on Wednesday last, but judgment has been deferred until Tuesday next.——The annual festival of the St. Ann's Society was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, when upwards of 160 gentlemen, who have long contributed to the support of the institution, assembled to celebrate the occasion. The chair was taken by Lord Morpeth, who was brate the occasion. The chair was taken by Lord Morpeth, who was loudly cheered on entering the room, and conducted the business of the evening with his usual eloquence, and that abstinence from all personal or political allusions which has procured for his lordship the respect and esteem of his countrymen.——Advices from Denish, died lately at Co- of the best translators of Shakspere into Danish, died lately at Co- penhagen.——We are informed that the personal property left by the Duke of Sussex is considerable, his life having been insured to very large amounts in several offices. The interest of the bulk of his property is, it is said, has been settled on the Duchess of Inverness; property, it is said, has been settled on the Duchess of Inverness; the principal to revert, on the death of her grace, to the son and the latter of his Royal Highness by his former wife.——It was confidently stated, previous to the late examination for fellowships at Oriel College, that the candidates were required to give a distinct declaration of the principles of interpretation followed by the Tract 90.——Mr. Brunel is daily improving in health, and eats heartily, but little hope at present is entertained of a speedy dislodgement of the coin.

——The city of Leipsic has conferred the honour of the freedom of the city on the great composer, Mr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, and has presented him with a diploma and casket for that purpose in a beautiful silver-pressed box.——An extraordinary general meeting of the fellows of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday in the theatre of the institution, Dr. Roget, P.R.S., vice-president, in the chair. The Most Noble the Earl of Clarendon and three other gentlemen were elected Fellows.——In the night of the 2nd ult., says a letter from Rome of the 24th, the little town of Groth-Amare, situate in the district of Ferrus, was visited by a shock of an earthquake. A piece of rock fell from the mountains on the Via Aprutina, and destroyed a number of houses. Several persons perished.——The laying down of the electric telegraph on the Great Western Railway, between Paddington and Slough, is now nearly completed.——For the second time H. C. Landseer has had his pictures selected by the holder of the £400 prize in the London Art-Union.

THE CONFIRMATION AT ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN

[The Bishop of London has been holding confirmations in several of the metropolitan churches—one of the more recent of which was given this present week, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and is here represented by our artist.]

It is a holy sight!—fair spirits now
Put on new wings for Heaven's eternal throne;
And YOUTH, with pure resolve on heart and brow,
And soul hope-lighted, walks with God alone!
Responsible, and with fresh life imbued,
It takes the higher calling of the mind,
With self-reliance, faith, and fortitude,
Within its bounding bosom fair enshrined,
Confirm'd into the bright and blessed creed
Which sheds its halo round the Christian's shrine;
Exhorted on to holy thought and deed,
To win on earth from Heaven its crown divine:
And, while the storm-paths of the world are trod,
To keep the eye of hope and trust on God!

THE GIRAFFES, AND THEIR NUBIAN ATTENDANTS, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The above is a faithful and spirited representation of the curiosities whose recent arrival at the Surrey Gardens we noticed last week. They are now regularly domiciled in their new abode, and appear to enjoy the comparative freedom which their commodious dwelling affords. All are in the finest possible health and condition, capering about in the wildest glee, and indulging in the most amusing antics in their rough play with their keepers and with each other. Three of the fine giraffes are males, and the females indicate a probability that this extraordinary animal will ultimately become a completely domesticated inhabitant of our northern clime. The antelopes are of those extremely rare and beautiful species the *Addax* (Lichtenstein) and *Leucoryx* (Pallas). The Addax, of which these two specimens are the first that have been seen alive in England, was well known to the ancients under the name of *Strepsiceros*, given to them by Pliny, but had been overlooked by all subsequent naturalists until lately rediscovered by Rüppell and Ehrenberg. When full grown, it is a very large and powerful animal, measuring six or seven feet from the muzzle to the tip of the tail, and three feet in height over the shoulder, with horns of three feet in length measured along the curves. The horns are slender in proportion to their length, annulated to within five or six inches of the points, and have a most remarkable twist, describing two turns of a wide spiral. The colour is a greyish white, except the head and neck, which are of a deep reddish brown, with a transverse mark of pure white across the face. Its hoofs are broad to enable it to run swiftly in the deep sands of its native deserts.

The "Abou-Harb" derives the name of Leucoryx from its milk-white colour. It is as large as the Addax, but differs in the colour and markings, and in the form of the horns, which rise from the plane of the forehead in a single curve, forming a large segment of a circle over the back. In this singular arrangement is inferred to have originated the fable of the unicorn, as the Leucoryx is frequently seen sculptured on the ancient monuments of Egypt, and being generally in profile, only one horn is represented, which gives it something like the appearance of the heraldic supporter of our royal arms. This is particularly conspicuous in the great pyramid at Memphis, where a group of them is figured, some being dragged along by cords as though they formed a part of a triumphant procession to some distant country. Both these species of antelopes live in the sandy deserts of Central Africa.

The two native attendants who accompany the animals seem to divide the attention of the visitors with their quadruped companions, and although perhaps not so extraordinary in their appearance, are more rarely seen here, as they belong to tribes that hardly ever wander away from their own homes on the shores of the White Nile. They are both portions of the great Barâtra family, but differ exceedingly in their characteristics. One is a boy of the true Nouba race, from Kordofan in Upper Abyssinia. He has the short curled hair, thick lips, and intensely black complexion, which peculiarly characterise his people. The other is a noble fellow, of fine proportions, with the beautifully curved nose, perfectly intellectual countenance, and well-shaped head of the genuine Dongolawi. He is a native of Dar Dongola.

They are clothed in rich Oriental costume, and their strikingly graceful attitudes add a wild and picturesque effect to the whole group. They appear to be much attached to their charge, addressing the giraffes affectionately by their Arabic names, which are very fanciful and poetical, as "Ou-Doom," the strong horse; "Sitt-el-Vënat," the beautiful young maiden; 'Karr-koor,' the great mountain; "S'Ahbeeb-Effendi," the noble magistrate, &c.

ROWLAND HILL.

Having devoted a considerable portion of our space this week to a sketch of the Post-office, and a detail of the manner in which the multifarious duties of that establishment are performed, we think that the portrait of one who has done so much as Mr. Rowland Hill has to make that institution a truly national one, will form a most suitable accompaniment.

If the gratitude of a nation is due to those brave men who stand up in defence of our liberties and rights when foreign foes have attempted to trample upon them, and if such men are considered, by virtue of such services, worthy of civil distinction and national regard, how much more so is he worthy of both who, by his ingenuity, perseverance, and patriotism, has contributed to advance the sacred cause of civilization and freedom both at home and abroad! Eminently distinguished in this respect is the subject of our present sketch. It is to Rowland Hill that we are indebted for the incalculable benefits of the penny postage upon all inland correspondence; for the introduction of an uniform charge regulated not by distance but by weight, and for many other reductions in the rates of foreign and colonial postage.

PORTRAIT OF ROWLAND HILL.

Early in the year 1837 Mr. Hill published a pamphlet recommending that inland postage rates should be reduced to an uniform charge of one penny per half-ounce; and developing a plan by which, in his opinion, so great an improvement might be effected without causing eventually any very serious loss to the revenue. In the latter part of the same year the House of Commons appointed a committee to inquire into the subject. After a most laborious and thorough investigation, extending over the whole of the session of 1837—8, the said committee reported favourably of Mr. Hill's plan, and strongly recommended its partial adoption immediately, and its complete introduction, "as soon as the state of the public revenue would admit of the risking a large temporary reduction;" at the same time expressing an opinion "that the evidence established," among other facts, that "very injurious effects resulted from the old state of things to the commerce and industry of the country, and to the social habits and moral condition of the people."

In the succeeding session more than two thousand petitions from all parties were presented to the Legislature, praying for the immediate introduction of Mr. Hill's plan. More than three hundred of these petitions were from town councils and other public bodies; the greater part of them had but a single signature each, notwithstanding which the total number of signatures exceeded two hundred and sixty thousand.

Upon the 12th July, 1839, by a resolution of the House of Commons, it was considered expedient to reduce the postage to the uniform penny rate, to abolish the franking privilege, and strictly to regulate official franking. Subsequently a bill was founded upon this resolution, and shortly afterwards its provisions became the law of the land.

On the 14th of September, 1839, Mr. Hill was appointed to assist, under the direction of the Treasury Board, "in carrying into effect the penny postage." In January, 1840, the reduced rate was in operation; and before the close of the session in that year permanence was given to the above arrangements. Notwithstanding these circumstances, in September last Mr. Hill was discharged from his duties by the present Government, not because of any want of ability or zeal on his part, but because the minister of the crown was apprehensive that his continuance in office would bring about a collision between himself and the executive officers of the General Post-office! Of the injustice of this step it is but natural that Mr. Hill should complain. The substance of that complaint he has embodied in a petition to the House of Commons, which has been presented by the Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, M.P., and to which, we understand, Sir Thomas Wilde has given notice that he shall call the attention of the house after the Easter holidays. To deprive a faithful public servant of a fair opportunity of earning the reward to which he is so justly entitled, in seeing his plan carried out without mutilation by those who are in office, and in reaping the satisfaction resulting from its success, is to commit an act of injustice to which we hope the present Government will be no party; and which, we are sure, if they are, the people of England will correct their error in language of remonstrance neither to be slighted nor mistaken.

EXETER HALL.

GYMNASIA AND PLAY-GROUND OF THE CHILDREN OF THE HOME AND COLONIAL INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY, GRAY'S-INN-LANE.

PORTRAIT OF HABEE.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

If some men were asked to designate the glory of England they would point to her victorious armies, her vast and still accumulating wealth, and the extent of her growing dominions; but others—the real benefactors of her immense family—would rather direct attention to her schools, her charities, and her missions. These confer on her a moral and enduring lustre, which neither martial prowess, nor mercantile enterprise, nor political empire, have ever been able to impart. It is desirable that causes so great and worthy in themselves, so salutary in their results, and so essential to the best interests of the nation, should receive the strongest support the British press can render them. We have therefore resolved on giving their proceedings a place in our columns, and to continue, as occasion may require, to

PAH PAH-SE-HAY.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY—CHOIR OF ST. PAUL'S.

give their sacred labours the publicity which their paramount importance demands.

The May meetings may be considered in the light of a great Parliament of Benevolence sitting in committees for the amendment of the philanthropic constitution of the state, and the distribution of the *million* of money placed, for the most part by the poor of the land, at their disposal. These sittings are attended by such multitudes of persons from all parts of the country, that during their continuance the aspects of the streets of London lose much of their dingy metropolitan air, and assume the healthful jocund look of a provincial festival. They are held in various large chapels, the halls of the mission houses, Crosby Hall, the schools of various denominations, but chiefly in Exeter Hall, which was built a few years since expressly for their accommodation.

This year an unusual degree of excitement has prevailed amongst them in consequence of the danger to which the Protestant missions and schools in the Pacific are believed to be exposed by the Propagandism of Rome and the French occupancy of Tahite, and also, by the injury which it is supposed will be done to the Sunday-schools, and to the schools of Dissenters generally, by the operation of the proposed Factories Education Bill. On these topics we feel that the zeal of our friends has in some degree outrun their ordinary discretion, and that on both points their very commendable but ill-considered fears are destined to speedy disappointment.

The first meeting deserving general attention, and one which, considering the deplorable ignorance of Irish peasantry, we commend to the charitable sympathies of our readers, was that of the

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY,

founded in 1813 by Ivimey, the historian of the Baptists, for "giving the people something better than political institutions"—to give them the power of reading the Bible by native teachers "who do not go with the aspect, and under the shield of coercive authority." It was held in Finsbury Chapel, April 25, D. W. Wire in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Davies, Mursell, Overbury, Webb, Mulhein, Pottinger, Trestrail, and Edwards. The Report stated that the society had continued such schools as the increasing care of the National Board of Education in Ireland had left it expedient for the committee to maintain, and that though the number had decreased, there was an increase of efficiency and usefulness. In twenty-four schools there were 2191 on the books, at the average age of ten years; more than 1720 were Roman Catholics, 697 had repeated considerable portions of the word of God, and most of them were situated where there were no other means of education within reach; the funds were reported to be in a depressed state, the liabilities exceeding £1500 over and above the ordinary expenditure of the society.

The speakers were enthusiastic in their testimony to the social and intellectual capacities of the poor people. "It is impossible," said Mr. Mursell, "to mingle with them without loving them. There is a vivacity about them that is perfectly enchanting. I feel that I am a great lump of lead when I get into the vicinity of Irishmen. No one can associate with them without catching something of their spirit, and wishing he resembled, more than he does, their hospitality. Their minds are preoccupied with ideas relating to Christianity and its duties, but all their ideas are distorted—their ideas are upside down. There is a confused conception of the importance of religion, but they have not the slightest idea of what is meant by it—of its principles, its spirit, its doctrines and precepts."

The business concluded by the expression of a hope that, if we would do good to Ireland with regard to her morals, we must have hearts to feel for her temporal interests; and not only raise our prayers for her mental emancipation, but stretch forth our hands for her political advancement.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

April 27, at Exeter-hall—J. L. Phillips, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. Edwards, Dr. Alder, Dr. Liefchild, C. M. Birrell, J. Clarke, J. P. Mursell, C. Elven, Dr. Murch, Dr. Steane, Henry Kensall, Esq., and W. B. Gurney, Esq.

The Rev. J. Angus read the report, which stated that the progress of the society had been uninterrupted in its position and prospects, and was never more calculated to encourage and stimulate the exertions of its friends. The total number of missionaries sent out by the society has been 169. There were in India 79 schools, containing 2789 children, being 4 schools more than last year. 173 members had been added to the churches, now numbering 1,350. Four missionaries and 8 teachers were to be employed, from Jamaica, at Fernando Po; and the committee had decided upon purchasing a vessel for the use of the mission in Western Africa. The West India missions were reported in a flourishing state; the total number of members was 33,658, being a clear increase of 1855, while the number of inquirers was 14,353. There were 6944 children in the mission schools, and 13,402 in the Sunday-schools, the expenses of the mission being now entirely borne by the native churches.

Reference was made to the missions at Trinidad, Hayti, South America, and Canada, all being in a flourishing condition. The total amount of the jubilee fund collected this year was reported as £32,500, and the receipts for the year at £21,196 3s. 10d. There had been added to the churches during the year 3569, making a total in all the churches of 36,622. There were 18,000 inquirers, 165 stations, 79 missionaries, 59 female missionaries, 137 day schools; 155 schoolmasters, 10,226 children in the day schools, and about 15,000 in the Sunday-schools; and 90,000 volumes of the Scriptures had been printed.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Monday, May 1.—J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The meeting, consisting of upwards of 3000 persons, was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Hannah, A. Campbell, Esq., M.P., Peter Jacobs, native Indian missionary, Rev. Thomas Mortimer, Rev. J. Smith of Greenock, Dr. Liefchild, and various other speakers. The gross income was stated to be £98,253 12s. 8d., being less than the preceding year by £3434 9s. 8d.; but as in that year there was a surplus of income over expenditure to the amount of £2900, a part of this yet remains towards the expenditure of 1843, amounting to £523 13s. 6d. The report detailed at great length the state and prospects of the society's missions throughout the world. It commenced as usual with Ireland. Whilst various efforts had been made during the past year to impede their operations, it stated, that the agents of the society had steadily, and, to some extent successfully, prosecuted their important work. The 52 schools under the care of the society contained more than 4000 scholars, half of whom were now able to read the sacred Scriptures. The report went on to state, that on the Continent, at Winnenden, the mission was extending the influence of evangelical and experimental Christianity in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. The mission in France also presented an encouraging aspect. The prospects of the mission at Gibraltar were hopeful, but at Malta difficulties of a very discouraging character presented themselves. In Ceylon and India a large measure of success had attended the diligent and praiseworthy labours of the provisional committee formed in London, for the purpose of effecting the withdrawal of Government patronage from the idolatry of India. In Australia and Van Diemen's Land the missions were generally in a very prosperous state. In New Holland the want of additional labourers was greatly felt, and pressing applications made to the committee to send out four more missionaries. From other parts of Australia there were also calls for a greater number of missionaries.

In Vavan, Tahiti, and Feejee the missionaries continued to prosecute their arduous work with zeal and encouraging measure of success. The members had recently increased to 837, while there were upwards of 1100 adults and children in the schools. In Southern Africa the circumstances in which several of the missions had been placed formed the source of much solicitude and care. At the Cape of Good Hope additional missionaries had been imperatively needed; but, in consequence of the want of adequate funds, the committee were unable to increase the existing mission establishments. In the Albany and Caffraria districts the missions had been for several years steadily rising in importance. Upwards of 30,000 natives, of both sexes, were under instruction in Caffraria, and had the word of life preached to them in the vernacular tongue. In Sierra Leone the mission was in a prosperous state. The establishment for the instruction of the sons of the native kings and chiefs and of the native traders, which had been opened recently at Macarthy's Island, on the river Gambia, was calculated to exert an important influence on missionary operations in that part of Africa. The Gold Coast mission was also full of promise. The favourable commencement of the missions in Ashantee should be regarded as a most important event. After adverting to the destruction of Cape Haytian the report stated that the missionary cause in the West Indies was prosperous—in Jamaica, especially, a marked improvement appeared. In British North America, throughout the districts of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, the missionary labours were generally crowned with success, as also in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In the course of the meeting Pah-tah-se-gay, of whom we have given an original portrait, was introduced to the British public. He is a fine specimen of a North American Indian, and appeared to great advantage in the Chippewa costume. He entered into a very interesting description of his own conversion, and the unenlightened, barbarous condition of his fellow-countrymen previous to the introduction of Christianity amongst them. "He might say the tomahawk and the scalping-knife were now no longer used by them. They who had formerly used those weapons with barbarous cruelty had now adopted the Bible for their tomahawk, and the hymn-book for their scalping-knife."

HOME AND COLONIAL INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Monday, May 1.—Earl of Chichester in the chair,

The friends of this admirable institution assembled in their schoolhouse in Gray's-inn-lane, and associated with the business of the day, an examination of the pupils and teachers, and an inspection of the domestic economy of the establishment. It was stated by the secretary that the society, which had only been established seven years, was instituted for the double purpose of training children to become teachers in schools, and for educating teachers themselves in the true principles of their "high vocation;" and that it is now the only one in England training *masters* and mistresses for infant schools. That about fifty teachers and three hundred children are at present under its charge, and that it proposes to extend its operations by the establishment or assistance of auxiliary institutions, and by the appointment of travelling inspectors to further the development of their principles in general schools. The Bishop of Norwich, in a short but able speech, commended the society to the patronage of the Government and the favour of the public, and very happily ridiculed the notion, that education apart from religion could be considered the education fitted for a moral being. An interesting Hindoo girl, named Rabee, was examined by the meeting, and exhibited great proficency in various branches of knowledge. This child, on the completion of her education, is to be sent back to India, to become a teacher of religion and civilization to her benighted caste. At the conclusion of the meeting the children were admitted to the gymnasia and play-ground, and in a very few minutes gave the spectators good evidence that their physical education had not been neglected. The scene was altogether one of so cheering a character, that we have had it engraved as a model of good order and healthful recreation.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

2nd May.—Exeter Hall.—Earl of Chichester in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Winchester, the Archdeacon of Derby, Lord Sandon, and the Rev. Messrs. Hanson, Dean of St. Patrick's; J. J. Neithecht, F. Close, and J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., M.P.

The report stated that the income during the past year had exceeded £115,000; a sum unprecedented in the history of this or any other religious society. In New Zealand, Eastern and Western African, Greece, India, and elsewhere, the missions were encouraging, and the call for missionaries more urgent than ever. The society was about to turn its attention to China, towards which a mission in which country an individual, who wished to be unknown, had presented the munificent sum of £6000. His Majesty the King of Prussia had presented the society with £100, and become an annual subscriber of £25.

This was decidedly the grandest meeting of the season. We never saw so intelligent a multitude, or one more resolutely bent on doing good. Britain—the land of Bibles and the "fane of Charity"—has great reason to exult in such noble-minded gatherings.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

2nd May.—Finsbury Chapel.—F. Challis, Esq., in the Chair.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. J. Burnet, Dr. Liefchild, Dr. Cox, J. Smith, Dr. Campbell, T. Smith, and J. Blackburn.

The report stated that the society had in connection with it 107 associations, 14 missionaries, 2411 visitors, 59,946 families, and 123 stations for preaching and prayer. During the year 1421 copies of the Scriptures were distributed, 2686 children directed to Sabbath or day schools, and 3635 cases of urgent distress were relieved by the agencies of the society. During the summer months five tents were employed for the public preaching of the Gospel in the neighbourhood round the City. It may be supposed that not less than 20,000 persons listened to the Gospel through this instrumentality alone.

The total receipts of the year were £1152 6s. 7d., and the expenditure £1192 5s. 6d., leaving the society in debt £39 18s. 11d.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

May 3rd.—Exeter-hall.—Lord Bexley in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Morpeth, the Rev. Professor Sark, of the University of Bonn, the Dean of Salisbury, the Rev. A. Tidman, Mr. Jacobs, F. Close, Dr. Hannah, A. Anson, J. Milsom, Esq., the Earl of Chichester, and Dr. Steinkopf.

The report stated that, during the year, 727,830 Bibles and Testaments had issued from the depository at home, and 254,230 from the *depôts* abroad, making together 982,060; and that the total issues since the commencement of the society in 1804 was 15,020,994; while the receipts for the year, from all sources, was stated to be £92,476 2s. 8d.

The number of languages and dialects in which this sacred institution now print and circulate the Scriptures is 137! No stronger fact can be urged on the public on behalf of the claims of the society on the enlarged support of every Christian.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

May 5.—Exeter-hall.—John Labouchere, Esq., in the chair.

This important society was, as it deserves, most numerously attended, and the multitudinous details of its vast operations listened to with a patience which their grave importance deserved.

An abstract of the annual report of the society was read by Mr. Jones, the corresponding secretary and superintendent. It briefly referred to the operations of this society and its auxiliaries in China, Java, Burmah, Assam, India, Ceylon, Australasia, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West and South Africa, Spanish America, West Indies, New Providence, the United States of America, British North America, Newfoundland, Labrador, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Carinthia, Lower Saxony, Wirtemberg, Iceland, Denmark, Russia, the Mediterranean and adjacent countries. In noticing the home proceedings the committee expressed their regret at the retirement of Mr. John Davis, the society's superintendent, the duties of which office he discharged for nearly twenty-four years in a faithful and conscientious manner. The following grants of publications were reported:—for Sabbath-day circulation, soldiers, sailors, and rivermen, Home Missionary, District Visiting, City and Town Missions, Christian Instruction, and other kindred Societies, British emigrants, prisoners, hospitals, workhouses, railway workmen, fairs, races, foreigners in England, special occasions at public executions, convict ships, and other important objects, amounting to 1,677,936; grants to Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, 302,557. The value of the foregoing grants is £2,668 18s. One hundred and six libraries have been granted during the year to schools, destitute districts, and union-houses; also a grant of books, value £60, at half-price, has been made to form libraries for the police. The report farther stated the proposals of the committee for the formation of factory libraries, and the issue of cheap books, and their efforts counteract those principles which are opposed to the Reformation. The new publications of the year were 218; publications circulated amount to 16,469,551, making the total circulation of the society, in nearly ninety languages, including the issues of foreign societies, assisted by the parent institution, to amount to nearly 377,000,000. The total benevolent income of the year amounts to £4980 15s. 10d.; special donations received for China to 31st of March, £1747 4s. 4d.; proceeds of sales, £43,064 14s 9d.; gratuitous issues amount to £6649 7s. 1d., being £1668 11s. 3d. beyond the amount of the benevolent contributions, without any charge or expense whatever thereon; legacies, £999 19s. Total receipts, £52,605 7s. 9d.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

May 8th.—Lord John Russell in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by Earl Fitzwilliam, Rev. Dr. Reed, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. Dr. Alder, John Barton, Esq., Rev. Samuel Green, ——Cheatham, Esq., Lord Monteagle, Rev. John Burnet, and Colonel Fox, M.P.

The report stated that the financial affairs were far from discouraging, and that the appearance of the schools throughout the country indicated improvement, and that the practicability and usefulness of the system on which they were founded were fully proved by continued experience. It also adverted to the educational measure introduced into Parliament by Sir James Graham, the spirit and tendency of which it condemned: the society had watched with anxiety the movements of Government with respect to education, and whatever might ultimately be the nature of those movements, the committee wished that no amount of aid which Government might grant would ever induce the society to compromise in the smallest degree the great principles which had regulated it from its institution.

We shall continue these reports in our future numbers, and shall, for the present, conclude the subject with the

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY,

of which we have given an accurate picture.

On Tuesday, May 9th, the rehearsal of the music took place in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at which about 2000 persons were present. The choir was conducted by Sir George Smart; the vocal and instrumental performers were numerous and efficient, belonging to the Royal Society of Musicians, and led by Mr. Cramer; the choruses were assisted by the young gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel Royal St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey; the pieces rehearsed were Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," Atwood's "Cantate Domine," the grand chaunt "Deus misereatur," the "Gloria Patria," followed by Handel's sublime "Hallelujah chorus," the whole concluding with the "Coronation Anthem," the congregation all standing.

On Thursday, May 11th, the grand performance took place in the presence of Prince George of Cambridge, who acted as the representative of the King of Hanover, who had promised to preside, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Chester, Norwich, and Llandaff, the Lord Mayor, Alderman Brown, and an audience less numerous than usual. The performers exerted themselves to give due effect to the glorious tasks assigned them, but, owing to the confined nature of the choir, and the open arcades by which it is surrounded, with less apparent power and precision than their actual execution of the music might have entitled them to expect. The echoing vaults of St. Paul's will, in like manner, continue to present impediments to the *exact* distribution of musical sounds. The collections, although liberally supported by the distinguished visitors, were, we fear, but small in amount.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée, d'Antin, May 5, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Although the month of April has been generally very cold, yet, nevertheless, the few fine days we have lately had will, enable me to complete my observations, and to give you, if not all the summer fashions, at least such as are generally prevalent at the present moment. In the first place I consider that the choice of materials generally worn is now so decidedly shown that I may speak of them with some degree of certainty. Of these Pekins and damasks may be said to occupy the first place. The former article is so divided and subdivided, and is seen under so many different forms, and the varieties are so extensive, that it is somewhat difficult to enumerate them. I may, however, state that those most sought for and preferred are the agate Pekin, dark, aérial, colibri, Cashmere, zebra, and cross striped Pekins; the Bengal, with stripes worked upon shaded ground; the crystal Pekin, of a soft and vapoury blue colour like that of a summer sky: and the cameleon Pekin, with a triple shoot, with little flowers worked in different shades distributed all over its surface. Of the damask the most beautiful is in my opinion are the damasks in the style of Louis XIII. and Louis XV., with designs worked in white silk upon silver-shot grounds, and different sorts of dark taffeties. As yet the few fine days we have had are permitted no exhibition of light fancy stuffs in any great quantity and variety; the best of these, however, may be said to be the barèges with slight stripes of satin printed in colours, and others having small squares embroidered in poncean or blue silk upon a white ground. As regards the style of the dresses most worn it is difficult to speak decisively as, a though we meet with numerous narrow sleeves, we may the next moment see others half wide at top and bottom to allow the escape of a double bouillon of muslin terminated by a lace frill. So is it also with corsages, for, although low corsages are frequently to be met with, still, even in the best and most fashionable circles, we see high corsages worn gathered in at the slope der with a narrow waistband, or still higher a little gathered, with plain sleeves trimmed with rounded frills. Skirts are now worn with two deep plaits, with two long rucked flounces, or with a single flounce, but made in black lace. Some skirts I have seen are still covered with embroidery in spots or with passementerie ornaments; but it appears to me that this description of ornament is fast going out of fashion.

HENRIETTE DE B.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock. The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for a select committee to consider of the operation of the Irish poor-law, stating a number of circumstances illustrative of the necessity of inquiring thoroughly into the system. He thought the poor-law relief could give satisfaction to the people of Ireland, and one should be adopted upon a wholly different principle. He did not wish to delay the bill which was now pressing in another place, but he thought the inquiry might be going on during the progress of the bill.—The Archbishop of DUBLIN seconded the motion. He had great attention to the working of the present poor-law in Ireland, and unless it were materially altered, the growing opinion in Ireland, that it could never be properly legislated for by the Imperial Parliament, would be much strengthened. He could say of his own knowledge that since the passing of the Irish poor-law the number of the poor had materially increased, and mendicancy had also very much increased, and there was the additional evil, that one effect of the law had been to dry up the sources of private charity. He thought it right that the Irish Poor-law Bill was an attempt to raise money on false pretences, but he would remind their lordships that it was brought in with a view to suppress mendicity. They had, however, rejected the clauses for the express purpose of putting a stop to mendicity, and passed the remainder of the bill.—The Duke of WELLINGTON opposed the motion. He admitted that there were many defects in the Irish poor-law, but the object of the noble marquis was to have the law altogether repealed. This he would not consent to, for he had the evidence of several of his noble friends near him that the law was upon the whole satisfactory, though it required alteration. The poor-law of this moment a bill in the other house to remedy its defects, and when it came before their lordships such alterations might be proposed in committee as would remedy the complained of. As to any want of attention on the part of their lordships to measures relating to Ireland, he must say there was no such intention. When the question of the poor-law was formerly under discussion, he remarked that such anxiety was evinced by their lordships on both sides respecting the bill, which then passed into law. The Earl of GLENGALL supported the motion, and considered the new municipal corporations as the greatest evil in Ireland, without even excepting the new Poor-law Bill. The Earl of WICKLOW denied that the opposition to the Poor-law was general throughout Ireland. On the contrary, he was of opinion that in many parts of the country it was working very well. He hoped that persons in Ireland would not be suffered to agitate the whole country with a view to a dissolution of the union with perfect impunity. The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL supported the motion with a view to satisfy the evils complained of by the people of Ireland.—The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE said there was a great deal of interested agitation in Ireland against the present law. Lord CLONCURRY supported the motion.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said a case of inquiry had certainly been made out if the Government had not undertaken to bring in a measure to remedy the evils complained of. He thought, however, that new bills ought to be introduced into their lordships on both sides respecting the bill which had passed into law. The Earl of GLENGALL supported the motion, and considered the new municipal corporations as the greatest evil in Ireland, without even excepting the new Poor-law Bill. The Earl of WICKLOW denied that the opposition to the Poor-law was general throughout Ireland. On the contrary, he was of opinion that in many parts of the country it was working very well. He hoped that persons in Ireland would not be suffered to agitate the whole country with a view to a dissolution of the union with perfect impunity. The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL supported the motion with a view to satisfy the evils complained of by the people of Ireland.—The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE said there was a great deal of interested agitation in Ireland against the present law.—

BROUGHAM-HALL.

As the title to this picturesquely-situated property, and the estates annexed to it, is about to become the subject of Litigation, the following details may be interesting to our readers:—

Brougham-hall is not far distant from the village of Brougham, at the northern extremity of the county of Westmoreland, on the military road to Carlisle. It stands upon a woody eminence on the east side of the river Lowther; and from the richness, variety, and extent of the prospect from its fine terraces, it is often styled "the Windsor of the North." It has a fine hall, lit by five pointed windows, filled with painted glass, ancient and modern. Nearly adjoining to it is the chapel of Brougham, dedicated to St. Wilfred, as appears by the rector of Brougham agreeing, in 1393, to find it in "two seargies afore St. Wilfrey, at his own proper cost," at whic time it was endowed with lands adjoining to it; but these have since been exchanged for others contiguous to the glebe of the church. In 1658 and 1659 the Countess of Pembroke rebuilt it; and some years since the rector of the parish performed evening service in it when the family were residing at Brougham-hall.

Northward of the hall are the venerable ruins of Brougham Castle, which, in Leland's time, the common people believed "did sink." Roman urns, coin, and other relics of our conquerors have been found in great abundance here. The greater part of the castle was built by Roger Lord Clifford, son of Isabella de Veteripont, who placed over its door this inscription—"This made Roger." An inquisition, in 1403, found it and its demesne worth nothing, "because it lieth altogether waste, by reason of the destruction of the country by the Scots." Yet, in 1617, King James was magnificently entertained here, on his return from his last journey out of Scotland. In 1651 and 1652 the castle was repaired by Anne, Countess of Pembroke; but after her death it appears to have been dismantled and neglected, and its stone, timber, and wainscoting sold. The centre of the building was a lofty square tower, with turrets at the angles; the outworks were very considerable.

The castle, or rather its ruins, is not now the property of Lord Brougham, nor has it been in his family since the reign of King John. It belongs to the Earl of Thanet, as representative of the Clifford family, to whom it descended from the Veteriponts. Before the Norman Conquest, the manor and lordship of Brougham (then called Burgham) were held by the Saxon family of De Burgham, from whom Lord Brougham is lineally descended. After the conquest, William the Norman granted to Robert de Veteripont, or Vipont, extensive rights and territories in Westmoreland; and, among others, some oppressive rights of seigniory over the manor of Brougham, then held by Walter de Burgham. To relieve the estate of such services, Gilbert de Burgham, in the reign of King John, agreed to give up absolutely one third part of his estate to Robert de Veteripont, and also the advowson of the rectory of Brougham. This third comprises the land upon which the castle is built, and the estate afterwards given by Anne Countess of Pembroke (heiress of Veteripont) to the Hospital for Poor Widows at Appleby. Brougham Castle, if not built, was much extended by Veteripont, and afterwards still more enlarged by Roger Clifford, who succeeded by marriage to the Veteripont possessions. The manor-house, or "Hall," about three quarters of a mile from the castle, continued in the Brougham family, and part of it, especially the gateway, is of early Norman architecture. The chapel is also ancient, except the roof, which was renewed in 1659. In 1607 Thomas Brougham, then lord of the manor of Brougham, died without issue male, and the estate was sold to one Bird, who was steward to the Clifford family; the heir male of the Brougham family then residing at Scales Hall, in Cumberland. About 1690 John Brougham, of Scales, repurchased the estate and manor of Brougham from Bird's grandson, and entailed it on his nephew, from whom it passed by succession to Lord Brougham.

RUINS OF BROUGHAM CASTLE.

In the *Kendal Mercury* it was recently stated that the Brougham estate, "until it came into the possession of the present noble occupant, was called Bird's Nest;" and we find it stated, in the "Beauties of England and Wales," "Birdnest, from its having belonged to the family of Bird." These statements are erroneous, although Bird certainly built a house upon that part of the property which he purchased; but this dwelling is clearly distinguished from Brougham-hall, as the following extract from Bishop Nicolson's manuscript, written about 1670, and now in the Dean and Chapter's library, at Carlisle, will show:—"The great Roman way brings you to the Roman camp, having on the left Browham and Browham-hall, the seat of the Browhams; from this you have the prospect of Lowther-hall, Clifton-hall, likewise of Penrith, Penrith Castle, and Carleton-hall; likewise of Browham-hall and chapel, and of Mr. Bird's house."

It appears that the Brougham estate is now claimed by one Thomas Bird, and other parties, who have distrained for rent upon one of Lord Brougham's tenants at Wethericks, in the parish of Brougham; but his lordship has brought an action of trespass against the claimant. Upon the above information it is clear that the claim now set up by Mr. Bird has no legal or equitable foundation, and that the adverse claim of the Birds, however it may have arisen, has originated in some mistake as to the nature of their ancestor's title.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS, CAPTAIN BRUAT.

The subject of this memoir had recently been appointed by Louis Philippe to the government of the Marquesas Islands, of which new French conquest an illustrated description has already appeared in our journal.

Armand Bruat, a native of Alsace, is in his forty-fifth or forty-sixth year. He entered the service in 1811, at Brest, where he became remarkable for his hardiness and robust habit. In 1815 he embarked under Commander Bouvet, in the brig Hussard, for Copenhagen, Brazil, and the Antilles. Shortly after his return, in 1817, he embarked in the corvette L'Esperance, which was stationed for three years in the Levant; and from 1819 to 1824 he succeeded to Le Conquérant, Le Foudroyant, and the frigate Diane, where he remained three years as *officier de manœuvre*. In 1824 he filled a similar post in the corvette La Diligente, and embarked on a laborious voyage in the South Sea, where he distinguished himself in the taking of the pirate Le Quintanilla. On his return he was made lieutenant, and next embarked in Le Breslaw, in which vessel he was at Navarino, in 1827, where he fired L'Albion and sunk two frigates, for which bravery Bruat was decorated with orders. In the following year he obtained the command of the brig Silène, which, in cruising under the forts of Algiers, took several prizes, but was subsequently wrecked, with the brig Aventure, on the coast of Africa, when, of 200 men, forming the crews of the two vessels, 110 were massacred. The devotedness of the commanders of the two vessels was such that, having reached Algiers, after a thousand dangers, they refused to accept the accommodation offered them by the Dey, with the English and Sardinian consuls, and would not leave their men; and, by their energies, the crews escaped destruction by the Bedouins. During his captivity Captain Bruat contrived, by letter, to make Admiral Duperre acquainted with the resources of the place; and M. De Bourmont, to whom this note was transmitted, publicly congratulated the captain upon his patriotic bravery.

CAPTAIN BRUAT.

Since 1830 the military career of Captain Bruat has been one of great activity. In this year he succeeded to the command of the brig Ralmure, to the Grenadier in 1832, and in 1835 to the Duchesse, which accompanied in the Levant the frigate Iphigénie, commanded by the Prince de Joinville. In this passage, his vessel having lost her mainmast and fore-topsail during the night, the captain repaired this great damage under the ship's yards three times in four-and-twenty hours. He was next attached to the station at Lisbon; and in the Tagus, in 1838, he was nominated ship's captain, under the command of Admiral Lalande, on board L'Iéna, and became promoted to a flag. During two years he commanded this ship, of 92 guns, and, in her cruise in the Levant, in the most imposing squadron that France has displayed since the peace. After the recal of Admiral Lalande Captain Bruat succeeded to the Triton, and joined the squadron under Admiral Hugon, which becoming dispersed in a storm, the Triton, whose hull was very old, was nearly lost. At one period there were six feet of water in her hold, and the pumps could scarcely stop the leak; and it was not until after a struggle of several days that Captain Bruat, finding the ship had been much injured, decided to put into Cagliari, where the necessary repairs were promptly executed, and he returned to Toulon, in company with Le Neptune.

In July, 1841, Captain Bruat quitted his ship's command, and received the appointment of councillor of the works of the marine; and while he held this post he was called to the government of the Marquesas Islands and to the command of the naval department, taking with him a house built of wood, which the Minister of the Marine has had constructed by M. Potter. It is roofed with zinc, and consists of a ground and first floor; the entrance to the former is by a flight of six steps, leading to a vestibule, anti-chamber, office, study, *salle à manger*, reception-room, and billiard-room; and on the first floor are chambers for the accommodation of the governor and his family. The dimensions of this house are about sixty feet in length, fifty-eight in depth, and thirty-nine in height.

In concluding this brief sketch of the active services of Captain Bruat, we are happy to state that the report of his massacre in the Marquesas, published in the *Sun* of last Saturday week, is unfounded; the statement was that the governor and his suite, fourteen in number, on their return from a visit to the native sovereign, by whom they had been hospitably received, were waylaid and butchered by a party of the islanders.

Interrupted Affair of "Honour" at Munich.—Munich has long been the scene of rival contentions amongst the English residents respecting the church—one party supporting a minister who has done duty some time, but not of the Church of England, nor acknowledged by the Scottish Episcopalians, of which he calls himself a member—the other party wishing to have, as the society of Munich increases, a properly ordained and qualified clergyman, and who, it appears, has recently arrived. Certain expressions used in address at length have brought the matter to issue, and at this precise time the lady who brought the first candidate to Munich has made her professions, and gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. Two of the parties have been bound over in their own recognizances, but Lord Craven has since quitted Munich.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WATER-EATON MANOR-HOUSE.

A pleasant walk of about three miles and a half, across the meadows, to the north of the city of Oxford, in the course of which several picturesque glimpses of the city and its numerous spires and towers present themselves, will bring the pedestrian to one of those "nooks" which, from their sequestered position, escape general observation, but which amply repay one for the trouble of seeking out. The spot to which we allude, and which forms the subject of our vignette, is the old Manor-House of Water-Eaton.

As a specimen of the domestic architecture of the early part of the 16th century it possesses interest to the antiquary and the lover of the picturesque; but there is an historical association connected with it which, though not generally known, invests it with a higher character, namely, that in this house King Charles I. resided as a guest of the chivalrous and devoted Lord Lovelace, prior to the assembly of his Parliament at Oxford, and from it the summonses calling that Parliament were issued. The house and manor of Water-Eaton were then the property of the Lord Lovelace. The mansion stands within an extensive court-yard, and is in the form of an oblong square. The porch, which is an addition, said to be from the design of Inigo Jones, is a good specimen of the style of his period; it consists of two three-quarter Doric columns resting upon pedestals, and surmounted by Ionic pillars, frieze, and entablature. Attached to the house is a very ancient chapel (one of the smallest in the kingdom), which is in good preservation, and is at present used as a chapel of ease to the parish church. Taken altogether, Water-Eaton is an interesting relic of days long gone by, which is well worthy of a visit. It is at present occupied as a farm-house; and we cannot conclude this brief notice without expressing our thanks to its present tenant for the obliging civility with which, when making our sketch, he entertained us.

THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Donizetti's lively *opera buffa* "L'Elisir d'Amore" has been produced at this elegant house for the *début* of Mdlle. Albertazzi in her native language, as the fair representative of the coquettish *Adina*; a part which, although not exactly suited to her charming voice and style (that incline somewhat to the *il penseroso*), she sustained in a most delightful manner. Her voice is a mezzo soprano, more remarkable for sweet quality and vocal fluency than for extraordinary compass or power. Some of the music of *Adine* is a little too high for it, which occasions the semblance of exertion, but, *au reste*, nothing could have been more graceful or finished than its general delivery. The good-humoured Blasis was the first whom we heard in this delightful opera; her rich, full voice and cheerful manner charmed everybody. We have heard others since; but perhaps had she the opportunity of representing the character in its native idiom of "*la lingua bellissima per la musica*," our beautiful countrywoman Albertazzi would, in every respect, be entitled to be considered as the *fairest* representative of all that have performed the part. Would that the libretto were better rendered into English; it is most sorry stuff! The part of the *nostrum*-doctor (*Dulcamara*) was ably sustained by Bedford, who infused a vast deal of well-conceived and locally satirical fun into the professional

ALBERTAZZI AND PAUL BEDFORD.

nonchalance of the mountebank; wisely eschewing any imitation of Lablache, and by a dash or two here and there of his own peculiar broad colouring, making an excellent original picture, where an inferior artist would have been content with a servile copy. The performance was highly creditable to him, and indeed the *ensemble* of the "getting up" reflects the greatest praise on the liberal and indefatigable management. The *partition* of this Opera abounds with some of the most joyous as well as sentimental melodies that can be imagined, and would stamp, Donizetti, if he never had written another, as a first-rate *maestro*. Nothing can exceed the happy joyousness of the opening chorus; where can we find a more touching melody than "Una furtiva lagrima" (Alas! for poor Catome), or a more beautifully contrasted duo than "Obligato?" We are sick of the outcry against Donizetti—he is a great but perhaps too prolific a genius.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

FORNASARI AS DON GIOVANNI.

There is a popular fallacy amongst us that the *chef-d'œuvre* of Mozart, the opera of "Don Giovanni," is dreaded by all Italian *artistes*, and that they never will perform it but when they are managerially or otherwise influentially *coerced* to do so. The truth is, they full well know the magnitude of the undertaking, and consequently always approach it with a timidity, which perhaps, after all, is the best proof of their veneration for its mighty excellence. Accustomed as they are, in the works of more thoughtless composers, to obtain applause by the easy repetition of their academical exercises (of which nine tenths of the *fioriture* of modern music are composed), they naturally shrink from a task which entails upon them the enlistment of all their mental and physical powers in the most active service, and which, although it may "ask them tears in the true performance," will obtain in return but a scanty donation of smiles (even from "the discerning few!"), let them "charm never so wisely!" The consequence is that this splendid production is considered "*un ingrat*" for the pains bestowed upon its revival (two or three times a season), when it is hailed with more dutiful respect than affection, and then is laid by again for its next annual resuscitation. Let us not then blame the Italians—it is we who become satiated with the sweets of this grand work, and under the affected nausea of "*toujours perdrix*" descend for variety to hashes and *entremets* of doubtful ingredients. Performed and sung as this stupendous opera has been recently at her Majesty's Theatre, it ought to have had a run for the better part of the season: but probably we shall hear no more of it till next year.

The chief novelty in its cast of the present season was the personation of the libertine hero by the versatile Fornasari. We very well recollect the great Garcia, Ambrozetti, and, of later years, Tamburini, in this arduous part, and are confident that, with a little more acquaintance with it (for he is scarcely yet *mellow* in it), Fornasari will outstrip all his predecessors in the just delineation of the gay, the accomplished, the seducing but heartless *Juan* of the Spanish story. His *reading* of the character evinced great study and nice discrimination, and his singing was most consonant with the *maestro's* inspirations. His execution of "Fin che dal vino" was most deservedly honoured with an *encore*; "Deh vieni" was also beautifully given, and received a similar compliment. By the way, this otherwise beautiful serenade always leaves a something unsatisfactory on our ears at the termination of the second part, which has the effect of ending upon a dominant instead of a tonic harmony. His "La ci darem" was most irresistibly persuasive; and the terrific scorn which he exhibited in the finale of the first act, when he hears the accusing word "*Traditore!*" from the guests, was conceived and expressed in the highest perfection of artistical genius, as was also his subsequent scene with the statue, where he stood—

Hopeless, but not deject, and borrowing
A majesty from crime!

As to the other personations, the ladies were the realities of Mozart's divine dreamings, and, perhaps, *Ottavio* was never before so truly or purely represented as by Mario. His "Il mio tesoro" was most exquisite. As to the *Leporello*, we cannot do better than parody the concise inscription over Ben Jonson, and exclaim—

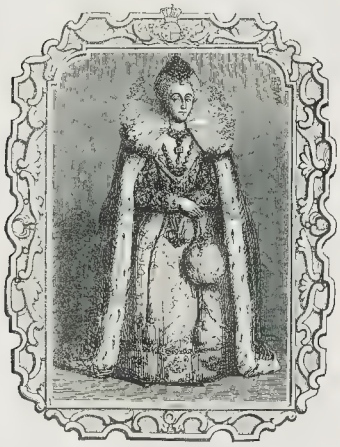
O rare Labache!

On Tuesday night Cerito, "the buoyant, the bounding, the free," with her whole soul in her beautiful art, appeared, for the first time this season, in Perrot's divertissement of "Les Houris." It would be invidious to attempt, perhaps impossible to achieve, any comparison between her and her bewitching predecessor in the same part: such attempts at contradistinction are apt to bewilder the judgment, and deprive us even of memory in the ecstasy of the present enjoyment.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

The ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE. Edited by DOUGLAS JERROLD. No. I.

A "new magazine" is an attraction even in the palmy days of periodical publications. "The Illuminated Magazine," however, comes with the promise (which we shall see how it will keep) of two-fold excellence—first-rate literature, revealing "new graces by the pure light of art." The *premier pas* is satisfactory, and auspicious of a healthy career. The editor takes the lead with a paper entitled "Elizabeth and Victoria," a contrast of the past and the present, worked out with some truth and humour. We quote a specimen of the spirit in which this paper is written.



ELIZABETH.

VICTORIA.

"Ha! those were the merry days—the golden times of England they were?" How often may this be heard from the tradesman, the mechanic, as he is borne past Tilbury Fort, and the thoughts of Queen Elizabeth, of her "golden days," ring in his brain; and, living only in the nineteenth century, he has some vague, perplexing notion that he has missed an Eden only by a hundred years or two. He thinks not—why should he?—of the luxury he now purchases for a shilling; a luxury not compassable to those golden days by all the power and wealth of all the combining sovereigns of the earth, for he is the passenger of a Gravesend steam-boat, the fare twelvepence.

* * * * * * *

So closed the golden days of Queen Elizabeth, leaving us, in all the virtues and comforts of the word, the bankrupt children of Queen Victoria! Unworthy is he of the balmy sweetness of this blessed May who can think so! A churlish, foolish, moody traitor to the spirit of goodness and beauty that, as with the bounty of the sun and air, calls up forms of loveliness in his path, and showers him with ten thousand household blessings! With active prescience, when the poet of Elizabeth, in even *his* large love for man, could scarce have dreamed of, or, dreaming, seen them as a part of fairy fantasy—a cloud-woven pageant! Let the man who lives by his daily sweat pause in his toil, and, with his foot upon his spade, watch the white smoke that floats in the distance; listen to the lessening thunder of the engine that, instinct with Vulcanian life, has rushed, devouring space, before it. That little curl of smoke hangs in the air a thing of blessed promise—that roar of the engine is the melody of hope to unborn generations. But now the dagger of the soil looks moodily at that vapour, and his heart is festering with the curse upon the devil Steam; that fiend that grinds his bones beneath the wheels of British Juggernaut. Poor creature! The seeming demon is a beneficent presence that, in the ripeness of time, will work regeneration of the hopes of men. Let the poor man—the mechanic of a town—look around him. Let him in his own house, humble though it be, acknowledge the presence of a thousand comforts which, had he lived two centuries ago, he could not with a baron's wealth have purchased. Not mere creature enjoyments: but humanity, refining pleasures, drawing man nearer to man, expanding the human heart, and imparting to humanity the truest greatness in the greatest gentleness.

Next is a well-timed paper, "Sindh and its Ameers," by Mrs. Postans. "International Copyright at the Old Bailey" is a piece of sly, but good-humoured, sarcasm upon our Copyright Act as regards America. Some pleasant lines to "Nell Gwynne's Looking-Glass," by Lunan Blanchard, are illustrated with an engraving of the precious relic in the possession of Sir Page Dicks, of Portshall. "Great Western Sketches," by Wildrake, are rich in the "twinkling eccentricities" of brother Jonathan. "Bonaparte at Miss Prounce's School," by G. A. A'Beckett, is a burlesque on the days when "Bony" was the English "bogie." "Mr. Grubbe's Night with Memnon," by Albert Smith, is a broad sketch of an antiquarian noodle. "The Doctor's Boy," by Mark Lemon, is a piece of banter. The long paper on the "Children's Employment Commission" has neither the merit of fitness nor novelty.

Here our enumeration must end; though it should be mentioned, as a feature of the plan of the magazine, that the number contains a review, "by way of extract," of Lady Sale's most interesting Journal. The "illuminations," some sixty in number, are designed by Leech, Sargent, Meadows, and other artists. The wrapper, printed in colours, is particularly beautiful.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER IX.
ON FASHION.

In the midst of this gaiety Sir Arthur's personal appearance underwent a very striking metamorphosis. He had been for years in the habit of wearing—except, indeed, when full dressed—top-boots, buckskin smalls, a buff waistcoat, and a blue coat, the back of which was covered with powder to the waist, while the collar was glazed by the friction of his queue. But all these things were *queue à queue* reformed:—First the thick and everlasting buckskins were discarded; then the eternal tops, which looked like the remains of a pair of antediluvian chimney-pots; then the buff waistcoat, and then the immortal blue coat of peculiar cut. All this was effected gradually, of course, and with unexampled tact on the part of Caroline, who found that by nothing short of actual fascination could the change upon which she had set her soul be accomplished.

At length, however, the *queue* itself was doomed; and as Caroline felt that, in seeking to effect the removal of that, she was treading upon dangerous ground, she proceeded with infinite caution.

"Darling," she observed, having resolutely made up her mind, "you are looking extremely well this morning. Really, I must, in order to compete with you, take a few lessons in the art of dressing to advantage."

"Well, it's a most delightful study, I must say," replied Sir Arthur. "When you have got as far into it as I have, you'll doubtless pursue it with zeal."

"Nay, study will be valueless in that case, my love, because then I shall be perfect."

"Lady Cleveland, your politeness is always conspicuous. However, I am happy to find that in your estimation I am perfect at last. Upon my honour, I began to think I never *should* be."

"Perfect? *Did* I say perfect? Well, you are—very nearly; if I could but prevail upon you to adopt *one* suggestion you would be quite."

"Is there another alteration contemplated then? I have heard of the transmigration of souls, and sometimes fancy myself one of the Metempsychi; I have also heard of the transmogrification of bodies, but I firmly believe that no body was so perfectly transmogrified as mine has been. No one knows me! I am passed in the streets by my oldest friends. They look, it is true, and then stop, and go on again, and then turn to have another look, in the perfect conviction that they have seen me somewhere, but utterly unable to recollect where. And upon my life I don't wonder at it, for really I sometimes hardly know myself."

"But of course you will admit that your appearance has been greatly improved by the change?"

"Why I don't know, my dear. I used to look a respectable old fellow enough, but now I scarcely know what I do look like! I seem to belong to no defined order of architecture unless it be the Composite—made up of all."

"But I would have you belong to the Corinthian order."

"Look at the apex, my love; that's the point: look at the apex! You have heard of its being absurd to expect to find an old head upon young shoulders of course?"

"That is the very anomaly, dear, to which I am now about to draw your attention."

"I perceive, I perceive; I knew it would come to that! You would have me dye my hair?"

"Oh no! *Dye* it, dear? Certainly not! But I'll tell you what I'd have; I'd have that little pigtail removed. It causes people to imagine that you are old; and it really is neither useful nor ornamental."

"In this particular instance I cannot admire your taste. But don't let us say another word about the matter; it is now the only emblem of ancient respectability I have about me."

"But why do you wish to have any such emblem? You have surely no desire to *look* ancient? Now do have it off, there's a darling; *do* to oblige me, and I'll give you I don't know how many kisses. You *will* oblige me, darling, will you not?"

"In anything but that."

"But what on earth is the use of it? What is there in it? Really I can see nothing at all in the nasty thing, and yet you pride yourself upon it."

"I certainly do; it's a fact; I admit it to be a fact."

"Then I'll have it preserved as a natural curiosity. I will, upon my honour. Let it be taken off, and I'll have it framed and glazed. I'll have it placed upon a book, surmounted by a tablet, whereon shall be inscribed—'Hereby hangs a tail.' It's a positive nuisance; I can't bear to see it!"

"Well then I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll make a compromise with you; I'll wear it inside. There. I'll wear it inside."

"Oh but it will tickle you then, dear; I know it will."

"Well, never mind, my love, let it tickle."

"No, no; have it taken off; do, there's a love!"

"But, my dear, I shall look so naked!"

"Oh, dear me, no. Not if you have a beautiful dark brown peruke."

"Oh, a wig! It is in that way you wish me to disguise myself then, is it? Lady Cleveland! Lady Cleveland?"

"Well, never mind, dear; then he shall not be teased. The darling shall still have his beautiful tail. It shan't be cut off *at all*, eh, sha'n't—as indeed in a fit of somnambulism I rise up some night and lay violent hands upon it while he is in a sound sweet sleep! All the little boys shall continue to laugh, and all the little girls shall continue to giggle, and all the old men shall continue to admire; the darling shall still be so conspicuous that in a crowd he shall be known by the length of his tail; and he shall have it curled too; he shall have a curly tail tied up with blue ribbon; he *shall* look ancient."

"You'll want me next to wear a pair of moustaches!"

"No, indeed, I will not, dear; I'll not, upon my honour! Do only get rid of that dirty little tail, and I'll promise to ask nothing more. It looks so tasteless—so excessively Gothic!"

"I do believe," said Sir Arthur, "that if you were to wish me to take off my *head*, I should do it."

"Nay, that, dear, I never should wish you to do, because a head is very necessary; but it is not necessary for a head to have a tail. But you will oblige me, darling? You will have it off, will you not?"

"Why, my love, I'll see about it; I don't like, you know, to be precipitate. I'll turn the thing over in my mind, and give you an answer in the morning."

"I know what that answer will be," said Caroline, with a smile which seemed to fire his soul, "I see it in your eyes! You are a darling, you *are!* and if you make your appearance as I wish you to-morrow, I shall be so happy! You can't conceive how many kisses I'll give you!"

"Now am I fool, or am I not?" said Sir Arthur, in the strictest possible confidence to himself, when alone. "Am I or am I not a fool? Just let me consider. For what purpose did I marry? Was it or was it not with a view to permanent happiness? Did I not make up my mind to do all in my power to ensure that happiness? Of course! And how can I be happy if Caroline is not, seeing that her happiness constitutes mine? But then is this yielding to her every wish indicative on my part of weakness or of strength?—Does it evince a strong mind or a weak one? That's the point—*that's* the point. And really I incline to the belief that that mind which prompts a man to soar above paltry considerations, and even to risk being sneered at by the world, with the view of securing domestic felicity, must be strong. I wish to make her happy; that is my object, and that object, if possible, shall be attained. This little alteration in my dress, it appears, will contribute to her happiness: am I not therefore bound to make that alteration? I flatter myself that I have a strong mind as any man; I have hitherto had the courage to brave the world's sneering remarks, and that courage shall not desert me now. But, after all, what is required? Merely that I should make myself appear as young as possible, and that is precisely what I am anxious to do. What sacrifice do I make then by thus yielding? Do I not yield to my own personal advantage? The tail shall come off, and I'll have a wig! She is all the world to me—she is my world—every hope I have is centred in her. I therefore will have a wig: I *will* look juvenile; I will make the difference between us appear to be as trifling as possible. Some may think me a fool—let them; I know, I suppose, whether I'm a fool or not to study my own comforts! It is natural—very natural for her to wish me to look young, and am I not therefore bound to yield to that wish? I will yield, and, by thus yielding, promote the great object in view."

Having arrived at this conclusion by virtue of taking into consideration *immediate* happiness only, he sent at once for a fashionable perruquier, and as it singularly enough happened that that individual had a brown wig by him which fitted to a hair, the queue was removed, and the whole thing arranged to the entire satisfaction of the interested parties.

"Now," thought Sir Arthur, on being summoned to dinner by the servant, who scarcely knew him, "Now, then, for a surprise. If this doesn't astonish her I don't know what will."

Lightly and gaily he accordingly proceeded to the room in which he knew she was waiting to be led down to dinner—for those little attentions, even when they were alone, were ever by him scrupulously observed—and he entered the very moment he entered with a loud exclamation of amazement, mingled with delight.

"Wel," said he, with delight, "what do you think of me now"

"Oh! I never *saw* such an improvement!—*never!* Why you really look twenty years younger!"

"I'm getting on, I think! I shall do by and bye! I shall be quite an exquisite shortly!"

"And did you give up the last sales of wool, at auction, were off freely at an advance of 1d per lb, the quantity offered was limited, and prices are barely maintained. The imports this week have comprised about 1200 packages.

"Why, it certainly is *amazing!*—at least it amazes *me!*—for I don't know myself! When I look in the glass I am really inclined to turn round and ask myself pointedly what business I have here?"

"Well, you do look charming! I positively *never* beheld so great a change. You are a good soul—a dear kind creature! I know that you did this to delight me. But how exactly it fits, dear—not a crease to be seen. How nice you tie it parted behind, and what an elegant style! It looks so excessively natural too!—I am certain that no one will ever imagine that it is not your own hair. Oh, it is *so* becoming, and makes you appear *so* young. Do you not think so *yourself*, dear?"

"Why, I shall be able to tell you more about it when I know myself better. I have scarcely had time to introduce myself to myself yet. I have become a little reconciled to my appearance, I shall be able to form, perhaps, a more correct judgment."

For several days Caroline could scarcely keep her eyes off Sir Arthur, and while he was happy to see her delighted, she became, when in society, almost as proud of his appearance as he was of hers. Unhappily, however, this did not last long; for as they were exceedingly gay, and kept it up with infinite spirit night after night, he caught such horrible colds that he was constantly coughing. This, of course, was excessively annoying to her, and more especially as it almost invariably happened that his most violent fits came on while they were at table. There would she sit on these occasions in agony, glancing round, in order to ascertain in what manner it was noticed, and experiencing the most acute pang when she fancied that the attention was ascribed to his age.

"For Heaven's sake, my dear," she at length exclaimed," get rid of that horrible cough! Do, my love, consult some one, send for some one else; send for all the physicians in London rather than be pestered perpetually in this way! Really it has become quite distressing to hear you."

"I must get rid of it, my dear," he replied, "I really must: but you know what Charles says: you know he assures me that all the physicians in the world can do me no good unless I make up my mind to keep quiet for a time."

"Then, for goodness sake, *do* keep quiet, for I really cannot bear to go out with you while you are thus: you make me feel dreadfully ill."

"These hours, dear," says these hours have done it, this practice, my love, of turning night into day has occasioned it all. I'm as strong now as ever I was in my life, but this cough, this nasty cough shakes me. If I could only get to bed a week—not lay up for a week, but live regular, as I used to live, and have my natural rest, I should be as well as ever."

"Then do lay up for a week; for it really is afflicting to see you in this state."

"Well, then, my love, we had better let them all know at once that our party originally fixed for Tuesday is postponed: had we not?"

"Postponed! Our grand party? Impossible! The party at which all the foreign ambassadors are to be present postponed! What on earth, my dear, are you dreaming about?"

"Did you not say that I had better lay up for a week?"

"Of course, I did; but not until after we have had our party."

"Well, my dear, then let it be after! I am not at all particular, you know. I'm anxious only to make things agreeable! But—" Here Sir Arthur was seized with a fit of coughing, which at once put an end to the colloquy, for Caroline immediately quitted the room.

On the Thursday evening they of course had their party, and an exceedingly brilliant affair it was. It was the only one of the kind they had ever had, that is to say the only one on a magnificent scale, a great proportion of the guests being "foreigners of distinction;" but everything passed off with infinite *éclat*, and Sir Arthur, whom the excitement completely knocked up, went into training on the following day.

This was of course under Charles, for Sir Arthur contended that no one knew the peculiar strength of his constitution so well, and having promised to adhere strictly to the regimen prescribed, he became like a child in his hands.

But even this received a most decided check *in limine*; and it may just as well be at once explained how.

On the Friday, Charles, after having given his uncle a respectable pill, drove him to the residence of a friend, who lived about seven miles from town, and who prided himself upon having the most valuable collection of aquatic birds in England.

"Do you call that instinct or reason?" inquired Charles, pointing to a number of ducks in the grass.

"Mean is too proud," returned Sir Arthur, "to admit that any other animal has reason."

"Yet it must," rejoined Charles, "be something approaching reason which prompts them immediately after rain, although they come from widely different countries,—for you perceive there are Australians, Poles, Muscovites, and Hollanders—to leave their natural element to feed upon worms!"

This observation, which Charles intended to apply only to ducks in general, was repeated by Sir Arthur to Caroline, who was, in consequence, exceedingly indignant.

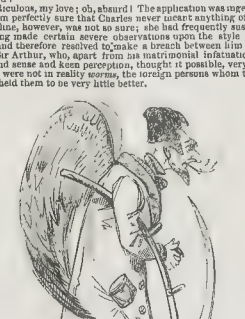
"He alluded, I presume, to our party," she observed.

"Tut, nonsense, my dear," returned Sir Arthur, "What can our party have to do with it?"

"There were persons from those countries, you will remember! We had Russians, Poles, Dutchmen, and so on! They left *their* natural circle, in other words their natural element, to feed upon us—that is to say, of course, to feed upon *worms!* Upon my honour we ought to feel ourselves very highly flattered!"

"Ridiculous, my love; oh, absurd! The application was ingenious, I admit, but I am perfectly sure that Charles never meant anything of the kind."

Caroline, however, was not so sure; she had frequently suspected Charles of having made certain severe observations upon the style in which they lived, and therefore received it make a breach between him and his uncle; while Sir Arthur, who, apart from his matrimonial infatuation, was a man of sound sense and keen perception, thought it possible, very possible, that if they were not in reality worms, the foreign persons whom they had entertained held them to be very little better.



(To be continued weekly.)

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy opened its doors to the public on Monday last, and some thousands of persons have ere this gratified their *prestige* for the pictorial by a ramble within its "walls of art." We have lounged our hour with the common crowd, and must confess that we make our report of that hour's impressions with very decided disappointment. The exhibition is hardly good—certainly not great. The pictures, with one or two very fair exceptions of new aspirants, are generally of a mediocre class, and the *coup d'œil* is anything but imposing. The gems of the Gallery are some of the best tributes of never-failing names; but these we go seeking out and dwelling over as it were episodically, as they are scattered like little islands of genius amid seas of common-place. There is no grand and imposing *ensemble*—the eye is not arrested here, dazzled there, fixed anywhere, by prominent indications of mind-mastery. In vain we look for the grandeur of history—the solemn beauty of Scripture—the fiery spirit of imagination—the glowing poetry of romance—dancing before the gaze, and making the walls oracular with the voice of Genius, crying "I am here!" Oh, but you have a wide ocean of portraiture! Yes, you may glance at one broad side of the great room, and glut your fancy with as much tailoring and millinery and as little flesh and blood as ever were gathered within gilt framing. You have a few rare exceptions of beauty creeping up into light, and these you catch eagerly, and thank their painters for arresting your attention from the crowd of chalk faces in the fashions of the day, which have fired your vision with the glare of a Barbadoes street. Alas! when will the patronage of the Academy be so industriously directed and so well bestowed that Art shall revel in the true freedom of greatness, and shine before us at these exhibitions in the many guises of genius, with the glory of truth and nature glowing in them all? When will the *trade* in Art be less evident, and its loftier spirit more developed before the world? When will imposing and undeviating beauty become—not its exception, but its rule?

Let us now glance at a few of the subjects which seemed most to attract the earlier notice of the public. Of course these are chiefly by Landseer, Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick, Etty, Eastlake, Howard, Martin, Turner, M'Clise, and a few more recorded favourites; some, however, only the favourites of cliques. From all these Landseer, Roberts, and Stanfield, in their several manners, bear away the palm. Landseer's pictures are indeed glorious copies from the natural world. Look at that child-portrait (100), the noble boy, with his sweet ingenuous face, mounted on that living pony, and as bright and animated as all the other forms of life around. Look at the dogs, the game, every object that has had blood within its veins, and outward deathenments of beauty and see how they are painted, how they speak! Or turn to those horses (313) brought to drink at that transparent water—that crystal, that seems to shine and move within its depths. *There* is genius, if you will!

Now run away to Turner—presto—from sober beauty to sparkling insanity. Here is a man who has a mania for painting atmospheres—who brings you before his canvass, and makes you sneeze with the dust of powdered rainbows—who thinks that, with coruscations of blue light and brimstone, he can make harmonies of sunbeams, and keep them floating in the air. It is pitiable to see art so deformed into madness. See those allegories—they are the painted fripperies of intellect in masquerade. And yet, glance at one or two efforts to represent the real, and see how much force of colour this artist can bring into sun and water; how he can rear temples in the gold that flambles within the sky, and make vessels sparkle with the ore on sail and prow as they career over the dancing wavelets. He is an inscrutable person that same erratic Mr. Turner.

How eloquent is Roberts this year! What calm, classic grandeur folds its chastened poetry around his pictures! How he revels in a fine noble simplicity of art! Behold his ruins—the falling column, the broken temple, the marble shining in decay. They talk to you with the voice of ages. Roberts is the greatest painter of his time.

What ho! a rush after the new wonder by M'Clise. The author in "Gil Blas" is presenting his manuscript to the cold and supercilious actress. Here is a blaze of costume. Here is the still life of the fine banquet and the elaborated ornament of the Old Curiosity Shop. Here is exquisite drawing with bad colouring and unrivalled minuteness of detail. A picture, in fact, with no *ensemble*; replete with separate effects, but without the compactness of subject and condensity of design. It is full of cleverness withal.

Etty, as usual, revels in nudity, and one may look in vain for a more graceful little picture than the "Bather." He only clothes his forms in beauty, and leaves them totally divested of garments which might fold modestly around them too. No doubt, however, that there is much poetry in this painter's art.

Howard with his Scripture pieces does not please us. Eastlake is felicitous with his fancy, and Martin pompous in his description. We do not like his mighty effort after sublimity—his large thoughts and little people his diminutive beings and his endless illimitability of space. More nature, more nature, cry we.

Stanfield must not be omitted from the list of those whom we love to praise. His pictures are delicious—their only fault a certain occasional chilliness which is one of the ingredients of his repose.

Most beautiful is Creswick—his fresh trees are green as memory—his sweet natural landscapes look as if they were brought bodily from their country homes, and registered "in fair epitome" upon "the painter's page." They have the breath of nature all about them.

There is one great effort of young aspiring genius in the exhibition, which we would not in justice pass—it is by P. F. Poole, and is entitled "Solomon Eagle exhorting the people to repentance in the plague of 1665." Although it wants *ensemble*, it is a splendid composition. Every figure is a study, and the grouping in many places most forcible and distinct. The work runs riot in a sort of feverish poetry akin to the wild misery of the subject, and quite abounding in eloquence and power. We shall hereafter notice this work separately in our general detail.

For the present let these general remarks introduce our criticism upon the Academy. They will serve to indicate to our readers where they may best go first in the exhibition—and they will pave the way for the reviews and illustrations which we have to produce.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—Owing to the limited arrivals of wheat from our own coasts since our last statement, and to most of the dealers being short of stock the demand for that description of grain has ruled steady. The finest parcels have, in some few instances, sold at an advance on previous rates of 1s. per quarter, but the value of all other descriptions has remained almost unchanged. In foreign wheat a full amount of business has been passing, but no improvement whatever can be noticed in its value. Barley has been in limited supply and heavy demand at full rates of currency. The oat trade has ruled firm at full currencies. Beans, peas, and flour have gone off on late terms.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 42s, ditto white, 46s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 41s, ditto, white, 42s to 46s; rye, 30s to 33s, grinding barley, 27s to 29s, malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; new and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s, potato ditto, 19s to 23s, Youghal and Cork ditto, 17s to 18s, ditto white, 19s to 22s, tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s, grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 36s; white, 33s to 35s; boilers, 29s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* In free wheat, 36s to 38s. In free barley, 27s; oats, new, 16s to 17s, ditto feed, 14s to 16s, beans, 29s to 30s; peas, 29s to 32s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s, Baltic, 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The season for sowing most kinds of seeds being now nearly closed, our quotations may be considered almost nominal.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 52; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 43s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s, hempseed, 36s to 46s per quarter, coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt, brown mustard seed, 10s to 14s per bushel, white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d, tares 1s to 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £33 per last of ten quarters, foreign, new, £24 to £26 per ton, English, £10 to £12 10s, ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000, rapeseed cakes, £5 5 to £6 per ton.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 4d; barley, 28s 2d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 27s 7d; beans, 34s 4d; peas, 29s 1d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 3d, barley, 28s 7d, oats, 17s 4d, rye, 28s 0d; beans, 34s 1d; peas, 28s 1d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; Barley, 9s; Oats, 8s; Rye, 11s 8d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 11s 8d.

Sugar.—The market has ruled tolerably steady during the present week, and the prices have remained about stationary.

Coffee.—Although there have been some large sales effected since our last as most descriptions of sugar, previous quotations, arising from the large supplies on offer, are barely maintained.

Coffee.—In coffee, the quantity of which in warehouse is large, very little has been doing, and prices have still a downward tendency.

Metals.—The inquiry for all kinds of metals rules dull, and prices are again lower.

Oils.—There is rather more demand for olive oils, but in other kinds next to nothing is passing.

Tallow. The demand is good for P.T.C., and prices are firm at 43s 3d to 43s 6d on the spot, and 42s 6d for autumn delivery.

Hops. In consequence of the unfavourable accounts which have come to hand from the hop districts there is more business doing in this article, and prices have further advanced 10s per cwt.

Wool. Notwithstanding the last sales of wool, at auction, were off freely at an advance of ½d per lb, the quantity offered was limited, and prices are barely maintained. The imports this week have comprised about 1200 packages.

Provisions. About 3000 tons of potatoes have reached the pool during the last few days from various quarters, but the demand is heavy, at prices varying from 60s to 75s per ton.

Cork. Heston, 20s 3d; Lumbton, 20s 3d, Morrison, 17s 3d; New Tanfield, 14s 6d, Asharn, 13s 6d; Stewarts, 9s 6d; Hartley, 15s 6d per ton quarter.

Smithfield.—We have to report an unusually heavy demand for all kinds of stock in our market, to-day (Monday), from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. in the general quotations:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 8d; and pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d per 8 lb. to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Upwards of 4300 carcases of country-killed meat have arrived hither this week, which have produced considerable heaviness in the demand, and prices have again declined:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 2s 8d to 3s 10d per 8 lb. by the carcase.

HOWARD HARBERT

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The commercial letters by the April Mail Packets had arrived in London in the beginning of this week, and generally their contents may be considered satisfactory. Continental exchanges had even to a certain degree dullness in trade were disappearing, and the banks were increasing in confidence by increasing their liberality in the issue of money and by materially decreasing the previous high and ruinous rates of discount. The demand for British goods at Calcutta was slowly becoming larger, and a reduction in the quantities of goods on hand was gradually taking place. In the value of any article of manufacture, however, no great improvement had been secured, although when new parcels arrived, the advance to hand higher prices were considered as being the certain consequence of the then existing state of commercial affairs. To the Bombay merchants the opening of the river Indus was considered to be of much importance, for from that channel a new trade will be created with the various, and many of them wealthy, communities in central Asia, the extent of whom has been hitherto unknown by the formerly existing system of overland conveyance by camels. Water carriage hereafter, and the suppression entirely of the tolls heretofore charged by the various states through which the goods had previously been carried will speedily much lessen the expense of transit, and add materially to the future consumption of European goods in these quarters. We are again enabled to state that in the manufacturing districts nothing like activity or an increase, more particularly as woollens and in cotton goods. The information from Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow, received during this week has been again most satisfactory, and all who were working short time are now working full time, and even reached their former high rates, but the expense of living is at present moderate, and consequently, consequently, is generally to be found in all the manufacturing communities, with the exception of Sheffield and Birmingham, where matters certainly are not so pressing. The influence of improvement, however, in the above departments of industry must extend itself to these places, and cause even there an alteration there likewise for the better in the circumstances of the people

Large business a good deal of business has been again done since our last publication in various descriptions of colonial produce. For sugars of all descriptions the demand has been extensive, and more than the usual weekly quantity has gone into consumption, at rather higher prices. The same remark applies to rum, pimento, and to various other descriptions of produce. The consumption of coffee also is rather increasing than the contrary, but still no adequate improvement takes place in its value.

On the English stock exchange less activity than usual has existed in the transactions of speculators, jobbers, and brokers, and a decline in the Consols of upwards of ¼ per cent has occurred since our last publication. Two good reasons may be given for this heaviness in the funds. The first is the unsatisfactory state of the public revenue, for, previous to the appearance of the Budget, on Monday last, very few indeed conceived it possible that the balance between the public income and expenditure could have been unfavourable to the country. The last reason for the depression of the Consol market is, however, a most satisfactory one, for the improvements which are in progress in manufactures and in commerce are daily opening to the moneyed interest more profitable channels for the employment of money than are to be found for it in investment in our national securities, and consequently the general prosperity must cause a further decline in the value of the British funded debt. On the foreign stock exchange, also, speculation has, for a time, nearly ceased to exist, and the value of all descriptions of foreign bonds has undergone very little alteration. The demand for Spanish bonds has been materially interrupted by the uncertain position of the Spanish administration, but we still think that under no circumstances can any permanent improvement in their value or confidence be looked for. Some money has been again invested in Dutch and Belgian bonds, and their value has been maintained. In the Russian market no change has taken place in the value of any of the securities in which the same are last week's prices.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.) Friday.

Bank Stock, 181½	India Stock, 259½
3 per Cent Reduced, 96¾	Ditto Bonds 7s
3 per Cent Consols, 96¾	Ditto Old Annuities, 8½
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 102¾	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d. 8l
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 0
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 0
Jan. 1860,	Bank Stock for Opening
Oct. 1859, 2 3	India Stock for Account
Jan. 1860, 12 9-16	Consols for Account, 96¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (paid),	Ditto Loan Notes (10 paid) 13¾
Cheltenham and Great Western (pd),	London and Birmingham ( ),
Eastern Counties (2 paid), 7¾	Ditto New Shares (paid),
Ditto New (paid),	London and South Western (£4 6s. 10) 8¾
Ditto Debentures (£5 5s. paid),	Manchester and Birmingham (paid),
Great Western (60 paid), 91½	South Eastern and Dover (20 paid), 20¾
Ditto New Shares (10 paid), 6¾	Ditto Scrip (25 paid), 2¾
Ditto Fifths (12 paid),	York and North Midland (10 paid),
London and Brighton (30 paid) 35¾	Ditto New Shares (22 paid), 40¾

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 8

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, May 8.—City of New Sarum. Ambrose Hussey, Esq., in the room of William Bere Beadle, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

WAR OFFICE, May 8.—1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet T. D. Chester to be Lieutenant, vice Mullis; T. M. Riddell to be Cornet, vice Chester. 2nd Dragoon Guards: Cornet J. H. Massergh to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson; F. Hogge to be Cornet, vice Massergh.

7th Foot: Lieut. the Hon. T. H. Thurlow to be Captain, vice Ponsonby. 60th Foot: Second Lieut. S. Kenny to be Adjutant, vice O'Connor.

RIFLE BRIGADE—Capt. J. Childs, of the Royal Marines, to be Major in the army.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian names of Lieut. Carrick, of the 42nd Foot, are Thomas Mayne, not Mayne, as stated previously. The Christian names of Cornet Wightman, of the 17th Light Dragoons, are James Thomas. The Christian names of Ensign Wynch, of the 4th Foot, are Richard Rodes.

BANKRUPTS.—H. HALL, Church street, Fulham, pawnbroker.—W. D. HART, Ballingdon, Essex, innkeeper.—A. DAVIS, Tottenham court-road, dealer in glass.—R. T. HICKS, Commercial-row, Tower-hill, wine-merchant.—J. ROSE, Spalding, Lincolnshire, ironmonger.—J. BURGESS, Manchester, horsedealer.—S. CHAPMAN, Liverpool, ship-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. WADDELL, Glasgow, merchant.—A. LAUDER, Glasgow, fish dealer.—J. and W. MOFFATT, Glasgow, merchants.—T. M'INDOE, Edinburgh, writer.—A. HUTCHISON, Cupar, merchant.

FRIDAY, MAY 17

BANKRUPTS.—J. POOLEY, timber merchant, Maidstone.—J. STEVENS, ironfounder, Bridwell Salome Oxfordshire.—J. C. WHITTENBURY, builder, Blackheath-hill, Kent.—E. BINTON, commission agent, Bull's buildings, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.—J. DOLLOP, B. REDMUND, and T. KINGSNORTH, ironfounders, Charles-street, City-road.—E. WARD, flange manufacturer, Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road.—G. FARLES, [illegible] merchant, Melbourne, Yorkshire.—J. SCOTT, woollen manufacturer, Rochdale.—J. GODFREY and E. Bellsdon SHAW, bankers, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.—W. LEDBURY, coal merchant, Hanley, Worcestershire.—T. FISHER, linen draper, Selby.—J. GALLOP, painter, Brin-ol.—W. NORTH, ironkeeper, Bath.—H. THOMPSON, saddler, Bromsgrove.—J. W. MAY, tanner, Bremen.—W. BUTLER, victualler, Holt, Wiltshire.

MARRIAGES

At Bradford, Bartholomew Smith, Esq., of Tea abury, Somerset, to Sarah Alderton, e dest daughter of John Barn, Esq., of Hil house, Bradford, Wilts.—At Rio de Janeiro, Frederick Hamilton, Esq., to Emily Jane, only child of Henry Ellis's special mission at that court, to Marina, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mrs Erskine Norton.

DEATHS

At Holleton Hall, Leicestershire, aged 74, the Rev. Calverly John Bewick, rector of Halsham cum Bleaton, and vicar of Luddington.—Suddenly, at the residence of his nephew, Park-row, Greenwich, George Smith, Esq., in the 85th year of his age, many years an esteemed, substantial of that p ace, and late a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Kent.

At Brompton, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. Davenport, late of Covent-garden Theatre.—Suddenly, while proceeding with the 40th Regiment to join head-quarters—Adjutant, Cane Shilling, Esq. F. P. Nicholson, of the 13th Regiment N. L., son of George Nicholson, Esq., of Hertford, and 21, Abingdon-street, Westminster.—Henry Dumas, Esq., of the Crescent, Chipperfield common, and Great Winchester-street, City, in the 45th year of his age, deeply deplored by his numerous family.—At his father's residence, Dunswark-hall, John Green, Esq., B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, in his 24th year.—At Dublin, Charlotte, wife of Captain Conroy, of the Grenadier Guards

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, next the British Institution.—Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. Open from Nine till Dusk. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

UNDER ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

MISS DOLBY and MISS ORGER beg to announce that their CONCERT will take place at the Hanover square Rooms on THURSDAY evening, May 18, 1854, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Tickets, One guinea each; reserved seats, half-a-guinea, to be had of Miss Dolby, 34, Berner's street; Miss Orger, 10, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, and at the principal music shops.

LAST NIGHT OF MR. LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE STRAND THEATRE THIS SEASON.

MR. LOVE, the Original Dramatic Polyphonist, has the honour to announce that, in consequence of the preparations at the Strand Theatre for the opening of the theatrical season, his LAST ENTERTAINMENT at that establishment will take place on MONDAY, May 15.—On FRIDAY, May 19, Mr. Love will appear in the Throne-Room, Crosby-Hall, as usual. On each occasion he will present his Monodramatic Entertainment, entitled LOVE IN MANY SHAPES; or, The Gallery of Portraits. To be followed by A REMINISCENCE OF BY-GONE TIMES. To conclude with LOVE'S LABOUR IS LOST.—Doors open at Half-past Seven, begin at Eight. Tickets to be had at the place, and on the day of performance. Box, 3s.; Pit, 1s.

Mr. Love will shortly appear (by particular desire) at the Assembly-Rooms, Groves-House, Camberwell.

Just published, Second edition, 2 vols, price 10s., boards,

THE MARRIAGENESS: a Strange but True Tale. By ELIZABETH THORNTON.

"We commend this book, with its startling events and dramatic incidents, to the sleepless nights wretches. Spite of the horrors and the murders, it is yet singularly exempt from vulgar sins, and very graceful in its style as composition."—Atlas.

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THE BATHS OF GERMANY; with General Remarks on Mineral Waters: notices of the chief French and Swiss Baths, and an Appendix on the Cold Water Cure. By EDWIN LEE, M.D., Physician of the principal European medical and chargical societies, &c.

Also, by the same Author,

THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF ENGLAND; with Remarks on Bathing, and on Artificial Mineral Waters

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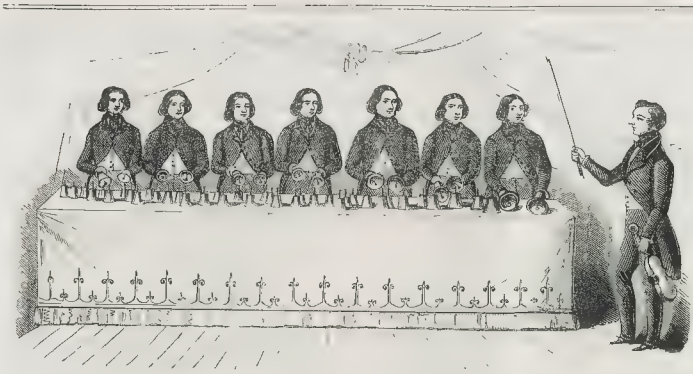
THAMES VILLA, SONNING, to let furnished. Apply for cards to view at MR OLIVIER, Bookseller, 59, Pall mall.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN TEA.—The East India Tea Company have again reduced the price of the poor man's tea that which was 3s. per lb., may now be obtained at 2s. 11d. or 12s. 8d. for the 6-lb. bag, other sorts, 3s. 4d. and 3s. 10d. 4s. 2d. and 4s. 6d.—No. 9, Great St. Helen's-street, Bishopsgate street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—The only Preparation for the Growth of Hair, Eyebrows, and Whiskers, which for the former has been tested, successfully, in many cases of Twenty Years' Baldness, is COLWELL'S POMADE, which is rapidly increasing in favour, so strongly recommended, for its peculiar purposes. One flie only, when proceeding all others

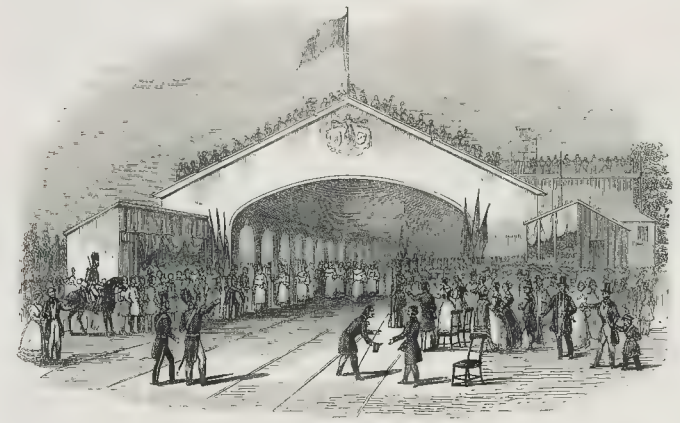


THE LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS, AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

The tintinnabulatory feats of these "Seven sons of Campanology" have excited considerable interest at the Adelphi theatre, on the same evenings with the performances of the great Wizard of the North. The ringers are stated to be natives of Lancashire, a county celebrated in the annals of Campanology. The precision with which each performer takes up the required note, and his management of the bells so as to give effect to the most delicate and piano passages, or to others as loud and martial as a military brass band, are truly surprising, as well as their general improvement, by incessant practice, since their last performance in the metropolis. Their bells, forty-two in number, form the chromatic scale in the compass of three octaves and a fourth, thus enabling them to perform the most difficult overtures, waltzes, quadrilles, &c.

It would be injustice not to mention with praise the conductor of the Campanologian band, Mr. H. Johnson, whose skill has mainly contributed to the perfection of their performances.

Ringing, by the way, is a practice which is said to be peculiar to England, which, for that reason, and the dexterity of its inhabitants in composing and ringing musical peals, wherein the sounds interchange in regular order, is called the Ringing Island. Formerly, too, men of rank practised bell-ringing as a pastime. The treatise on this subject at present in highest repute, is "Campanologia Improved," 1733, where the reader will find all the terms explained of single, plain bob, grandsire bob, single bob minor, grandsire treble, bob major, caters, ten-in, bob royal, cinque, and twelve-in or bob maximus, with all their regular permutations.



OPENING OF THE ROUEN AND PARIS RAILROAD.

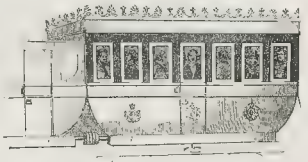
(From our own Correspondent.)

ROUEN, May 4.—Yesterday took place the ceremony of opening the first railroad which is to connect more closely England and France together. It is scarcely necessary to remind you that this extraordinary work has been the joint undertaking of French and English speculators, with the aid of the Government of France. The total distance is about 84 miles, or 436 French kilometres. There are five tunnels, viz., Rolleboise (the longest), 2525 metres; Villers, 1700; Tourville, 435; Batignolles, 329; and Versailles, 246. The metre is about two inches over the English yard. The works were commenced in July, 1841, and, in less than two years, the entire line has been finished. Mr. Locke is the engineer, and Messrs. Mackenzie and Brassie are the contractors. Mr. Reid has been the resident managing director for the English shareholders; and M. Charles Laffitte, the banker, has represented the French speculators. The utmost cordiality has reigned throughout the enterprise, not only between the French and English directorship, but also between the workmen on the line, the majority of whom have been British. The terminus in Paris is in the Rue St. Lazare, which is also that of the Versailles (right bank) and St. Germain. It is proposed to erect a terminus expressly for the Rouen line, at a future period. The train which brought down the first batch of visitors from Paris quitted that capital at 8 A.M.; it consisted of upwards of 500 persons. The royal train left an hour afterwards, bringing the Duc de Nemours, the future Regent of France; the Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of the King of the French; M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior; M. Lacave Laplagne, the Minister of the Interior; M. Teste, the Minister of Public Works; M. Cunin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Rambuteau, the Prefect of the Seine; with many peers, deputies, &c. The royal train amounted to 200 persons; and the carriage in which their Royal Highnesses were seated, a sketch of which is supplied by our artist, was very splendid, being of a very large size, the interior fitted up like a *salon*, with elegant furniture complete and superb chairs for the Princes. On the outside panels were the arms of Paris and Rouen—the ship the former, and the lion the latter. On the whole line the population turned out to witness the passing of the royal train, which did not proceed at a very rapid rate owing to the praiseworthy precautions taken to prevent the festivities of the day being clouded by any untoward event. The *fête* was, however, on this side of the line and not at the capital; and never did the old town of Rouen present such an appearance as this day. This city was formerly the capital of Normandy; but is now called the best city of the department of the Seine, and is an archbishop's see. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, north of the river Seine, and if the suburbs be included it is about eight miles in circumference. There is not in Europe, perhaps, a more enchanting view than from the summit of the hill of St. Catherine. There are magnificent boulevards, bordered with noble trees, round the town, very requisite for the comfort of the population, exceeding 100,000, cooped up as it is in narrow streets. Rouen is the mart for Havre, and vessels of 200 tons burthen come up here. Those of larger burthen go to Quillebœuf. Rouen is essentially a manufacturing town, and is one of the largest trading towns in France. It is the potteries, as well as the hardware, cotton, and woollen factory, and it would be difficult to name any article of merchandise of consumption which is not to be found manufactured. The Gothic cathedral, originally built by William the Conqueror, still attracts visitors from all parts of the world. Here are inscriptions in memory of our Richard Cœur de Lion, Henry his nephew, and the Duke of Bedford, who was regent. The wooden roof of the Palace of Justice, resembling a ship keel upwards, is one of the "lions" of Rouen. The Cotton and Cloth Halls, and the Exchange, are curious buildings. Rouen was the birthplace of the great Corneille, of Fontanelle, of Blondel the mathematician, and Daniel the historian; of course it will be recollected that Joan of Arc was burnt in this town, in 1430, for witchcraft. At an early hour this morning the streets assumed a most animated appearance by the National Guards pouring in from all quarters, and the peasants with their peculiar costume. The Champ de Mars was the rendezvous for the troops. The tricoloured emblem, we noticed, was worn very generally by the people as well as the military. It was truly picturesque to gaze on the varied colours of the trades of Rouen, amongst which the printers were conspicuous; they had a banner, one side of which represented Guttemberg, and the other Senefelder. The flags had a very gay aspect, and it was gratifying to find the working classes thus associating themselves spontaneously with the most elevated classes of society, to render homage to the genius of man in bringing not merely provinces, but nations, closer together. At half-past ten the *cortège* moved from the Champ de Mars towards the Boulevards, and from thence to the Hôtel de Ville, traversing the quarters of the city inhabited by the operatives, who cheered loudly the bands representing their particular industry. At the Town-house the municipal authorities joined the procession, and at the Prefecture the departmental chiefs were included. As it traversed the quays the effect was enchanting. All the vessels were decorated with flags. Every balcony, window, and roof was occupied with a dense mass of spectators. On the arrival of the *cortège* at the station it divided itself—one part spreading itself into the lovely meadows, and the other occupying the road. A little before one the first convoy from Paris arrived amidst great cheering, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards the enthusiasm was unbounded as the royal train came in. A superb breakfast, including the choicest wines, was given by the Company to about 700 persons, and the royal breakfast saloon was rendered remarkable by the conferring of the cross of the Legion of Honour on the engineer, Mr. Locke, and M. Taibandeau, the secretary. This was done by the Duke of Nemours, in a very complimentary address, in the King's name. The terminus was decorated with the arms of Paris and Rouen. All the deputies representing the latter town were present, including the venerable M. Lafitte. The breakfast over, the ceremony of the benediction took place. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, with an immense attendance of clergy, entered the saloon, where two locomotives were standing, on one of which was Mr. Locke. The prayer and blessing were then uttered. After that the royal dukes reviewed the troops. There were two passing showers during the ceremony, which caused great annoyance to the ladies, and much amusement to the gentlemen, as there was a general retreat. The Parisian visitors quitted by a train at 4 P.M. At the Champ de Mars there was a discharge of fireworks, and at the Hôtel de Ville the princes partook of a grand banquet. They return to Paris to-morrow morning.

Thus has terminated a very memorable ceremony. The importance of the railroad is not merely in reference to the advantages to be derived from Paris and Rouen communicating with each other in less than four hours and a half, but in the difference of time to be gained by the line between London and Paris. With the Brighton steamers to Dieppe, and the Southampton steamers to Havre, there will now be a passage varying from seventeen hours to twenty-four hours to start from London and to reach Paris. The transit between the two countries will now be increased immensely, and with the best results it is hoped for the preservation of peace and amity.

From another Correspondent.

ROUEN, Wednesday, May 3rd.—At eight this morning we started for the railway, at which time hundreds of persons were flocking from all parts to the station. In a short time the civic and law authorities in their splendid costumes, attended by the military and National Guards, began to assemble, as also the priests and artisans in procession, bearing banners, describing the craft to which each body belonged. So quickly did they collect, that two entrances were made, one on each side of the railway, the terminus of which is situate on the south of the river Seine, on the opposite side to the town. The edifice is large and commodious; it is yet unfinished. The front facing the rail was fitted up with good taste. On each side of the line were meadows of great extent, into which the military, National Guard, &c., and trade processions came in countless numbers, each company preceded by drums, and some with brass bands, adding much to enliven the already interesting scene. Some idea of the numbers may be formed, by the time it took them to collect. From eight in the morning two continuous streams of persons six and eight in rank, were pouring in till after 12 o'clock in the day. The fire-brigade with engines, and gas companies with banners, were most prominent with the military schools, and the collection of trades and National Guards from all the surrounding villages within the distance of twelve miles, some coming by steam-boats from Elleboeuf (eighteen miles). At half-past twelve the scene became exceedingly animated, companies of horse and foot forming over an immense tract as far as the eye could reach. Elegantly-dressed ladies filled the road-way immediately under the roof of the terminus, and on each hand outside the same were placed chairs for the accommodation of such as could obtain tickets; the roof also was occupied by the employers and their friends; the omnibusses also in the service of the railway were decorated with ribbons, the roofs covered with persons, and were drawn up in line. Anxiety for the arrival was now manifest, and at ten minutes before one a train of twelve carriages arrived from Paris, containing the directors and others; at ten minutes past one the train of thirteen carriages, containing the Duke d'Aumale and his attendants, came in. A short delay took place in consequence of some difficulty in removing the first train off the line previous to the last one coming up. The duke, who was looking well, was accommodated with a carriage of larger dimensions and more elegant construction than the rest, having velvet seats on all sides, with a chair for his highness, and enriched on the outside with or-moulu mouldings, and the arms of Rouen and Paris in or-moulu on the panels.



The tricoloured flag also decorated the front of the engine. The duke and suite, upon alighting, were met by the mayor and council, and ushered into the offices of the company, which had been prepared for the occasion, where the Archbishop of Rouen waited to receive them. The trains moved back on the rail, and after a short suspense, during which the company had refreshed themselves, the distinguished party took their seats in two booths which had been erected for the occasion, the bishop and priests on the right hand, the duke and suite on the left. The spectacle at this moment was imposing beyond description. Countless banners waving in the air, music playing on all sides, and guns firing. The front ranks of the reserved seats at the terminus and on each side of the line being also filled with ladies, among whom might be observed a predominance of the lofty *Normandy cap*, which, to our minds, considerably *heightened* the effect. The soldiery and townsfolk filled every place as far as the eye could reach; even the bridge and quay in the distance were literally crowded with persons who were unable to proceed further, because of the numbers before them, patiently waiting the return of the procession. The spot being surrounded by hills looked one vast arena, and took the reflection back to the days when Rome assembled its thousands for the *fête*. At two o'clock, however, to the mortification of the spectators, a smart rain fell, which lasted a quarter of an hour. The ladies, many of whom had no head covering, ran from place to place for shelter, but only to be disappointed. Such a dense mass was assembled outside as to defy all attempts to return to their homes; others seemed determined to brave the storm even in its worst mood, and endured the shower-bath with heroic patience. The rain having ceased, the drums again beat for the stragglers to return to their posts, and the duke and his suite, preceded by the cathedral boys, some in white surplices and black tunics, others with red skullcaps and pink sashes, proceeded up the line of rail, returning through the troops, to the door in his way to the Hotel de Ville, the whole company, &c., forming in procession, during which period the priests, under the conduct of the archbishop, went through a service intended as a blessing on the undertaking, nearly 200 chanters assisting in the ceremony. We now moved to catch a glimpse of apartments that had been fitted up to refresh the distinguished visitors, &c., which occupied the whole length of the building, being in three compartments, altogether occupying a space of about 260 feet by 80 feet in width. All seemed admirably arranged, a table being placed at the head (at which the duke sat) running the whole width of the building. Then followed four tables lengthways, leaving one table in the centre for the viands, &c. Large services of plate were sent from Paris for the occasion, which unfortunately we could not see to perfection.

THE FACTORY QUESTION.—A meeting of millowners and manufacturers was held, on Tuesday, at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, for the purpose of offering their opinions and affording information upon the Factory Bill to the members of Parliament for the boroughs in and counties of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Chester, and Derby. A large number of influential millowners and manufacturers from the above counties was in attendance, and amongst the members of Parliament we observed the Hon. Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir G. Strickland, Sir J. Johnson, Mr. Tollemache, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. Brocklehurst, Mr. T. Egerton, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Grimsditch, Mr. Stansfield, Mr. Hindley, Mr. Walker, Mr. Fielden, Mr. Ainsworth, and Mr. Lascelles. The Hon. John Stuart Wortley was called to the chair, a series of resolutions were then proposed, but, after considerable discussion, their further consideration was postponed, and the meeting adjourned.

The recent regulation of the Post-office affecting letters posted in this country directed to places *beyond* the territories of the East India Company, has been cancelled by the authority of the Postmaster-General. Such letters and newspapers consequently need not now be addressed "to the care of correspondents in India," but may be sent in the usual way. The order was cancelled on Saturday last.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, May 13, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 55.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198 STRAND.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland, of her Government, her Poor-laws, the suppression of her Agitation meetings, and the whole question of Repeal, are now deserving and obtaining the serious consideration of the Legislature and the country. Within a few days a number of emphatic declarations have emanated, not only from members of the Executive Government, but of both Houses of Parliament, and, out of doors, from politicians and the press; and few of them—no matter to what end directed—have been without a certain amount of significance and pith. All, however, have denoted a feverishness, typical of the pressing difficulties of legislation in reference to Irish affairs—a sense of dilemma and dissatisfaction, combined with a half acknowledgment of many grievances now inflicted upon the Irish people—and equally a sense of the impropriety of regarding those grievances less as evils to be redressed than as excuses for advocating the dismemberment of the Empire.

The question of Repeal of the Union—one of inconceivable mischief, if not of absolute danger—has been the war-shout of interested agitators; for what purpose it would be difficult to devise, if not for that of wringing tribute from a population in a state of almost declared pauperism, of inspiring and exciting the unselfishness of enthusiasm to give pittance from the hand of wretchedness, and to deprive the body of sustenance to feed hope. In some districts of misery it has cost an expenditure of thousands to collect the most pitiful instalments of poor-law rates, while the voluntary sacrifice to Repeal has swollen as rapidly and vehemently as the torrents of the Nile. This is a moral anomaly, the combined result of grievance, agitation, and distress. Let us hope that the visionary project of the Repeal of the Union may be abandoned more peaceably by the Irish people than the great collections of their violent leader in its behalf would at first glance lead us to expect; and on the other hand let the Government conciliate them away from that miserable scheme of ruin. The Ministerial leaders in both houses of Parliament have spoken out in the name of the country, and almost personally in the name of the Queen: they have declared Repeal to be but another name for dismemberment of the British empire, and have pronounced their emphatic determination to preserve the Union intact. This was no more than the voice of power giving utterance to the dictates of reason; and before its nervous eloquence and tone of truth the riot of agitation *ought* calmfully to subside. The sense of the Irish people should teach them to feel this not less for their own good than for the general good of the nation. On the other hand the Government should be chary of despotism, and keep the line between energy and tyranny most markedly drawn. There is a certain difficulty in the suppression of public meetings which should be met with ever-delicate caution and conciliation, for liberty frowns upon force, and peaceful demonstrations of public opinion have grown into the regard of the people, from the mighty moral results which they have never failed to achieve. Nor should the people be less tenacious of being tempted into the path of revolution, instead of into that of free and manly contention for legitimate political rights.

For ourselves, we will candidly admit our conviction that the true mode of disarming the repeal of hostility—of humbling and defeating O'Connell in that respect—of teaching the Irish not only that there is no *right*, but no *reason*, for separation—has not been adopted by the Government either in England or Ireland. Religious differences are not running high as of yore, and political conciliations ought to soften the temper of the times. But as yet, the only good that the present Government has done for Ireland has consisted in the exemption from the Income-tax. That dreadful and exasperating poor-law, which must prove the demoralising curse and ruin of every country in which its principles are suffered to obtain, has borne a bitterness into the bosoms of the Irish people which, heated by the flame of Repeal agitation, half threatens to pour out its agony in blood. Why not abrogate that bad law? See how the people dread, abhor, quail under it! See how they defy it, which is worse! And now we talk of erecting public works for its continuance—works which we must have bayonets to fortify and soldiers to defend. There can be no hope for the people, no policy for the nation, in such a course; and already the expense of the rate collection has proved one of the most formidable horrors of the law. A poor-law for Ireland—for *any* country—should be cast in the beautiful mould and spirit of the law of Elizabeth, to relieve and not to goad, brutalise, and oppress; and for the public works which are to benefit the poor in Ireland, they must not be works subservient to the operation of a poor-law, but works which, independent of any law, will, while they are working out purposes of general usefulness, give free, natural, and healthly employment to an industriously inclined and labour-courting population. Works to improve the mercantile aspect of the beautiful country, to encourage enterprise, promote trade, check the mischiefs of absenteeism, and induce the confidence of capitalists, and that security of feeling, also, which Repeal agitation, by the way, is, of all nostrums, most calculated to shake.

Let Government turn its attention, in the name of humanity, to these and other legislative measures with regard to Ireland (not only enacting good, but abrogating bad), which they have hitherto somewhat culpably neglected. Let them cheer the hearts and win the affections of the Irish into a love of order and a peaceful contemplation of the frightful dangers of Repeal. The one will lure them to peace, the other arrest them from revolution, and good government would so cement the union with earnest and enduring strength. The Queen, too, may step in to seal the compact, to see a benevolent Government and a conciliated people shake hands, and to feel in the bosom of Ireland how loudly the popular heart can glow and beat with a loyalty as warm as its patriotism, and a devotion as deep as its sense of wrong. The Queen's visit should now be the watchword in Ireland; her ministers should make it tenfold propitious by the preliminary enactment of measures of relief and hope; and the people should have a care lest a fierce and mad abandonment to the wicked delusion of Repeal should bring about a crisis of excitement so alarming as to deprive them of the happiness and value of their Sovereign's presence, at a moment when her smile would sooth, revive, and exhilarate the spirit of every human dweller upon the emerald soil.

PRINCE ALBERT PRESIDING AT A COURT OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL ON TUESDAY LAST.

Circumstances have of late combined to render this peculiar jurisdiction of considerable public interest. Thus, on her Majesty giving birth to a son, on November 9, 1841, the infant prince, as eldest son of the Sovereign, at once inherited the title and revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, it requiring no investment or creation to obtain the right and title, whereas, the princedom of Wales requires a new creation for every succeeding prince. The appointment of Prince Albert to the head of the jurisdiction, and the regularity with which his Royal Highness performs his official duties, also contribute to this interest; and, by bringing "the duchy" frequently before the public, invest its history and constitution with an attractiveness akin to novelty, and induce us to bring them more immediately before our readers.

The Duchy of Cornwall was created in 1337, in favour of Edward the Black Prince, and settled by act of Parliament on the eldest son of the King of England: such being the first creation of a duke in England. The duke enjoyed large revenues, arising from the lordships of castles, boroughs, and manors granted to him in Cornwall and Devonshire, the profits arising from the coinage of tin, and various other sources. The annual revenue on the average of the three years subsequent to the death of the Black Prince was £2493 7s. 3¼d.; the clear revenue in 15 Henry VIII. amounted to £10 095 11s. 9½d.; in 44 Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, it had fallen to £4569 12s. 2½d.; and in 1814 the gross amount was estimated at £22,000, of which £8500 arose from the tin-duty in the county of Cornwall, and £3500 from the rents of manors, fines, &c., in the same county, besides other sources.

The officers of the duchy consist of a vice-admiral, lord-warden of the stannaries, and steward of the duchy; his secretary, two vice-wardens, one for Cornwall, the other for Devon; a receiver-general, and his deputy; an auditor and his deputy; a surveyor-general; and two deputies; an attorney-general; a constable of

DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE, SOMERSET-HOUSE.

Launceston Castle; an assay master of tin; a comptroller of coinages; a deputy-steward of the stannary courts for each county; four supervisors of blowing and smelting houses: stewards of estates and revenues in Berks, Dorset, Surrey, and Somerset; seven deputy-stewards of Cornwall and Devon, and three clerks in the service of the surveyor and auditor-general; "quite enough" observes Mr. Bedding, in his valuable "Itinerary of Cornwall," it may be presumed, to take care of a revenue of £20,000. per annum. Many of these places, it is inferred, are sinecures; and more must have recently become so by the change which has been wisely effected in the abrogation of the old practice of coinage.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the property of the duchy consisted of ten castles, now in ruins, nine parks, one forest, fifty-three manors, thirteen boroughs or towns, nine hundreds, and extensive tracts of waste or moor-ground. A large part of these possessions were alienated by the Stuarts to favourites, frittered away by ill-management, or sold to raise money. The estates of the duchy are generally farmed on leases of lives, renewable some for a fine certain, others upon a calculation of value. The land revenue of the duchy is not now more than £5000 per annum, with the tin dues yielding about £15,000.

The original charter of the stannaries, granted by Edward I., and confirmed by Edward III., is said to have been lost or destroyed at Lostwithiel, in the wars of Charles I. The miners were, by this charter, exempt from all jurisdiction except that of the stannary courts, save in such cases as might affect land, life, or limb. The appeal from the lord warden or his courts lay to the duke or king in council. The vice-warden's court is now commonly held once a month, and decides all matters between miners relative to mining, and no writ of error lies from it to the courts at Westminster. The stannary laws are revised or new ones enacted by the duke and his council, with the consent of what is called the stannary parliament, consisting of twenty-four stannators, gentlemen of property in the mining districts, chosen six for each stannary. The last stannary parliament was held at Truro in 1752. The stannary laws have been repeatedly published. The stannary prison was at Lostwithiel, but, by the recent act (which we shall presently mention), is now at Bodmin. The ancient records of the stannaries were kept at Lostwithiel till they were burnt in the great civil war of Charles I., and in 1644 by the parliamentary army.

An act was passed in the 6th and 7th William IV., by which the equitable jurisdiction of the vice-warden is extended to all matters connected with the working of lead, copper, or other metallic minerals within the county of Cornwall. The stannary courts are also consolidated, and are to be held before the vice-warden, who is to have the same authority that the stewards had; he is authorised to make rules and orders for his court, which is made a court of record, and is held at Truro.

The offices of the Duchy of Cornwall, for greater convenience, are fixed in the metropolis, the centre of the eastern side of the quadrangle of Somerset-house being appropriated for that purpose. The officers of the duchy are as follow:—Commissioners, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Warden; the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests; the Keeper of Privy Purse, Thomas Pemberton, Esq.; Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, Lord Portman, and G. E. Anson, Esq. Lord Warden or the Stannaries and Chief Steward, Prince Albert. Attorney-General, Thomas Pemberton, Esq. Receiver-General, Sir H. Wheatley. Secretary, T. Abbot, Esq. Auditor, J. R. Gardiner, Esq. Surveyor General, Lord De L'Isle and Dudley. Clerks in the Office of the Surveyor-General and Auditor, B. Tucker, R. C. Abbot, G. Marrable, and Sept. Woodgate, Esqrs.

At Somerset-house his Royal Highness the Lord Warden presides in the form represented in the preceding engraving. The meetings are convened early in the morning. His Royal Highness wears a superb robe of green velvet and ermine, and is seated in a chair of state, attended by the commissioners, auditors, &c. At the meeting on Tuesday last the Prince was attended by his treasurer and secretary, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Colonel Wylde, one of his Royal Highness's equerries.

THE GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

This splendid medal has been presented to Mehemet Ali Pasha, by a body of British noblemen, merchants, and men of talent, as a token of gratitude for his Highness's generosity in keeping open the Indian overland route, in difficult and perplexing circumstances, in the year 1840, and affording them, as well as all other times, a ample protection to the persons of Englishmen. This conduct has not escaped the penetration of Sir Robert Peel; who in Parliament, on the 24th of April last, bore "this public testimony to the liberality with which the Pasha of Egypt has permitted the transit of intelligence through his territories. (Hear, hear.) Whatever complaints may have existed as to his conduct, he, at least, may naturally have felt the proceedings of this country towards himself as apparently harsh and provoking; but, with truly generous and enlightened feeling, he never allowed this to induce him to throw the slightest obstruction in the way of our communication with India. (Hear, hear.) There may be governments more enlightened and intelligent than his, but it is hardly possible there could have been manifested greater liberality. (Hear, hear.) I believe," said the right honourable baronet, "his conduct as much marked by wisdom (hear), and just as calculated to promote his advantage as to redound to his credit (hear); but it is not every government which takes so enlightened and liberal a course under such circumstances as those in which he was involved." (Hear, hear.)

The proposal for striking this medal will be found noticed in the third number of our journal, which also contains a fine portrait of Mehemet Ali. The medal has been executed by Mr. A. J. Stothard, medal engraver to the Queen. It has been forwarded, with an address, to the Pasha; and the following has just been received by the honorary secretaries to the subscriptions, Lieutenant Waghorn and Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A.:—

Alexandria, April 3rd, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the Viceroy, my master, has received with the most lively satisfaction the medal and address which you have been requested to present to him in the name of many distinguished Englishmen.

His Highness could not fail to be extremely sensible of the expression of sentiments which assure him that, in the heart of the great British nation, the constant aim of his efforts is not misunderstood, and that there exists a proper appreciation of the difficulties he has overcome to give a new development to those commercial transactions of which Egypt is the object, to extend the channels of European trade, and to restore to it the important route of the Red Sea, which a long period of barbarism had closed. Among the encouragements which have supported him in an enterprize so laborious, the Viceroy feels flattered in reckoning the opinions of the influential Englishmen who have voted him this medal and address.

I am happy, gentlemen, on my part, that his Highness, in commanding me to be the interpreter to you and your honourable colleagues of his gratitude and goodwill, furnishes an opportunity for me to offer you the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) BOGHOS YOUSSOUFF.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.) PARIS, May 16, 1843.—A few days since we had a most interesting debate in the Chamber of Peers on that question of great importance, "religious toleration," resulting from several petitions presented by Protestant ministers and Protestant congregations. The petitioners complain that in several parts of France not only their houses of worship have been closed, but the pastors and members of the Reformed Church have been persecuted by the authorities. M. de Tascher, the chairman of the committee named to investigate the merits of the petitions, although he did not deny the statements contained in them, still reported that the committee recommended "the order of the day," that is to say, that they should be rejected. Several noble peers spoke for and against them, and it is a most singular fact that one of the most strenuous opponents was the celebrated M. Barthe, one of the promoters and pillars of the last revolution! M. Barthe has been a violent Republican, a Reformist, and is now an enemy to religious toleration! The speech of the Duc de Broglie, in favour of the petitions, was such as was expected from that enlightened statesman; his arguments were in good taste, logical, and ought to have carried conviction with them. The enlightened peers, the great part created since the glorious days of July, were of a different opinion, and the petitions were rejected! In the Chamber of Deputies petitions were presented, praying "the free liberty of education." The petitions were referred to the Minister, in whose portfolio they will, in all probability, repose in peace. Our Gallic neighbours, who claim to be the most civilised people in the world, have, in these instances, shown that at all events they are enemies to religious toleration. I will watch this subject closely, aware of the great interest felt in England on all religious questions.

The sugar bill is now before the Chamber of Deputies gives much uneasiness to the ministers, and the portefeuille intriguers are again at work; indeed I am most credibly informed that the Citizen is no stranger to a report industriously circulated, that a reconciliation had taken place between Count Montalivet, the most *intimate friend* of Louis Philippe, and M. Thiers, and that there is a great probability that ere long he will take office. On the other hand the *friends* of M. Guizot are far from being idle; they state that such is the close intimacy between France and Austria, that immediately after the session of Parliament Prince Metternich and M. Guizot are to have an interview on the banks of the Rhine. What truth there is in either of these reports it is difficult to say; but this much is certain, great uneasiness reigns in the different Ministerial *bureaux*. The Ministers are in a most unpleasant position with the sugar question; they cannot satisfy the merchants of Havre and Bordeaux, and the almost ruined manufacturers of beet-root sugar. Enemies, and powerful enemies, they must make. Do not for a moment imagine that political questions are carried on in France with the same spirit as in England. Here they are personal, and each individual studies his own interest, caring little either for his party or the general good. The result is, that neither the Minister nor the leader of the Opposition can calculate for a single day on the number of his friends. This, I am certain, is the cause for the continual changes of the Ministry, and the impossibility of undertaking any great work of public utility.

In my last I noticed the unfavourable state of our trade. I am this week confirmed in what I advanced by an influential journal, which observes—"Our merchants at the different ports complain of a dullness ever of the stagnation which reigns in all commercial transactions. Instead of our relations extending they diminish; our warehouses are choked with merchandize, and few sales can be effected. No speculations are undertaken, no employment for capital; in short, a complete stagnation."

To this distressing state of affairs must be added the inundations in different parts of the country. The overflowing of the Garonne, although of less importance than those in the months of January, February, and March last, has still, within the last fortnight, destroyed all the hay, and the corn under water, and very much injury to the hemp as may be very prejudicial to the plant. So that, what with the stagnation in trade, the inundations, the frost-bitten wines, and the sugar dispute, I am afraid 1843 will carry with it serious commotions in our commercial world.

Several new operas are in repetition at the Opera Comique, the music by Thomas, Boeldieu, Boisselot, de Flotow, Thys, and Vogel, but chiefly of one act; indeed no opera of any great merit has been produced this season, nor do I hear of any being on the *tapis*. In the Grand Opera the repetition runs changes with "La Juive," "Les Huguenots," "Charles VI.," and "Guillaume Tell." The Grand Opera is greatly fallen in public favor, the receipts of the last week have been bad, very bad—"La Juive" only produced £129; "Guillaume Tell" is the only opera which draws, and then only when Barriolet plays *Guillaume Tell*, and Duprez *Arnold*. Poor Duprez has lost his lawsuit with the director of the Opera, and is compelled to play the inferior character of the *Dauphin* in "Charles VI." Duprez is doomed to misfortune, and you will not have the pleasure of hearing him this season, he having received the following letter from Mr. Bunn (translated from the French):—

"Covent garden Theatre, May 1, 1843.

"My dear sir,—I have received your letter and hasten to reply to it. On all occasions you have acted so nobly towards me that I would state to you without any reserve my situation. Such clouds hang over our theatres, the general opinion was favourable.

If we are condemned in France to one act operas, in different parts of the Continent operas of great merit have been produced, and justly appreciated. At Palermo Maestro Pert's "Ester d' Engaddi," a serious opera, in three acts, obtained, in the Ducal Theatre, the most brilliant success. Pert was several times called before the audience. In a few days, to the Royal Theatre of Baden will be brought out the opera of "Medée d'Euripide," the music by Mendelssohn; the translation of the poem is by Kraft, and the scene part is confided to Louis Lenck, the artiste who so admirably brought out "Antigone," and other serious operas, last year, at Potsdam. In Madrid and Grenada "Marino Faliero" is the opera in vogue. The Spanish Paganini, Monasterio, is the delight and astonishment of all the most *avant* Castilian amateurs. In Vienna the two sisters Melanollo are creating a great sensation; they have already given three concerts, all bumpers; indeed, there is not in Vienna a room sufficiently large to hold all those who apply for tickets to hear those truly wonderful infantine prodigies. We have heard, within the last few days, of the success of a Miss Mabilde at Ghent. Miss Mabilde is in reality the same Miss Flamand, the pupil of Bandérali, who turned the heads of our Belgian neighbours last year.

The noble art of sculpture seems to be recovering in France, several large groups are being executed. Amongst others, Baron Bosio has nearly finished a most beautiful piece, representing "History presenting immortality to all the great men of all countries and all times." This group is intended to be placed on the grand staircase of the museum of Versailles.

The statue of Jeanne d'Arc, about to be placed at Domremy, near Orleans, the place of her birth, is spoken of as a *chef d'œuvre*. The Napoleon mansolemn, after much intrigue, &c., is at length ordered to be brought out as

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CONSERVATORY AT CHISWICK GARDENS.

EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first or spring show of fruits, flowers, &c. for the present year took place on Saturday, at the gardens of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick. Throughout the day the avenue by which the gardens are approached from the high road at Turnham-green was crowded with carriages; and the effect on entering the gardens crowded as they were, was, too, very refreshing, the noiseless foot, falls being a welcome relief to the clatter of carriage wheels. Since last season the piece of water nearly facing the council-room has been filled in. Our first engraving has been sketched from the east end of the splendid conservatory, which is 184 feet long, 25 feet high, and about 30 feet wide: within is an atmosphere of delicious perfume, which attracted crowds of promenaders.

The third engraving shows the interior of the principal or iron tent, with the mode of exhibiting the flowers.

This tent, by the way, is of beautiful construction; the framework of the roof and the supporting columns are of metal-work; the covering is of fine canvass, prepared with Burnete's preservative, and the edges are scolloped and bound with bright red; and when crowded with company in elegant morning dress, the effect was truly delightful.

The exhibition was attended by several thousand people of rank and fashion, and by the admirers of horticultural produce. The arrangements for the *fête* were very good; the marquees and the stands for the flowers and plants placed beneath them were arranged in an improved manner. There was plenty of room for all the company, and no crowding of the specimens, so as to conceal or neutralize their beauties. The pelargoniums were very splendid, and so were the collections of Cape heaths and orchidaceous plants. The roses were not of the first class; indeed, it was not considered by the judges who awarded the prizes that any collection of roses was entitled to a gold medal. The fruits were very superb, more particularly the strawberries and grapes.

The general appearance of the gardens was very beautiful, and showed to what perfection horticulture has been brought in this country by the industry, enterprise, and scientific knowledge of late years applied to its pursuit. The trees were in the most healthy state of vegetation, and the turf was as fresh and green as the utmost efforts of art, combined with the benignity of nature, could produce. The promenade was, as on former occasions, rendered more agreeable by the music of the bands of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards and the band of the Horse Guards (Blue). Some very delightful pieces of concerted music were executed. The Duchess of Gloucester was the only member of the royal family who honoured the gardens with her presence; there were, however, present a vast number of the nobility and aristocracy. The following is the award of the gold and larger silver medals: the smaller medals and the certificates were very numerous, but not of sufficient importance to be specifically set forth:—

Pelargoniums.—Gold Banksian medal, Mr. Beck; large silver, Mr. E. Bell; Nurserymen's silver gilt, Mr. Catleugh; Nurserymen's large silver, Mr. Gaines.

Herbaceous Calceolarias.—Large silver, Mr. G. Stanley, gardener to Mr. H. Berens.

Shrubby Calceolarias.—Large silver, Mr. Beck.

Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 40.—Gold Knightian, Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence; gold Banksian, Mr. J. Fraser.

In collections of 20.—Gold Banksian, Mr. J. Green; silver gilt, Mr. Hunt.

Distinct Species.—Silver gilt, Mr. Bruce; large silver, Mr. Pawley.

Stove or Greenhouse Climbers.—Gold Banksian, Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence; silver gilt, Mr. G. Clarke, gardener to Mr. N. Smith.

Single new or rare ornamental Plants.—Silver gilt, Messrs. Goode, Gardener, and Lamb; large silver, Messrs. Lucombe and Co., and Veitch and Co.

Miscellaneous Fruit.—Gold Knightian, Mr. Davis, gardener to Lord Boston; gold Banksian, Mr. Bruin, gardener to Mr. Gunter.

Grapes.—Silver gilt, Mr. J. Dodds, gardener to Sir G. Warrender; large silver, Mr. E. Davis, gardener to Mr. A. Smith.

Pineapples.—Silver gilt, Mr. R. Braid, gardener to Mr. H. Perkins; large silver, Mr. J. Burr, gardener to Mr. H. Preston; Market Gardeners' large silver, Mr. Davis.

Cape Heaths (20 varieties).—Gold Banksian, Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence.

Six Species.—Silver gilt, Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Trail.

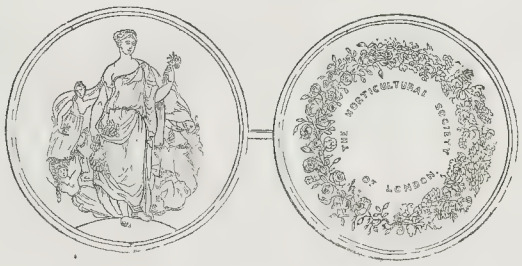
Greenhouse Azaleas.—Gold Banksian, Mr. Green; silver gilt, Mr. Falconer; large silver, Mr Smith.

Roses in Pots (25).—Silver gilt, Mr. Milne; large silver, Mr. Beck; Nurserymen's silver gilt, Mr. Lane; large silver, Mr. Catleugh.

Exotic Orchidaceæ.—Gold Knightian, Mr. Goode; gold Banksian, Mr. Mylan.

Single Specimens.—Silver gilt, Mr. G. Barker; large silver, Mr. Gunner, gardener to Sir G. Larpent.

Miscellaneous Subjects.—Large silver, Mr. Harding, gardener to Mr. J. Jarratt, and Mr. Lucombe.



MEDAL.

THE IRON TENT.—EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

THE HANWELL ASYLUM.

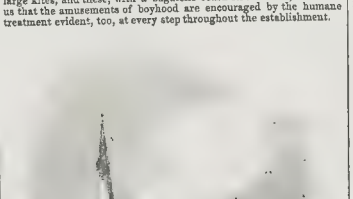
FANCY FAIR AT HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A bazaar, or sale of fancy work manufactured by patients of the Hanwell Asylum, was held on Wednesday, within one of the wards of the hospital. Its projectors had a twofold object in view. The first was to afford the public an opportunity of seeing the asylum, and to impress upon them by the works exhibited, and the general arrangements of the place, how greatly the condition of the insane may be ameliorated, and their faculties rendered useful by kind care and judicious treatment. The second intention of the meeting was to obtain the aid of the visitors to the admirable charity for the relief of convalescent patients known as the "Queen Adelaide Fund." Unfortunately, the day turned out very wet, and the *fête* was shorn of many of its attractions. Notwithstanding, however, this circumstance, several hundred persons visited the asylum during the day. For a short period the sun shed its enlivening rays upon the asylum, and a number of elegantly-dressed ladies were seen promenading the grounds in various directions. The band of the 13th Light Dragoons was stationed on the lawn immediately facing the front entrance to the asylum, and during the day performed many select pieces of music. The wards of the institution, in which, owing to the wet weather, the bazaar was held, were festooned with wreaths of laurels intermingled with lilacs. With one or two exceptions, no patients were permitted to be seen within the wards. A number of male and female lunatics were, however, perambulating the most unfrequented parts of the ground under the surveillance of keepers. The bazaar during the greater portion of the day was crowded with visitors. The articles exhibited for sale were the *bonâ fide* productions of the patients, and appeared to give great satisfaction to the company. Mr. Serjeant Adams, the chairman of the visiting justices, and Mr. Pownall, were extremely kind and attentive to the visitors, pointing out to them everything that was worthy of observation. In the evening, after the stalls had been cleared, about two hundred of the female patients were regaled with tea and cake in the ornamented wards, and passed apparently a pleasant hour in singing and other recreations. It was anticipated that her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who is the patroness of the Adelaide Fund, would have paid the asylum a visit; but we learn that, being unable to do so, her Majesty, with that kind feeling by which she is ever actuated, forwarded the sum of £20 to the venerable widow of the founder of the fund, Mrs. Clitherow, of Boston House, New Brentford, by whom it was expended at the sales.

Judging this to be a fit occasion to introduce our readers to the internal economy of this establishment, we inspected the whole a few days previous to the above *fête*, as well as on that occasion; and we trust the result of our visit will be acceptable. For facility of access, and some interesting facts, we are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Davy, one of the medical officers of the institution.

The asylum and its appurtenances occupy upwards of 53 acres, on the upper side of the picturesque valley of the Brent, immediately to the left of the Uxbridge-road, and within a short distance of the stupendous Wharncliffe viaduct and Hanwell station of the Great Western Railway. The entrance to the asylum premises is beneath a lofty archway, of bold design, flanked by a lodge, counting-house, &c. We proceeded through the shrubberies, nearly four acres in extent; to the left lies the large western, or female airing ground, with a summer-house; and to the right the large eastern, or male airing ground, with a bowling-green. In the former several patients were enjoying recreation and exercise; we learned that this salutary freedom is seldom abused, for it rarely happens that a plant or shrub is wilfully injured. This ground has lately been given up to the patients, and the levelling and laying out of the two divisions occupied many of the male patients for a considerable period; and the cheerful aspect of the front of the asylum has been very much increased by this alteration.

Our engraving, or bird's-eye view, conveys an accurate idea of the form and arrangement of nearly the entire buildings. They occupy three sides of a large space, nearly a quadrangle; and they have lately been enlarged by the addition of wings. The structure is of brick, and simple in plan; the only attempt at ornament being in three octagonal towers: the central tower is occupied by Dr. Connolly, the resident physician, and by the matron. It may be sufficient to state that the western wing is occupied by female, and the eastern wing by male patients, classified in wards, according to the extent of their affliction. In the centre tower ward is the bazaar-room, wherein articles of fancy work, made by the better class of female patients, are exposed for sale; the produce being expended in the purchase of small articles, contributing to the comfort of the female patients, but which are not strictly within the expences payable out of the county rate. In this wing, also, is the chapel, wherein morning and evening prayers are daily read; and on Sunday's Divine service is performed, the congregation usually amounting to upwards of 300 patients. The organ was purchased out of the proceeds of the sale of fancy work made by the patients; and on Thursday evenings a performance of sacred music takes place in the chapel, at which from 100 to 300 patients are present. In both wings we were much struck with the system of prevention carried out by means too numerous to detail; among them are the large mattresses and padded rooms used for epileptic patients who fall out of bed; these rooms are also used for the temporary seclusion of patients while labouring under maniacal paroxysms. We saw several of the female patients employed in the wash-house, drying-room, laundry, and store-room, with sane superintendents and assistants; and it was extremely difficult to distinguish the former from the latter: amongst all reigned the utmost order and quiet. It was a bright sunny morning, and few male patients were in the wards: they were amusing themselves after their own taste—some with newspapers and cheap periodical publications, others with draughts or cards, and a party were playing at cribbage with high proficiency. Another might be seen poring over minute calculations; and we were surprised to learn that the figures of more than one patient were invariably correct, though when he explained their import his statements were a strange jumble of fact and fiction. On the walls of the department wherein we saw this calculator hung two large kites, and these, with a bagatelle-board on the table, reminded us that the amusements of boyhood are encouraged by the humane treatment evident, too, at every step throughout the establishment.



HANWELL CHURCH.

Meanwhile the system of employment is not forgotten; in the kitchen and sculleries, all at work were patients, except the cook, two kitchen-maids, and a dairy-maid; and these offices were models of cleanliness and order, such as we rarely see equalled. The kitchen is lofty and large, and well appointed, and some patients were here making bread. In the courtyard patients were also employed in the coir and upholstery room, the steward's store-room, the brewhouse, and bakehouse; in two large rooms several tailors and shoemakers were busily at work, and their methodical industry was surprising, the only deviation being in one of the *schneiders* explaining with archness and wrath the origin of the saying, "nine tailors make a man," much to the edification of one of the visiting party. In the steward's store-room are shown the dresses and other contrivances which have been introduced into the asylum in lieu of mechanical restraint.

We likewise saw patients employed in the garden, the farm-yard, carpenters' and smiths' shops. The coal-wharf has a basin communicating with the Grand Junction Canal in the rear of the grounds—so that coal-barges are unloaded on the premises. From the canal the establishment is at present supplied with water at a heavy annual cost; but an Artesian well, 260 feet deep, has been just bored on the premises, at an expense of £8,000.

The arrangements of the airing courts will be best understood by reference to the engraving. One of these courts, on the male side, has been principally planted, and is entirely kept in order by a patient, who is a gardener, and its appearance is superior to that of the rest.

Those who have had the most frequent opportunities of seeing the insane in the barren and dismal courts and yards usually allotted to them for exercise in asylums, a few years ago, can best appreciate the advantage of the present arrangements. The inducement offered by them to the listless and melancholic, to walk out of doors, is found to be in itself a valuable effect of these changes. To some of them, the large rocking-horses, so constructed that five persons can ride safely on each at one time, and one or two of which are supplied to each airing court, offer the means of amusement, exercise, and, it may almost be said, of an alleviation of their malady; some of the patients evidently forgetting their troubles and irritations when taking this kind of exercise, and some being rocked thus to sleep. Under the large shades erected to screen them from the sun, some of the male patients are generally to be seen sitting, reading newspapers, or smoking and conversing. The female patients often take their needle-work out, and thus enjoy the open air and the shade without being unoccupied.

Far is it from our wish to indulge any morbid curiosity as to the habits of the inmates of this asylum; but we could not refrain copying the following lines from the wall of one of the patients' sleeping apartments:—

"Behold!
No gloomy cell, where sullen madness pines,
In chains and woe, where no glad sunlight shines;
But here kind sympathy for fallen reason reigns,
Our rule is gentleness, not force or galling chains."

These lines literally bespeak the excellent system pursued at the Hanwell Asylum. They were written by a patient of considerable intellectual attainments, but not the occupant of the sleeping-room, As is a pet lunatic, who attracted much attention at the *fête* on Wednesday: he was dressed in a mixed costume, crowned with a motley cap, bedizened with various-coloured ribands. This patient has been confined in the hospital for a period of twelve years. He is most loquacious and full of fun. He tells the story of his life with evident self-complacency. His name is William Rayner. For a number of years he was the harlequin, and his wife the columbine, at Covent-garden Theatre. He commenced his career in the character of Punch. After the death of his wife he, to use his own phraseology, "took to fretting," and was brought to Hanwell. His long residence within this establishment, and his constant association with lunatics, have not in the slightest degree affected his animal spirits. On the faintest hint he is prepared to cut his capers o'er again, and to show what he could do in early life to amuse the "quality" on the boards of Covent-garden Theatre. "Supposing," said he, addressing himself to the company who surrounded him, "this to be the green curtain; it rises. I advance to the footlights and make a bow to the quality. I then go so (cutting a most ludicrous caper), and then so" (attempting a most insane *pirouette*), at the conclusion of which he bursts out into a most immoderate fit of laughter, making the ward ring again with its merry peal.

His chamber is, as the *Times* states, a perfect *bijou*; the walls are nearly covered with coloured prints, and around, on shelves, are stuffed birds, shells, and nicnacs, set out with extraordinary regularity, the disturbance of which would greatly irritate the owner.

We had almost forgot to mention the burial-ground, on the south side of the garden, wherein all patients, not removed by their friends or parishes, are buried; and here lies the individual who planned the asylum, and eventually became one of its inmates!

The number of patients at present in the asylum is 566 females and 412 males; total, 978.

On the opposite side of the Wharncliffe Viaduct, and a short distance from it, the church represented in the annexed engraving has just been erected for the parish of Hanwell, from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of Spring Gardens. The old church was a plain brick building of the most ordinary character, erected about forty years since, and was very insufficient for the uses of the parish. The new structure is in the early English style, with a tower and spire; the material is chiefly flint and stone, which presents rather an agreeable variety of tints. It is hoped that a chancel will eventually be added, which will greatly add to the completeness and proportion of the building; but was omitted in the first instance on account of the funds being very limited, and the extent of the burial-ground being such as to render any considerable encroachment objectionable.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 21.—Rogation Sunday.
MONDAY, 22
TUESDAY, 23.—Princess Sophia born, 1773.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.
THURSDAY, 25.—Holy Thursday.
FRIDAY, 26.—Dr. Paley died, 1805.
SATURDAY, 27.—Calvin died, 1564.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE MAY 19.
Morning..... ...27 minutes after 5 | Evening .....52 minutes after 5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An engraving and description of the opposition at St. Paul's School shall appear next week.
"Gilliam."—The subject has no particular interest at present.
"Delta."—1. A bill is not legal unless drawn upon stamped paper. 2. We do not know.
"An Irish Subscriber."—A Portrait of O'Connell has already appeared in No. 22. Thanks for his contribution.
"G. H. T."—We do not recollect receiving the poetry.
"Alpha."—Consult a respectable solicitor.
"J. M.," Cockermouth.—If the sketch and description are sent they shall be inserted.
"W. G. C.," Essex-street.—Thanks for the suggestion.
"J. T. S."—The Isleworth National School shall appear in a fortnight.
"J. R. N."—We cannot decide unless a description is forwarded.
"E. S."—The lady takes the title from her husband, but not the husband from the wife.
"F. M."—Thanks for the sketch from Calcutta. We are always glad to receive sketches from our Oriental subscribers.
"Anne."—No situation of the kind referred to can be obtained without great interest.
"T. R. D."—The son of Sir I. M. Brunel.
"A Subscriber," West Bromwich, should specify the subject sent.
"Tony."—Thanks.
"A Member of Parliament."—The suggestion shall not be lost sight of.
"Duns Scotus" will oblige us by sending a sketch of the procession. We shall have a drawing of the General Assembly.
"R. B."—The second volume begins with No. 26.
"J. H. D."—Lord Boyne is alive.
"L. M." should read the last number of our journal. See page 324, middle column.
"N. N." should apply at the office of the Morning Herald.
"J. E. S." should apply to a respectable banker.
"G. G." will oblige us by sending a sketch and particulars of the proposed school.
"H. G."—Engravings of several large steamers have appeared in our journal.
"C. D."—Thanks for some valuable suggestions.
"M. G." Penitus-le-Fylde.—Consult Dodd's "Parliamentary Companion."
"J. P. B." New-Inn Buildings.—We have before expressed our opinion of the absurdity of Mesmerism, though we have been almost mesmerised by he perusal.
"F. E."—We cannot further enter into Mr. Henson's miscalculations.
Unclaimed Dividends.—"M. H." is thanked for the information that "J. B." may find a list of unclaimed dividends in Mann's "Yorkshire and Lancashire Almanack."
"C. T. F." is the title.
"A Rower's" request shall, if possible, be attended to next week.
"P. J.," Chichester.—We cannot find room for the local news offered.
"X. Y. Z."—Certainly not.
"Two Friends."—Mr. Pettigrew, who furnished the excellent account of the late Duke of Sussex's journey, is the lecturer on Egyptian antiquities, &c. The price of Lucas's "Guide" is 5s.
"R. D."—We sincerely agree with him as to the numerous hardships of imprisonment for debt.
"Puzzella," Belfast.—We think the work referred to, or the requisite information, may be obtained from Mr. Egerton, military bookseller, Charing-cross.
We are much obliged to a correspondent at Rotherham for correcting the sarmar sketch of Sir H. Hardinge in our last number. The gallant soldier's left hand (not arm) has been amputated.
"Celyn."—We know nothing of the matter.
"A Frenchman," Oxford.—The Abrotal appears to us as absurd as its predecessor the Artel.
"Rural."—We entirely approve of his opinion on the healthy and intellectual amusements of the people, which are judiciously advocated in our paper.
"Studio" should advertise.
Inadmissible.—"J. H. K." "E. B." "Mrs. W. M.," "Chilcompton."
"I. E." has our best thank for his good advice.
Waterloo Bridge.—The first stone of this bridge, the noblest in the world, was laid October 11th, 1811; and it was opened on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, June 18th, 1817, by the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington, and other illustrious personages, and a grand military cavalcade, who all passed over it.
"Caduceus."—Thanks. "Taking us all in all, he never will look on the like again"
"R."—Yes, if used.
"J. G. D."—Apply to the infirmary for information.
We are requested to state that M. Ponet is the builder of the Governor of Marguerite's Palace.
"P. P. B."—There is no want of heirs.
"S. S."—We cannot give the portrait - not of sufficient interest. The late Duke of Sussex was not the first of that title.
"A Subscriber of your excellent family Paper" will meet with attention.
CHESS. *"W. W.," Glasgow.—Both solutions correct.*
"A Subscriber to six Copies."—Your pawn, on reaching the eighth square, becomes a queen, or any other piece you choose.
"W. Campion" will see by the solution that his opponent was not correct.
"Chirurgus" and "G. D.," Glasgow, have been received.
"Brenic."—Because it is more difficult to mate with the pawn.
Further Chess communications next week.

*** No. 48 is reprinted, containing full particulars of the opening of the Thames Tunnel, illustrated by numerous engravings; also drawings of the new Aerial Steam Carriage, with description by Professor Partington, &c. &c.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—"The Stranger in India." By G. W. Johnson, Esq., 2 vols.—"Horology and Astronomy." Part IV.—"Popular Cyclopædia of Natural Science." "Speech of Lord Ashley, M.P., on the Opium Trade"—Carstairs' "National System of Penmanship."—Ainsworth's "Windsor Castle." 3 vols.—"The Hand-Book to Royal Leamington Spa."—"Bizarre Fables."—"Jest and Earnest."—"Godfrey Malvern." By Thomas Miller.

DEFERRED UNTIL MAY 27th.

Our Anniversary Number, announced to appear this day, is Postponed until next Saturday, at the request of our Artists, in order that the Engravings may be made as perfect as possible, when, positively,

ON MAY 27TH,

the First Anniversary of this Journal will be celebrated by

TWO SUPPLEMENTS

TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

in which all that the proprietors have ever promised will be exceeded —while the novelty and beauty of the subjects produced will surpass anything that has yet been attempted in the columns of a newspaper. Among the other features of attraction will be the presentation of

A MAY GARLAND,

wreathed into forms of beauty by the first Artists of the time, and entwined around a series of

EXQUISITE ORIGINAL PICTURES

(Separately illustrated with Poems)

of the "spring life" of town and country of the present century and of the olden time. The field, the farm-yard, the cottage, and the village; the court, the drawing-room, the streets, the race-course. and the parks, will all, even to its *petits soins*, among the gems of literature and art; and to these will be added

A SPENDID ALLEGORY OF THE ANNIVERSARY,

DESIGNED BY HARVEY,

and a number of magnificent subjects connected with the events of the day and with the fine arts generally; the whole forming

TWO SUPPLEMENTS IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAPER.

The Price of the Paper and Two Supplements will be One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1843.

It is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate the country upon the defeat of Mr. Cumming Bruce, in his endeavour to render inefficient, and indeed to postpone entirely the benefit of, one of the best and most humane clauses of Lord Ashley's bill of last session, passed for the relief of the population in the colliery districts. It will be in the memory of our readers how terrible and revolting was the exposure of the mine and colliery slavery—how it was confined to no age or sex, or condition of weakness or infirmity—how it was visited upon debilitated men, enfeebled youth, delicate trailing women, and children of deformed bodies and stunted growth—how it cursed its victims with mental and bodily prostration, and demoralized in character while it decayed in strength—how, in a word, it fixed its loathesomeness upon the public mind and heart, until the sight of the monster was no longer endurable, until shuddering humanity raised its cry for pity, and an almost unanimous Legislature interfered to put it down. Lord Ashley's spirited conduct in originating the mitigation of that fearful slavery, and, indeed, the destruction of its most hideous forms, won for him—as did his endeavours in favour of the factory children—a dear and far-spread fame, and every charitable Christian soul the boon that was bestowed upon the long unhappy labourers with the purest satisfaction and delight. The better feelings of the heart were enlisted and warmed over the subject, and the glow of pleasureable feeling was unalloyed in the breast of every virtuous member of the great community. Nevertheless it was predicted that avaricious endeavour to step in with its corrupt influences to weaken the excellence of the measure, and to seek to maintain some of the worst abuses of the former cruel system; and the prophecy which thus foreboded has not proved false. Mr. Cumming Bruce, as the mouthpiece of one section of the owners and workers of mines, has this week attempted to mar one of the most natural and beautiful features of the Ashley Bill—that which enfranchised the female youth of the various districts for ever from their former horrid course of life—horrid as regarded its bodily endurance and its moral wretchedness alike—and forbade that unholy prostitution which so largely and lamentably prevailed—of youth and beauty to unnatural toil—of virtue to unnatural licentiousness. Mr. Cumming Bruce sought to virtually abrogate this protecting clause, by deferring its operation for a few years to come, and still permitting unmarried females to hire themselves to the same torturing and afflicting degradation which they were once forced to endure, and of which the exposure had so recently aroused the shame, repugnance, and anger of all professing Christians. It is to the honour of the British House of Commons that we have to record the signal defeat of Mr. Bruce, and the mercenaries and sophists who voted with him, by a majority of 137 to 89, a majority triumphant for the cause of morality and humanity alike.

One of the pet arguments of the "twenty-three" was the casuistical one that young women had a right to labour at that dreadful vocation—or, indeed, at any other—after they had attained the age when reason and reflection are supposed to endow the judgment with a responsibility of its own, and to make them free agents in the social world. So that, were this doctrine admitted, every means might be adopted to drive the poor wretches to follow a dreadful calling, and the words "voluntary engagement" be made available to cover all the sin and tyranny and misery endured under the self-responsibility which they would pre-suppose. As if, in truth and nature, young girls would ever choose of free will any such dreadful alternatives—as if any other plea than that of stern and starving necessity could excuse it, even to themselves. The *Times* has well treated this part of the subject in reference to its amelioration under the recent law:—

The present lack of employment was pressed as aggravating the cruelty of precluding females from their accustomed labour. It must be remembered however, that this fact may be placed in a very different aspect. No means of employment are *excluded* by the late bill. The same quantity of coal will still be used, and must be still dug out of the pit. But for this work men instead of women must now be employed, as they always ought to have been. What one set of labourers the other will not be put to the pit's mouth being only this, that the coalowner will have to pay higher wages for his labour. It suits the coal masters to parade the number of destitute women who are driven from their employment by the operation of the law; and their purpose to remember the destitute workmen who have now found a more congenial livelihood by taking their place, still less to recol ect that the superiority of male labour consists chiefly in its taxing the stronger sinews of their unhappy countrywomen doubly and trebly inexcusable.

So much for the differences of labour, and the variations of sympathy between those who care for the labourers and those who care for themselves. But even the heartless doctrines of political economy could not justify the arguments of Mr. Cumming Bruce in favour of delay in the operation of Lord Ashley's clause.

We have accomplished our object—the enfranchisement of Scotch and English females from the cruel bondage in which they were held. We have also incurred the dreaded evil—the distress resulting from the displacement of female labour. The females themselves must be, though perhaps slowly, finding for themselves fresh means of support. Their distress must be, to some considerable extent, already filled by male labourers. The shock to labour has been given, and matters are now in process of adjustment. We are called upon to advance our steps—again to disturb the course of labour which would otherwise be now determined—and all for the sake, or at least with the necessary result, of having, at the expiration of the "three, four, or five years'" respite, a second edition of the crisis (if crisis it is to be called) which we have now once gone through, and of enabling men who have shown themselves so disgracefully reckless of the well-being of their labourers to evade, *almost as effectually*, the provisions of the law which was passed to meet their negligence or selfishness. Nor is it consoling to observe, that one of the most obvious modes of such evasion will consist in the substitution of concubinage for marriage among the female labourers.

But, no: English feeling will not respond to such cold-blooded endeavours to mar the beauty of a benevolent act; English charity repudiates the heartlessness of such a proposition; and the Christian spirit of Parliament, exercising a fair and bright wisdom, has crushed the bad ambition of continuing young women in a wretched slavery with a virtuous determination which we are proud to applaud.

On Tuesday last Mr. Hugh Williams, brother of Sir John Kaye Williams, Bart., of South Wales, was married at St. Martin's Church to Miss Williams Wynn, only daughter of the late baronet of that name. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and the bride was given away by her brother. A great number of the nobility were present at the ceremony. On leaving the church the party proceeded to Northington, land-house where a sumptuous *déjeûner* was set out in the principal dining room; and, half an hour after mid-day, the happy couple left town in a new travelling carriage and four, to proceed by railroad to Compton Verney, near Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, to pass the honeymoon at the mansion of Lord Willoughby de Broke, their relative.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—We understand his Majesty, according to present arrangements, is expected to arrive at Kew Palace on the 27th inst. from Germany, and, in accordance with a wish expressed by the King, he will be received as Duke of Cumberland, and not as King of Hanover; and his Majesty will be, consequently, addressed as one of the royal dukes. The Duke of Cambridge will give up the King's mansion at Kew, which his Royal Highness has occupied since his Majesty's accession in 1837. The King, we understand, will give a series of sumptuous banquets during his stay in this country, having engaged the services of a celebrated *chef de cuisine*, lately belonging to the royal household; and it is expected that his Majesty will give away his illustrious niece the Princess Augusta, at her marriage with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. Some of his Majesty's domestics, and the service of massive silver plate, have already arrived, and a new town carriage is building for him. The King, who will complete his seventy-second year on the 5th of the ensuing month, is in good health.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, leave Buckingham Palace to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, for Claremont. It is expected that the Court will be absent about ten days, when her Majesty will return to Buckingham Palace, and remain till within a few days of Ascot Races.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CLERGYMAN.—A diabolical attempt to assassinate the Rev. Thomas Page, the officiating minister of Christchurch, close to Windsor Great Park, was made a few nights ago. The perpetrators of the outrage remain for the present undiscovered. A few nights ago, as the rev. gentleman and his wife were retiring to rest, and at the moment when Mr. Page had approached the writing-table, at the window of his bedroom, to extinguish the light, a loaded pistol was discharged at him from the garden, and (from the sound) evidently at but a short distance from the house. Upon examining the window, a large ball was discovered lodged in the woodwork which divided the sashes, and in the direction of the spot where the rev. gentleman was standing. A portion of the glass was broken, and the twisted fragments knocked inwards. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Reading (in which parish the new church is situated) was immediately afterwards convened, for the purpose of taking the circumstance into their serious consideration, and the necessary measures to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage. At the meeting a large sum was subscribed as a reward for the discovery of the assassin.

For the first time since the equestrian statue was publicly celebrated in the town of Aylesbury on Sunday last.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended Divine service in the morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated the service. The 1st lesson was the 1st of Corinthians, and the 28th and 24th verses. The service of the day was read by the Dean of Hereford, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

MONDAY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge visited the Queen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert attended and visited Colonel Wylde, went in the forenoon to the rehearsal at the Hanover-square Rooms.

TUESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses Prince George and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz visited the Queen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson and Colonel Wylde, presided during the morning at a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee by desire of her Majesty on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness, attended by his suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Life Guards, at two o'clock.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, attended by the gentlemen of his suite, had previously arrived at St. James's Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince George and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, arrived at the Palace, and were also present at the levee.

The levee was numerously attended. Prince Albert was attended by the great officers of state.

Numerous presentations to his Royal Highness took place in the foreign diplomatic circle.

In the general circle the following are a few of the presentations to his Royal Highness which took place:—Viscount Canning, on his return from his embassy at Constantinople, by the Earl of Aberdeen; the Duke of Montrose, on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Stirlingshire; Lord Morpeth, on his return from abroad; the Attorney-General of Ireland, by Lord Eliot.

The Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Perth, presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert an address of congratulation from the noblemen, justices of the peace, and commissioners of supply of the county of Perth, on the birth of a princess.

After the levee, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by his suite, returned to Buckingham Palace in carriages, in parties of two each.

A grand dinner was given at Buckingham Palace in honour of the noble descendant of the Concert of Europe Music, his Royal Highness Prince Albert being the director for the evening.

In addition to the ladies and gentlemen of the suite in waiting, the company included—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George and Princess Augusta, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen Dowager, the Countess of Brownlow the Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Kent, Lady Barbara Dawson; the Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Cambridge, Lady Augusta Somerset; the Lord of Honour in Waiting on the Queen Dowager, the Hon. and Right Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, Baron de Hugel, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Howe, the Earl Cawdor, the Gentlemen in Waiting on the Queen Dowager—the Hon. William Ashley, Sir George Seymour, the Master of the Household, Baron de Zeppelin, Baron Knesebeck, and Sir George Cooper.

At twenty minutes past eight o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Palace for the Thames-square rooms, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and the Archbishop of York, followed by the gentlemen of his suite in the following order: First carriage, conveying Lord Aberdeen, Marquis of Exeter, and Lord Colville. Second carriage, conveying Baron Knesebeck, the Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert; Captain Francis Seymour, and the Equerry in Waiting on the Duke of Cambridge. The illustrious visitors shortly following to honour the performance of the concert with their presence.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, May 13.—"Notice is hereby given that her Majesty's birthday will not be celebrated on the 24th instant, but on a later day, to be announced hereafter."

Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Bishop of Rochester, the Earl and Countess Grosvenor, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, and Lord Brougham attended Divine service at the Temple Church, on Sunday morning, and heard an eloquent sermon from the master of the Temple.—Her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, had a private view of the Temple and church on Saturday.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford are expected at the Clarendon Hotel, for the season, at the close of the ensuing week, from Curraghmore, as the noble marquis and all the leading sporting noblemen and gentlemen intend to be present at Epsom Races, which commence on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.—We understand that his Excellency Baron Neumann, the Austrian Minister, has taken and will shortly remove to the Legation, will remove from Chandos House to a less spacious residence, early in the ensuing month, as the lease having expired it will be given up to the noble proprietor, the Duke of Buckingham, on Midsummer-day. Prince Esterhazy, the late ambassador, intends to fix his permanent residence at Vienna.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MASONIC ON DIT.—His Royal Highness the Prince Albert and his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge will be initiated into freemasonry on Saturday the 20th inst., in the Royal Alpha Lodge, Kensington Palace, at an especial meeting convened for the occasion.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The members composing the committee assembled on Wednesday, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Sir. W. Heathcote, Chairman; J. Hardy, P. Scrope, T. W. Bramston, Lord Ingestre, Lord Howick, Sir. J. M'Taggart. Mr. Kingdake and Mr. Burdett appeared in support of the petition, complaining of the return of Mr. Kelly on the ground of bribery and of treating; and Mr. Austin, Mr. Cockburn, and Mr. Bidyard for the sitting member. After the preliminary matters had been disposed of, such as the adoption of a resolution relative to the names of the parties bribed, and the parties bribing them, being stated, and the necessity of witnesses being excluded during the investigation, except during their examination, Mr. Kingdake proceeded to open the case of the petitioners, and afterwards called the mayor and town-clerk of Cambridge, for the purpose of authenticating the poll-books, and other documents connected with the election. The Speaker having been announced to be at prayers, the committee adjourned on Thursday, the committee were occupied the entire day in hearing witnesses, no nothing of importance had transpired up until the hour of our journal out.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.—At a general court of examiners held on Monday last, the following gentlemen obtained their diplomas:—Mr. F. Hetley, Mr. W. Hassell, Mr. Nash, Mr. S. Fenwick, Mr. J. Eddison, Mr. C. Brooking, Mr. W. Cayton, Mr. Barron, Mr. R. Bond, Mr. H. Watling, Mr. J. Sawyer, Mr. T. Fletcher, Mr. B. Pinchard, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. F. Rose.

The closing meeting of the Anti-Corn-law conference took place at Herbert's Hotel, Palace-yard, on Tuesday last, when it was resolved to recommend to the League forthwith to commence a registration of the electors of the kingdom, in order to be prepared, at the earliest possible period, to call upon the Queen's advisers, through the constitutional means of a humble memorial to her Majesty, to dissolve the present Parliament, and thus afford to the constituency an opportunity of revising their late division upon the question of the Corn law. Several members of Parliament addressed the meeting, after which thanks were voted to Mr. Taylor, the chairman, and the conference was declared to be dissolved.

On Tuesday a numerous meeting of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West India colonies was held at the Committee Room, St. James's-street, for the purpose of receiving certain resolutions recommended by the standing committee for the re-construction of the West India body. Alexander Grant, Esq., was called to the chair. George Samtsbury, Esq., read a series of resolutions, recommending the manner in which the society is to be re-formed, and providing for the election of the committee and other officers, the general meetings, and the rules of the society. On the motion of Charles Cave, Esq., seconded by W. Burge, Esq., the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Dr. Barnet remarked that he hoped the West India body would henceforth be more united. He could not forbear from assuring the meeting that the people of Jamaica had very little confidence in the society, arising from the want of unanimity. A committee of noblemen and gentlemen was elected for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

The general annual meeting of the National Society for promoting the education of the Poor in the Principles of the established Church was held on Wednesday in the central school-rooms, Sanctuary, Westminster. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair, supported by a number of other dignitaries of the church and several noblemen. He could see the animation of the children, whose proficiency elicited the marked approbation of the meeting, and an expression of deep satisfaction on the part of his grace, the Rev. J. Sinclair read the annual report, which, on the motion of the Bishop of St. David's, seconded by Lord Radstock, was unanimously adopted.

Dog-stealing.—We are glad to perceive, by an advertisement which will be found in another column, that the nefarious traffic in dogs, which has been so long suffered to disgrace the metropolis, has at length attracted the attention of several benevolent individuals, who are about to bring the matter before the Legislature, with the view of procuring for the owners of these faithful domestic animals the same protection from stealing as is enjoyed by the proprietors of cows and horses, and every other description of valuable quadruped. The poor dog is frequently subjected to horrible privations by the thief who seeks to make a profit by his crime, either from the great value of the animal, or by working on those feelings which the attachment of man to a faithful companion has induced. It is well known that professional dog-stealers exist to an immense extent throughout the country, but chiefly in London; and we can see no reason why this description of felony should be treated with greater lenity than any other.

King's College Hospital.—The anniversary dinner, in aid of the funds of the hospital, took place yesterday at the Freemasons' Tavern, when upwards of 120 gentlemen assembled for the occasion. The chair was occupied by Alderman Copeland, who was supported by Vice-Chancellor Knight, Archdeacon Lonsdale, the Principal of King's College, and several other gentlemen who are connected with this charitable institution. After the customary toasts, the secretary read the report, which showed a liberal list of subscriptions, amounting to upwards of £1000.

Queen's Prison.—The recent introduction of the stringent regulations ordered by Sir James Graham for the government of the Queen's prison has already been productive of some effect. Within the last week or two several insolvents, who have been in prison for considerable periods, varying from fifteen years, have applied to the Insolvent Debtors' Court for relief, and it is expected that insolvents will not now remain in custody longer than necessary, there being a separate place of confinement to be allotted to prisoners who will not file schedule.

The Weather.—On Wednesday morning about nine o'clock the metropolis was visited by a fog of remarkable density, which was accompanied by a very heavy fall of rain. The streets in many parts were for a considerable time overflowing with water, while the darkness was so great that in several shops the gas was lighted. The wind was at the time about south east. The previous evening, shortly before dusk, there was also a very thick fog down the river.

Extensive Damage to the Stone Pier at Greenwich.—On Tuesday morning last the inhabitants in the vicinity of the stone pier at Greenwich were startled by a loud report like the explosion of a piece of artillery, succeeded, within a few seconds, by the announcement that the pier was falling. Several people were on the pier at the time it gave way, and others saw the large mass which is moored in front, who were in a state of great consternation. From the best examination that can be made, the damage has extended itself to at least three fifths of the entire length, which is 320 feet; and to the depth, from the bottom of the piles, 80 feet. The cause, which created the alarm occurred through the springing of one of the immense piles which are in front of the pier and support the brickwork and masonry, to which they are clasped by bars of iron, let into the stone-work. The heavy masses which are on the top of the brickwork, into which the massive iron railings and posts are sunk, have cracked, burst, and sunk in every direction, whilst the greater part of the granite presents large and deep rending fissures, the stone pavement, &c., having also sunk in curves. The cost of the erection of the pier was about £30,000, and it was only completed about three years ago. It is estimated that the repairs will cost at least half that sum.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE TURF.

The season in which our popular pastimes offer the greatest amount of attraction to the greatest number of persons has set in with a flood-tide, and yet, for the diversion in our eternal city and its vicinity (which means the circle of a hundred miles around it), there is but one all-engrossing object. Want the Olympic games were to the ancient Greeks Epsom races are to modern—that is, as to pre-eminence and universality of popular interest. For that reason we set ourselves especially to shadow their coming events—sailing, rowing, cricket, and pigeon-shooting (*ignes plenis*) notwithstanding. It must be confessed that, as the early heating of the spring has gone, it holds out little promise of any extraordinary performances for the remainder of the year, in reference to the three-year-old stock, always the stars of the season. Some amateurs, however, are disposed to take a hopeful view upon the principle which assumes "the more mischief the better sport.' That there will be mischief, and enough of it to gist the most greedy, one has no right to doubt. The last Epsom Spring Meeting was a complete jubilee of gentlemen sportsmen, and, coupled with the doses exhibited at Chester, if that to be decided on the last day of this current May don't clean out another considerable body, it will be because certain persons *do* intend their physic a luck. Reserving for our next number the programme of the four days' *gaia* to be held on the Surrey downs, we catch the present opportunity of counselling those who propose to take their pleasure thereat how such end may best be provided for.

Man is said to be a thinking animal—the Englishman belongs to that class of the genus of his evinces its instinct in speculation. We are all gamblers—that is the fact; whether politics or prick in the loop, we all play for pay or pastime. Therefore the Derby is a great Mercury-send, seeing it is a betting scramble, in which there is no distinction of persons or pursuits, the throne of every man being to enjoy himself, and ship his neighbour of his worldly goods (the common go ne of life, only it is played at Epsom without any pretence to the "Rules"). Let gentlemen-racers freebooters find honest men (or pillaged persons of substance, which is the same thing) there across a great outcry; and it was foretold, so nice would be precaution for the future, that the right hand would be chary how it booked bets with the left. This was the rumour—the truth is, that there never was such reckless speculation as there has been since the crash on the Derby of 1840! A British Parliament has been split upon an amount that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not satisfy. Let him win, and if a thousand per cent. of the losses be paid, the age of miracles will have come again. Cotherstone must also be a winner. During a long period he was regularly backed at 40 to 1; and what sort of a predicament are they in who were compelled to hedge at 9 to 4? These two horses are the great guns of the lot, and should they "go off" and steadily, it will be a pretty scramble, if it be not a free straig .t, what *lame legs* there will be among the wounded! To those who desire to lay out a trifle on the Derby in the coming week, our advice would be, to back the odds against the field, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, as they are given in the odds: let what may win, there will be profitable hedging to more than one of them. The field for the Oaks should not yet be backed, in the day there will be very short odds against one (query: the Day -Maria), and it is always good betting to lay a few pounds of odds on an Oaks field—that is beyond a question. The latest betting on the Derby we subjoin. There has been very little done on the Oaks since the commencement of the past week.

The Derby.—1100 to 500 agst Cotherstone, taken; 6 to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 7 to 1 agst Arastides, taken; 10 to 1 agst Gamecock; 30 to 1 agst Parthian; 25 to 1 agst Newcourt, taken; 35 to 1 agst Progress Colt, taken; 40 to 1 agst Dampling, taken; 50 to 1 agst Gorhambury, taken; 66 to 1 agst Locetta Colt, taken; 1000 to 15 agst Pickpocket, taken.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Liverpool.—Another Fire in Formby-street.—This street, it will be remembered, was the focus of the memorable fire which occurred in Liverpool last September. At one o'clock on Saturday morning last the policeman on duty in the neighbourhood discovered a fire on the premises belonging to Messrs. Aslbury and Gunn, packing-boxmakers, on the south side of Formby street, and adjoining the west wall of the fireproof warehouses that were preserved from destruction by the great fire in September last. The intelligence was quickly conveyed to the fire police station, to Mr. Maxwell, and other gentlemen whose presence was desirable; and Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Quirk, and other superintendents, with an adequate force of the fire-police, fire-engines, and water-carts were quickly on the spot. Mr Maxwell and several other gentlemen were also in attendance, and rendered all possible assistance. The greatest activity was displayed by all parties, and the utmost exertion employed; but, from the start the fire obtained, and from the nature of the premises, being the smithy, carpenters' shops, &c., surrounded by piles of dry planks, the fire had assumed an alarming appearance, and had nigh competed the destruction of the premises wherein it originated before the engines could be got effectually into play. The windows and doors were burnt out, the interior partly gutted, and a quantity of wood destroyed, before a sufficiency of water could be obtained. However, some hoses were passed through the dock wall, and planted in the dock with great alacrity, and in a few minutes after the engines got into full play on its fury was considerably abated; and by two o'clock there was no longer any fear that it would extend beyond the premises it had first taken possession of, and which were now nearly demolished. The engines, however, were kept vigorously at work for nearly an hour after words.

Liverpool.—*John Leeming*, a clerk in the Liverpool Post-office, remanded since Tuesday se'nnight, under a charge of having stolen letters in the Liverpool Post-office, was again placed at the bar at the public office on Tuesday last. It appears that the prisoner had been a clerk in the Post-office only nine months, and during the whole of that period he has been in the habit of purloining letters containing bills of exchange, jewellery, money, &c. He has taken accepted bills to a great amount, but it does not appear that he had ever negotiate one of them. The cases against the prisoner are numerous; but only four, which are very clear, will be selected as the grounds of indictment. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next assizes.

Macclesfield.—For some months back a great many of the poorer classes of the inhabitants of Macclesfield and its populous vicinity have been absolutely suffering for the want of the commonest necessaries of life, which recently discovered in that locality. Immense quantities of large oak trees are dug up daily; indeed the apparent quantity of timber already discovered is rather singular. A large piece of oak, squared, and otherwise bearing marks of human implements, excites intense curiosity.

Murderous Outrage at Manchester.—Several Persons Shot.—We regret to state that a most determined, bold, and fearful outrage took place in the neighbourhood of Manchester, on Tuesday night, at a brick croft belonging to Messrs. Pauling and Hendry, when upwards of 300 armed men—turn-outs—invaded the premises, when they were met by about a dozen watchmen, who were also armed. A deadly conflict ensued, which lasted for a quarter of an hour, the firing on both sides being conducted with the greatest rapidity and precision. Several of the assailing mob have been since arrested; but the dead, if any, were carried clear off.

The Potteries.—The colliers in the employ of Mr. Spatrow, of Longton, and who, it will be recollected, left their work in the latter part of January, have again, in consequence of a reduction in their wages of 3d. a day, ceased to work in the pits. A general meeting of the colliers of the neighbourhood was held in the Market-hall of Longton on the beginning of last week, and resolutions expressive of the determination of the men not to resume their employments, unless at the old prices, were unanimously adopted. An appeal was made to the colliers, the potters, and the inhabitants of the Pottery districts generally, for support in their resistance to the proposed reductions, and as far as can be judged from the apparent sympathy excited amongst the great body of the people, this appeal to their liberality will not be made in vain. At the first meeting the men assembled expressed their determination to maintain the public peace, and, as far as in them lay, prevent or suppress any violence being committed by the disaffected. The second meeting was characterised by a different feeling, many of the parties assembled exhibiting a disposition to carry their end by any means, however violent.

Stratford-upon Avon.—Visit of the Queen Dowager. On Monday afternoon the inhabitants of the ancient and pleasant little town of Stratford-upon-Avon were not a little surprised by the sudden arrival and hasty visit of the Queen Dowager and her royal suite. Her Majesty, Earl Howe, attendants, and domestics travelled in two carriages-and-four, and arrived at the Old Lion Inn, Stratford, from the Coventry station, shortly before three o'clock. So soon as the report spread through the town that the Queen Dowager was hourly expected the inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest rank, prepared to receive her Majesty with every mark of honour due to her exalted rank and individual worth. On her Majesty entering the town, innumerable flags floated from the most commanding eminences, the church bells rang merry peals, and many hundreds of persons assembled to give the widowed Queen a truly hearty English welcome. After the Queen Dowager had partaken of slight refreshment, her Majesty, accompanied by Earl Howe and other members of her suite, proceeded to view the venerable church, upon which £8000 has recently been expended in repairs, and which contains the remains and tomb of Shakspere, an engraving of which we gave in our 2nd volume. Her Majesty was politely conducted to the north door, where the company was assembled to receive the Queen in the interior of the church, and the organist, during her visit within the sacred edifice, performed several appropriate airs on the organ. The royal party afterwards paid a short visit to the Rev. Mr. Clayton, the rector, and then returned to the Lion Hotel, where they dined and slept. On Tuesday morning her Majesty and part of her suite left Stratford-upon-Avon about 9 o'clock for Eagley Hall, where they arrived shortly before 9. It appears that, for a year or two past, her Majesty, in consequence, it is said, of medical advice, has contemplated, for a short, if not a long period, the occupation of Eagley Hall, for a considerable period of his life the favourite seat of the late Marquis of Hertford, when Lord Yarmouth. Its central situation, magnificent house and grounds, and the luxuriant country by which it is surrounded, combined with its proximity to some of the most delightful summer retreats in the midland districts of England, render Eagley one of the most splendid residences in the country. The visit was most welcome to the inhabitants of Alcester, about a mile distant from the hall, and who, as may be reasonably expected, fondly hope her Majesty may at once determine to become their royal neighbour.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Monday, May 15.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Baron Rolfe and a special Jury.)

The Attorney General v. Charles Canty and Co.

The trial of the informations, at the suit of the Customs Department, in connection with the frauds lately discovered, and recorded on Saturday last. The Attorney-General, with Messrs. Jervis and Wilde, appeared for the crown, and Sir T. Wilde, with Messrs. Kelly, Theaiger, Joy, and Atherton, for the defendants. The informers, ought to be full of the case charged. The firm of Canty and Co., who are extensive silk importers, carrying on business in Watling-street, with receiving two cases of silk on the 3rd of July, 1846, and three other cases on the 14th of January, 1847, which, upon examination, fell short in the amount of duty. It clearly appeared, from the evidence of the witnesses produced on the part of the crown, that the cases in question were consigned to the defendants, and arrived by the French steamer Phœnix, from Havre. They were landed, in the first instance, at Galley Quay; and after being duly examined by one of the Custom-house officers, were carried to the defendants' premises. The defendants employed as their Custom-house agent a person named Lumley, who had under him a clerk named Hunt, who attended to the Custom-house business, and in whose presence the goods in question were measured, weighed, and valued. It seemed not a practice had for some time existed at the Custom-house of permitting the importers of silk goods to take them from the control of the customs' officers before the duty was actually paid. The goods in question were delivered to the defendants in this way before the amount of the duty was paid, but in a short time afterwards the amount of the estimated duty was actually paid by the defendants. The only question, therefore, was, whether the defendants, in paying the estimated duty, had paid that amount to which the crown was really entitled, or whether, by the connivance and neglect of the revenue officers, the duty had not been estimated at a much smaller sum than the defendants were really bound to pay. In order to explain to the jury the precise manner in which it was supposed the alleged fraud had been effected, several gentlemen, engaged in different departments of the Custom-house were called to prove the course of business in that establishment. Their evidence was generally to the same effect as that given by the following witnesses in the case of "The Attorney-General v. Hardy." It appeared that the landing waiter has a blue book entrusted to him, the threads of which are secured by a government seal, and each leaf stamped with a government stamp, and in this book, which will be a pretty good guide, it is his duty, in the presence of the agents for consigner and consignee, to take an account of the weight, value, and description of the goods so landed, and to return the book regularly to the inspector's desk. From the account thus entered in the duty afterwards ascertained, and a warrant made out for the delivery of the goods upon the payment of such duty. The blue books containing the landwaiter's entries, relating to the cases imported by the defendants in July and August, 1840, were produced, and evidence given to show that leaves were substituted for those which the books originally contained, and which original leaves, it was suggested, contained correct entries of the quantities of the goods imported by the defendants. Witnesses acquainted with the silk trade were also examined to prove that they had made experiments as to the quantity of manufactured silk which boxes of certain cubic dimensions contained, according to the usual mode of packing goods of this description.—The chief witness was a Custom-house officer named Burnley, who had turned approver. During his evidence the day became so far advanced that Baron Rolfe suggested the propriety of adjourning until next day. The case occupied also the entire of Tuesday, and did not conclude until eight o'clock. At that hour the jury returned. Sir Thomas Wilde having addressed the court for the defence), and, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the crown, estimating the value of the goods at £2000. The penalties to which the defendant is subject will therefore amount to £6000.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A youth, of frank and ingenuous appearance, slender make, dark hair and complexion, who is apparently about 17 years of age, has lately been pursuing an extensive course of deception, especially among clergymen, in London and its neighbourhood. He gives his name as R. M. Lowe, and professes to be the nephew of Mr. Foley, of Bristol, with the localities of which city he is evidently acquainted. He tells a plausible story of a quarrel with his uncle, which generally ends in the party applied to consenting to become a mediator; and in the meantime the imposter succeeds in obtaining a small supply of cash for present purposes.

It would appear from several reports of accidents which have reached us from various parts of the country during the past week that tandem-driving is again coming into vogue, and certainly a more dangerous amusement could hardly be revived. Inexperienced persons should be exceedingly cautious in the management of their horses.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Monday last his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch was elected president of the Caledonian Asylum, vice his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex deceased.——Baron Mounier expired at Passy on Thursday week, at the age of 58. He was a member of the Chamber of Peers, secretary of Napoleon's private cabinet, and honoured afterwards with the confidence of the Bourbons, who had made him councillor of state and superintendent of the crown buildings.——Prince Albert has signified his consent to become patron of the Thames regattas, which will in future be held in the month of July at Putney, and continue two days.——Cooper and Richards, the Chartists, were removed from the Queen's Bench prison on Saturday to Stafford Gaol.

The friends and supporters of the London Fever Hospital celebrated their forty-first annual festival on Tuesday with a dinner at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street. A liberal subscription in aid of the funds of the institution was made during the evening.——Father Mathew is expected to arrive in England in the course of a short time, and is to visit Cambridge, Wisbeach, Norwich, Ipswich, and other places.——Several of the late engine-drivers on the North Midland Railway, who refused to submit to reductions in their wages, have entered into engagements with companies in France.

——Mr. Joshua Wood, of Bradford, mill-owner, has erected and endowed St. James's Church in that town at a cost of £15,000, and the Hon. Sidney Herbert, secretary to the Admiralty, at a cost of not much less than £20,000, has erected a church at Wilton.——The *Cologne Gazette* mentions a report that M. Guizot will, during the summer, visit the Rhine, for the purpose of having an interview with Prince Metternich, at one of his estates in that quarter.——It is said that Sir Lucius O'Brien is to be lieutenant of Clare county, in room of Lord Fitzgerald.——Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome Bonaparte, arrived at Marseilles on the 10th inst., on his return from Spain.——Thomas Sawyer, Esq., of Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland, a gentleman of fortune, who has passed the allotted span of human life—"three score years and ten"—eloped last week with a servant girl of sixteen years, named Mary Abrams, to Gretna-green, where the indissoluble knot was tied by the accommodating blacksmith.——We understand that the Lord Chief Baron has appointed Samuel Dare, Esq., to be one of the Masters on the Plea side of the Court of Exchequer, in place of Stephen Richards, Esq., resigned.——It will be scarcely believed that £4000 sterling is paid on the night of a great ball in the Parisian season for flowers, either used in decorating the apartments or as bouquets and garlands for ladies.——The Theatre Royal of Liverpool has been suddenly closed, in consequence of the gas company having cut off the supply of that indispensable article.——In reference to the falling of the stone pier at Greenwich, which was erected by Grissell and Péto, an admirer of the new Houses of Parliament suggests that it is unfair to these eminent contractors to have them tried by their *piers*.—(We do not think so.)

——The *Constitutional* of Barcelona, of the 8th inst., informs us that forty inhabitants of that city, who had been sent to the Presidio of Santa Maria, in consequence of the part which they took in the revolt, are working on the roads in chains, like common thieves.——A reward of £10 has been offered by the governor of Newgate for the apprehension of Charles Price, who made his escape from Newgate on Friday evening week. He is described as having personal marks which render it next to impossible to mistake his identity. On one arm he has his own name pricked at full length with Indian ink, and encircled with a wreath of flowers. On the other arm is a ship with its yards in vermillion, and also a mermaid and other devices.——There has been a mutiny in the New York prison of Sing-Sing, and the building set on fire by some female prisoners. Fortunately the flames were extinguished, and the mutiny quelled without bloodshed. In Iowa, a party of Indians recently murdered and scalped Mr. Atwell, Mr. Gardner, and two children. The savages were pursued and captured.——The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in the case of the three unfortunate persons killed by the explosion of a steam-engine on the Newport Railway.

——A public meeting of the inhabitants of Hampstead was held on Monday last, for the purpose of taking measures to resist the progress through Parliament of a bill for the enclosure of Hampstead-heath, promoted by Sir T. M. Wilson, the lord of the manor.——The German papers have recently mentioned the murder of a female, and the mutilation of her remains, in a manner resembling the atrocities committed by Greenacre and Good in this country.——The *National* says—"The Directors of the Customs in France have made such complaints of the quantities of English cloth, flaxen and hempen thread, which are smuggled into this country through Belgium, that an official remonstrance on the subject has been sent to the Belgian Government."——We are sorry to learn that the usual eight-oared cutter match between Oxford and Cambridge will not come off this year.——It is rather a singular fact that three persons residing within a very short distance of each other in Bishopwearmouth have died during the last three weeks in consequence of lock-jaw, arising from injuries received from trifling accidents, which, in other areas in London, would not to be attended with any danger.——The workmen employed at the British Museum have commenced pulling down the houses on the west side of the institution, according to the orders of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the sale of the building materials having been taken place on Friday week. The ground is taken for the site of the new buildings of the British Museum.——The *Courrier Français* says—"General Boyer, ex-president of the republic of Hayti, is expected shortly at Paris. It is confidently stated that the greater part of his fortune is placed in the French funds. An apartment has been taken for him, and his friends are making preparations to receive him."——For the first time since the Reformation mass was publicly celebrated in the town of Aylesbury on Sunday last.——Schelling, the great German philosopher, arrived last week on a visit at Munich, his former residence, and was received at the gates of the city by a deputation of upwards of three hundred noblemen, citizens, and students, who conducted him to the apartments prepared for him at the Royal Palace.——A discovery made at Berlin last week, that a lady who moved in the higher ranks of society, and had the expectation of great duty, in consequence of which she had been appointed treasurer and secretary to several of the most distinguished charities, had embezzled money to a considerable amount belonging to these institutions, had caused a great sensation.——Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend the royal mercy to John Hunt, under sentence of death at Cambridge, for shooting his wife. He is to be transported beyond the seas for fifteen years.——On Wednesday a fancy fair and *fete* took place at the asylum and grounds of the St. Ann's Society.——The school-rooms were tastefully decorated with festoons of white, looped with pink, and ornamented with rosettes of the same colour. Nothwithstanding the inauspicious weather, the grounds were well attended throughout the day.

——There is now living at Knaresborough, a place celebrated for the health and longevity of its inhabitants, a person of the name of Matthew Pearson, who attained the one hundred and eighth anniversary of his birth last week. This remarkable old man, who has fair to be a second "Old Parr," is in the possession of all his faculties. He was formerly a carrier between Knaresborough and Leeds, and has always taken a good share of "Brown October."——Notice has been issued by the magistrates of Bedfordshire to Captain Boultbee, the chief constable, the inspectors and men of the rural police force of this county, that after the 29th of June next their services will be no longer required as constables.——A letter in the *Augsburgh Gazette* states that a congress was expected to be held shortly of the German Customs Union, when it would be proposed to increase the duties on various articles of English manufacture, particularly on cotton threads.——The town of Dobrcon was desolated by a dreadful fire on the 24th ult. Nearly 300 houses, the Roman Catholic church, the parsonage, the schools, the townhall, and two inns are reduced to ashes, and 2,000 persons are without shelter, their houses having been entirely built of wood.

The Queen Dowager contemplates a visit to Germany; but of course not till after the festivities consequent on the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, which has been at length finally arranged, are over. Her Majesty proposes to remain away a considerable portion of the autumn.

We have to announce the demise of the Earl of Coventry, who expired on Monday night at the family mansion in Piccadilly, after an illness of many months. His lordship is succeeded by George William Viscount Deerhurst (now Earl of Coventry), born 9th May, 1838.

THE GREAT ROOM OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

STAIRCASE TO THE EXHIBITION ROOMS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(*Continued from page* 328.)

No. 7. "Portrait of Lady Mary Viner and Son." J. Lucas. The grand deficiency of modern portraiture is found in a want of that vivid individuality which living originals always present. The picture before us is a partial exception to the remark; but not in a degree to command great praise. It is thinly but carefully painted; and the hands are drawn with more than usual accuracy.

8. "Portrait of H. R. H. the late Duke of Sussex." Schmidt. A hard and mean delineation of the most good-natured head in the world.

9. "Virgil's Bulls." J. Ward, R.A.

> The stooping warriors, aiming head to head,
> Engage their clashing horns with dreadful sound.

There is considerable vigour in the general conception and treatment of this picture, and it attracts a large measure of popular admiration. Its faults, however, are more than usually numerous: the drawing is bad, the texture of the bulls' hides more resembles the surface of an unwedgeable and gnarled oak than the soft and glossy skins of Juno's representatives; and the background is a reminiscence of the famous backgrounds of Ruben's Flemish landscapes. To see a Chillingham and Alderney bull in such a locality, is, to our minds, as offensive to good taste as it is opposed to geographical propriety.

11. "Study for a Head of Christ." M. Moore. A clever affectation of the old Italian masters. There are half a dozen similar heads dispersed through the rooms, and they evidence very considerable histrionic powers. But why should the artist waste his time on mere conceits?

14. "The Opening of the Wallhalla, 1842." J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

> The morning ray
> Beams on the Wallhalla, reared to science and the arts,
> And men renowned, of German fatherland.

This is a noble picture, full of the poetry of the art, and as light, as lustrous, as harmonious, as bright Italy itself. In the centre of the landscape stands the patriotic pile surrounded by glorious hills, and its foundations washed by a many-coloured flood. The foreground is occupied by a rejoicing multitude of peasants, who cheer the passing of a kingly boat, which is seen sweeping through the country, "stately and slow, and properly attended," on their way to "lift up the doors" of the peaceful temple. The spectacle is a sublime one, but it is not beyond our sympathies, for the poor of the people triumph in its presence. Mr. Turner, in dealing with this great subject, appears to have soared beyond his besetting sins, and for once to have kept within the limits of propriety. The melting of a morning mist in the rays of an unclouded sun, the dashing forth of a rapid stream from the smoothness of an even course, a foreground covered with pure white chalk, tinted with iron stains, are subjects which ordinarily tempt him to extravagance; and, as they all form principal elements in this picture, we feel that in holding them in due subserviency he has achieved a conquest over himself which it is very desirable for the credit of future works should be repeated.

While on the subject of this picture, we would recommend to the notice of artists—and especially young ones—the quality of Mr. Turner's colour, and the peculiar mode of applying them to the canvass. His pigments are generally very much diluted, and seem to be laid on the canvass, not in broad heavy flats of colour, but by a successive elaboration of touches, each one more delicate and slightly differing in tint from its predecessor. It is in this way, we believe, he has succeeded, beyond all other artists, in getting the atmosphere—the colour—the depth of nature itself into his pictures. Let any one compare the aerial tint in this picture with those of others in its immediate neighbourhood, and they will at once see and understand the difference.

15. "Her Majesty the Queen." Painted for the United Service Club. F. Grant, A. A portrait of our beloved Sovereign has yet to be painted. Notwithstanding the gracious opportunities she is known to afford to numerous artists, not only for the delineation of her features, but for the study of that habitual expression of confiding majesty by which they are so singularly characterized, no one has yet succeeded in making her the grateful return, or her people the acceptable present, of a faithful queen-like portrait. Mr. Grant's picture comes nearer the great desideratum than anything that has recently been attempted, and it bears internal evidence of capabilities which, had they been energetically used, would not have stopped short of its accomplishment. The great fault of the picture is a certain feebleness of drawing, colour, and expression, which seems to have arisen exclusively from a timid hand and a heart not quite in unison with the greatness of the occasion. It is a pleasing rather than impressive picture of the Queen. The original study, which we have seen, is of much higher character.

25. "Scenery on the river Teign, Devonshire." F. R. Lee, R.A. We fear that Mr. Lee is beginning to indulge himself in that fatal resting-place—the soft recumbency of a good name. He is getting careless and slovenly in his details and general treatment. The picture before us, although of a gallery size, is dashed off in the manner of the distemper-work of the stage; and, while it pleases as a masterly sketch of nature, leads us to regret that its author should have stopped short of its completion.

30. "The Graces: Psyche, and Cupid, as the personification of love, burning the arrows of destruction and trampling on the insignia of war. W. Etty, R.A. The painter of this picture has a genius of too high an order to admit of his works being passed over without especial notice; besides which, he is generally esteemed the only man of the present day who can paint the naked figure, and especially who can render with success the delicate beauty of the female form; he is, moreover, an academician; and, for all these reasons, we desire to see him produce works altogether worthy of his position, and which shall connect his name with future ages, and shed an additional lustre on this. To this end we would gladly commend to Mr. Etty's notice a picture of the same subject by Rubens, which is in the possession of E. Dennys, Esq., 87, Watling-street; a picture which is too little known, and which, if it were in a public collection, we could not too highly commend (especially as a piece of colouring) to the study of all artists who would attain to the highest excellence in that branch of the art of which this gem is so remarkable a specimen as an illustration of our remarks that we will venture to describe it.

SCULPTURE GALLERY.

Like Mr. Etty's "Graces," it is a cabinet picture, but so delicious in colour and execution that, acquainted as we are with it, we cannot help looking upon Mr. Etty's picture (which in many respects does not suffer by the comparison) as a mere sketch or me-

morandum of the artist's conception—a *premier pensée*—rather than a finished work. Rubens's picture is probably a finished sketch, painted after the life; and, perhaps, as regards *form*, with too much truthfulness to the models employed, which might, we think, have been with advantage of less unwieldy proportions, much as those proportions assist the beautiful swell of outline for which Rubens was so remarkable.

After the test of more than two centuries, the colours in this picture are as vivid as if just laid on; yet so delicate, so tender, so transparent, so harmonious, that the figures seem to live, and breathe, and have a being of their own. Each figure enjoys a separate existence, has its own peculiar character and individuality, and each (as should always be the case with a group of objects) gives and receives a value by contrast with the others: by these means a perfect and harmonious *whole* is produced. Nothing can be more simple than the composition of this picture. Three nude figures are standing on the clouds, with the sky for a background, and a little white drapery is used to give difference of texture and variety to the composition, and of these simple materials has Rubens produced a gem to which even "The Graces" of Raffaelle must yield the palm of superiority. The first impression made on the mind by this beautiful production is precisely similar to that which would be produced by looking on the same object in nature—*the apparent absence of shadow*, so little of strong darks are there in the picture, and so luminous and transparent are those which exist. The reflects, also, in this picture are wonderfully managed, whilst the difference of tint or constitutional complexion between the three figures is accomplished with such skill that one knows not whether to be more pleased with the art which dictated, or the delicacy of eye and hand which wrought, the miracle.

We could have wished that Rubens himself had painted more of his pictures in this manner, with this Correggio-like substantiality (for the colour is very thick) and attention to finish, which he for a short time only adopted after his visit to Italy. In this picture the presence everywhere of *cool greys* introduced with almost inimitable skill, is a remarkable characteristic, one in which, perhaps, more than in any other the English school is lamentably deficient. We have examined pictures of Mr. Etty's painted some years ago, which, like his pictures in the present exhibition, wanting these greys with the warmer tints, present to the eye an uniform, flat, leather-like appearance, than which nothing can be less natural, less pleasing, or less worthy of comparison with the great Fleming whose excellences we would fain see Mr. Etty rival.

There is also in this picture so much unaffected modesty, such a perfect unconsciousness of nudity, such a beauty of line, such a variety combined with simplicity in the composition, that it cannot be studied but with the utmost advantage by artists in general, nor could it be seen by a painter of Mr. Etty's great powers but with the happiest result; for it has excellences in which we are convinced Mr. Etty's otherwise delightful pieces are deficient, and in none more lamentably than in those of solidity of colour, delicacy of tint, luminosity of shadow, and attention to finish and detail, which, if Rubens and Raffaelle and Titian considered so essential to their fame, are surely circumstances which we think Mr. Etty cannot altogether afford to despise.

THE QUEEN.

31. "A Peasant Girl." C. U. Eddis. We have seen nothing since the works of Gainsborough which can at all compete with this beautiful picture for careful drawing, pure unexaggerated colouring, and exquisite delineation of character. It is the work, we believe, of a young man, who, two years ago, made some marvellous chalk drawings of the members of the Athenæum Club; and who, since that time, encouraged by their good opinion, has been sedulously engaged in works of the highest character.

37. "Mazorbo and Torcello, Gulf of Venice." C. Stanfield, R.A. In the composition of a picture, the art by which it is produced should be carefully concealed; but this principle, so necessary to the production of the simple, artless effects of nature, is too often disregarded by Mr. Stanfield; and his pictures, except those which are exclusively marine, are characterised by a cold but finished formality. The bay of Mazorbo, bounded by the distant mountains of Torcello, and enriched by the picturesque buildings of the commercial sovereigns of Venice, are here grouped together in what is in many respects a picture of the highest excellence. The objects are painted with wonderful clearness and precision; the drawing and perspective, while they evince almost mathematical accuracy, are nevertheless generalised and massed in the true spirit of a poetic painter—but still the breath of life is wanting: the threshold of supreme excellence is reached, and there the artist, like a wearied pilgrim, stops. Atmosphere, repose, and harmony are wanting. These capital deficiencies are very greatly heightened by a black boat, placed in the centre of the picture, for the purpose, apparently, of focalising the chiaroscuro of the picture, but which totally injures it as a piece of colour.

38. "Arabs seeking Treasure." W. Muller. There is a warmth and depth in this picture which give promise of future excellence. The repetitions—the pulsations—as it were of the torchlight, as it irradiates the "gloomy rendezvous" of buried Egypt, is very finely managed.

44. "The Bather." W. Etty, R.A. The remarks we have made on "The Graces" apply with equal force to this somewhat indelicate picture. The shadows are of a mighty genius; the subject must be eclipsed by the magnificence of its treatment before it can command the smallest admiration. And, as these great qualities have not been exerted by our painter, we feel deem such a performance from the gravest censure but the attributes to which they are wedded.

HAGAR AND ISHMAEL.

as these great qualities have not been exerted by our painter, we feel as these great qualities have not been exerted by our painter, we feel as though we strongly expressed our opinion of its demerits, we shall refrain from an analysis, and merely support our opinion, by referring to the disproportionate drawing of Aldobrandi, the principal figure, whose limbs belong in truth to a much more massive trunk than that

46. "Portrait of a Lady." G. Patten, A. The portraits of this gentleman exhibit a most commendable desire to attain an elevated style of art. Vandyke is evidently in his eye, and in nothing so much as the beautiful characteristic drawing of hands, which that great painter considered to be as essential to a good portrait as the face itself. Mr. Patten, however, will do well to avoid the greenish greys which he uses to melt his shadows into the general carnations.

53. "Ruins on the Island of Philoe, Nubia." D. Roberts, R.A. The grandeur of perpetual desolation is spread before us in this terrible landscape. "I will fill the valleys with thy height" was the awful doom pronounced by the tongue of prophecy against the "solemn temples" and the "gorgeous palaces" which once clustered the surface of this devoted island. Mr. Roberts has laboured in a kindred spirit with the sublime denunciations of Scripture, and has succeeded in producing a work which will confirm the faith of the Christian, as much as it will delight the taste of the connoisseur. Higher praise we cannot award.

54. "The Old Post-road." J. Creswick, A. A shaded, torrent-worn, lichen-covered nook, painted with a thorough knowledge of the subject, and a temperate use of its rich materials.

55. "Christ crowned with Thorns." W. E. Frost. An ill-assorted medley of heads and figures, extracted, without acknowledgment, from the best pictures of Raffaelle and Rubens. A head from Leonardo's "Last Supper," and a kneeling figure from Rubens's Antwerp "Ecce Homo," will be readily distinguished. Such a discreditable plagiarism should not have found place in the great room of the Academy.

60. "The Supposed Death of Imogen." W. J. Witherington, R.A.

Belarius. How found you him?

Arviragus. As you see:
Thus smiling, as some fly had tickled slumber.—*Cymbeline.*

Labour in vain—carefully, smoothly painted, but in its composition, telling too plainly of the lay figure, and the school of Westall, to please the artistic student of Shakspere.

61. "Portrait of the Countess Bective." H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. A picture of sterling excellence. The attitude is one of easy dignity, and strongly indicative of that graceful self-possession which, as a class, distinguishes the British aristocracy. Sir Joshua Reynolds was justly celebrated for the noble bearing of the many peerless dames he has given to posterity; and we rejoice to see that in Mr. Pickersgill he has an emulous if not an equal successor.

63. "Portrait of W. V. Langridge, Esq., of Lewes, Sussex." A. Rankley. A picture deserving a better place. There are, as all persons must be aware, great difficulties in the way of a just disposition of the vast number of portraits sent to the Academy for exhibition; the rooms are small, and the *line*, as it is called, is necessarily occupied by the "subject pictures," so that the academicians have little choice in determining their positions, and are often, we believe, compelled to place pictures out of sight which, had the Government provided them with suitable apartments, they would have been glad to have placed in more accessible situations. A series of chambers, of the size and length of Mr. Moxhay's Hall of Commerce, are required for the due exhibition of such pictures. Meantime a thousand paintings—the work of as many aching hearts—are annually rejected for want of room.

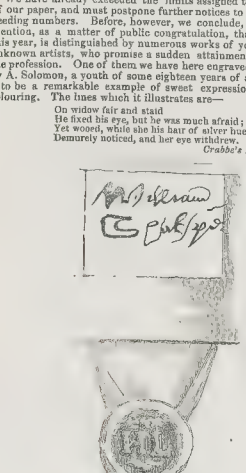
67. "Dante, accompanied by Virgil, in his descent to the Inferna, recognises his three countrymen Rustitucci, Aldobrandi, and Guido-guerri." G. Patten, A. A scene scarcely tolerable in written description, but almost impious in a picture. Nothing can re-

74. "The Queen receiving the Sacrament" (the concluding part of the ceremony of her Majesty's coronation). C. R. Leslie, R.A. The picture represents her Majesty habited in the Dalmatic mantle (the coronation robe), having taken off the crown on approaching the altar, and wearing no jewels. The choir is filled by the royal family, the ecclesiastical and noble attendants, &c. &c. It is one of great pretension and varied excellence. Many of the individual portraits are admirable, and the grouping of the host of lovely women who crowd the foreground has never been surpassed. But in spite of these captivating qualities, we cannot but regard the picture as an unsatisfactory representation of the greatest national solemnity of our venerable church. Where, we ask, is the grand religious sentiment, which bowed all hearts, as the sovereign, divested of her ornaments, knelt before the King of kings? It is not even attempted by the painter. On the contrary, the gay multitude are positively indifferent to the solemn sacrament, some are even turning their backs upon it, every one seems to be actuated by an idle curiosity, or a selfish contemplation of the dignity of their persons or the splendour of their attire. We hold this to be utterly wrong; we charge it upon the painter, as a fault, for which no minor excellencies can atone. The occasion as well as the costume of a ceremony should be considered; and as no man is better able than Mr. Leslie, to cope with the loftiest requirements of a state pageant, we have not hesitated to urge an objection, where we expected to have had the more agreeable task of expressing unqualified praise.

108. "Hagar and Ishmael." C. L. Eastlake, R.A. This is emphatically the great work of the exhibition—a picture which will live and rejoice the hearts of many generations. It is drawn with an ease and simplicity of line which powerfully reminds one of the grand style of Raffaelle; and in its colouring it is as firm and clear as the best works of Correggio. Moreover, it is an attempt to render Scripture in a truthful spirit, and, as far as it goes, is a highly successful one. The practice of the Italian painters, who frequently painted this subject, was to place the poor outcast woman and her famished boy in the midst of a luxuriant forest of chesnut trees; and in the immediate neighbourhood of various convents, churches and dwelling-houses of the period; or else, to represent them, dressed as gorgeously as Papal saints, seated on the banks of a stream of water "and then and there" most pathetically giving themselves up to the horrors of thirst and destitution. Instead of this, if we were to follow the images raised in the mind by the sacred narrative, we should picture to ourselves the forsaken bondwoman, oppressed by famine, and bewildered by despair, thrown prostrate on the fruitless earth, one hand grasping the spent bottle, and the other vainly buffeting the sands; while in the background, helpless and abandoned, we might imagine the dying boy, stretched beneath the meagre shadows of a tamarix. The sun, overhead, would burn with a consuming splendour, and all the accessories would betoken dearth and desolation. Mr. Eastlake, following the more tender bias of his refined imagination, has chosen the moment when Hagar, directed to a well of water, fills her bottle, and gives it "the lad" to drink. Without being unnecessarily literal in the details, he has contrived to impress his work with a genuine Oriental character, and to excite in the mind of the spectator a sympathy in unison with the touching character of the incidents; and in some hearts, we doubt not, he will even raise a feeling of thankfulness towards the "Father of Mercies," who "heard the voice of the lad" and delivered him. Such is the moral power of the painter.

We have already exceeded the limits assigned to this department of our paper, and must postpone further notices to our next and succeeding numbers. Before, however, we conclude, we have again to mention, as a matter of public congratulation, that the exhibition, this year, is distinguished by numerous works of young and hitherto unknown artists, who promise a sudden attainment of high rank in the profession. One of them we have here engraved. It is No. 125, by A. Solomon, a youth of some eighteen years of age. We consider it to be a remarkable example of sweet expression, and pure clear colouring. The lines which it illustrates are—

On widow fair and staid
He fixed his eye, but he was much afraid;
Yet wooed, while she his hair of silver hue
Demurely noticed, and her eye withdrew.
Crabbe's Parish Register.



SHAKSPERE'S AUTOGRAPH.

On Wednesday there was an extraordinary sensation at Evans's book-auction in Pall Mall, in consequence of the sale, among other autographs, of that of Shakspere, "affixed to a deed of bargain and sale of a house in Blackfriars, purchased by him from Henry Walker, dated March 10th, 1612, with the seals attached." About two years ago it fetched £162. The deed is regularly enrolled in the chapel of the Rolls, and will be found in the index there under the name of W. Shakspere, the purchaser, instead of H. Walker, the vendor, contrary to the ordinary practice. On the back of the deed are the names of the attesting witnesses, "Sealed and delivered by the said William Shakspere, William Johnson, and John Jackson in the pnce. of Will. Atkinson, Ed. Ouery, Robert Andrewes, Scr. [Scrivener], Henry Lawrence, Servant to the same Scr.," whose seals it bears, with the initials H. L. upon them. The auctioneer introduced the lot with an eulogium on Shakspere that drew forth much applause. The first bidding was £10, the second £100, offered by Mr. Stainsbury, the proprietor of the Napoleon Museum; it was then run up to £145 (Mr. Stainsbury having bid £140), and finally knocked down to Mr. L. Jones, for, it was understood, the library of the city of London collected at Guildhall. The room was excessively crowded by gentlemen and book collectors to witness this extraordinary sale.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening Bellini's opera of "La Sonnambula" was performed, the part of *Amina* by the miraculous Persiani, who, on this occasion, as much surpassed herself as her former representations of the same *rôle* did all other would-be rivalries. With a vivid recollection of the great Malibran's highly artistical treatment of this interesting subject, and also of this improved Grisi's, we have no hesitation in asserting that Persiani's *Amina* is (to parody Milton) a higher flight amongst the highest, and that she leaves all competitorship *à la distance*. The marvellous power which this lady possesses to embellish without obscuring her author's meaning—the rich *floriture* she uses, like a "graceful foliage" that permits the "pure gold of the melody" to shine through in undiminished lustre—the soul—the pathos—the truth—the nature with which she pourtrays the feelings of the innocent but suspected village girl, all constitute her as perhaps the most accomplished and versatile *artiste* that ever trod the stage. Whatever she does it were "vain to censure and useless to praise." The only drawback from the enjoyment of this truly sentimental opera was the vocal indisposition of Mario, which caused him to omit the beautiful "Tutto è sciolto," which he can, at times, sing so charmingly.

The ballet department has lost a star in Fanny Elssler, but

No sooner does a light decline
Than one as brilliant lights to shine!

Another Fanny (Cerito) has stepped into her most favourite *pas*, and delighted so as to make us lose our memory of the past in the enjoyment of the present. There is a mercurialism about Cerito that is the very reality of the—

Goddess fair and free
In Heav'n yclept Euphrosyne!

Guy Stephan, not content with being counted as a first-rate seems determined to be *the* first, and every night is approximating the attainment of her worthy ambition. St. Leon, who has proved that his head is not so light as his heels, and that his fingers are as agile as his legs, is nightly received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight. Altogether there never has been such an opera season in this or any other country.

CAMILLO SIVORI.—M. PERROT'S BENEFIT.

Who says the age of song is o'er,
Or that the mantle finely wrought
Which hung upon the bards of yore
Has fall'n to earth and fall'n uncaught?

The dying bequest of Paganini, namely his favourite violin to his beloved and only pupil, has given birth to a belief in a novel kind of metempsychosis—that the genius or soul of the *maestro* was transferred to the *elève* by the gift: such superstitions are quite worthy of those who imagined that *il diavolo Paganini* had his violin manufactured from the wood of his father's coffin, with many other absurdities of a similar nature. Sivori is universally allowed on the Continent to be the first performer on his difficult instrument now living, and we are prepared to add to the opinion by saying that perhaps he can "enchant our ears" more deliciously still than the magician his master. The compositions which he played for Perrot's benefit at her Majesty's theatre on Thursday week were a *concerto* composed by himself and Paganini's "Carnivale de Venise," which he played so supernaturally that he left us "gaping with mute wonder and delight;" and, consequently, feeling the inadequacy of language to convey any idea of his miraculous powers, we must request our readers to forego any demand of detailed description on our parts, and advise them to hasten as soon as possible to hear, not an *artiste*, but an inspired genius, a personification in musical power of the angel Israfil himself, who (we almost fear to express it) is the *greatest* violinist that has yet appeared. Mr. Lumley you have conferred an eternal obligation on the musical world by engaging this living miracle!

In Bellini's exquisite "Puritani" Fornasari appeared as *Ricciardo*, and "fore Heaven it seem'd a more excellent song than his last." Nothing could have been more tender and pathetic. Versatile, as he undoubtedly is, his *forte*, we would say, is decidedly in characters of such range. The other personages of the opera were filled as usual, and the whole performance of the evening was, perhaps, never equalled, not to say excelled, by any convocation of talent that Europe has yet heard or seen.

NEW MUSIC.

THE CELEBRATED MUSIC IN SHAKSPERE'S TRAGEDY MACBETH, attributed to Matthew Locke, A.D. 1672, in complete Score, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte, by E. J. Loder. D'Almaine and Co.

To this new and excellent edition of one of the most beautiful relics of our former grandeur in the musical art there is prefixed an historical account of the various opinions held from time to time as to the composer of it. This has been written very dispassionately by Mr. Edward F. Rimbault, F.S.A., who produces some plausible reasons for assigning the authorship to Eccles, rather than to either Locke or Purcell, between whom it has hitherto generally been a question of antiquarian dispute. The pianoforte part by Mr. Loder is well compressed by Mr. E. Loder from the score; but it may be remarked here that we do not review our musical proofs in this country with the care of our Continental neighbours.

THE SONG OF THE WATER KING (Sung by Mr. Machin). No. I. of six bass Songs. The poetry by various Authors. The Music by E. J. Loder. D'Almaine and Co.

A very striking composition, dignified and solid in both melody and harmony in its principal movement, and particularly elegant and graceful in the *andantino*. It must prove very effective in Mr. Machin's hands.

THE MANIAC. Song No. 7, from "Songs of a Rambler." Composed by F. Crouch. D'Almaine and Co.

This song consists of four verses (very nearly the same) in the gloomy key of C minor, and will be acceptable to all who relish the serious or sombre in music. It is well written, though somewhat smacking of an imitation of Schubert.

AWAY TO THE SILVERY STREAM. Song from the Operetta, "The Queen of the Thames, or the Anglers." Composed by J. L. Hatton. D'Almaine and Co.

A very pleasing *rondeau*, with many passages of originality in that rare commodity—simplicity! The minor is particularly good.

THE SKYLARK. Song from Ditto. Composed by Ditto. D'Almaine and Co.

A *canzina* full of grace and beauty, especially in the second and third parts, which we prefer to the first or subject, although that is by no means a common or inelegant movement.

FOR THE VIOLIN. The whole of the Modern Art of Bowing, exemplified with Exercises in the Major and Minor Scales. By J. D. Loder, Professor of the Royal Academy. D'Almaine and Co.

A very masterly production; one better calculated to improve the student in all the varieties of modern bowing than any other we have seen. He that can correctly and neatly execute these exercises will have overcome nine tenths of the difficulties of the instrument, having little else but style to cultivate afterwards.

THE COLLEGIANS: a Set of Waltzes, dedicated to the Colleges of Stoneyhurst and St. Edmond's. By G. B. Hodges. D'Almaine and Co.

Without stopping to remark on a certain incongruity of the title-page, we turned overleaf, and were pleased to find a very graceful set of waltzes—elegant, if not the most original in the world, and correctly and tastefully harmonized.

THE OLD ENGLISH COUNTRY DANCES, as performed at the Court and Nobility's Balls, arranged for the Pianoforte. By J. Cronin. D'Almaine and Co.

An excellent collection of old airs that associate with "the days of our youth," before waltz and quadrille were introduced to almost exterminate more becoming, and certainly more graceful and hilarious, dancing.

LITERATURE.

MORMONISM IN ALL AGES; or, the Rise, Progress, and Causes of Mormonism, with the Biography of its Author and Founder, Joseph Smith, Junior. By Professor J. B. TURNER, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois. Wiley and Putnam.

This is an American account of one of the most singular and revolting impostures of modern times. The so-called Church of the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, took its rise in 1830, at Manchester, in the State of New York: it now numbers 100,000 members in the United States, and 10,000 in Britain, chiefly in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. The doctrines of the Mormon prophet contain little that is new: they are made up of the usual staple tenets with which knavish fanatics have for centuries abused the minds of their deluded adherents. The means taken to propagate the deception have, however, something of novelty; and it is interesting to trace the history of frauds, never surpassed for their effrontery, shamelessness, and gross want of plausibility, in the heart of the nation which claims to be the most enlightened of the modern world. These frauds furnish irrefragable evidence that the mass of ignorance and credulity in America is not less, perhaps we might say greater, than is to be found among the most corrupt communities of the Old World. That a notorious swindler like Smith, a man destitute of pretensions, ignorant of common grammar, in short one of the lowest of the low, should have succeeded in deceiving so many citizens of the republic, and should have succeeded, as appears from this volume, in inducing the State Legislature of Illinois to incorporate in his behoof a standing army of guards, a university, a church, and public bodies and companies *ad lib.*, is a problem only to be explained on the supposition that corruption, ignorance, and anti-social passions are as rife in the United States as in any European country. It is to be regretted that this book should throw so little light on the internal machinery which the impostor has employed for working out his ends, while it is diffuse on the general subject of the influences of fanaticism and credulity, which operate in all ages and lands. The information it affords is, nevertheless, of considerable value. Its literary merit is very low, and the Jacksonville professor evidently does not possess a mind disciplined by logic or accustomed to close reasoning. One of the most interesting portions is an account of the various religious sects and delusions which have prevailed since the general establishment of Christianity.

POPULAR CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL SCIENCE, MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY, AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE ARTS. By H B. CARPENTER, M.D. Orr and Co.

This is one of a series of volumes designed to supply instruction in natural and physical science to those who have not gone through the usual curriculum of scientific education. The various treatises are founded on such knowledge as every person of ordinary capacity possesses, and the attention of the reader is directed, in the first instance, to phenomena of constant occurrence around him; it being hoped that, by a judicious mode of treating the subject, "principles may be gradually developed in such a manner as to render them fully comprehensible." There is no doubt that much progress may be made in the study of science on this system; much may thus be taught which would else be wholly unintelligible to those who have not, like ourselves, had the misfortune of being obliged to sound the mysterious depths of the differential calculus. Dr. Arnot has given the weight of his example to the plan in his admirable "Treatise on Physics," and as a substitute for more recondite methods, or as a preparative for them, it is of extensive utility.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND HIS ERA; being a synoptical view of the chief events and measures of his life and time. N. H. CORES.

The lives of our British Statesmen are landmarks in history. The ascent to the first honours of the state, and the helm of affairs, is a slow and difficult process; for the jealousy of a free people rightly refuses to entrust the conduct of its business to inexperienced hands, and scans with vigilance the conduct and pretensions of all candidates for political distinction. It is, therefore, not an easy matter to rise to power; but, when the painful and dangerous eminence is at length attained, the upright and conscientious politician is rewarded with no niggardly share of public confidence and support. The temper of the English people is averse to change, and the nature of the Government favourable to the long retention of power and influence, whether in office or opposition, by statesmen. Hence the public life of our Legislators and Ministers is frequently found to embrace half a century, and is inseparably mixed up with the general political transactions, and domestic and foreign occurrences, of the period. The view of a life is equivalent to that of an age, and biography is advanced to the dignity of history.

It is profitable to pause amidst the strife and jars of the politics of the day, and take a retrospect on the course of events and the march of public opinion during the past generation, in order to be able to clear our sight from the obscurity with which passion and prejudice invest the "ignorant present time," and to collect our energies for future usefulness. Such is, no doubt, the idea on which the present work is founded. Few periods of equal duration have been more fruitful in events of absorbing interest, both from their intrinsic importance and the consequences to which they are likely to lead in the distant future, than the last thirty years. During the first part of that time the world trembled with the shock of contending empires, and Europe echoed with the clash of hostile armies. Peace at length came, and

The idle spear and shield were high up hung;
The trumpet spake not to the armed throng.

But peace brought to England its difficulties and distresses, hardly less than those of war; and the attention of Government was occupied with the vast questions which had been agitated for years, and now pressed loudly for solution. Taxation and Currency, Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, Slavery, and the grievances of the Dissenters, were all successively considered and brought to a temporary or permanent settlement. In all the discussions which ensued on these measures Sir Robert Peel took a leading part, and in many cases the chief part. If there have been statesmen of greater depth and originality of mind, and orators of more resistless power, there have been none who better reflected the character of their age, or whose intervention in the settlement of affairs was more frequently required.

We so lately entered into an examination of his character and career, that we shall not be expected here to repeat what we then advanced on the subject. We shall content ourselves with recommending this work to those who wish to attain a more full and satisfactory view of them than it was then in our power, with our limits, to afford. It is distinguished by much shrewdness and penetration, and presents a succinct and excellent view of the various mutations of public opinion, and the multiplied influences of all kinds which have contributed to the present position of affairs, and are even now at work for other, and perhaps greater, changes.

Countess W——, an English lady, of high birth, and married to a Bavarian nobleman of great wealth and rank, has caused a great sensation at Munich, by publicly abjuring Protestantism, and becoming a member of the Roman Church.

STATISTICS OF TRAVELLING.—The following appears in a provincial paper:—"Only eleven mail-coaches now start from London daily for the country. A few years since, before railways were formed, there were nearly eighty that used to leave the General Post office. The number of miles which the mail coaches going to and from London daily travel on turnpike roads is about 5000. The number of miles which the different railway companies convey mails daily is 4435. Cross-road mails in England, Scot and, and Wales run over nearly 12,000 miles of ground every day. Thus by principal conveyances the correspondence in this country is conveyed over more than 20,000 miles of ground every twenty-four hours. From these principal conveyances innumerable mail-carts and horse and foot letter-carriers branch off, and every road, lane, street, and court in the kingdom is traversed from sunrise to sunset."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Coltman.)

On his lordship taking his seat at ten o'clock the following prisoners, who were awaiting sentence, were called up to receive it:—*John Williams White*, captain, and *Joseph Youngbusband*, mate of the ship the Native, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing and sinking her. Mr. Justice Coltman addressed the prisoners, and severely remarked upon the enormity of their crime, which, until lately, was punishable by death, sentenced them to be severally transported beyond the seas for the term of their natural lives.

Edward Heylin, a lad of 17 years of age, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having stolen letters containing money from the Post-office, in which he was employed as a clerk. Several witnesses gave the prisoner an excellent character, and a memorial in his favour from the High Sheriff of the county of Cornwall was handed up to his lordship. Mr. Justice Coltman said that the prisoner had been entrusted with the distribution of letters, and he had grossly abused the confidence reposed in him. It was necessary for the protection of the public that such offences

should be punished with the utmost severity. His case was a very bad one. The number of letters which he had purloined was very considerable; but, even if not so, the public must be protected. The sentence upon him was that he should be transported for life.

George Davies, the post-office carrier, who was convicted of stealing a letter containing a sovereign which had been prepared as a trap for him. The prisoner begged for his lordship's mercy, on account of his previously good character, and the number of years he had been in the Post-office. His lordship said that the latter point tended rather to aggravate than mitigate his offence, because length of service has generally the effect of increasing confidence. Fortunately for him, however, his case differed from the last inasmuch as the money or letter was not laid as belonging to the Postmaster-General. His was therefore a simple larceny, and the sentence was that he should be transported for seven years.

Thomas Cofford, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with feloniously uttering a forged £5 note, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. His lordship said that it appeared in this case there were several other similar charges against the prisoner which were not gone into, the first having produced a conviction. The sentence was that he should be transported for the term of his natural life.

CHARGE OF FORGING POST-OFFICE BILLS.—*Joseph Bernardo Guedes Oliveira*, aged 33, wine-merchant, was placed at the bar charged with feloniously forging and having in his possession without lawful excuse 900 pieces of paper, each of which part of a foreign bill, purporting to be a bill of exchange, in the Portuguese language, was printed.—Mr. Platt stated the case, but having already given the facts, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Clarkson asked his lordship whether there was any offence at all committed.—Mr. Justice Coltman said this was clearly no more than a forgery of stamps, but that was not the charge.—Under his lordship's directions the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.—There were two other indictments against the prisoner, but as they only varied the charge, and depended upon the same evidence, they were abandoned, and verdicts of acquittal returned.—Mr. Justice Coltman said that the offence of forging the stamps could not be punished in this country.—The prisoner was then discharged.

(Before the Recorder.)

Henry Rose, aged 23, was convicted of having endeavoured by means of letters, in which allusion was made to shameful propensities alleged against the prosecutor, Mr. E. Beck, to obtain money from the said E. Beck.—Mr. Justice Coltman said that the offence of which the prisoner had been convicted was one which called for the severest punishment of the law. To these many such charges against their character were more dreadful than the deprivation of their lives. The sentence of the court was, that he should be transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life.

William Fuller, alias *Taylor*, aged 23, labourer, and *Thomas Riley*, 20, cork polisher, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of John Francombe, and stealing a cloak, a pair of boots, some copper coin, and other articles, his property.—The prisoners were defended by Mr. Payne.—It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoners were found in a state of "incapable drunkenness" in Rose-lane, Spitalfields, by a police constable early in the morning of the 3rd instant. Fuller was so full that he could not speak, and Taylor could only request that the constable would not make a prisoner of him. Seeing something sticking out of his pocket, the constable suspected they had been about something wrong, and he accordingly took them both to the station-house. On their persons were found a quantity of tobacco, some copper money, and a variety of articles, and round Riley's body a lady's cloak and a shawl were tied. On inquiry it was discovered that the articles had been all stolen from the prosecutor's house, the "George the Fourth," in Rosemary-lane. The house had been properly secured on the previous night, and there was every reason to suppose that the prisoners had secreted themselves during the evening on the prem ses, and so managed to get possession of the articles. Having so far triumphantly succeeded, they indulged in the good things which lay so temptingly at their mercy, until they became incapable of using the necessary precautions for their escape, and so fe l into the constable's hands.—Mr. Payne having addressed the jury, the Recorder summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.—Sentence, ten years' transportation each.

Peter Adamson, 33, who was convicted in December of defrauding a Scotchman, named Heron, of £200, by pretending that he was able to get him a Government appointment in one of the counties, was brought up to receive judgment, the case having stood over from that time in consequence of a point of law raised by the council of the defendant. The defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE IN TUFFNELL PARK.—*John Thompson*, a labourer, was indicted for stealing fifty-one sovereigns, being part of 300 sovereigns, the property of Joseph Frost. Other counts laid the property to belong to other persons, and one charged it as the property of T. Tuffnell, Esq., the lord of the manor from whence it was alleged to have been stolen. Charles Fisher deposed that he lives at the Castle in Kentish-town. On the 5th of April he was at work with four other labourers in Tuffnell Park. While they were digging they found a copper pot, about two inches below the surface, which was full of sovereigns. On further examination they found a gallipot under the copper, which was also full of sovereigns. The money was divided among them, and witness had returned his share to the solicitor. Mr. Joseph Frost, of St. John-square, Clerkenwell, deposed that some years ago he was in business as a brass-founder, in Islington. In consequence of a delusion under which he laboured, he drew £700 of his own money from the Bank, and buried it in Tuffnell Park. Has seen the spot where the money was found, and knows it to be one of his places of deposit. A large sum has been since found. Ann Cooper, the prisoner's landlady, stated that she connected him a very honest man. He was not "found" of money after "the find." The jury here interposed, and said they were quite satisfied, and returned a verdict of Acquittal.

On Wednesday *Louisa Jones*, a young woman, was indicted for a misdemeanour, in having unlawfully attempted to destroy her life. It will be recollected that the prisoner threw herself into the river, but the act was observed, and assistance being at hand, she was rescued in an almost unconscious state, and on her coming to her senses, she expressed her regret that her life had been saved, and asked why they did not allow her to die in peace. To the present charge the prisoner pleaded "Guilty." It was stated that the prisoner's husband had treated her very unkindly, and that in a moment of desperation she attempted the rash act. She now expressed regret for her conduct, and solemnly declared she would never repeat an attempt her life. The prisoner's sisters having undertaken to look after her, and take care of her, the Recorder ordered the prisoner to be confined in Newgate for ten days. As the sentence dates from the first day of the session, the period of imprisonment expired the moment it was pronounced, and the prisoner was consequently immediately delivered over to her friends.

During the session twenty-one prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment, sixty eight were acquitted, twelve pleaded guilty, fifteen were discharged by proclamation, the judgments upon several were respited, and others were discharged upon recognizance to appear; others traversed to their own accord, or were remanded by the Court unto the next session.

POLICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—DARING ROBBERY OF PLATE AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE LORD FITZGERALD AND VESCI.—On Saturday afternoon so little sensation was occasioned in Belgrave-square, in consequence of a daring, extensive, and most odious robbery having been committed, in open daylight, at the residence of the late President of the Board of Trade, while the body of the deceased nobleman still remained on the premises. At twelve o'clock on that day the tailor and milliner to the establishment attended at the house to measure the servants for mourning. The latter were all ordered up into the drawing-room, and immediately afterwards a chaise-cart drove up to the door, two men descended from it into the area, proceeded to the butler's pantry, took up the plate-chest, carried it up the area steps, put it into the cart, and drove off. So coolly was the robbery perpetrated that two female servants, who met the men carrying the chest away, never imagined but that it was by order, and let them pass. The error was, however, soon discovered, and a pursuit, fruitless in its result, was made after the men. The value of the plate stolen is upwards of £300. Information was immediately forwarded to the police, and an inspector of the A and also one of the B division of police were employed in the case. That it is one of those "put up" robberies there can be but little doubt, for without information from a servant, and a subsequent connivance, it is scarcely possible such a robbery could be either planned or carried out. On Monday a carman named Fuller was apprehended, and brought before the magistrate at Queen-square, when he was identified by a female servant as one of the men whom she had met carrying the chest. The prisoner was remanded, and directions were given to the police to take Howse, the steward, into custody.

On Tuesday, *George Howse*, steward to the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, was brought up in custody, charged with being concerned in the robbery of plate at the family mansion in George-street, and a subsequent connivance, it is scarcely possible such a robbery could be either planned or carried out. On Monday a carman named Fuller was apprehended, and brought before the magistrate at Queen-square, when he was identified by a female servant as one of the men whom she had met carrying the chest. The prisoner was remanded, and directions were given to the police to take Howse, the steward, into custody.

On Tuesday, *George Howse*, steward to the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, was brought up in custody, charged with being concerned in the robbery of plate at the family mansion in George-street, a short distance from Belgrave-square. The accused has been upwards of thirty-five years in his lordship's service, and has borne, throughout that period, an irreproachable character. Several witnesses having been examined, the case was remanded until Monday next.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—*Lord Leicester*, the gentleman who lays claim to the Townshend peerage, was summoned before Mr. Maltby by a cabman, for paying less than the legal fare. The cabman proved that he took Lord Leicester from Palace yard to Grosvenor-street, and was paid only a shilling instead of sixteenpence. Lord Leicester said he had ridden the distance twenty times, and had never paid more than a shilling, except in very wet weather, or at unusually late hours. Lord Leicester having expressed a wish to have the ground measured, the cabman (who had no doubt made himself acquainted with the actual distance before coming into court) jumped at the proposal, and made the usual deposit. An officer was sent to measure the ground. He returned with the intelligence that the cabman was right; whereupon Lord Leicester was called upon to pay the balance of fare and all expenses.

BOYER EX-PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

Some interest at present attaches to the subject of the accompanying portrait, General Jean Pierre Boyer, ex-President of the Republic of St. Domingo, or Hayti, as it is called by the natives. During the reign of King Christophe, from 1811 to 1820, he was constantly opposed by, and in a state of warfare with, the two native Chiefs, Petion (who died in 1918) and Boyer. The latter was unanimously chosen President, and the whole island erected into a republic, shortly after Christophe's committing suicide in 1820, in consequence of the revolt of his subjects, caused by his cruelty and tyrannical acts.

At present it does not very clearly appear what are the causes which have led to the deposition of Boyer, after he had held the Presidency for nearly twenty-three years. His expulsion, like his elevation, was brought about without the effusion of blood; he was suffered to embark, with some seventy or eighty adherents and followers, on board a British vessel of war, by which they were conveyed to Jamaica. It is said that the ex-President is shortly expected to arrive in Paris, and that he possesses considerable property invested in the French funds.

THE IRON TRADE.—The total number of blast furnaces in Great Britain, for the year ending January, 1843, was—in blast 339, and out of blast 189, whilst the annual produce, taken at fifty weeks, amounted to 1,210,000 tons of crude iron. There were made—8000 tons at the Forest of Dean; in South Wales, 487,350; in North Wales, 19,750; in Northumberland, 35,750; in Yorkshire, 42,000; in Derbyshire, 25,750; in North Staffordshire, 21,750; in South Staffordshire, 300,350; in Shropshire, 76,300; and in Scotland, 238,500.

READING.—A grand teetotal demonstration took place at Reading on Tuesday in a field contiguous to the town, where a spacious tent was erected for the year ending January, 1843, was—in blast 339, and out of blast 189, whilst the annual produce, taken at fifty weeks, amounted to 1,210,000 tons of crude iron. There were made—8000 tons at the Forest of Dean; in South Wales, 487,350; in North Wales, 19,750; in Northumberland, 35,750; in Yorkshire, 42,000; in Derbyshire, 25,750; in North Staffordshire, 21,750; in South Staffordshire, 300,350; in Shropshire, 76,300; and in Scotland, 238,500.

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THE NEW CHAMBERLAIN.—SIR WILLIAM HEYGATE, BART.

The election of City Chamberlain formally closed on Thursday week: the numbers were—For Heygate, 2374; for Pirie, 1916. The new Chamberlain gave in the names of eight of the directors of the Union Bank as his sureties, in the sum of £5000 each.

Sir William Heygate is the son of James Heygate, Esq., banker, of London, and was born in 1792. He entered public life at an early age, for in his address to the Livery, on his nomination for Chamberlain, he stated that he had served his fellow-citizens for forty years. He was, until his recent election to the office of Chamberlain, alderman of the ward of Coleman-street. Having served the office of Sheriff, he was chosen Lord Mayor in 1822, and he received the unanimous vote of thanks from the Livery. His mayoralty was distinguished by the splendour and extent of its hospitalities; for Alderman Heygate invited the mayor of every corporation in England, and every man distinguished by science and literature in the country, to his table. In 1831 he was created a baronet.

Sir William Heygate is a deputy-lieutenant of Hertfordshire, in which county, at North Mimms, he has a seat, and another at Southend, Essex. Sir William married, in 1821, the fourth daughter of E. L. Macmurdo, Esq., of Upper Clapton, by whom he has a family.

The heir to the baronetcy being Frederick William, born 1822.

Sir William Heygate is a fluent speaker, and has, we believe, sat more than one Parliament. With the high qualities of a man of business he unites a temper of the most amiable kind, and these qualifications which pre-eminently fit Sir William for the duties of the office of Chamberlain. His warm friend, Sir Matthew Wood, that the late nomination observed:—"The conduct of Sir James Shaw in the office was worthy of being followed. It prevented the ruin of many an apprentice by the enlightened interposition between master and servant; and no man was better calculated by talents, abilities, and disposition to act upon the principle by which that most excellent man was influenced." (Loud cheers).

Mr. W. Hunter, of Finsbury-circus, has come forward as candidate for the aldermanic gown of Coleman-street ward, in the place of Sir William Heygate.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

These "feasts of reason" pursue their course with unabated, and in some cases, when the subject of general education comes under consideration, with increasing interest. None of them, however, seem to have excited a more extraordinary share of respect and attention than the celebrated meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, of which we last week gave a report. At that meeting, Lord John Russell, alluding to the Factories Bill, said, "With respect to the general principles of this society, I am sure I had better leave it to those who will presently address you, to enforce those principles, and to encourage all of us to future exertion. I am sure of this, that, after the lapse of time which has occurred since the commencement of this society, there never was a time at which it was more desirable to enforce its principle than at present. (Cheers.) Amid all the changes of opinion that have occurred, looking back to the time when many said that it was unadvisable and dangerous to educate the poor; looking again to another time when it was alleged, that although it might be right to extend education generally, and to promote the reading of the Scriptures by the young, yet, at the same time, it was indispensable that such reading should be accompanied by the catechism and the liturgy of the church (hear, hear); looking to a still more recent time, when some in the Church of England have said that it was right that the Bible should not be indiscriminately read, and that *reserve* should be used in the communication of a religious knowledge generally to the people (hear, hear); looking at all these phases and changes of opinion, I think that our own principle, that of the communication of the Bible, and the Bible alone (loud cheers)—leaving it to the ministers of the church, and to the ministers of various religious communities, to communicate each his own doctrine to the children of parents who belong to their communion, rises superior to all those that I have stated in truth and usefulness, and, above all, in applicability to the state of the people of this kingdom." (Cheers.) These are sentiments to which we very heartily respond, and which we consider to be those which will ultimately triumph in the settlement of the many vexed questions which at present deprive the poor man's child of the key of knowledge. Many of our correspondents have expressed themselves such warm supporters of the institution, that, for their gratification, as well as to bring it, at this very important crisis, more conspicuously into public notice, we have engraved a view of the schools; and we may, on a future occasion, enter at large on a view of the system pursued by their conductors.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

4th May.—Exeter Hall.—Viscount Morpeth in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, Rev. J. Smith, Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, Rev. T. Archer, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Jenkyn, and Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.

The hall was densely crowded, and hundreds were compelled to go away without being able to get near the doors.

W. H. Watson, Esq., one of the secretaries, read an abstract of the report, which was of the most cheering and animating character. Numerous applications for assistance had been received from Denmark, Belgium, France, Corfu, Van Diemen's Land, Antigua, Jamaica, the United States, Nova Scotia, and Canada. Cash grants had been made towards the erection of Sunday-schools amounting to £234, making a total sum allotted to that purpose of £5672. 103 Sunday-school libraries had also been granted during the year, making, in all, 966, at a pecuniary loss to the society of £299. The schools thus assisted contained 14,661 scholars, 8259 of whom could read the Scriptures. The report also stated that within a circle of five miles from the General Post-office there were 491 schools, containing 90,052 scholars and 9346 teachers. The sales of publications at the Depository had amounted to £8827, being a decrease of £727 on the sales of previous years, occasioned by the prevailing distress in those parts of the country where Sunday-schools are so generally established. The total receipts of the Benevolent Fund were £1474 10s. 7½d. The report also referred to the Factories Education

CHESS.

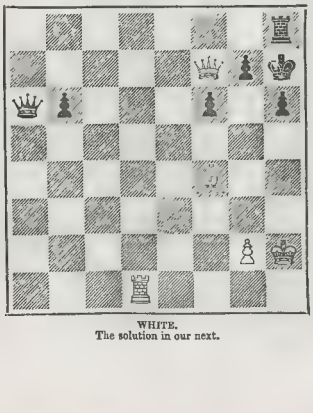
Solution to problem No. 24.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt at K B 8th to Q 7th disc. ch.	Black's moves are all forced.
R at Q R 8th to K B 8th	
Kt at Q 4th to K 6th	
Q to K B 7th ch	
Kt at Q 7th to K 5th	
B at K B 3rd to K 4th	
B at Q 2nd to K 3rd	
Q to K 7th ch	
K to his R 2nd	
P one sq	
P one sq	
P one sq	
Q to K B 6th ch	
Pawn one square, checkmate.	

PROBLEM, No. 25.

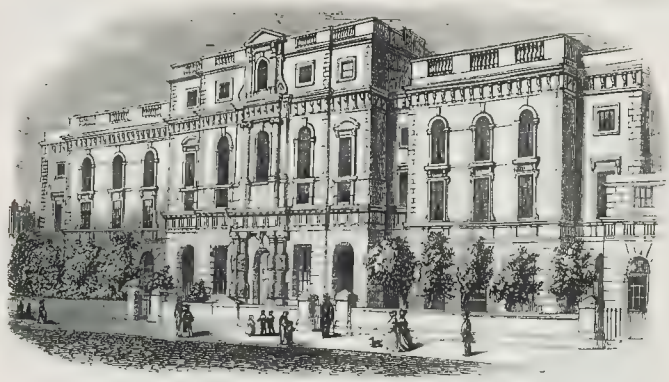
White to move, and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.



BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS, BOROUGH ROAD.

Bill now before Parliament, and stated the proceedings of the Union with regard to the obnoxious clauses of that bill; which, upon being read, were received with general hisses, while the efforts of the committee to overthrow them were loudly cheered.

The proceedings of the evening generally demonstrated that the onward progress of the Sunday-school system was triumphantly successful. The Rev. J. Smith stated, "that the late Recorder of the City of London did not remember, during the whole time he held that important office, ever trying a person who had been educated in a Sunday-school; and that it was ascertained correctly some time ago that no person's name could be found in the books of Newgate for five successive years who had been trained in a Sunday-school; while among the convicts in Van Diemen's Land, amounting to 14,000 and upwards, very few could read at all; and during the year the country had expended £850,000 to punish crime in one form or other."

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

May 9th.—Hanover-square Rooms.—Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R.N., the Rev. E. Sidney, Capt. Jenkin Jones, R.N., the Rev. J. H. Davies, and Capt. Fishbourne, R.N. Lieut.-Col. Le Blanc, one of the secretaries, read the report, which, among other interesting circumstances, stated that the society had furnished 1757 Bibles to 41 regiments in the army, and 250 to the East India Company's troops; 150 copies had been sent for the use of the soldiers attending the Scotch church at Woolwich; 54 Bibles and Testaments for a regimental school at Plymouth, and 300 for the Royal Marines at Woolwich; 825 copies among 21 of her Majesty's ships, and 36 steam-packets had received 1437 copies, and 12 New York Packets 108 copies; to the Sailor's Home in London, and schools at various places, 178 copies; the issues to merchant seamen, &c., amounted to 4992 copies, and 2353 among the boatmen engaged in the inland navigation of our rivers and canals. The total distribution for the year has been 11,472 Bibles and Testaments. The receipts were stated to be £3251 6s., and the expenditure £3220 16s. 10d., which, with the last year's balance, left £52 18s. 9d. at the disposal of the Society.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

11th May.—Sir George Grey, Bart., in the chair.

The speakers were C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rev. J. J. Freeman, Rev. W. Bunting, Rev. James Parsons, Rev. J. Angus, Rev. J. B. Condit, from Portland, United States, Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. A. F. Lacroix; and at the adjourned meeting at Finsbury Chapel, the chair was taken by F. Smith, Esq.; and the speakers were the Rev. S. Thodey, Rev. W. Stallybrass, Rev. J. Alexander, Rev. S. Hayward, Rev. J. J. Freeman, Rev. W. Buyers, Rev. J. Arundel, and Rev. G. Christie.

The Rev. A. Tidman read an abstract of the report, which commenced by noticing the proceedings in the South Sea Islands. After noticing the French aggression upon Tahiti, it stated that in the islands where the Gospel had been introduced in later years, and which had hitherto been preserved from the evils of Popery, the rich reward already realized had been abundant, and the prospects of extensive success were most cheering. In the island of Tanna, on which the enterprising Williams had planted the Christian standard the day before his martyrdom, two missionaries from England were now stationed. It had been decided to send to China as soon as possible ten or twelve additional labourers, and the best endeavours were now being made to engage men duly qualified for that important enterprise. Though still called to mourn over the obstacles to success in India by the debasing idolatries of the country, the directors were still permitted to rejoice in the progressive diminution of the difficulties with which they had to contend. In South Africa the desert had begun to blossom as the rose. Madagascar still remained under the cloud of that dark and mysterious dispensation which deprived the people of their teachers, and exposed them to the vengeance of their enemies. Five additional martyrdoms had taken place during the year. The directors had sent to various parts of the world missionaries with their families, amounting (exclusive of children) to twenty-three individuals. The total receipts for the year were £78,450 18s. 8d., and the expenditure £85,442 9s.

The Rev. J. J. Freeman gave a most interesting account of his late visit to the society's station in the West Indies, and described the zeal and perseverance manifested by the emancipated negroes to build their own places of worship, and render themselves free from the necessity of burdening the society for their maintenance, and stated that ere long they would be in a position to effect this great object, so that the resources hitherto expended on them will henceforth be available for other fields. He looked with admiration on the large amounts which these West India churches had so cheerfully contributed to the support of the institutions of religion, which, since the year 1834 alone, in connexion with the various missions of the different denominations in Jamaica and Guiana, could not be less than the magnificent sum of £250,000; and not only this, but they had also cheerfully paid, and more than paid, all the expenses of his (Mr. Freeman's) visit as a deputation, so that no portion of it should fall on the funds of the parent society.

The museum of this admirable society has latterly become an indispensable appendage to the great anniversary meeting. It is very rich in the natural history of the Polynesian Islands; and its Tahitian collection, rivals, in extent and usefulness, the collections of Captain Cook in the British Museum. Thither, after their meetings, the friends of mission are wont to repair, to revive their sympathies by an actual inspection of those idol gods which it is the first aim of the society "utterly to abolish." We give a perspective view of the principal room.

MISSIONARY MUSEUM.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

May 16th.—Exeter Hall.—W. A. Hankey, Esq., in the chair.

Speakers, Dr. Liefchild, Dr. Morison, Rev. G. Smith, Rev. H. Richards. Dr. Matthewson read the report, which stated that during the past year three stations had ceased to be connected with the society and three new ones had been formed; ten grants of money had ceased and eight new ones allowed; four missionaries had withdrawn from the society and thirteen others engaged, making eighty in all, in addition to seventy itinerant preachers; ten students were at present in training; a systematic to the society had sprung up in various places. While the committee had great pleasure in recording that the number of Sunday-schools had increased to 310, the number of teachers to 1700, and the number of scholars to 17,000; 61 new chapels had been opened, and 655 towns, villages, and hamlets, were visited every Sunday by the society's agents. The income had exceeded that of any previous year, and amounted to £77780, while the expenditure had been £9334.

We regret to say that, notwithstanding the truly British character of this institution, and its peculiar claims upon the sympathy and support of the Christian Church, the body of the hall was not more than half full on this interesting anniversary.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée, d'Antin May 1st, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather for the last few days, the new fashions of every description have become generally known, and their appearance only serves to confirm the accuracy of our preceding statements. Nevertheless, there have been, during the last eight days, several coquettish prettinesses, which have still sufficient merit to deserve description. The first of these is a robe of shot taffety, with the skirt trimmed with two deep flounces festooned; the corsage is plain, and worn off the neck, with a little pelerine forming a berthe, trimmed with two little festooned frills, descending slightly to a point in front and upon the shoulder, and bordering the jockey, which is formed of two falls, in such a manner as to allow the four volants to be shown in the top of the sleeve: the waist is long in, and is formed of changeable taffety ribbon. The second was a taffety robe in blue squares, trimmed with two frills at about half the height, and surmounted with a corresponding piece of passementerie; corsage off the neck, plain, and brought to a rounded point, trimmed upon the front by a similar piece in passementerie placed on the three scallops, the sleeves were plain, with two deep frills edged with passementerie, forming a jockey sleeve, the one falling over the other, and descending as low as the bend of the arm. The third, which appeared to us to be in the best taste of all, was a robe of Italian taffety shot with green, and ornamented in compartments with a plaiting in similar material; the corsage high, with triple cutting, and with a small pelerine coming down to the point of the corsage, falling back upon the edge of the sleeve, and rounded in the back, and trimmed all round it with a plaiting of very narrow stuff to the point of the pelerine, and returning by degrees upon the shoulder, preserving the same dimensions as that upon the skirt; plain sleeves, trimmed upon the top by two ranks of plaits. Of female par dessus there are an immense variety worn; which, however, may be reduced into either of the three principal sorts, viz., the Pompadour mantle, the mantelletie bonne femme, and the Walter Scott's plaid. But we have had the good fortune to obtain a glance at a very pretty thing in the shape of a mantelet of embroidered tulle, with three pelerines trimmed with lace, the first of which is made very long and rounded at the back, gathered at the top of the arm, and falling in front in rounded ends, the second, falling a little lower than the waist, forms a facing upon the front, and the third, which comes no further than the shoulder, stops in front at the height of the waist; a piece of lace placed upon the top of the mantle descends in front winding round the ends. We may still mention, as worthy of distinction, a mantle in black tulle, lined with ye low taffety, descending somewhat lower than the bust, and fastened by several points on the top of the arm, and falling down in front in square ends, trimmed completely round them with lace, surmounted with a double puffing of yellow taffety; and also another mantle in India muslin, lined with rose-coloured taffety, rounded behind, gathered at the height of the arm, pleated in front of the waist of the robe, and falling back in square ends trimmed completely round it, with a lace frill gathered behind, but laid quite flat round the ends. The prettiest hats I have yet seen were a hat in jonquil yellow crape, ornamented with marabouts, and bordered with a narrow ruche; and another in white crape, edged with three biais of the same, and ornamented with a long Dejazet plume from the magazin of Chagot. But the most killing novelties of the day are capotes in rose-coloured taffety ribbons, between two pieces of blonde, bordered with a ruche, and ornamented with a branch of little bedge roses, or hats trimmed with lace, in bands placed in three or four rows upon the passe in knotted bows, or with a small veil, which completely covers the shape and falls down at the back and sides.

HENRIETTE DE B.

Summer Fashions.—Bonnets, though differing in form from those of last season, have not passed from one extreme to the other. The brims are of moderate depth, descending rather low at the sides, and the crown raised a little, but very little, behind. The finest Italian straw will be in vogue for chapeaux. Rice and Italian straw, pouli de soie, and crape for carriage and promenade dress. Straw bonnets, trimmed with ribbon, tulle en bouillonnée, and spring flowers, for plain walking dress. Flowers are expected to predominate for the promenade, and feathers for half dress. The new double shaded marabouts, from their exquisite lightness, and the beauty of their tints are the most elegant feathers of the season. Cannais and crispins of striped, plain, and fancy silks, trimmed with black lace and passementerie, retain their vogue. Mantelets, too, are again in favour. The prettiest we have seen have the ends descending only to the knees, and are trimmed with a double ruche, pinked at the edges; the fronts retained in regular folds at the bend of the arm, by points. Ruches and passementerie retain their vogue for trimmings. Embroidery in silk is expected to supersede guntache. Embroidered muslin and lace scarfs and pelerins will be much worn. Superb summer cloaks, both in white and black lace, will be introduced. They are of a large size, rounded behind, with a large pelerine, but open in front, from the throat, where the cloak is fastened by a knot of ribbon.

Robes.—Corsages are made high both in morning dress and demi-toilette. Robes redingotes are in great request for the latter. Demi points are very fashionable. The materials are pekins, taffeties, foulards, and plain and fancy silks, of the richest patterns and the most brilliant colours; also barèges and fine glasses. White muslins, too, will be in vogue, and look very elegant from the profusion of embroidery and lace trimming. The most elegant dresses are those with the corsage pointed and made biais. They are ornamented with two rows of buttons and small passementerie to correspond. The skirt open before, and trimmed at each side with a small ribbon, quilled narrow at top, but rounding toward the bottom: under-dress of muslin. The backs are frequently made full, and the front corsage tight to the shape. Flounces are in favour. Tight sleeves divide the vogue with those à la Grecque, and à la Louis XIII. Lace is in greater request than ever. Fashionable colours are the same as last month, with the addition of some shades of grey.—*Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.*

SOLOMON'S PICTURE OF THE "WIDOW FAIR."—See p. 340.

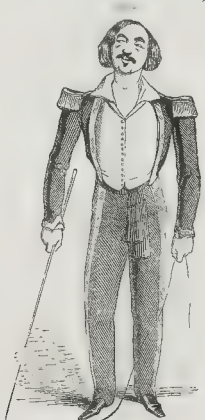
THE COMBAT BETWEEN RICHARD AND SALADIN.

From the new spectacle of "The Crusaders of Jerusalem," now performing at Astley's.

Here we have a scene from the Astley's circle, so long the *locus in quo* of equestrian glory, the pride of the horsemanship of Ducrow. Erewhile burnt gloomily to the ground, the phœnix has now risen from its ashes, and the ancient palace of quadrupedal melodrama again astounds its admiring inmates with examples of the wonderful instinct of horses, and the not less marvellous prowess of those bipedal actors who have trained them into "soft though proud" obedience to the rein. Here is the true Surrey stud. "Sell it?" once asked the alarmed Ducrow; "never!" "Abandon it!" ejaculates Batty; "never until children become mathematicians and find me the *square* of my own *circle* while the horses are going *round*!" "Forsake it!" shrieks the dear delighted public; "nay!"

Nay, shout the people with indignant voices,
And the stud echoes with a hundred *neighs*.

But there is no occasion for us to descant upon the attractions of Astley's—its own *circular* is enough. One man, however, has thriven in that *arcanum* who must be personally introduced to our readers, before, in the freshness of his everlasting constitution, he makes his bow to the present and steps into the next century, to observe the destinies of a new race of horses, ponies, and the like. Here, then, is Widdicombe! Widdicombe the immortal! Widdicombe the cool! There, whip in hand, in the circle's very centre, will that great man stand and pursue his striking calling, not only unwarmed by the inspiration of the scene around, but with a look that might freeze the sun in the tropics. His eyes are black diamonds dug out of icebergs—nothing else. He is immoveable—no emotion stirs him. Hundreds around him applaud the beautiful results of his whipping, and yet he whips as though the mysteries of the thong were to him no more than snowballs. So he acts. Genius is with him so much a thing of course, and its developments have become so familiar to him that he refuses to be either excited or amazed. He exerts his power with quiescent grace, with proud impenetrability of demeanour, which must be admired, if only for its matchless self-possession and *sang-froid*. Widdicombe is a being *per se*. His popularity is great, and he bows with silent approval of the public taste. He is devoured with rapture, but, while the world is boiling over, he simmers down into the mildest complacency of respectful gratitude. We repeat, that Widdicombe is a great man—a clever man—a good man, if you will—but experience proves that he will never be an old man—no, never!



WIDDICOMBE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER X.

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the means adopted by Caroline to prevent Charles and his uncle from having any private communication—which was really not desired—Sir Arthur, by a rigid adherence to the course prescribed, was within a week perfectly restored; but as they then launched out again as if with the view of making up for lost time—as they were constantly night after night in scenes of excitement—going frequently to two or three parties in one evening, Sir Arthur, as might have been expected, was very soon knocked up again.

This caused Caroline to be again peevish, as if, indeed, her affection depended solely upon his health; and as the season was then far advanced, he resolved on suggesting the propriety of returning for two or three months to the lodge.

"Do you not *think*, my love," said he, "that in every point of view it will be advisable for us to retire for a short time from town that our spirits and strength may be recruited?"

"I am of course in your hands," replied Caroline, but *my* health and spirits need no restoration. If, however, *you* are to be perpetually ill, why we may as well be buried in the country as not!"

"Nay, my love, we *shall* not be buried! You used to appreciate rural scenes, and so you do now: I am sure you do! and nothing can be more really delightful than retirement after the gay life to which we have been of late accustomed. Shall we go?"

"I have no voice in the matter."

"Nay, do not be angry, dear Caroline! you know that I do not feel well! I am naturally as strong as ever!—my *constitution* is still unimpaired; but these dreadfully late hours, together with the colds which I have caught, have for a time thus upset me. Still, so far my love, from your having no voice in the matter, a word from you will decide it either way. If you are anxious to remain in town, why in town we'll remain. It was merely a suggestion of mine, my dear: nothing more than a suggestion."

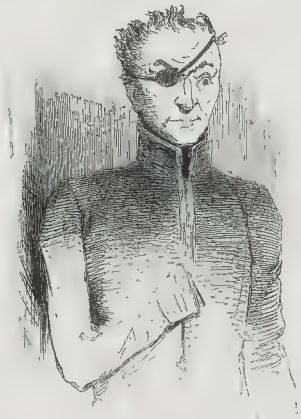
"It will be useless for us to remain in town," said Caroline, "if while we remain you are to be thus afflicted. Enjoyment of course must be out of the question. It is really distressing to see you. If, therefore, we are to go down, we had better go at once."

"Then let us go at once, my dear, let us go at once. You will see me in a week or so as strong as a young lion again! My nerves only want bracing! The fresh air, my love, the fresh air is the thing; that and my natural rest will, in a short time, do wonders!"

"Well, as you please! I am quite prepared to go."

"There's a dear. I knew that you would at once see the propriety of adopting this course; I felt sure that you would. We will therefore make arrangements for leaving at your earliest convenience: shall we my love?"

"I shall be ready, Sir Arthur, whenever you are."



MAJOR PALGRAVE.

"Sir Arthur!" This was the first time she had addressed him as "Sir Arthur" since their marriage. "Sir Arthur." It was certainly in his view unkind! it *sounded* as if it were unkind. But then, she might not be well; she might not be in spirits; she might have been in some way annoyed. He was anxious to ascribe it to anything but unkindness, and very soon succeeded in convincing himself that her affection for *him* was undiminished. Oh! yes; he felt sure that it was; he felt, indeed, sure of its having increased, and that feeling made him quite happy again.

Having completed the whole of their arrangements in the two following days, on the morning of the third they left town, and before they had been at the Lodge a week, Sir Arthur, by virtue of taking plenty of exercise during the morning, and retiring to rest early in the evening, felt nearly restored.

For Caroline, however, this life was too monotonous, she was soon half dead with *ennui*, while the servants entered into a conspiracy to become so excessively stupid that she felt herself absolutely bound to give the ring leaders notice to leave.

No place, in her judgment, was ever so dull. There was really no society. She positively might as well have been in the grave. She was spiritless—perfectly spiritless. She occasionally, it is true, drove her phaeton through the neighbouring town, and excited the admiration of the inhabitants. She also, in order to strengthen that admiration, commissioned Sir Arthur to procure for her another pair of cream-coloured ponies, for her two little rosy-cheeked pages to ride behind the phaeton; but what was all this without society? She would have sent for Lucrece, but that Charles, to whom she had conceived a decided dislike, would, of course, come with her; and, after all, what was the society of Lucrece? There were in the vicinity numerous families living in very good style, but she had no immediate means of obtaining introductions to those families.

Resolving, however, at length to do something, she procured the names of all, and sent to London, with the view of ascertaining if any one of them were known. The result of this was that Dr. Hawtree communicated the pleasing intelligence that he had for years been intimate with the family of Major Palgrave, which was then considered one of the first families in the county.

"Do you know Major Palgrave?" enquired Caroline, on the arrival of this communication.

"I have seen him, my dear," replied Sir Arthur. "He is a tall, thin man, with one arm, and an immense black patch over one of his eyes."

"Is *that* Major Palgrave? I have frequently seen him myself, on horseback. Do you know that he is a friend of Dr. Hawtree?"

"No, my love, I was not aware of it."

"Oh! the doctor has been intimate with his family for years."

"Indeed! Well, he appears to be a fine old fellow; though dreadfully knocked about."

"Have you not better be introduced to him?"

"Why, I should, of course, be most happy, my love, but who is to introduce me? I have always kept aloof from society down here: my object has ever been retirement."

"*Retirement!* We may as well be *dead*. I cannot—I have told you again and again that I *cannot* exist without society."

"Well, my dear, do not be angry. Come, come, be calm, my love, pray be calm."

"I am calm, but vexed beyond measure, to think that you, who were once so kind to me, now wish to bury me alive."

"Caroline, this, my dear, is not kind of *you*. I do not wish to reproach you; I do not, indeed; but is it not cruel to say I *once* was kind, and thus leave it to be inferred that, in your view, I am not kind now? What can I do to make you happy? Have you ever expressed a wish to me that has not been gratified? Is there anything in the world you desire that I would not, if possible, obtain to delight you? Oh, Caroline, Caroline!"

"Forgive me. I did not intend to say that which I did say. You are still kind—very kind—I feel it."

"Bless you!" exclaimed Sir Arthur with an expression of ecstacy, as the big tears gushed from his eyes. "I *know* that you did not intend to wound my feelings—I *know* it. You are my dear, dear Caroline still. But come," he added, shaking off the tears, "let us not say *another* word about it. I'll get an introduction to Major Palgrave in *some* way. Let me see—Oh! by the bye, why not have the doctor down here? He can then take me with him."

"That will be an excellent plan," observed Caroline.

"To be sure it will—of course! Now I never thought of that till this moment. It will be the very thing. Will you write, my dear, or shall I?"

It was eventually decided that Caroline should write, and Sir Arthur felt once more happy.

On receiving this invitation to the lodge, Dr. Hawtree, who happened to wish for a change, accepted it with pleasure, and when he and Alice arrived they were received with the utmost warmth.

"Was Palgrave with you?" inquired Sir Arthur of Dr. Hawtree, the morning after his arrival.

"Yes," replied the doctor, "and a fine brave fellow he was. He was knocked *all* to pieces! First he lost an eye, then an arm, then a leg, and I myself saw a ball go within an inch of his head. I don't know what he looks like now; I've not seen him since he returned. I must, however, call upon him now I'm down here."

"Shall we ride round this morning? I should like to be introduced.

"We can't do better. Let's go. He's an eccentric dog, but a splendid fellow."

The horses were accordingly ordered; and when Caroline took Alice in her phaeton for a drive, accompanied, of course, by her pages, Sir Arthur and his friend started for the residence of the major, which was situated about three miles from the Lodge.

On their arrival the major had just mounted his horse, and the moment he recognised the doctor he stuck his spurs into the animal, and almost flew to meet him, when, placing the reins between his teeth, he extended his hand with an expression of regret.

"*Doctor*," he exclaimed, "I'm *delighted* to see you! How are you?—how are you?" And they shook hands with great cordiality, when the doctor presented Sir Arthur, whom the major saluted, with the reins still in his mouth.

The party then dismounted and entered the house, and nothing could surpass the delight with which the major seemed inspired by this visit of his old friend the doctor.

"I'll hound you out!" he cried. "If you'd been above ground, I'd have found you out when I came to London; but the fact is, I've only just got round, and what do you think of me, eh? The fact is, there's not much of me left—there's the right arm gone, however, and there's that leg! The fact, is, this is the fellow," he continued, addressing Sir Arthur, "this is the fellow who has cut me clean out of the Peninsula. Glorious work there, doctor, now, eh? Glorious work! What would you have done?"

He then dwelt with peculiar energy upon various features of the Peninsular war, which was at that period raging; but, although he spoke loudly and rapidly, and with the warmth of an enthusiast, he scarcely uttered a sentence which did not contain "the fact is."

"Well," said the doctor at length, "I shall see you again before I leave."

"You are not going *yet*? You'll dine with me, of course. Sir Arthur will also, perhaps, do me the honour?"

"The women are along," observed Sir Arthur.

"Well, then, the fact is, you must both come and dine with me to-morrow, and bring the women with you."

"I'll consent to that with pleasure," returned Sir Arthur, "if you and your family will do me the honour to dine with us to-day!"

"My family! The fact is, it strikes me forcibly, Sir Arthur, that you haven't a notion of how many of the family remain. When, however, I heard that the Major would be accompanied by the whole of his family, her delight was unbounded, and after kissing Sir Arthur—in private of course—a remedy for hydrophobia, she immediately executed her commission—and no other reward could have been given which he would have prized so highly—she proceeded to give a variety of additional instructions which set every servant in motion.

At the hour appointed, therefore, all was prepared, and when the Major—who was punctual as the sun—arrived with his "troop," Caroline, dressed in her richest style, but without any apparent attempt at display, received them with surpassing grace.

The first thing which struck them was her beauty: they were themselves extremely elegant girls, and therefore appreciated the majority of them might have been termed handsome, but her beauty—to which a fine taste and an elegant presence imparted additional lustre—won all their hearts. The younger ones were especially delighted: they surrounded and kissed her with *so* much affection, and felt so happy to know her.

When I can break through this rear rank, Lady Cleveland," observed the Major, "I shall be happy to pay my respects. The fact is," he added, as Caroline on the instant extended her hand and received his with one of the most bewitching smiles, "I am proud, Lady Cleveland, of this introduction."

"I am delighted to see you, Major Palgrave."

"You do me honour, Lady Cleveland, for the fact is an honour I esteem it."

Alice was then presented; and as Sir Arthur performed his part to perfection, before dinner was announced by the pages they were all at one family.

As neither the Major nor his daughters expected to have anything but a plain family dinner, their surprise when they saw four courses served up in the most sumptuous style may be easily conceived. How on earth it could have been done on so *short* a notice was a mystery which they were utterly unable to solve. Caroline, of course, was not surprised. Everything passed off admirably, and the ladies in due time retired, leaving Sir Arthur, the Doctor, and Major Palgrave discussing the merits of the Peninsular war.

In the drawing-room music was immediately resorted to, and, as they all sang sweetly, a concert ensued. But the principal feature of the evening was the eloquent description which Alice gave of Sir Arthur's mansion in town. The rooms, the pictures, the furniture, everything, in fact, was minutely depicted, and had so powerful an affect upon the imaginations of her attentive young friends, that, after passing a most delightful evening, during which time, of course, no allusion whatever was made to the kind attentions which Caroline received from Sir Arthur, they left with the Major, inspired with the hope that whenever they married they might have nice elderly gentlemen for husbands.

On the following day, according to the arrangement made previously, this visit was returned; and as Caroline became extremely intimate with the Palgraves, who made up parties for her, and introduced her with feelings of pride to all the principal families resident within ten miles of the place, she soon had all the society she could desire, and became nearly as gay as she had been in town. She created, in fact, an immense sensation. Her name was exceedingly popular. Lady Cleveland was the leader in everything; there could be no party without Lady Cleveland; Lady Cleveland led off every ball, and Lady Cleveland took especial care not to be outdone in the magnificence of her entertainments.

(*To be continued weekly.*)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

In reply to some observations made by Lord BEAUMONT, relative to the Corn-laws, Lord WHARNCLIFFE said, that when he stated that it was not intended by the Government to make any alteration in the Corn-laws, he had not added, as was reported in most of the papers, the words "during the present session."—Earl POWIS laid upon the table a bill to repeal the union of the new Parishes of St. Asaph.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the reprinting of the report of the commissioners on railways in Ireland. He thought that means should be taken to give employment to the people of Ireland, for it would not only confer great benefit on the country, but would tend to put an end to the agitation for the repeal of the union.—Lord BROUGHAM deprecated the agitation, as calculated to prevent the investment of capital in Ireland.—After some observations from the Earl of WICKLOW and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who contended that capital might be safely invested in Ireland, for such property was much more secure than life, the Marquis of CONYNGHAM and the Earl of ARDGLASS should be put down by the Government, and if the present powers of the law were not sufficient they should pass a law to prevent the meetings which took place in that country. CARNARVON recommended forbearance and conciliation.—After some observations from the Earl of DEVON and Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of WELLINGTON stated his resolution to do his duty by his Sovereign, besides whether he was classed or not by the agitators amongst the enemies of his country. He would recommend other noble lords to pursue the same course. He had been long classed amongst the enemies of Ireland, but he found himself in very good company in the attacks made by the agitators of that country.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to a question from Mr. REDDINGTON, repeated what he had said on a former evening respecting the intention on the part of Government to put a check to the repeal agitation in Ireland.—Mr. W. S. STANLEY resumed the adjourned debate on the Corn-laws, and contended that the county members had forfeited their pledges to their constituents. He was of opinion that a fixed duty would have been far preferable to the present system.—Dr. BOWRING took the same line of argument, and advocated the doctrines of free trade.—Mr. EWART contended that the opponents of free trade had indulged in mis-statements and fallacies, such as that a repeal of the Corn laws would produce low wages and prices; but what was required was such an extension of the commerce of the country as would enable the people to consume more largely. The country, he believed, was beginning to form a just opinion of the half-and-half policy of Sir R. Peel, who had done more than most men to blot out consistency from the code of political morality.—Mr. CHILDERS could not vote for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws, though he did think they must ultimately be removed.—Captain LAVARD would vote for the motion, though he believed his advocacy of the repeal of the Corn-laws might not be very grateful to some of his constituents. He would not be so selfish as to sell off his stock if he would be a loser of one half. Under these circumstances, he was more than ever entitled to protection.—Mr. P. SCHOLEY considered all indirect taxes on consumption as savouring of protection; but yet, with our great establishments, we could not so far maintain the principles of free trade as to repeal all these taxes. We should, however, adopt our financial system to the purposes of revenue rather than of protection, and more particularly in the main article of subsistence for the people.—Colonel WOOD (of Brecon) avowed his belief that the Corn-laws were as beneficial to the manufacturer as to the agriculturist. At all events the landowner could not abandon his interest in the land so readily as the manufacturer could alter the direction in which he wished to employ his capital. The British agricultural labourer, under many restrictions, he was not allowed to brew his own beer without a heavy duty on his malt; he was not permitted to grow tobacco, nor to make a cigar from beet-root; he had not the advantage of free trade in sugar from the manufacturer. He contended that the landowners were actuated by no other motives than the good of the community, for they well knew that property had its duties as well as its rights.—Mr. F. MAULE said he had attended with pain to the Corn-laws and had urged on Mr. Tyler that in return for the concessions made by Sir R. Peel in his tariff Ameica should adopt a more liberal policy towards England. That gentleman, however, declined to do so. Comparable was presented by our Corn-laws to an extended trade between the two countries. A change in our policy would in all likelihood induce the Americans to adopt a similar course.—Mr. C. VILLIERS was the advocate of free trade. He did not wish to legislate injuriously to the landed interest without making previous inquiry into the burdens to which it was said it was subject. But those who alleged that peculiar burdens pressed on the land should not refuse to grant inquiry into those burdens.—Sir H. DOUGLASS considered a repeal of the Corn-laws as fatal to the best interests of the empire, commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural, and he should therefore give his decided opposition to the motion. England was the best customer of England, and giving protection to the small farmer was in reality extending protection to the people.—Mr. HUME supported the motion, and he thought the landowners were too richly protected, but because they protected themselves without protecting others. They had not protected the labour of the operative classes, and yet of them were to be now offered the bread of free trade! He could

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP HOSPITIUS, 26.—This frigate, built according to the plan of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, was launched at Portsmouth on Tuesday. The ceremony of naming her was performed by a daughter of the gallant admiral. An immense concourse assemblage of persons had collected to witness the interesting spectacle, and a few minutes before high water, every preparation having been completed, the restraints which had hitherto held her were withdrawn, and she immediately left her semi-recital position for a more commodious one in the basin, where she will remain until she is ready for service. The following are her principal dimensions:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length between the perpendicular	141	2
Keel for tonnage	116	1½
Breadth, extreme	36	10
Breadth for tonnage	38	4
Depth in hold	17	9

She is to be taken further into dock to be coppered, and to be got ready for the pendant, which she will hoist in about a few days. From her appearance there is little doubt of her proving a fast sailer.

THE MAJESTY'S STEAM-YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT.—Portsmouth has been selected as the future head-quarters of this splendid spec men of naval architecture, an engraving of which appeared in No. 83 of this paper. She is to be fitted with Seath's paddle-boxes, both are now being prepared for her at Chatham. Her figure head consists of a double shield, surmounted by the crown, that on the starboard side being the shield of the Queen, and the one on the port side the shield of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The shields are surrounded by the rose, thistle, and shamrock, and the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Down the stern is some handsome frost-work, and over the splendid windows the initials of Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen's on the starboard and Prince Albert's on the port side.

THE ROYAL MARINES.—The First Lord of the Admiralty has rescinded, within the last few days, a regulation issued under Lord Auckland's administration, to the effect that no officer of the corps becoming a candidate for a commission in the marines who was not the son of a naval or marine officer. This intention is now abolished, and young gentlemen of all connections are now forth to be considered entitled to the commission on the like footing as hereditarily favourite sons of the service.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL JOHN ROSS.—By the death of this gallant officer, which took place at Southampton a few days ago, the eldership of the 46th Foot, which he has held since August, 1809, has become vacant. This officer was a younger brother of the celebrated Arctic navigator, and continued with that regiment till 1807, when he changed into the [illegible] Regiment, with which he served in Spain and Portugal. He was at Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca, and received a medal with two clasps. He was also present at the siege of Burgos, and was severely wounded at the storming of the castle of that city. He was also present at the battle of Vittoria, and continued with that regiment till 1840, when he exchanged into the 46th. He was also present at the battle of Nivelle, and at the siege of Bayonne, and was severely wounded at the sortie from that fortress. He was also present at the battle of Orthez, and received a medal with two clasps for his services in the Peninsula. He was also present at the battle of Toulouse, and was severely wounded at the storming of the heights of that city. He was also present at the battle of Waterloo, and received a medal for that action. He was also present at the battle of Navarino, and received a medal for that action. He was also present at the battle of Navarino, and received a medal for that action. He was also present at the battle of Navarino

EXHIBITION.—Sir GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, painted on 170 square feet of canvas, and containing Portraits of all the Members, a Portrait of the Queen, and various other historical pictures, in which are more than eight hundred portraits of eminent men of the present day, is OPEN for EXHIBITION, from Ten o'clock till dusk, every day, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s. each person.

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WEBSTER and SON, 3, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority "The Queen's Own"), is the Illustrated Chinese boxes, are now in course of delivery to the trade. These needles have large eyes, are easily threaded (even by blind persons), and work with great ease, having improved points and finish. The labels and covered likenesses of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on colored grounds, with the Queen's Arms, &c., are elegant novelties, and of approved recommended. For the home trade neat packages of needles or pens, from 1s. to 10s. value, can be sent free by post by any respectable dealer, or upon receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value. Every quality, &c., for shipping.—H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 23, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

JOHN WOOD'S GENUINE HAVANNAH CIGAR WAREHOUSE, 63, Cornhill.—Established 1830.—J. W., in return for his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their very liberal support since commencement since he opened the above establishment for the sale of Cigars of superior qualities, styles of ornamental embellishment now in vogue, and of the selection of the thousands who have had a fine Cigar, but find it a luxury difficult to be obtained) to his immense assortment of genuine old Cigars, retained by a competent agent, from the stocks of the principal manufacturers in Havannah

Genuine Havannahs, 10s., superior ditto, 22s., ditto, the finest imported, 28s.; genuine old Principes, 24s.; Government Manillas, 18s., 21s., Pinnachas, 12s., 16s., Regalia, 16s., 21s.; British Havannahs, 14s., 16s.; Cunnarahs, 12s.; Bengal Cheroots, 9s., 12s.; Porto Rico ditto, 8s., 12s.; Kings, 5s., 6s.; Queen's Own's, 3s.; the far-famed old Cubans, warranted five years old, 8s.—Gentlemen purchasing 100 lb. and upwards may make their selection from four hundred cases at the Export Bonding Stores, where they will meet large bargains and effect considerable saving by making their purchases at this establishment. — JOHN WOOD, 63, Cornhill, City.

DANCLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE—Kitchen Ranges, Stoves, Fenders, Furnishing Ironmongery.—The stock of this vast establishment has been renewed, with an extensive selection of every description of domestic requisite, and the whole under the contemporary department. Every requisite for the Kitchen, in Copper, Iron, or Tin, of first-rate quality, with Kitchen Ranges and Cooking Apparatus upon approved principles, including useful and modern improvements. Register Stove Grates, of the most elegant and useful designs, and the stock is correspond, suitable to drawing and dining-rooms, libraries, halls, and chambers, in various styles of ornamental embellishment now in vogue, and of improved modes of consumption, calculated to ensure safety with economy. Baths, adapted to all purposes of health and comfort; shower, plunging, and vapour, nursery, with hip, foot, and knee baths. Papier maché and iron tea trays. Tea and coffee urns and coffee machines of the best quality. Of London make, comprising every useful improvement. Tea services in Britannia metal, enriched British plate of peculiar elegance of design and execution, chiefly worked from silver models; spoons, forks, and saddles, knives and forks en suite; table and carpet spoons, soup ladles, fish knives, skates; turnot and venison dishes and covers; corner dishes, epergnes, cruet stands, &c. &c. The stock of wire-work is the largest in the kingdom, for the hall or verandah, conservatory, terrace, or room window. Trellis-work, trainers, baskets, arches, temples, and alcoves, of new and beautiful designs, and of first-class workmanship. Every article is plainly exhibited, with the ready money price affixed, and warranted of the best make.

SEA BATHING.

BOGNOR has always been a favourite resort for SEA BATHING.—Her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, with her Royal Mother, resided at Bognor during her infancy; and the late Princess Charlotte delighted to honour this agreeable bathing place with her presence. Owing to its mild and balmy air, Bognor has always been considered, by the most eminent of the faculty, a truly desirable spot for the invalid Of late, the town has been greatly improved: a promenade and carriage drive have been completed, commodious lodging-houses erected, a large hotel added to the former number, and the whole street newly paved. The beach still stands present a gradual and easy inclined plane for bathing; so that the most timid need not be alarmed. Rocks, at a short distance, run along the shore, breaking the swell of the sea, and rendering bathing at all times practicable. The rides and drives are very pleasant and numerous, and without a competition for miles. Harriers, carriages, and invalid chairs of all forms are ready for hire. Well-assorted libraries afford intellectual amusement. Shops of all kinds supply every convenience at the most reasonable rates. House rent is also very moderate. There are coaches to and from London daily; also to Chichester, Brighton, Portsmouth, &c. To those who value health, and seek retired and select sea-side resort, Bognor stands second to none, or to those who, through pressure of business or from illness, may desire a change a more delightful spot can hardly be found in the south of England.

FEENY'S CHEAP PRINTING-OFFICE, 26, Sr. JOHN-STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON.—Established 1819.

1000 Hand-bills, size 8 by 10 in., 17s. 6d.; 10,000 ditto, 25s.; 20,000 ditto, 30s.; 20,000 Large, size 8 by 10 in., 30s.; 500 Cards, size 2 by 3 in., 3s.; 1000 ditto, 11s.; 1000 Post 4to. notes, 9s. per ditto; 1000 Post 8vo. letters, 9s. per ditto; 1000 Billheads, 12s. per ditto; 1000 Circulars, ditto, 20s.; 100 Dbl. crowns, ditto, 20 by 30 in., 14s.; 1000 Programmes, 18 by 23 in., 9s.; 300 ditto, 4s.; 1000

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 56.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1843. [One Shilling.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS.

OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

This day, in conformity with the announcement made in our last number, we invite our readers to commemorate with us the first anniversary of the establishment of the Illustrated London News. For the gratification of the public we have always laboured, and we think we are borne out when we say that each successive month has witnessed an increase in our means of public utility, and an augmentation of our artistic resources, of which on so many occasions we have given triumphant evidence. At the outset of our undertaking, we entered on a difficult and untrodden path. We had no precursors to point the way or smooth the obstacles which beset it, no beacon to light our course; we buckled to our arduous work, not with the confidence which cheers a man in the pursuit of an often tried and familiar adventure, but with the half-mistrustful diffidence, if not in our own powers, yet in the dangers of the way, which is felt by the first explorer of some unknown coast, the first traverser of some remote wilderness, the first essayer of some unheard-of and perilous emprize. For such and no less was the prospect before us. We, first of all in England, nay, in Europe, attempted to enliven and embellish the plain and common way of periodical journalism by the charms of pictorial art, and to stamp the history of the time in characters more bright and vivid than the pen alone can supply. The event has demonstrated our complete success, a success which has equalled our wishes and exceeded our expectations, and whose best proof is to be found in that host of friends in every part of the United Empire who honour us with their support. For that support, not with mere lip service, but from our hearts, we thank them; and in this, as in many previous numbers, we furnish them with tokens of our gratitude, which need not that we should ourselves become the heralds of our own praises by commending them. The past is the best witness of the future, and we shall be sparing of professions and promises, as knowing that we have already established a claim to public trust and confidence, built on something more strong than such unstable and adventitious foundations.

We wish to meet our subscribers with feelings and intents congenial to the merry month, and let none doubt that former achievements will have their parallels in the future, and that whatever has already been contrived by us for the edification or amusement of universal England will be equalled, will be excelled, in numbers of this journal to come, which will at once show forth our fervent gratitude for past favours, and our determination to exhaust all the treasures that art and literature can afford, in the grateful task of ministering to the wants and wishes of this great community.

The subjects which have of late employed the creative genius of our artists will be seen by reference to the various illustrations of the many-coloured life of England which we now place before the eyes of our readers. England! that old England of our hearts, our affections, our imaginations—of Edward III., of Chaucer, of Spenser, and of Shakspere. We give the world many illustrations of by-past greatness and present glory, in the hope and trust that they will prove but the foreshadowing of means to come, the signs and tokens of future magnificence and grandeur, which will demonstrate that posterity outstrip their ancestors, and that the building of the *second temple* is more glorious than that of the *first*.

When we first started this journal we were met by many a derisive laugh of future inutility, many a sneering anticipation that we should not survive some predestinated period of three months, of six months, of nine months. Has this predestination been vanquished? Have we, or have we not, continued to flourish amidst all the difficulties that were held out to us, from the absence of political partizanship and of theological acrimony, sources of support which we have always repudiated? Never was there an hour when they raged more fiercely—never was there a time when they were more steadily avoided. In this we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have our own reward. The good wishes, the heart-felt blessings of many to whom controversy was odious, who hated the stirring-up of the waters of bitterness, when nought but strife and anger was to follow, have accompanied us in our undertaking, have cheered us on through the arduous path which we endeavoured, and have formally greeted us at the end with all the salutations which could have made labour light or success desirable. In this position we have only briefly to recal the objects which we proposed to ourselves at the outset, and which we now rejoice to see attained, not so much by our doings as by the kindness of those to whom we have already offered up our acknowledgments, and to whom we can never be sufficiently thankful.

I. We endeavoured to divert the mind of England, too exclusively devoted to politics and the incessant calls of faction, from the threadbare ground of party to the only practically-explored high places of religion, morality, and literature. To say how we accomplished the first step of this labour of Hercules would be to retrace the past history of our journal. The work is as yet only begun, and we are fully conscious of the immensity of what remains to do.

Nil actum reputans, dum quid superesset agendum

shall be our motto.

II. We perceived that a love of art, not merely for its own sake, but from a deep and dearly-cherished consciousness of those high aims which its cultivation will promote and perpetuate, was growing up in the national soul of our beloved country; we determined, at all hazards, to lend our aid towards the work of directing this love of art to those high and noble purposes which we believed it best qualified to subserve—to plunge into the great ocean of human affairs, and to employ the pencil and burin in the work of illustrating not only the occurrences of the day, but the affections, the passions, the desires of men, and the faculties of the immortal soul. In this field our labours, we would fain hope, have not been in vain. We have shown how the greatest of the fine arts may be brought home to the business and bosoms of the whole human race—how all their business and all their arrangements, whether in the senate-house or the cathedral, the palace or the cot, the theatre or the market, the public walk or the garden-alley, the college-green or the village-common, the publicity of the meeting or the retirement of the domestic hearth, may be brought in all their entirety before the scrutinizing gaze of the great people of our days—the people which rules the world—the community of London, the new Rome and the Athens, and, through them, the community of the British empire—or, to use the language of the stern old satirist—

Quicquid agunt homines, votum, furor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.

And so we enter, with our first year's day, on a new and yet old career of purveying for the people—its servants, but not its slaves. We know that the birth and progress of our journal, while it has begotten imitators, has furnished materials for speculation to the most acute minds of France and Germany. Conscious of our power for good or evil, we shall pursue the course of which we have hitherto given our earnest, unbiassed by temporary considerations, unawed by the frowns of power, from whatever quarter directed, and hoping one day to see realized that ever-glorious prophecy of "Peace on earth, and good will to men." Yet we will not close without another word. The entire and intimate union, not merely on parchment, but in reality in the inmost heart of all our fellow-subjects, of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is one object for which we have always toiled. Something towards this we have effected, and although, for a moment at least, in one of the kingdoms circumstances may seem to have put it in jeopardy, we shall never cease to bear in view that great command of nature which has ordered the British islands, one and indivisible,

To rule mankind, and bid the world obey,
Disposing peace and war their own majestic way.

ROCK GARDEN—BOTANIC GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

The first exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society took place, on Wednesday, in their garden, in the Regent's Park. The *fête* included a display of flowers, under arrangements similar to those observed by the Horticultural Society at Chiswick. It was, we believe, the first occasion of the gardens being opened to visitors. A considerable number of persons, including many of the highest rank, were

present, among whom were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta. The bands of the Horse Guards and the Blues were in attendance, and performed many popular airs, and thus contributed not a little to the gratification of the numerous fair and fashionable promenaders.

The principal attractions were the flowers, and the arrangements made for their exhibition were extensive and complete. The main gravel walk, from the entrance, led up to a most spacious marquee, in the centre of the grounds, in which and three others, of considerable dimensions, the blooms were ranged. Other smaller pavilions were raised in different parts of the garden, in one of which some microscopes of great power were placed, through which, amongst other interesting phenomena that were revealed, was the circulation of juice in the vegetable structure. The display of flowers was very extensive, and fairly competed with that at Chiswick. The plants were all in the freshest condition; the azaleas, more particularly, were remarkable for the healthy delicacy of their blooms. The pelargonium tribe was also represented by a most liberal supply of plants. The erinceus and speciosus varieties were rather prevailing, and also, the calceolarias and fuchsias. There was a fair review of the heartsease, but the rose cuttings were not very abundant. For individual flowers, perhaps, the Cactus speciosissimus exceeded in grandeur all others. The prizes had been adjudged before the hour of general admission; they consisted of gold and silver medals, silver vases, and other pieces of plate, varying in value from 10s. to £15; the total amount being £600 for plants and flowers, and £10 10s. for microscopes.

The Royal Botanic Society was incorporated in 1839 and nearly all the members of the Royal Family have given it their patronage. The council consists of 33 noblemen and gentlemen; and the whole of the fellows and members exceeds 600. The garden comprises about 18 acres, and occupies the largest portion of the inner circle of the Regent's Park, previously occupied as Sir Stirling's nursery-ground, and the society purchased his stock for £2000. A great part of the garden has been laid out ornamentally and planted; and it is proposed to erect conservatories, hothouses, a lecture-room, library, museum, &c. Among the earliest operations commenced were the formation of a Medicinal Garden, and a collection of plants applicable to agriculture, the arts, and manufactures. The plan has been formed conjointly by Mr. Decimus Burton, the architect, and Mr. Marnock, the curator of the gardens. The grounds have been considerably advanced since last season, and there is now part of them which has not been laid out; and a mound of considerable elevation has been raised, from the summit of which is obtained a view of the whole gardens and the neighbourhood. The engraving shows one of the portions completed—the Rock Garden, with a plantation of Coniferæ and a small pond, between the Agricultural Garden and the Terrace. At the *fête* on Wednesday, amongst other objects of interest exhibited in the grounds was the model of a vast conservatory, or winter garden, which it is the purpose of the society to erect.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, May 23.—The laws by which the French intend governing the new islands of Marquesas, and to which Englishmen are to be subjected, are well worthy of serious consideration, and I trust will attract the attention of some member in the House of Commons. The first article of the new rules runs thus:—"A council of war shall take cognizance in the Marquesas Islands of, 1st, all offensive and criminal acts committed by individuals, either Frenchmen or foreigners; 2dly, of all offensive and criminal acts committed by the inhabitants against the safety of the colony, or against the person or property of Frenchmen or foreigners." Now, I do not for a moment wish to find fault with any regulations the French Government may think proper to impose on their colonies. I do not intend to discuss the policy of subjecting uncivilized people to the military law, of which they can know nothing, and which for many years they will not be able to appreciate. The French are justly gaining the confidence of their colonies may or may not be good. Perhaps Algeria may be an example against them. My only object is the protection of my countrymen, and that they may not be subject to the non-protecting laws of a council of war, and be at the mercy of a colonel and his staff, without the British Government demanding for them a sufficient guarantee. This can only be secured by the presence of a British consul, and I trust one will soon sent out. Another article of the new code says, "The ranks and penalties pronounced by the council of war shall, *at the option of the judge*, be inflicted in conformity with the military Code of the French Penal Metropolitan Code of 1810, modified by the law of the 28th of April, 1832, or by those established by local decree." So that a poor unfortunate stranger, after having been

It was impossible to say, because they adopted a fixed duty by this bill, that they were establishing the principle of a fixed duty in preference to that of the sliding scale. It was to be remembered that in Canada they had no corn average, and that it would, therefore, be impossible to carry out such a sliding scale in that country as was so easily adopted in this. It was of the greatest importance to conciliate the people of Canada, without whose good-will and affection that colony would prove to be the weakest point in the British empire. Those who were opposing the bill were acting, he feared, in the same spirit towards Canada as being by itself in the proposition for the extinction of the legislature of Jamaica.—Lord J. Russell said, he heard with considerable pain the right honourable baronet's declaration, that Canada was one of the most dangerous parts of the empire.—Sir R. Peel said, "if not treated with cordial good feeling."—Lord J. Russell said, that, even qualified as the right honourable baronet had just qualified it, it was a most injudicious declaration, and a highly improper one for a person in the position of the right honourable baronet to make. He denied that there was anything unconstitutional in agreeing to the amendment, or anything mortifying to her Majesty, however painful it might be to the right honourable baronet. It was only intimating to her Majesty the opinion of the House of Commons that a certain course of proceeding would not be advisable, although recommended by the right honourable baronet and his colleagues. For his own part he had no objection to give to the Canadians the boon they required; but he would not have imposed upon them the anomalous condition of placing a three-shilling duty on the importation of American grain into Canada, for he could easily conceive that such a duty might prove very prejudicial to the consumer in Canada. The noble lord taunted the Government with their ill-success in endeavouring to keep most parts of the empire in a state of quietude, and referred to the condition of Scotland and Ireland as an exemplification of the mischievous effects of their course of policy. With respect to the Corn-laws, he could not wonder that the agriculturists were slow to place unbounded confidence in the Government, for he had himself seen nothing but the most deceptive statements on the part of Ministers on that subject, and a shuffling from one principle to another, such as was sufficient to destroy the confidence of their agricultural friends altogether.—The gallery was then cleared for a division, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 364 to 156.—Lord Stanley then said he would propose to go into committee, *pro forma*, to make some verbal alterations in the resolutions he intended to propose, and he would then move that on Friday they should be taken into consideration.

—Sir J. Graham said,—Mr. M. J. O'Connell inquired whether it was certain that the Government would proceed with the bill on Monday? An expected several friends from Ireland to oppose the measure, and it would be a great inconvenience to them to have it brought on so soon.—Sir J. Graham said, there was no certainty about it; but it was the intention of the Government to bring it on on Monday, if they could get through these resolutions on Friday. Lord Clements inquired whether it were the intention of Government to take up the Irish Arms Bill on Epsom race-day, and carry it through with Derby speed? (Laughter.)—The house then adjourned.

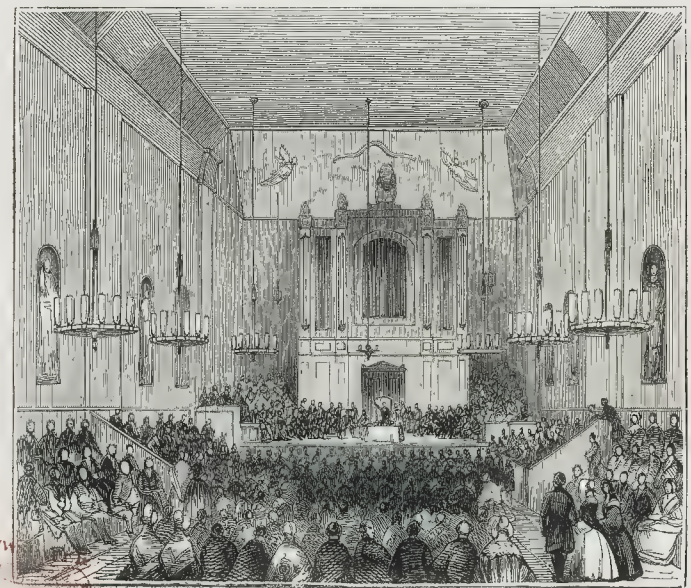
HOUSE OF LORDS. Tuesday.

After the presentation of several petitions, Lord Brougham complained of the delay which occurred in dealing with the new Bankruptcy Court Lords, and attributed it to jealousy on the part of the Commons, who were at present in possession of their Lordships' old and very convenient House.—The Marquis of Lansdowne explained the cause of the stoppage of the work to be the non-arrival of certain stone, without which the architect could not proceed.—The Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice for Friday of a question relative to advances made by the Board of Works in Ireland.

The Earl of Powis moved the second reading of a bill for repealing the act by which the bishoprics of Bangor and St. Asaph were united into one see. He was impelled to undertake this duty by a sense of duty to the Church, and he was encouraged to proceed by the approbation of the two right rev. prelates who presided over those dioceses. It was an historical fact, that the proposition for the separation of those sees and that for the creation of a bishopric at Manchester were simultaneous, from which fact he inferred that the one measure was subsidiary to the other. Now, whatever objections might be entertained by others, he had no objection to adding another bishop to their lordships' house, provided the creation of a bishopric should be deemed essential to the best interests of the vast population of Manchester. He thought not, however, he thought necessary or expedient that the bishop of a newly erected bishopric should be called upon to exercise parliamentary duties; and he would suggest that the Bishop of Manchester should not have a seat in Parliament, but that he should succeed to the first vacancy in the sees of Durham, London, or Winchester. With respect to income, he would observe that if political expediency were objectionable, ecclesiastical expediency must be more so. Instead, therefore, of applying the revenue of St. Asaph or Bangor to the endowment of a bishopric at Manchester, he thought they might advantageously adopt the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, and anticipate Queen Anne's bounty for that purpose. At least until a vacancy should occur in the archbishopric of York, when there would be ample funds for that purpose. He also thought that the great revenues derived from Wales by Jesus College and other colleges of Oxford, and more than one English bishopric and the revenues of the sinecure rectories, which were to be carried to the general purposes of the Ecclesiastical Fund, might have been properly appropriated to the maintenance of the Welsh bishopric. He objected also to exchanging the deanery of

INDIGENT BLIND ASYLUM.

SAILOR'S FLOATING CHURCH.



TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL, STORE-STREET.

houses, was inhabited by 500 families, of whose members 538 adults were unable to read; 239 children, from eight to fourteen years of age, unable to read, and who have never attended Sabbath or day-schools; and 280 families unprovided with the Scriptures. *Out of the whole number, comprehending upwards of 2000 souls, only four individuals attended any place of worship; and those were Roman Catholics!"*

The last of the missionary meetings was held on May 13, when the

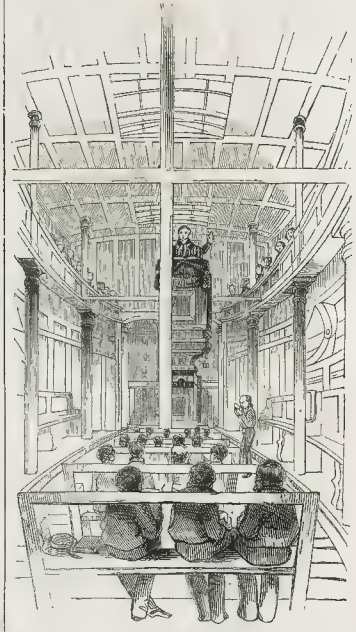
COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

assembled in Finsbury Chapel.—Lord Morpeth in the chair. The meeting was addressed by C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Dr. Vaughan; Rev. T. Binney; Rev. J. Burnet; Rev. T. Adkins; Rev. J. J. Freeman; Rev. J. Hill; J. R. Mills, Esq.; Rev. T. Smith.

Rev. A. Wells read the report. It gave a concise history of the society's labours at its various stations in Canada, New Zealand, and South Australia, during the past year. Such had been the depressed state of the colonies, that considerable aid had been required by the missionaries from the parent society; there were, however, indications of renewed prosperity, and it was therefore hoped that the demands during the succeeding year being decreased, fresh scenes of usefulness might be occupied. There had been a very serious decline in the amount of funds received, and had it not been for a legacy of £500 bequeathed by the late Mrs. James, of Birmingham, the institution would have been £1000 in debt.

In leaving the missionary societies for the year we would recommend them in the interim to devote a portion of their funds to the advancement of a knowledge of the geography of missions. The charitable sympathies of the public to be permanent must be definite and well-informed, but there is no subject on which it is so grossly ignorant as the localities and geographical relations of missions.

Meetings, dinners, and anniversary festivals of a vast number of societies for the relief of the physical ills of man have been held in various parts of the metropolis, but we have only room to notice one,



INTERIOR OF THE FLOATING CHURCH.

THE INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY,

who held their anniversary on Tuesday, 16th, at the Music Hall, Store-street, Lord Ashley in the chair. The object of the society is to assist and ameliorate the condition of the blind poor resident in London and its vicinity—1st, by providing them with Bibles and Testaments of the authorised version, without note or comment; 2nd, with daily readers of the same; 3rd, with conductors to church; by recommending suitable objects to the blind asylum, and by affording temporal relief in necessitous cases. It appeared from the statement of the speakers that it has been calculated there are upwards of four thousand blind persons in or near the vicinity of the metropolis, but not more than one hundred and twenty of that number are as yet, owing to the poverty of the society, brought within the sphere of its beneficent operations. The noble institution in St. George's Fields for the education and support of the indigent blind received many grateful notices from the company. To quicken the charity of our friends we have had a view of it engraved; for, large as it is, and munificent as are its endowments and supporters, it is wholly inadequate to the wants of the sightless poor.

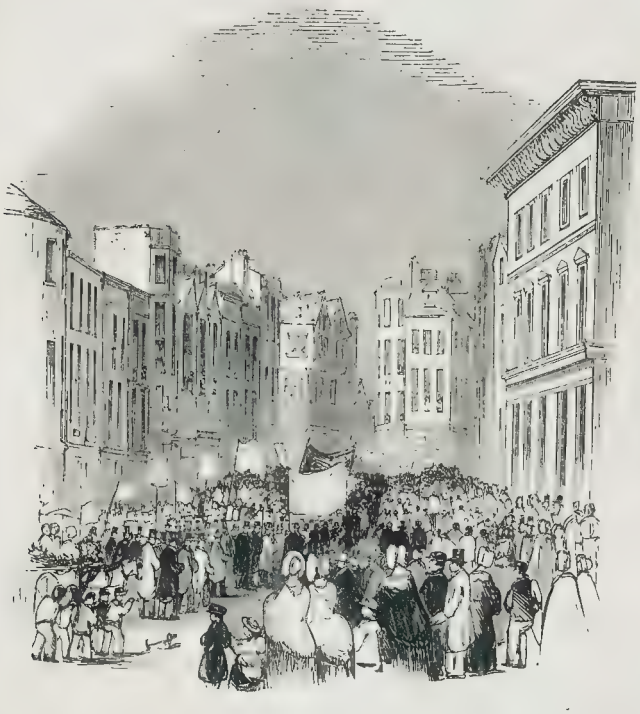
The Temperance meetings have closed the week. The most important was that of

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,

May 23rd.—Music Hall, Store-street.—Lord Teignmouth in the chair, in the absence of the Bishop of Norwich, who had been announced.

The report stated that in 1832 the number of persons charged with drunkenness was 32,636, in 1842 it was 12,338, being a decrease of 20,298. The decrease in the number of beer-shops in England and Wales, in 1843, as compared with the preceding year, was 2499, and 3830 as compared with 1839. The total quantity of malt converted into liquor in all the distilleries of the kingdom, in 1840, was 3,947,000 quarters, in 1841 it was 3,795,000 quarters, a decrease of 150,000 quarters. The consumption of spirits, in 1830, was not so much, by 5,000,000 gallons, as in 1820; and in 1840 the decrease, as compared with 1830, was 2,087,000 gallons. Illicit distillation has increased in Ireland: 143 persons had been charged with that crime in the three months ending January, 1842, and 1040 were similarly charged in the corresponding quarter of the present year. The principles of the society were progressing throughout Europe. The receipts of the year amounted to only £473 18s. 6½d., and the expenditure to £451 3s. 2d. A debt was due by the society, amounting to £212 8s. The Rev. W. Rothery, Rev. Owen Clarke, and other ministers and gentlemen made energetic appeals to the meeting upon the great principles of temperance, which were heartily responded to by the assembly; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, and briefly acknowledged by him, the meeting separated.

NEW ONE PENNY LONDON ILLUSTRATED



TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT READING.

The first anniversary of the Berkshire Temperance Association was celebrated on Tuesday week; when Reading, the capital and centre of the county, and the spot fixed upon for the day's proceedings, was a scene of unusual interest and excitement. At nine o'clock the Rechabites, teetotallers, and their friends, poured in from the towns and villages of this and the adjacent counties. The famous "Witney teetotal brass band," which had arrived the previous evening, met the visitors at the several entrances of the town, and ushered them into the first anniversary of their association. While some were thus engaged in receiving their friends others were finishing the preparations on the ground, where the ladies, who had undertaken the superintendence of the "tea," were tastefully decorating their tables. For the use of the association was set apart a field, about a mile and a quarter from the market-place; and here was raised for the occasion an entirely new tent, about 180 feet in length and between 60 and 70 feet in width; and, had the weather proved more auspicious, the whole would have been a splendid entertainment. At the appointed hour, two o'clock, the procession was formed on the ground, and thence proceeded through the principal streets of the town, accompanied by three large teetotal brass bands, with many handsome and appropriate flags and banners. At half past four they returned to the tent, where had arrived Josiah Hunt, Esq., of Bristol; John Hull, of Uxbridge; and the Rev. Jabez Burns, of London; the company, now amounting to more than two thousand, commenced "tea." Notwithstanding this vast concourse of visitors the arrangements were so complete as to prevent inconvenience or confusion. The Chairman, Benjamin Rotch, Esq., of Lowlands (barrister and chairman of the Middlesex board of magistrates), having arrived, the public meeting commenced; and as the company had by this time considerably increased in numbers, it was necessary to form two parties, it being found impossible for the speakers to be heard by the entire meeting. The portion held at the bottom of the tent was addressed by working men; the other, after a few remarks from the chairman, by John Hull, Esq., Josiah Hunt, Esq., and the Rev. Jabez Burns, who spoke eloquently at considerable length, and it is with regret that we are compelled, for want of space, to omit a lengthened report of their speeches. One of the most interesting features of the meeting was the presentation of a handsome Parisian timepiece to the agent of the Association, Mr. John Faulkner, as a token of the esteem and respect in which he is held throughout the county, when the eloquence of the chairman called forth one burst of acclamation, as did Mr. Faulkner in his feeling reply. The day passed off with considerable *éclat*, and the meeting was adjourned until half-past six o'clock on the following evening in that place.

THE TEA TENT.

THE ISLEWORTH CHARITY SCHOOLS.

In the year 1647 Mrs. Elizabeth Hill bequeathed her residence, the Town House of Isleworth, and certain lands at Langley, in Buckinghamshire, for the purpose of educating the poor children of the parish of Isleworth; and, in 1672, Mrs. Ann Oliver bequeathed various properties in Isleworth for the same purpose. The latter were sold, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of land at Orpington, in Kent. The yearly rents of the above property were employed to carry into effect the intention of these ladies; and, until 1715, the poor children assembled at the workhouse, then situated at Brentford End, to be taught by the master and matron. During that year a master and mistress were appointed, the Town House was appropriated for their residence, and the schools were established there. At this time a foundation-deed was executed by the parish in the public vestry, stipulating that the schools should be conducted according to the principles of the Church of England; and, in order to carry more fully into operation the object of giving instruction to the poor, a subscription was entered into, from which, and from subsequent donations, have arisen the resources from which the schools have been to the present time supported. In the year 1814 the national system of education, as it is termed, was introduced into these schools, and a large sum of money expended in enlarging the rooms; but the original building was so old, inconvenient, and unsafe, that in 1840 it was found indispensably necessary to pull it down, and the present building was erected in the following year from a plan by Mr. C. F. Maltby, selected from a variety of others. It stands on the site of the original building in Isleworth-square, to which it forms a handsome ornament. The management of the schools (which contain 100 boys and 60 girls, many of whom are clothed out of the funds) is vested in trustees resident in the parish; the vicar and parochial officers for the time being are trustees *ex officio*. Mr. and Mrs. Winkworth are the present master and mistress, having lately succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Adams, who held the situation about 28 years. The Right Hon. Lord Prudhoe presented the trustees with an excellent clock for the turret of these schools on the occasion of his marriage with the Lady E. Grosvenor, August 25, 1842.

THE ISLEWORTH CHARITY SCHOOLS.

The new school is of Gothic character, built of brick, with Bath stone mouldings, and contains a boys' school-room, 40 feet by 21 feet; a girls' school-room, 30 feet by 20 feet, with coned fittings; a committee-room, 18 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; retiring rooms for the master and mistress, and storeroom. The lower part is formed with cloisters, and comprises play-grounds for boys and girls, washing-rooms, &c. There is also an engine-house attached to the building. The cost, exclusive of fittings, amounted to the sum of £1242 6s. 7d.

Isleworth is a remarkably salubrious place, and its situation on the banks of the Thames renders it agreeable and lively. The vicinity is picturesque and diversified, and it is within a short distance of the most popular resorts of the Londoners, many of whom prefer its comparative retirement to the more crowded neighbourhoods of Richmond and Hampton Court, &c. The derivation of the name of the village is uncertain. In Doomsday it is called Gieslesworde; in subsequent records Yhistleworth, Istelworth, and Isilleworth. In the time of Queen Elizabeth it was called Thistleworth; but, for above a century, it has been uniformly spelt Isleworth. It is a word of three syllables—*Isle-worth*—not, as some pronounce it, Isleworth; or, as it is sometimes vulgarly called, Isleworth. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor; and his magnificent residence, Syon House, stands near the Thames, a short distance from Isleworth Church. Both structures are well known to the lovers of Thames scenery.

CURIOUS IF TRUE.—A NON-INTRUSION OMEN.—The *Edinburgh Witness* has the following:—"The morning levee of the Lord Commissioner had been marked by an incident of a somewhat extraordinary nature, and which history, though in these days little disposed to mark prodigies and omens, will scarce fail to record. The crowd in the chamber of presence was very great, and there was, we believe, a considerable degree of confusion and pressure in consequence. Suddenly—whether brushed by some passer-by, jostled rudely aside, or merely affected by the tremor of the floor communicated to the partitioning—a large portrait of William III., that had held its place in Holyrood for nearly a century and a half, dropped heavily from the walls. 'There,' exclaimed a voice from the crowd—'there goes the Revolution Settlement!'"

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXI

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.

This plain but interesting structure has just been completed from the designs of Mr. B. Ferrey, who, in his treatment of the building has shown much discretion in not attempting too much, but endeavouring to produce effect rather by form than by decoration. He has, accordingly, omitted the usual appendage of a steeple or tower, and contenting himself with placing a small bell-turret over the gable of the west end, has compensated for the plainness of the design in other respects by variety of outline. The situation is on a very confined piece of ground near the Old Kent-road, which allows of no approach being made to the church on the west side, and, accordingly, that end of the building is to be left quite plain, as it cannot be viewed at all from any public road. The east end, on the contrary, comes into view at the termination of Clarence-street, which it faces in a direct line. The style adopted is early English, with high pitched roof and gable, and the plan (85 feet in length internally) cruciform; owing to which, and to the transepts being somewhat lower than the body of the church, considerable variety is given to the whole exterior. There are three entrances, one on the north, and two on the south side. The whole is of brickwork, with stone dressings, except the east end, which is faced with flint-work similar to that of St. Saviour's, Southwark. The church will contain seats for 1200 persons, and its cost has been estimated at about £4200. It will very shortly be consecrated, and opened for divine service.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 28.—Sunday after Ascension.
MONDAY, 29.—Restoration of King Charles II., 1660.
TUESDAY, 30.—Voltaire died, 1778.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—
THURSDAY, June 1.—Earl Howe's victory, 1794.
FRIDAY, 2.—Riots in London, 1780.
SATURDAY, 3.—Harvey died, 1655.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE MAY 26.
Morning.....0 minutes after 12 | Evening.....13 minutes after 12.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*E. A. G*" *shall be answered in our next.*
"*J. H.*," *Mile-end.*—*The back numbers may be had of any newsman, or at our office, 198, Strand.*
"*Balaac.*"—*Can he furnish what he mentions? and we will gladly remunerate him.*
"*A. B*," *St. George's East.*—*We do not reply to unpaid letters.*
"*A Veteran of Rank*" *is thanked for his kind offer, but the subject is not adapted for pictorial representation. An Index will be given with the half-yearly volume.*
"*H.*," *Berkeley-square, suggests that the funds of the Royal Humane Society might be increased by letting out pleasure-boats on the Serpentine in Hyde Park.*
"*A foreigner,*" *Manchester.*—*The discharge depends upon the terms of agreement.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Ashburton, is liable for both houses.*
"*P. R.,*" *Esher.*—*Address, House of Lords. We do not know the truth of the statement referred to.*
"*C. P. S.,*" *Ryde.*—*Under consideration.*
"*Reading a*'*100 Sweepstakes.*"—*Thanks for the sketch, which, however, arrived too late.*
"*G. S.,*" *Great Berkhamstead.*—*Thanks for the ticket, but we cannot attend.*
"*W. Weddale.*"—*We think about fifty.*
"*J. M.,*" *Crawford-street, should consult some respectable practitioner for impediments of speech. A work has lately been published entitled "The Stammerer's Hand-Book."*
"*Inquirer.*"—*Sir J. S. Copley, the present Lord Lyndhurst.*
"*W. P.,*" *Bodmin.*—*We do not know Prince Albert's surname. The young prince will retain his mother's name.*
Thanks for the suggestion on the Archimedian screw, by which we may profit anon.
"*P. T.*"—*The grand stand at Ascot was built in* 1839. *We believe the two floors and roof will accommodate about* 4000 *persons.*
"*P. D.*"—*Thanks. His letter has been forwarded to the printer.*
"*Philo,*" *Uxbridge.*—*He is allowed to deduct expenses. By the way, the Income-tax affects comparatively few authors.*
"*E. B.,*" *Axminster,* "*Thomas,*" *and* "*A Subscriber far north.*"—*Great parsimonious interest is required to obtain even a low-salaried situation under Government.*
"*Musa.*"—*To reply to his question would be to intrude upon individual privacy. A letter addressed to the publisher of the works of either of the gentlemen named, would, doubtless, reach him.*
"*G.*"—*The easy picture by Turner praised by us is his Walhalla, and that in comparison with his former works.*
"*An Assuming Subscriber,*" *Enfield.*—*We think the public generally hold the imitations as as much contempt as does our correspondent, and for this reason we could notice them.*
The Queen Dowager's residence are Marlborough House, Pall-mall, and Bushey Park.
"*S. Sackmehl,*" *Manchester.*—*We fear his volume has been mislaid.*
"*J. W.,*" *Lostwithiel.*—*The subject shall appear as soon as we have space.*
"*R. Small.*"—*We think the charge is correct.*
"*R. S.*"—*The view at Thurnscoe shall appear.*
The archery paragraph did not reach us in time.
"*S. C.,*" *Clifton, Bristol.*—*Thanks for the suggestion. We shall be glad to hear again.*
The engraving of the Blind Girl shall appear.
"*W. B.*"—*Thanks for the view, which shall be inserted.*
An engraving of the new Screen at Grosvenor House in our next.
"*E.*"—"*The Cachette*" *is not invited for our paper.*
Ineligible.—"*On Friendship, Anon.*;" "*Spring, M. E. B.;*" "*Lines, by O. C.*;" "*Acrostic, H. D.*;" "*Sigma.*"
"*Alpha.*"—*The number of temporal years is* 418.
The correspondent who inquires as to the authorship of the "History of the Peninsular War" is referred to our paper of April 15*th, No.* 50, *p.* 253.
"*A Namesake*" *is thanked for his communication, which is not quite adapted to the taste of our English readers. Perhaps some future illustrated sketch might be of value to us.*
Her Majesty's physicians are Sir H. Halford, Bart., M.D.; Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., M.D.; physician in ordinary, Sir David Davies.
"*H. P. P.,*" *a little girl in Liverpool, wishes the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS "*many happy returns of the day,*" *and so does her friend who takes in the paper. It would indeed be a pity if those who minister so successfully and so indefatigably to the amusement of the public should not in return receive so small a meed as their grateful approbation.*—*Liverpool, May* 20*th.*
CHESS.—"*Salem*" *and* "*C. M.*"—*We have been received, with thanks for the contributions.*
Several Chess correspondents will be answered next week. We have taken precautions that no errors in the printing will again occur.

Our readers will see that the Novel is continued in one of the Supplements to the present number.

Care should be taken in cutting the supplemental sheet before folding.

Part XI. is now ready, and may be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We are constantly receiving communications from subscribers which ought to be addressed to the persons who supply the paper. Many of these communications contain complaints about the non-arrival of the paper, others requesting back numbers to be sent, to complete the volume, &c., &c. It would save ourselves and subscribers much trouble if they would observe the envelope in which their paper is inclosed: in most cases the address of the person who supplies them is printed upon it. In every case when a number is spoiled or lost the same may be obtained by remitting to us six postage-stamps. To preserve the paper quite clean and fit for binding we urgently request our subscribers to procure the Portfolio, which may be had through any bookseller or news agent, price 4*s.*, made expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1843.

The state of Ireland has lately been such as to excite the liveliest regret and apprehensions in the breast of every well-wisher to the harmony and repose of that interesting portion of our Sovereign's dominions, as well as of every one who desires to see the strength and stability of the united empire unimpaired. Discord and dissension raging where tranquility and concord lately prevailed, the minds of men agitated and disturbed by vague forebodings of coming evil; the calm course of improvement arrested, and the capital which so lately flowed so plenteously over the land, diffusing its bounties through a thousand channels, and sending abundance into the remotest corners of the land, now locked up from us, as if the storm of rebellion was devastating the fair face of the Isle of Saints; that peace threatened for which was lately so profound, and the frightful shadows of civil war blackening the distant horizon. Such is the peculiar position, not overcharged, which it is now our duty to place before our readers in its frightful verity. Those who doubt the depth and reality of the evils which distract Ireland require to be informed that Government engineers have lately been inspecting the state of the fortresses, and ascertaining the extent of searching measures and resources at the disposal of the state, as if the times of '98 were again approaching, and the country was about to be plunged into the miseries of a protracted civil contest.

The causes of these evils lie deep, and cry aloud for speedy investigation and immediate removal. Never was subject more worthy the attention of the statesman; never was there a time which more required the gentle yet searching application of the probing hand of cautious amelioration. Two years ago, when the administration of Irish affairs was committed to the hands of Lord Eliot, a man who had gained well-deserved laurels by his labours in the cause of humanity, and rendered service to the state by the negociation of the convention which bears his name, by which the horrors of the Spanish war were allayed, and its cruelties mitigated, the prospect for Ireland seemed bright and beautiful. Men expected that a period was at length to be put to the strife and tumult to which Ireland had long been a prey; that she was for the future to advance with a giant's speed and strength in the career of improvement, and that the golden days which she enjoyed under the sway of her own indigenous princes, so famed in song, were to return. That these hopes have been disappointed, and the seemingly clear vista of the future was clouded, we have already told our readers.

We do not lay all the blame and responsibility of this unhappy change at the door of the Government, yet it would require greater trust than we have ever put in statesmen, and a greater share of credulity than is generally retained by those who have closely and carefully watched the current of public affairs, to acquit them of all culpability. Of the Poor Law, and the discontents which its administration has excited, we have already spoken at large in former numbers. Of the provocation which has been offered to the Repeal agitation, by the misapplication of patronage, much might also be said. But these topics of grievance are light indeed compared with the more serious grounds of complaint presented by the total absence of all encouragement for the works which are rendered so necessary by the peculiar circumstances of Ireland. What progress, we ask, has been made in offering to her the benefits of that improved system of communication, the offspring of our own days, which is now so rapidly changing the face of the world around us? What steps have been taken for the construction of the harbours which the increasing commerce of the country demands, for deepening the channels and improving the navigation of those rivers which a beneficent policy would soon cover with ships bearing the treasures of the East and the West to enrich that long-suffering population, whom neglect or misgovernment has stricken with poverty, in the midst of a land which nature seems to have destined, in the Scriptural phrase, to flow with milk and honey, to be the granary and storehouse of Western Europe? Then there is the deadening influence of the modern system of centralisation, which has removed many of her domestic institutions to the metropolis of Britain, and deprived her of the public services of those who best know the wants and wishes of her people. Never, perhaps, has this evil been more fatally felt than in the removal of the Excise Board, and the consequent stringent regulations which this arrangement has drawn with it. The importance of this matter will be appreciated by those who reflect, that almost the only manufacture which time or tyranny has preserved in Ireland—we mean that of her distilleries—falls directly under the cognizance of this want of administration. New impediments have been thrown in the way of those engaged in this traffic, and, as a necessary consequence, persecutions have increased; while the stimulus given to the spirit of malevolence and avarice has received a fearful increase of force by the measure which shares the spoils of legal powers between the Government and the informer. These are points which demand instant consideration; and not less urgent is the necessity of a remedy for illicit distillation, so frightfully increased by the financial policy of last year, which imposed a large increase of the duty on spirits. Circumstances have shown that this was a complete miscalculation, and that the miserable amount which the Treasury has received is no compensation for inconveniences to the legal trader, as well as for the increase of general insecurity and turbulence which has resulted. There must be some gross ignorance or inattention in the heads of the Revenue, when a gun-brig could be commissioned to watch the coast for the suppression of smuggling, which, as everybody knows, is carried on in the interior. What could Colonel Brereton and the heads of the revenue police be about? And what exquisite administrative talent was shown by the loquacious Chairman of the Board of Excise, who closed the treasury to the appeals of the Irish distillers, in order to bring the trade more completely within the grasp of his own official harpies, and gain a more extensive field for the exercise of his own peculiar power of mismanagement! Strange specimens these of the talent for business from which so much was expected in the new Government!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

CLAREMONT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the royal household, attended divine service on Sunday morning at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Courtenay, domestic chaplain, officiated. On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal park, and in the afternoon took a drive in an open pony carriage. Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of joining the royal circle at dinner. On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback. Sir Frederick Stovin was expected to arrive at Claremont to succeed Sir Robert Otway as Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning the band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, which had arrived at Esher from town on the preceding evening, proceeded to Claremont, and performed a serenade under the window of the mansion, concluding the performance. About eight o'clock, with "God save the Queen." Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Claremont in a carriage and four from town, at half-past one o'clock, and was received with her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, arrived shortly afterwards at Claremont from town. Soon after four o'clock the dinner party left Claremont for a drive, her Majesty and Prince Albert in a pony phaeton; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Maids of Honour in an open carriage and four; and the gentlemen of the party, Prince George of Cambridge, Lord in Waiting, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey and Colonel Wylde, the Equerries in Waiting, on horseback. The royal dinner party at Claremont consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; Lord in Waiting, the Countess of Desmore; the Dowager Lady Lyttelton; the Maids of Honour in Waiting; the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, Baron Stockmar, and Henry Greville, Esq., which were totally destroyed, together with a quantity of corn and instruments of husbandry contained therein. Likewise information that, on the night of the 18th inst., a stack of wheat, the property of Mr. Henry Farncombe, in the parish of Ickleshem, in the county of Oxford, was wilfully set on fire and destroyed.

A melancholy accident occurred at the house of Mr. Bentley, the publisher, in Old Burlington-street, on Sunday last, when that gentleman's son, Ernest, a fine promising boy, of seven years old, was killed by falling from the top of the stairs. The child was accustomed to amuse himself by sliding down the bannisters, a practice which parents and servants would do well to guard against.

On Tuesday morning a waterman, named Scott, belonging to Execution Dock Stairs, found the body of a man floating in the water, which he caused to be taken ashore, and it was soon afterwards removed to the dead-house in Wapping churchyard. The body, which was in a very advanced stage of decomposition, at the after-examination was identified as that of John Buckley, a labourer, who was drowned on the evening of Thursday, the 4th instant, by a boat, in which he and twelve other persons were, being capsized by a man named William Hoskins, the mate of the Duke of Cornwall steam-ship. Another man, named Matthew Holland, was drowned at the same time; and a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned by a coroner's jury, and Hoskins is now in Newgate, awaiting his trial.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. H. Beverly, formerly the lessee of the Royal Victoria Theatre, and at present engaged at the Marylebone Theatre, was stepping into an omnibus at Charing-cross, for the purpose of proceeding to the Marylebone Theatre, when the horses suddenly moved on, and Mr. Beverley was thrown into the road. Before he could recover himself the front wheel of the vehicle passed, and the two rear wheels went over both legs, leaving the other part of his body unhurt; his legs, however, were severely bruised and lacerated, though not broken, but the injuries he received were so great as to render it necessary that he should be conveyed to his residence, where he has since been under medical treatment, and it has been found that, although severely injured, there is at present no danger to be apprehended.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday an accident occurred in the dock-yard, Woolwich, which was attended with fatal consequences. It appears a labourer named James Mellish, while engaged in burning a cistern, for the ladyship, perceiving that the air from the window was likely to extinguish the candle, put it on the ground beside her. The servant had scarcely reached the bottom of the stairs before the screams of her mistress for assistance were heard, and her self-possession reached the top of the first stairs before her daughters and domestics could come to her aid. By this time the poor lady's entire person was enveloped in flames, which were promptly extinguished. Drs. Guthrie and Evans were quickly in attendance, but such was the fearful extent of the injuries received, that, after passing a restless night, she was released from her sufferings at an early hour on Saturday morning. Her ladyship had not survived her husband quite two months.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS ANSON.—We have to announce the death of the Viscountess Anson, who expired at her residence in Harley-street, on Wednesday morning, after a short illness. Her ladyship was third and youngest daughter of the late Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke, of Holkham), by his first marriage with Jane, sister of the late Lord Sherborne.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION COMMITTEE.—This protracted case closed at three o'clock on Thursday, after an able reply on the part of the sitting member by his learned counsel, Mr. Austin. The committee then adjourned until Friday to consider their report.

SPITALFIELDS SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—On Tuesday took place, in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, the annual distribution of prizes to the more successful pupils in the Spitalfields School of Design. That gratifying duty was performed by Lord Robert Grosvenor. The Chairman, in presenting the prizes, very satisfactorily and appropriately dwelt on the merits of the students, and of the advantages that must ensue in the improvement of our manufactures by the existence of this institution.

On Tuesday, at two o'clock, a deputation from the Metropolitan Improvement Society, consisting of Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. W. E. Hickson, Mr. C. Fowler, Mr. G. Godwin, and Mr. H. Austin, had an interview with the commissioners for improving the communications of the metropolis, in Whitehall-place. The object of the deputation was a new line of roadway, partly running along an embankment on the north side of the Thames, to connect the great Essex road with the west end of London. A plan showing the projected line was submitted to the commissioners.

THE NEXT MAILS FOR INDIA.—The following notices have been put up at the general Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and at the several branch offices in Lombard-street, Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and Blackman-street, Borough: "The next mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, via Falmouth, will be despatched hence (General Post-office) on Wednesday, the 31st instant." "The next mail for India, &c., *via* Marseilles, will be despatched hence (General Post-office) on Monday, the 5th of June next."

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. FREDERICK TYRRELL.—We regret to announce the sudden death of this able and eminent surgeon, which took place on Tuesday at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane. The sale of the freehold of Mr. Tyrrell's country residence, called East lodge, situate at Acton, Middlesex, of which Mr. Tyrrell held the lease, was advertised to take place by Mr. George Robins, and Mr. Tyrrell intended to become the purchaser. About half-past two o'clock Mr. Tyrrell, who had been visiting a patient in South-street, Finsbury, entered the sale-room and gave some instructions to a gentleman whom he had deputed to bid for the property. While he was conversing with his friend in a most cheerful manner, he was suddenly attacked with illness and left the room. He had scarcely reached the door when he was observed to stagger, and in attempting to lay hold of the bannisters he fell. Several persons, and among others the porter of the Mart, raised him from the ground, and messengers were sent in all directions for medical aid, but long before any of the faculty arrived Mr. Tyrrell was no more. He lived not more than two minutes.

THE seventh anniversary dinner of the Metropolitan Free Hospital was given on Tuesday at the Freemason's Tavern, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Nearly 300 gentlemen sat down to a most excellent entertainment. Mr. Chance, the honorary secretary, read the report of the institution, by which it appeared that the principle upon which the hospital was founded was that of affording gratuitous relief, medical and surgical, to poor sick applicants of every creed and clime, without requiring from them letters of recommendation or any other introduction than sickness and poverty. It was opened in May, 1838, and since that period it had afforded gratuitous relief to upwards of 50,000 poor persons. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to upwards of £600.

TRINITY TERM.—Thursday being the first day of Trinity Term, the Lord Chancellor and the judges proceeded to Westminster-hall, and opened their respective courts at ten o'clock, the ancient practice of meeting at the Lord Chancellor's house on the morning of the first day of every term having been abandoned as regards Trinity and Hilary Terms, as will not be observed in future on the first day of Michaelmas and Easter Terms.

IMPORTANT FLAW IN THE GRINDING ACT.—According to the Grinding Act, in putting certain articles of bounty biscuits into bond, certain quantities of foreign wheat may be taken into consumption free of duty; but the Act does not state that this flour so put into bond shall be of British manufacture, or the produce of British agriculture. In consequence of this omission, duty-paid American flour may be put in bond, and a corresponding quantity of foreign wheat taken into consumption free of duty.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when it was resolved, that, in reference to the present state of the Council of India, the term of Mr. William Wilberforce Bird's future service should be extended for one year beyond the prescribed period, and it was also resolved that Mr. Frederick Millett be appointed a provisional member of the Council of India.

We understand that the Earl of Dalhousie has been appointed Vice President to the Board of Trade.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—A dreadful and melancholy accident occurred on board the Caledonia steam-ship, Captain Cheesman, on her last passage from Hamburg to London, to a lad named William Butcher. It appears that the unfortunate youth had been sent up to the foretopmasthead on some duty, when, unfortunately, he let go his hold and fell, in his descent passing through one of the fore skylights and completely through the wood of the engine on to the floor of the engine-room. It was then discovered that he had received an extensive fracture of the skull, and that several of his ribs were broken, besides contusions in various parts of the body, one of which, of a dangerous nature, is on the throat. But slight hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident, which we regret to say was accompanied with loss of life, occurred last week on the Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway, at the junction of the Kilmarnock and Ayr branches. When the late train from Kilmarnock had nearly arrived at the junction, one of the guards, named James Jack, in attempting to change the carriages which were to proceed to Ayr from those going to Glasgow, lost his hold and fell in betwixt the carriages, two of which passed over his body, killing him on the spot. There was a medical gentleman in the train from Ayr, who examined the body, but found life was extinct.

DARING ACTS OF INCENDIARISM.—Monday's *Government Police Gazette* contains the following notice of a reward of £50 for the discovery of the incendiary or incendiaries who, on the night of the 1st inst., set fire to a stack of hay, standing on the estate of the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, at Quiddenham, in the county of Norfolk, by which it was wholly destroyed. Also a reward of £250 for the discovery of the persons who, on the night of the 10th inst., set fire to certain buildings at Barningham, in the county of Suffolk, the property of Mr. Henry Farncombe, in the parish of Ickleshem, in the county of Oxford, was wilfully set on fire and destroyed.

A melancholy accident occurred at the house of Mr. Bentley, the publisher, in Old Burlington-street, on Sunday last, when that gentleman's son, Ernest, a fine promising boy, of seven years old, was killed by falling from the top of the stairs. The child was accustomed to amuse himself by sliding down the bannisters, a practice which parents and servants would do well to guard against.

On Tuesday morning a waterman, named Scott, belonging to Execution Dock Stairs, found the body of a man floating in the water, which he caused to be taken ashore, and it was soon afterwards removed to the dead-house in Wapping churchyard. The body, which was in a very advanced stage of decomposition, at the after-examination was identified as that of John Buckley, a labourer, who was drowned on the evening of Thursday, the 4th instant, by a boat, in which he and twelve other persons were, being capsized by a man named William Hoskins, the mate of the Duke of Cornwall steam-ship. Another man, named Matthew Holland, was drowned at the same time; and a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned by a coroner's jury, and Hoskins is now in Newgate, awaiting his trial.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. H. Beverly, formerly the lessee of the Royal Victoria Theatre, and at present engaged at the Marylebone Theatre, was stepping into an omnibus at Charing-cross, for the purpose of proceeding to the Marylebone Theatre, when the horses suddenly moved on, and Mr. Beverley was thrown into the road. Before he could recover himself the front wheel of the vehicle passed, and the two rear wheels went over both legs, leaving the other part of his body unhurt; his legs, however, were severely bruised and lacerated, though not broken, but the injuries he received were so great as to render it necessary that he should be conveyed to his residence, where he has since been under medical treatment, and it has been found that, although severely injured, there is at present no danger to be apprehended.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday an accident occurred in the dock-yard, Woolwich, which was attended with fatal consequences. It appears a labourer named James Mellish, while engaged in burning a cistern, for the

purpose of extracting a piston, was struck by some of the fragments, the steam having burst with a loud report, owing to the generation of steam or foul damp air which might have lodged amongst the oil. He survived but a short time after being conveyed to the Marine Hospital, for the purpose of obtaining surgical assistance.

COACH ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning an alarming accident happened on the Grand Parade, Brighton, to one of the Brighton and Lewes coaches. The coach had just arrived from Lewes, full inside and out, when the pole pin fell out, and the pole dragged from the coach. The horses immediately commenced violently kicking, dragged the coach on the pavement, and overturned it, throwing some of the passengers into the shop of Mr. Champion, a butcher. Two ladies were severely injured, one being cut very much about the face; the other passengers escaped with slight bruises. No blame was attached to the coachman, who is a careful, steady driver.

ALLEGED MURDER AT WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday the town of Woolwich was thrown into the greatest excitement from a report that an unfortunate female, named Mary Jones, had been murdered by another of the same class, Mary Foster. It appeared that the two females had quarrelled in Cannon-row, and went out to fight, when the unfortunate deceased struck Mary Foster, and she returned the blow, when deceased fell to the ground and lay insensible. On being assisted up she appeared quite dead to all reason, and on the point of death. Surgeon Bishop, assistant to Mr. Dennie, immediately attended, and used every means to restore animation, but the vital spark had fled on the arrival on the spot. Mary Foster was taken into custody by the police and conveyed to the station-house.

ROBBERIES.—From the coachhouse of Mr. Markham, Chester-mews, Chester-street, the property of Sir J. Muldrup, two drab greatcoats, velvet collars, and with raised plaited buttons, crest—a lion and falcon.—From the house of Mr. Hudson, 17, Addington-square, Camberwell, four silver table-spoons, three dessert, four salts, four tea-spoons, and a plated cream jug, marked J. E. H.—On Thursday a servant girl absconded from the service of Mr. Sykes, 4, Holywell-row, Shoreditch, stealing a £10 Bank of England note, two £5 notes, and 20 sovereigns. She is 19 years of age, tall, and dark complexion; dressed in a purple stuff gown, plum-coloured Orleans bonnet, dark shawl, and lavender-coloured apron.

THE BEAR NUISANCE.—Last Saturday night, as two of those beasts were passing the London Hospital, after a perambulatory exhibition, the smaller of them suddenly pranced up and seized a respectable female by the neck, and, after a struggle of some few moments, she was knocked down by her rude embracer, who soon regained his hold, and rolled her over several times. Her cries attracted a large crowd, who assisted the owner of the animal in releasing her, in the accomplishment of which, however, the poor creature received a severe blow on the arm, which, on examination, was found to be broken. She was then taken into the hospital. During the attempt to disengage the woman some of the bystanders narrowly escaped a similar union with the larger bear.

COUNTRY NEWS.

AYLESBURY.—On Saturday a special meeting of the Buckinghamshire Royal Agricultural Association was held at the George Inn, Aylesbury, the Duke of Buckingham, president, in the chair. The meeting was summoned to consider the Canada Wheat and Flour Bill, but was confined to the members of the association. His Grace presided, and there were present nearly 200 gentlemen and farmers resident in the county. There was considerable discussion, we understand, but no material difference of opinion. It was unanimously resolved to oppose Lord Stanley's resolutions with regard to the Canadian Corn Bill.

ESSEX.—WHOLESALE SHEEP-STEALING.—On Saturday James Crouch, a drover, who has resided at Loughton, in Essex, for many years, and his three sons, George, Charles, and William, were finally examined at Bow-street, on a charge of stealing 123 sheep, the property of Mr. James Wickham, a gentleman residing near Winchester. Upon the conclusion of the evidence, the magistrates committed all the prisoners to take their trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions for Essex.

GATESHEAD.—FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday week Mr. Favell held an inquest at Bensham, on the body of Mr. F. W. Shipley, of Bensham, aged thirty-one, whose death took place at eight o'clock in the morning of that day. On the previous Monday afternoon, Mr. Stanley, who was an active partner in the firm of Hawks, Stanley, and Co., was at the South Shore Ironworks, Gateshead, and Henry Emslie, the groom, had brought out his horse, that he might ride to Newcastle. The deceased, after mounting, put up his umbrella, which caused the animal to start. He then threw the umbrella to the ground, and it fell near the horse's legs. The beast made a sudden spring, dislodging the deceased from his seat, and while he was endeavouring to recover his position, a second spring threw him on to the ground. He was taken up insensible from a fracture of the skull. In this state he was removed to his residence in Saltwell-lane, Bensham, where he lingered until in a state of insensibility until Thursday week, when he expired. Mr. Stanley was one of the magistrates for Gateshead appointed by Sir James Graham.

KENT.—HOP INTELLIGENCE.—Yalding: The hop bine has made great progress this week, and looks well generally.—Brenchley: In several of our gardens the bine is very backward, owing to the ravages of the flies. In general the fines assume a yellow hue, the last being very wet and cold. A few hop flies have appeared in the sheltered situations.

MANCHESTER.—A numerous meeting of delegates from the mills and factories of the manufacturing districts in Lancashire was held on Saturday week, assembled at the rooms of the Lancashire central short time committee, London-road, Manchester, on Saturday evening, and again by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into consideration the factory bill now before Parliament. From the statements of the delegates it appeared that the operatives were unanimously of opinion that ten hours a day is the longest period to which factories should be permitted to extend.

THE LATE OUTRAGE.—There were no fewer than 23 bricklayers arrested at Manchester on suspicion of having been concerned in the late outrageous attack on Messrs. Healing and Heathcroft, and after records of the investigation which lasted nearly four days, eight of them were committed on the evening of Monday last both re Mr. Maude, to take their trial at the next Liverpool assizes. Six others have been remanded to afford time for further evidence to be obtained against them. The authorities are apprehensive lest another attack should be made upon the croft, but measures have been taken by them to secure the public peace in case of a similar outbreak. It appears that most of the fellows who were arrested on this occasion belonged to a union called the Brickmakers' Operative Association, which held its meetings at a public-house in Manchester on every Saturday night.

NEWCASTLE. THE COLLIERIES.—On Saturday a very numerous meeting of the pitmen of this district was held on the Black Fell, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present depressed state of trade. Most of the parties went in procession from their respective collieries, preceded by a band, with banners, and returned in the same order; the whole proceedings being conducted in the most orderly manner.

NOTTINGHAM.—Earl Manvers, as patron of the living of St. Mary's, Nottingham, has withheld his countenance to the subscription in progress for repairing that sacred edifice until the parish shall have conceded to the principle of a church-rate. The sum required is £3500, and £1000 more to complete the pews, sittings, &c., of the church, which was rendered useless by a threatened fall of its massive tower last December.

IRELAND.

The *Evening Post* of Tuesday last contains the following admirable letter from Dr. Murray, titular Archbishop of Dublin, which we trust will have its effect in restraining the Catholic clergy from engaging in the agitation now going on in Ireland:—"To the Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of Dublin.—Reverend Brethren: You must have read with extreme pain the statement lately published in the newspapers, intimating that all the Catholic bishops of Ireland had, without exception, thrown themselves as ardent repealers into the great political movement which is now agitating the country. I owe it to you to declare—and I avail myself of the first moment after my arrival in Dublin so to do—that I have taken no part whatever in that movement, and that in no instance did I give to any human being the slightest reason to suppose that I have. In January, 1834, I concurred in the resolution unanimously passed at our general episcopal meeting, recommending our clergy to abstain in future from taking any prominent part in proceedings of a merely political character. To the spirit of that resolution I strictly adhere; and I have not, by any act or word of mine, set an example at variance with it. May the God of peace, who has called you to be the dispensers of his awful mysteries, guide you in the saintly exercise of your peaceful ministry, for the promotion of his greater glory and the sanctification of those who are committed to your care. Beloved brethren, your humble and affectionate servant in Christ,—† D. MURRAY. Mountjoy-square, May 23, 1843."

A brother and sister, children of Mr. Campbell Adair, fell into a vat at Hillsboro' distillery, in the county of Down, Ireland, last week, and were scalded to death.

Mr. Hanlon, ordnance clerk of works at Enniskillen, has been dismissed for attending a repeal meeting at Kells. Mr. Hanlon is replaced here by Mr. Kilby, from Derry.

The number of electors registered in the years 1837 and 1843, respectively, in Ireland were as follows:—1837, 124,377; 1842, 109,975; decrease, 14,830.

DUBLIN, MAY 23.—REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Notwithstanding the absence of Mr. O'Connell, the Corn Exchange, at the usual weekly meeting this day, was densely crowded, and there was fully as much excitement as at any previous meeting. The amount of "repeal rent" was the largest weekly return yet announced, having been £709 18s. 6d. This included several English returns, and £133 from Clones, county Monaghan, where the meeting of the repealers was recently interrupted by the Orange party, and a man named M'Caffray was murdered. The meeting did not terminate until nearly six o'clock, but the large room was crowded till the close. The following communication from Mr. O'Connell was read:—"Fernicy, May 20, 1843. My dear Ray * * * * The demonstration at Charleville was really magnificent—in order, regularity, peaceable demeanour, and quiet determination. A kiln-dried Quaker is said to have made an affidavit that there was danger of a breach of the peace from the meeting, and in consequence a far greater number of police were sent in than would have otherwise attended; besides, a couple of companies of the gallant 45th Regiment were harassed by an useless march from remote barracks. If the affidavit of the *ci-devant* Quaker was really made, and could be got at, he should be prosecuted for perjury—because no man in his senses *could* believe that there was any danger to the peace from a repeal meeting. Everybody knows it is our first interest, as well as our plain duty, to preserve the most peaceable conduct. We would destroy our own hopes in that respect as well as serve our enemies, by any other line of conduct. I cannot be in Dublin before Friday. If the weather prove fair to-morrow, we shall have a glorious exhibition. Emerson Tennent is a greater blockhead than we thought him, if the letter to the Protestant operatives be genuine. Believe me to be most faithfully yours,—DANIEL O'CONNELL." T. M. Ray, Esq."

Mr. O'Connell has been invited to a public meeting and dinner in Athlone. The invitation appears in the shape of a declaration, signed by Lord French, Dr. Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh (whose speech at Mullingar was noticed in the House of Lords on Friday), Dr. Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart., and many others residing in the adjacent counties.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The *Dropheda Conservative* contains the following:—"All the Irish forts, castles, and battlements have been inspected by a Government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed, the preparations of the Government are such as would indicate that civil war is not far distant."

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE OF A LADY AT HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker, acting for Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum on the body of Miss Sarah Jane Collins, aged fifty. Dr. Connolly, physician to the asylum, said: Deceased was my sister-in-law. She was of feeble mind, and, for the last two months, had been suffering from delirium. She was not an inmate of the asylum, but, on Saturday last, she came on a visit to me. She was not under medical restraint, and I had no apprehension that she was deranged. When she came she appeared in better health and spirits than usual, though I understand she had been somewhat agitated the day before her visit to me. On Saturday night she went to rest in a perfectly quiet state of mind, but at three o'clock next morning I was awakened by her coming hastily into my room, which was on the next floor, beneath the room she slept in. She asked if it was my bedroom, and if I had a light, though it was daylight at the time. She also asked if I could explain her recollections, adding that she thought it (something unexplained) meant that she should burn herself. She, moreover, said that she had been thinking of jumping out of the window. In order to gain time to dress myself, I asked her what she had dreamt well. She replied, "Yes, I have been in a sweet sleep." Observing that I was about to dress myself, she ran quickly out of my room up stairs to her own. I hastily put on my dressing-gown and ran up to her room, and knocked at the door, asking to be admitted. I received no answer, upon which I opened the door, and, looking towards the window, I saw it wide open, and deceased standing outside on the stone ledge. I ran round the bed and seized her by the left hand with my left hand, when she immediately struggled violently to throw herself off. I called for assistance, but no one heard me, and for twenty minutes I held her almost suspended, until, becoming completely exhausted, I could hold her no longer, on account of her weight and violent struggles, and then she fell into the area beneath, a depth of fifty feet. I hastened down, and found her doubled up and apparently dead, but a domestic that now came told me he heard her breathe. I have no doubt that she was insane when she committed the dreadful act. I have heard since that she told some one that "if she had destroyed herself by fire on Palm Sunday she would have been saved." Under such circumstances, if she had been an inmate of this asylum, she would have been placed in a state of confinement. Her insanity, I think, partook of a religious cast.—Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

We hear with great satisfaction that Mr. Lockhart has been appointed auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, vacant by the death of the late John Allen, of Dalwich. The emolument, we are told, is about £400 per annum, and the duties not so onerous as to interfere with the new auditor's accustomed pursuits.——Mr. Leonard, the Irish actor, takes his benefit at the Haymarket Theatre this evening, and the merit of the actor will, no doubt, ensure him a full attendance.——The number of persons who passed through the Thames Tunnel last week was 45,499.——The fifth annual general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held at the rooms of the association, Hanover-square, on Monday last, when Earl Spencer was re-elected president, and a new council for the ensuing year was appointed.——The various banking companies in Cumberland have publicly announced that it is their intention to reduce the rate of interest upon deposits to two and a half per cent. on and after the 1st of June next.——The *Liverpool Albion* says that there is a considerable diminution in the number of individuals who have emigrated this spring, as compared with the number which had emigrated up to this period last year.——At a petty sessions, held on Thursday last, at Hackney, several hundred defaulters were summoned for non-payment of church-rates. The attendance on the part of objectors "on principle" was less numerous than usual.——Mr. Catlin Fisher, who acquired an enviable fame during the last war between Great Britain and America, particularly in that desperately-fought battle between the Essex and the Phœbe and Cherub, which lasted nearly two hours and a half, died recently in New York.——Mr. Apperley, so well known for some years past by his sporting writings under the name of "Nimrod," died on Friday week, of inflammation of the bowels, at his residence in Pimlico.——On Monday the sixth anniversary meeting of the members of the British and Foreign Aborigines' Protection Society was held at Exeter Hall, William Aldam, Esq., in the chair. The committee regretted that they could not report that the progress of the society had been proportioned to the importance of its objects.——The Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Alabama has decided that the marriage of a white man with an Indian woman, according to the forms and customs of the Choctaw nation, is void; that a civilized man is incapable of contracting marriage with a savage; and that their offspring is illegitimate, and cannot inherit.——When the Queen Dowager was leaving Stratford-on-Avon church she was pleased to express her admiration of the sacred edifice, but added that one thing was wanting, which she was, in some degree, surprised not to find there—the royal arms, which are required to be conspicuously placed in all parish churches of the establishment.——The Manchester petition against the amended clauses in Sir James Graham's Factory Bill, agreed upon at the meeting held in the Free Trade Hall, on the 10th inst., received in three days and a half no less than 91,255 signatures.——The noblemen and gentlemen educated at Harrow-school intend to celebrate their anniversary dinner on June 21st at the accustomed month, at the Thatched-house Tavern. Viscount Palmerston, M.P., has engaged to preside.——A correspondent who ascribes the fraud in the Post-office, which have so frequently been before the public of late, to the habits of improvidence among the junior clerks, arising out of the receipt of their salaries quarterly, proposes in future for that class the substitution of weekly payments.——The anniversary festival of the Caledonian Asylum, which takes place this day (Saturday), will, we understand, be more than usually attractive. The Caledonian, in Highland costume, will be followed by the members of the Highland Society, and other sons of the north, dressed in the gay and picturesque attire of their country.——Last week a young English lady, 19 years of age, at Brussels, eloped with one of her countrymen, 90 or 95 years of age, the father of three children, and already a grandfather.——A gunpowder magazine within the castle of Gaucin was ignited by lightning on the 23rd ultimo, and the building blown up by the explosion. Upwards of 200 houses, including the church, were destroyed by the concussion. No information has been received whether any were lost.——At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Monday last, the golden medal was presented to Lieut. J. F. A. Symonds, of the Royal Engineers, for his triangles in Syria, which had determined the situations of many of the most interesting places in the "Holy Land;" and also the gold medal of the Dept. Roi as compared with the Mediterranean.——James O'Neil, private in the 23rd Regiment, who distinguished himself in the engagement at Hyderabad, in Scinde, on the 17th of February, when he succeeded in seizing one of the enemy's standards, is a native of Clonmel, county Tipperary.——Among the various establishments kept up by the King of the French for the improvement of the useful arts and sciences is a *magnanerie*, or collection of silk-worms, at Neuilly, where, at this time, his Majesty has a great quantity of their eggs in a state of incubation.——On Thursday se'nnight Charles Mackay, charged with the murder of his wife, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Glasgow, upon a gibbet which had been erected during the preceding night in front of the Court-house, and opposite the Green. The crowd in attendance was immense.

HATFIELD HOUSE.

The engraving represents the southern or park side of this magnificent Elizabethan mansion, on the occasion of the recent visit of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, attended by his Excellency Baron Hugel, the Wurtemburg minister, and accompanied by Baron Mancler and Count Zeppelin. The noble possessor of Hatfield, with his characteristic hospitality, entertained the prince and his suite with a sumptuous luncheon, at which a select party met his Royal Highness.

Hatfield House is one of the most distinguished mansions of our nobility. It has been a palace, episcopal, royal, and noble, for upwards of seven centuries. It now ranks as one of the most complete specimens extant of old English domestic architecture. It occupies the airy summit of a hill, on the steep slope of which is the old town of Hatfield. The mansion stands in a fine park, which is watered by the river Lea; and the demesne is 26 miles north of London, six from St. Albán's, and seven from Hertford. Probably neither of our fine old country mansions is better known than Hatfield: its elevated situation and peculiar architecture rendering it one of the most striking objects on the Great North-road, from which it is situate but a short distance.

Before the Conquest Hatfield was granted [by the Crown to the abbot Ely and his successors, by whom it was retained as an episcopal palace. It was rebuilt, in the reign of Edward IV., entirely of brick, and a portion of this palace remains in high preservation. In 1538, by exchange, it became one of the royal palaces, and was the residence of Edward Prince of Wales when the account of his father's death was brought to him.

In 1550 Edward VI. granted this palace to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, who, during Wyat's rebellion, was committed here to the care of Sir Thomas Pope; and here Elizabeth received the news of her sister's decease, and of her own accession to the throne. The privy garden, which adjoined Elizabeth's apartments, still remains, on the western side of the mansion, and is most carefully preserved as a solitary specimen of the horticultural taste of the Elizabethan period, and as a connecting link in the interest which the venerable remains of the episcopalian palace never fail to excite.

At the commencement of the succeeding reign (James I.) Hatfield House passed into the possession of the noble house of Salisbury, by Sir Robert Cecil, the second son of the great Lord Burleigh, receiving it from the Crown, in exchange for his demesne of Theobalds, near Cheshunt; and in 1604 he was created Earl of Salisbury. Upon obtaining possession of Hatfield he inclosed two large parks, now richly wooded and united. He also commenced rebuilding the mansion on a more elevated and commanding site, eastward of the old palace, and with its principal front towards the south, and an approach by a fine avenue of trees. The architect of the mansion was John Thorp, the architect, also, of Burleigh House and Holland House.

Hatfield House occupies a grand parallelogram 280 feet in length, which is the extent of the northern front of the edifice, and is 70 feet in width. On the southern front, two wings project at right angles, each 100 feet, with a breadth of 80 feet, forming together, with the centre division, three sides of a court, 140 feet in extent; the extreme length of the southern or principal front being 300 feet. The materials are brick, with window-cases, mullions, pilasters, and enrichments of stone. "In them," says Mr. Robinson, in his superb "New Vitruvius Britannicus," "the characteristic effect of time is scarcely perceptible, while it has given to the whole the mellow, picturesque character of age; the weather-stained and mossy bricks harmonizing admirably with the grey hue of the stone, and with the surrounding landscape. It is also believed that no house in the kingdom, erected at so early a date, remains so entire as this. The elevation presents two principal fronts, each differing from the other, but possessing perfect unity of design and execution, in which the chaste and vigorous feeling characteristic of the Tudor period is remarkably prevalent."

The two wings in the southern front are connected by a magnificent centre of two stories, in the Palladian style, with a highly-enriched entrance porch; the basement-story comprising an arcade of corridor, constructed upon the Italian plan: the Doric columns and pedestals of the lower, and the pilasters of the upper story, are richly ornamented. The entablature is surmounted by an elegantly-pierced parapet, at the height of 50 feet from the ground, and above this are seen the gables of the roof; these, however, are in Flemish taste, and constitute the only portion of the building not deserving high commendation. Each wing has an enriched entrance-porch; and the breadth of their fronts, between the massive turrets, is broken by projecting oriel windows. The square corner-turrets, 90 feet high to the parapets, are crowned by cupola-formed roofs, rising 20 feet to the pinnacles, which are terminated by gilded vanes, representing small banners charged with the Cecil crest. The centre tower, in which is the grand entrance-porch, rises to the height of 70 feet, and above this, in the middle of the roof, is the clock-tower and cupola, 15 feet high, completing the pyramidal effect of the whole. In the third story of the tower are the full armorial bearings of the noble founder of the mansion; above the parapet, which exhibits the date of the completion of the building, 1611, is his lordship's crest with the coronet.

The principal feature of the northern front of Hatfield House is the centre compartment, in which is the entrance doorway; "but," says Mr. Robinson, "a perfect idea of the architecture beauty of this extensive building can only be obtained by an examination of the internal fronts; on these the bold projections produce alternate masses of light and shade exceedingly picturesque, a portion of the masterly skill with which the original plan was contrived. Time has given the whole a venerable impression, and the primitive colour of the brick has acquired a rich hue from the lichen that now covers it, such as nature alone can bestow."

The whole cost of erecting this noble mansion was £76311 11s. 3d., an amount which does not appear to be very great, as it included the charges for impaling both the parks, garden-work, supply of water to the house, &c. The roof is entirely covered with lead. The record of expenses is still preserved, and is a curious document of the prices of materials, labour, &c., more than two centuries and a quarter since.

The interior of this stately mansion, in the general arrangement of its apartments, corresponds with the masterly design of its magnificent exterior. The great hall, 50 ft. by 30 ft., differs in some respects from the halls of an earlier period. It has a massive carved screen at each end; bay windows, rising the whole height, besides an oriel at the upper end; and on each side of the fire-place is a complete suit of Elizabethan armour. Here are also ranged several morions and weapons of the same period. This noble apartment presents one of the earliest instances of an alteration from the open timber roof, the ceiling being coved, and divided by carved cantalevers, each being the finest example of the style, 25 feet in length.

The great staircase contains five landings, with massive and boldly-carved balusters, figures of genii, and armorial lions, enriched ceilings, &c. On the first story is the great chamber, or King James's Room, 39 ft. long by 27 ft. 3 in. wide, with a Florentine ceiling, enriched with gold; the chimney-piece is of black marble, 12 ft. wide; and in the fire-place are silver dogs, 4 ft. 9 in. high. The gallery or corridor extends the whole length of the southern front, and is richly decorated and furnished, so as to be scarcely paralleled in its gorgeous assemblage of ornaments. It was in this gallery that a series of *tableaux vivans* from the Waverley Novels was personated by the nobility and gentry, in splendid costume, at a grand entertainment, in June, 1839.

The library, at the west end of the gallery, is of equal dimensions with King James's Room. The state papers in the collection comprise 13,000 letters, from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of James I.; besides splendid MSS., plans, maps, charts, and autographs; Queen Mary's original council book, &c.: here also is preserved "Queen Elizabeth's Jewel." The domestic chapel in the west wing is richly carved and has a brilliant painted glass window; and here also are the carved and gilt state-chair and footstool of Queen Anne. The billiard-room, in the east wing, is tastefully pannelled, and has an elaborately fretted ceiling. These are the only apartments that we have space to enumerate.

Most of the apartments are hung with portraits of the Cecil family, and of celebrated contemporaries of Queen Elizabeth and James I. The family serie sis nearly complete, from almost the introduction of

HATFIELD HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

the art of portrait-painting: second in the list is the well-known portrait of Lord Burghley, by Zucchero, with the treasurer's staff.

In the year 1800 Hatfield House was visited by King George III. and the royal family, on the occasion of a grand review of the yeomanry, militia, and volunteer forces raised in the county of Hertford. After the review a sumptuous dinner was served to the royal party in King James's Room.

The late marquis was the only son of James, sixth Earl of Salisbury, the lineal descendant of Lord Burghley, and was advanced to the title of Marquis of Salisbury in 1789. Upon succeeding to the family estates, his lordship restored Hatfield House to its primitive magnificence. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by his son, the present marquis, who has maintained his paternal mansion in costly repair. On November 27th, 1835, part of the west wing was destroyed by fire; but the building has been scrupulously restored. The fire broke out in the suite of rooms occupied by the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, who unhappily perished in the flames.

The prospect from the roof of Hatfield House is a richly-wooded tract of country, studded with interesting objects, especially within a moderate distance. Directly westward is the venerable abbey church of St. Alban, its hoary walls stretching alone the ridge of a beautiful eminence. On the north are the widely-spreading woods of Brockett Hall, the seat of Viscount Melbourne; and then the sylvan shades of Wood Hall Park. Eastward are Digwell House and Tewin Water; with Panshanger, the seat of Earl Cowper. The environs of the towns of Hertford and Ware are variegated with villas and pleasure-grounds. Southward of Hatfield House are Gobions, near North Mimms, once a seat of the illustrious Sir Thomas More; and Tyttenhanger, where King Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine passed the summer of 1528. The beautiful park and woods of Hatfield occupy the immediate foreground of the panorama; and the lengthened avenues on either side of the mansion, and many of the single trees, especially the old oaks, are exceedingly picturesque.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Continued from page 340.)

75. "Portrait of a Lady." J. C. Knight, A. This is one of the three portraits placed on the line, and it richly deserves the post of honour. The gracious smile of matured womanhood, as we may conceive it to beam on a friend of early years—radiant but sincere—is the happy expression which the painter has chosen for his picture; and its grace and gladness, its intelligence and faith, were never more beautifully pourtrayed. The technical excellences of the picture are also deserving of the highest praise.

78. "Entrance to the Crypt, Rosslyn Chapel." D. Roberts, R.A. We have already expressed our admiration of the general merit of this beautiful picture, and have only now to call attention to its perfect execution. Sir Joshua Reynolds has claimed for the Dutch school an exclusive consideration in all that pertains to the mechanical performances of the painter, but, as mere imitation is not the end of art, if, indeed, it be not its lowest excellence, this advice has not been followed in the degree which its relative importance demands. Here, however, as in almost all Mr. Roberts's works, the most perfect finish has been obtained, without going into pettiness of detail, and a steadiness of effect, secured in the absence of those forced tones of colour and exaggerated degrees of *chiaro-scuro* which ordinarily distinguish the works of the mere copyist of nature. The happy medium between the dashings of a first study by a great master and the finical littleness of a servile imitator of a leaf or button [illegible] has been reached without sacrificing the essential properties of either method. We recommend it to landscape painters as a perfect model of palette prudence.

79. "The Entombment of Christ." W. Etty, R.A. Very well for a sketch, but not of the entombment of Christ. Neither do we like it as a composition of colour. Its contrasts are spotty, inharmonious, and inappropriate.

86. "Portrait of the Rev. Sir Henry R. Dukenfield, Bart., Vicar of St. Martin's." Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A. We [illegible] Sir Martin must have acted and [illegible] painting the well-dressed hair of his reverend sitter, or he would never have permitted the smartness of a beau to invade the gravity of clerical expression. Fresh curls in grey hairs may please the vicar's parishioners, but they are assuredly most offensive to good taste, and, to a stranger, interfere with that respect for the person represented which it should be the first object of such a picture to inspire. The ring on the finger, the book in the hand, the showy gown, the assured glance of the eye, are affectations of the same kind. Apart from these faults the picture, as a piece of "brushwork," will maintain the credit of the president.

87. "Lex Talionis; the raid on the reivers, or the laird getting his ain again." A. Cooper, R.A.

> Right hastily they clam the peel,
> They roosed the kye out, ane and a',
> And ransackled the house right weel.

We rejoice to meet Mr. Cooper on new and untrodden ground; for he has too long confined himself to the battle-pieces of early English history, and the less worthy incidents of the race-course and the field. He possesses an amount of literary knowledge, and, as the public well know, a facility of pencil, in the descriptive walks of art, which deserve to find employment on more varied and more instructive subjects. With great talents it is a pity he should stultify them by repeating his subjects, his style, his beauties, and his defects. The picture which has suggested these remarks represents an ancient Scottish peel house, or marauder's castle, with a retaliatory attack from a party on whom black-mail had been levied by its inmates, and the recovery of the captive flock and herd, and the liberation of their imprisoned keepers. The story is told with much spirit, and with great regard to local accuracy. As a painting its texture is, perhaps, too thin, and the handling of the landscape at once strikes the observer as objectionably slaty and obscure. The white horse and the *polished mahogany* horse are mannerisms which, in so good a picture, we should have gladly missed.

93. "Scene at Zurich, taken from the Bridge." S. J. Stump. A cold and literal representation of a beautiful scene taken under one of its worst aspects. Why should an artist "walk" as it were "in darkness?"

94. "The World or the Cloister?" W. Collins, R.A. A well-fed nun, and her well-fed superior, endeavouring to persuade a better-fed friend to forsake the vanities of real life for the greater vanity of life in the cloister. In this picture Mr. Collins has fallen wholly short of the religious sentiment of his subject, and has rendered it in a gross and most unsatisfactory manner. The actors are, in fact, a group of Sussex fisherwomen, in the costume and surrounded by the circumstances of an Italian convent.

103. "Portrait of A. Cooper, Esq., R.A." A. D. Cooper. A good head, taken, like the scene at Zurich, under an evil aspect. The academician should have been drawn in a style more congenial with his character and pursuits; the mind should have been expressed in the features, of which, in all cases, they are to the painter the mere vehicle.

104. "The Hop Garland." W. F. Witherington, R.A. This gentlemen's professional offspring are generally the victims of an

"THE FATHER'S GRAVE"—PAINTED BY J. C. HORSLEY.

"LEX TALIONIS. THE RAID OF THE REIVER, OR THE LAIRD GETTING HIS AIN AGAIN." PAINTED BY A COOPER, R.A.

undue merriment. No matter what may be their occupation, however poorly paid or laborious its duties, still they laugh; working or playing, tramping or sleeping, a broad grin distends their cheeks, and a risible atmosphere seems permanently to inflate their jolly natures. For ourselves we cannot laugh any more; but we will in seriousness ask Mr. W. to be a little more discreet in the temperament of his otherwise beautifully drawn and sweetly finished pictures. The sons of the soil exhibit with a distinctness not usual with their superiors in life the graver as well as the more elevated passions of our common nature; and nowhere are they seen under the influence of more varied emotions than in the picturesque vicissitudes of a hop-gathering.

107. "Prince Arthur's Dream." H. Le Jeune. "I like this exceedingly," said a young and enthusiastic painter on the first day's exhibition, an opinion in which we heartily acquiesce.

123. "Portrait of Mrs. Gordon, of Abergeldie." A. Geddes, A. There is a fine characteristic expression in the ably-painted head of this lady which strongly reminds one of the discriminative hand of Wilkie; and a crispness, liberality of touch in the treatment of the other parts of the picture which declare the painter to be a man who acts on the genuine requirements of his model, in preference to the conventional usages of precedent, or the monotonous prescriptions of authority, a practice which we cannot too earnestly recommend.

124. "Portrait of Mrs. L. C. Humphrey." H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. On looking at the noble lineaments of this accomplished lady, we would fain associate with our admiration the poetic faith of Mr. Simmons, that

Nothing through earth or ocean's range,
But suffer's dull disastrous change,
Save woman's radiant looks, that beam
As ages back they beamed,
When Sydney wove his starry dream,
And Surrey's falchion gleamed.

We would that a glance so beneficent, so gay, were in fact immortal; and as much also would we wish that the painter, whose art is calculated to give it in a degree the desired perpetuity, had, in the present instance, laboured more worthily in its high vocation. Compared with the living original, or regarded with the many Vandykes which "our meddling memory musters up" to mar our contemplation, this portrait is but as the dead colouring to a finished picture. An inkiness of tone pervades the carnation, which is in no small degree aggravated by the *black* sky background, and the colours appear to be scrambled, giving the picture the weak and shallow effect of a crayon drawing.

128. "Sickness and Health." J. Webster, A. A convalescent girl, pale and emaciated, from the effects of recent disease, is placed by her mother at the sunny side of the cottage-door, while a hurdy-gurdy man and a couple of dancing children endeavour, by their united fun, to rouse her dormant feelings, and mitigate her distress. The artifice has succeeded; and the poor child, ashamed of the assumption—even for a moment—of a gay expression of countenance, turns down her head, and seems fretted she had smiled. This is an exquisite touch of nature, and very chastely rendered by the painter. The subordinate figures and accessories are all in admirable keeping, and the whole is accurately drawn and sweetly painted. But, as "we are nothing if not critical," we would suggest that the bluish-grey frock of the dancing girl might be changed for one of a warmer colour, with very evident advantage to the harmony of the picture.

129. "The Sun of Venice going to Sea." J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

Fair shines the morn, and soft the zephyrs blow a gale,
Venicia's fisher spreads his painted sail,
Nor heeds the demon that in grim repose
Expects his evening prey.

A rich cluster of the scrapings of Mr. Turner's iridescent palette: for it is evidently more the work of the palette-knife than the pencil. Yet how glorious is the general effect! Looked at from a considerable distance, it is discovered to be a fisherman's vessel, under a lofty crowd of canvass, making her way from the lagoons of Venice to the open sea. And like a thing of life she goes, so gay—so buoyant—so swift—that we almost feel the bright city to be lessening in the distance.

131. "Portrait of C. H. Baily, Esq., R.A." T. Mogford. This picture exhibits our graceful sculptor in one of those contemplative moods which are habitual to him, and which, therefore, presented the painter with that precise aspect under which the character of the man was best pourtrayed, and which it was consequently his duty to adopt. The drawing is free, and the general disposition skilful; but we can say little in favour of the colouring.

136. "Portrait of the Queen, in the Robes worn by her Majesty when delivering the Royal Speech on opening the Session of Parliament." Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A. Painters are either greatly straitened in themselves, or vilely under command in the selection of incidents for their portraits, or they would never run such an eternal round of sameness in their invention and management. Are there no finer passage in her Majesty's history than the exhibition of a state robe, that it should be so constantly chosen for the subject of her picture. How, we may be permitted to ask, did she look as she stood weeping at the great window of St. James's on the day of her proclamation? What are the touching incidents of that life of familiar charity which she is known to lead at Windsor? In what manner did she reciprocate the loyal greetings of her Scottish subjects, and how did she bear herself as their proud chieftains bowed before her? These and similar moments in her brilliant life are, in our opinion, the circumstances under which her portrait should be drawn for the world and its posterity; and till such moments are chosen, and the practice becomes habitual, the art will, in its historic bearings, continue to be a thing of nought. It will be gathered from these remarks that we do not, in the proper sense of the term, consider this picture to be a portrait of the Queen.

137. "The Actor's Reception of the Author." D. Maclise, R.A.

"He advanced into the room, trembling and confused, and let his gloves and cloak fall, which, having taken up, he approached my mistress, and presented to her a paper with more respect than that of a counsellor when he delivers a petition to a judge, saying, 'Be so good, madam, as to accept of this part, which I take the liberty to offer.' She received it in a cold and disdainful manner, without even deigning to answer his compliments."—*Gil Blas.*

The force of Mr. Maclise's genius is so great, so rich in materials, and so fertile in expedient, that in the exercise of its powers his pencil literally knows no bounds. Hence it is that his pictures are ordinarily overloaded with splendid accessories, and their main

HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF WILLIAM WIGRAM ESQ. PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A.

incidents obscured by the gorgeousness of their furniture and apparel. Perhaps in none of his extraordinary works is this prodigality of invention more apparent or more to be regretted than in the marvellous performance before us: it is literally "dim with excessive brightness." In gazing upon its crowded beauties, the eye grows weary of admiration, and hastens to find rest in the separate contemplation of some precious cup or lustrous jewel—some antique chair or storied cabinet, whose imitation is so perfect as at once to fix and gratify the sense. The improvidence of this treatment, and its injurious effect on the story of a picture, become more apparent when its subject is of so slight and trifling a nature as not to require such an array of adventitious aid, which is precisely the case in "The Actors Reception of the Author." The sycophancy of the bumbled author, the brute pride of the actor, and the affected dignity of his vulgar partner, are common-place points for a small picture; but in a grand composition, richly painted and decked with splendours which a Sardanapalus might have envied, they become too feeble to sustain their places and sink to the level of bright groups of colour in the glorious medley which surrounds them. The aggregate effect is then exactly that of a tesselated pavement, in which all the colours are equally prominent, unrelieved and flat. We shall give next week a better example of Mr. Maclise's power.

145. "Portrait of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely." J. Phillips, R.A. We consider this to be Mr. Phillips' finest work this year. There is a sober refinement and depth of colour in the treatment of the head which equals the matured works of Reynolds.

150. "Portrait of a Lady." J. F. Knight, A. Another of Mr. Knight's massively painted, but beautifully finished portraits. This gentleman's draperies, while they exhibit great breadth and splendour, are neat and finished imitations, showing us how compatible are the small with the great acquirements of art. Indeed we hold that in a good picture nothing should be half painted.

153. "The Terrace." T. Creswick, A. A lovely picture of the terrace of Haddon Hall.

164. "Scene from the 'Vicar of Wakefield.'" C. R. Leslie, R.A.

"Virtue, my dear Lady Blarney, virtue is worth any price; but where is that to be found?—Fudge."

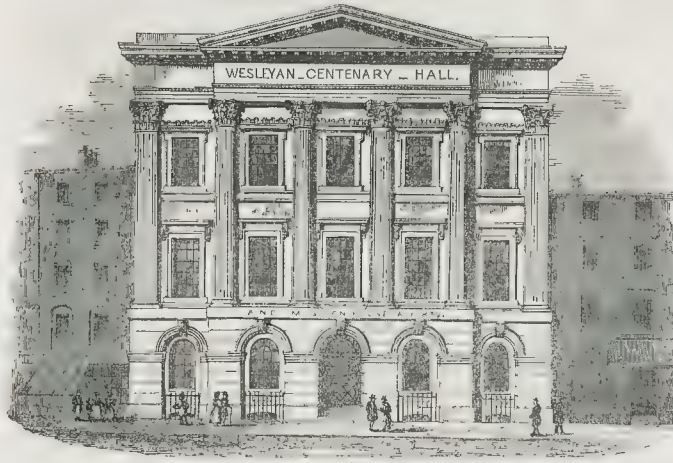
This is a delightfully English picture: the comfortable room, the corner cupboard, the ugly long-waisted chair back, the pictures of the children, are things about which no patriot can be mistaken; and the charming vulgarity of the illustrious visitors, the awkward self-restraint of the younger daughters, and the rude sincerity of Mr. Burchell are traits in the national character which will as readily be distinguished as our own. We know of nothing since the immortal designs by Stothard for the "British Novelists" that at all approach the sterling merits of this admirable work. For truth of character and dramatic skill we hold it to be quite unrivalled. It is slightly "pinky" in its colour, and somewhat "chalky" in its lights, but these are faults which the mellowing hand of a few years will rectify.

220. "The Father's grave." J. C. Horsley.

The eye that lent thee light,
The lip that poured its passion in thine ear,
Have left their germ of promise; but as yet
Thy chastened heart is lowered upon the grave,
Hope lies in shadow cast by memory.

The "new-made widow" is proverbially "a sad sight;" but here sits one whose sorrows are illumined with bright hopes of the majority of her fatherless boy, and whose sadness melts in the aspirations of her faith. This picture, which addresses itself to the tenderest feelings of the human heart, and it is calculated to make a permanently moral impression upon them. The drawing, colouring, expression, and selection of accessories are equally excellent, and the finish and keeping deserve great praise. It appears to have been an object with the painter to give an impression of a thoroughly English scene, with all the attributes of an English village.

Here we must pause for the present; but we cannot postpone to a future week the gratification which our readers must experience in the possession of a sketch from Mr. Edwin Landseer's "Horses, the property of William Wigram, Esq.," No. 314. of the middle room. In this masterly performance we are at a loss which most to admire, the enlarged knowledge of general nature, and of the animal world in particular, which it exhibits, or the felicity of hand with which that acquaintance with truth is brought to bear on its just expression in a picture. Nothing is redundant, nor, on the other hand, is anything wanting. The expression of the jealous horse, who would monopolize the water to himself, but who is disturbed on the one side by the intrusion of a thirsty neighbour, and on the other by the fidgetty movements of a couple of magpies, is finely told in the back-turned ear, the excited nostril, the stiffening tail, and that sidelong thousandth part of a glance which, in startled selfishness, the horse is for a moment directing towards the causes of his disquietude. This, we repeat, is genius, and of the highest order.



WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL, BISHOPSGATE.

The calm remonstrance of the Wesleyan body against the Factories Education Bill, and the statistical reasoning and historic and constitutional references on which they were founded, have given them a weight in the deliberations of the Government which is hourly increasing in importance, and it is even said they will have the effect of causing the withdrawal of the obnoxious clauses. So much for meekness and good temper. But our present purpose is not with the remonstrance, but with the building in which it was concocted, and from whence, as from another Vatican, the spiritual voice of the vast Wesleyan society is sent through its ready agents to the ends of the earth, with as great speed and certainty as the royal despatches. This building is the Centenary Hall—the Parliament House—of "the connection." At the desire of many of our subscribers we have drawn up the following account of its origin and history.

The year 1739 was that in which John Wesley began formally to devote himself to the ministry, and to enter upon that career which terminated only in his death. As the period advanced, when a complete century from that time would have been passed through, the Wesleyan body became influenced by a wish to celebrate the circumstance in some notable manner. In 1838 it was resolved that religious services should at particular times in the following year be performed suitable to the occasion; and also that a subscription should be entered into for the furtherance of certain objects pertaining to that body. Among the objects thus proposed were such as the following:—To erect and endow a Wesleyan theological college or seminary for the education of preachers for home stations and missionaries for abroad, to provide a Polynesian missionary ship for the conveyance of missionaries to and from several of the eastern islands, to provide superannuation allowances for aged ministers and pensions for their widows, to aid in building or repairing chapels, and to aid in another object, which we shall detail presently. The subscription was commenced, and has ultimately amounted to a sum unexpectedly large. The religious consideration of the centenary, and the general manner in which the subscribed funds have been, or are to be, appropriated, are subjects which we do not propose to enter upon here. One portion, however, has been devoted in a manner which it is our object to notice. The Wesleyan Methodists, in the same Christian spirit which has actuated other religious bodies, have established a Missionary Society, which has gradually increased the sphere of its operations to an important extent. The Mission-house in Hatton-garden, where the business of the society was transacted, became, every year, less and less adequate to the wants of the establishment, and the Wesleyan Centenary Committee determined to devote a portion of the subscribed funds to the purchase of a building for the transaction both of the missionary business and the general business of the body.

In pursuance of this part of their design they authorised the purchase of extensive freehold premises, in Bishopsgate-street, formerly known as the City of London Tavern, and directed the adaptation of them, by various alterations and additions, to the purposes above-mentioned; and to the special use of the Wesleyan Missionary Society they resolved to offer certain portions of the front buildings in Bishopsgate-street, and also to erect in the rear of the same premises, and in immediate contiguity with the *general* and *connectional* apartments, a NEW Mission House, for which, as a place of missionary business, the locality was peculiarly desirable and advantageous. It will be seen, from this introduction, that the building is of a twofold character, both as it respects its construction and its destination; it consists of an old building, greatly altered and thoroughly renovated, and of a new one, built behind, and in connection with the former. The two, taken together, consist of apartments for the general business of the connection, and others for the missionary business; and we may remark, that the latter portion has been liberally and gratuitously presented to the Missionary Society at the expense of the centenary fund, without any charge either for the ground or for the buildings upon the missionary fund. The building presents an elegant exterior on the eastern side of Bishopsgate-street, exactly opposite Threadneedle-street. There are three stories visible in front, the upper and middle one of which are each lighted by five large windows, while the ground story has two windows on either side of the entrance door.

The door opens into a large entrance hall or vestibule, on each side of which are doors leading to several apartments appropriated as reception rooms, secretary's offices, &c.; while opposite is a flight of steps leading to a square enclosure, which, under any other circumstances, would be deemed a central court or quadrangle. It occupies a vacant space between the old house and the new one, and the architect has ingeniously contrived that numerous rooms on all four sides of it shall receive light by windows opening into this square; if it were open over head, it would really be a quadrangular court, such as is found in most Eastern and in many European houses; but it is entirely closed, lighted by side windows a little below the ceiling, and painted with the same taste and neatness as every other part of the building. From this central part entrance is obtained to various parts of the building. Proceeding onwards from the quadrangle, we come to two or three apartments appropriated as warehouses, in which the printed publications, as well as other property belonging to the society, are deposited. The arrangement of the warehouses illustrate in some degree the extent of the society's transactions, and the *geographical* organization by which these transactions are carried on: here Ashantee, there Tonga; in another part Caffraria, in another Gambia, and so on: these are for the reception of packets and parcels received from, or about to be forwarded to, the foreign missionary stations of the society. Again, the home transactions by which the parent society keeps up regular intercourse with the auxiliary branches all over the country are aided and systemized by a similar contrivance. A nest of small cells or boxes, 300 or 400 in number, is appropriated to the reception of orders, &c., from these auxiliaries, each cell being devoted to, and inscribed with the name of, some particular town in the kingdom.

These warehouses contain numerous boxes, chests, and packing-cases, in which the books, clothes, implements, and other outfittings of the missionaries are sent; and connected with them is the necessary commercial machinery for maintaining intercourse with all the foreign stations of the society.

Adjoining the warehouses is a room which, when the arrangements of the new building are thoroughly brought into working order, will be a very interesting one, viz., the outfitting-room. In this room are deposited all the outfittings which the society is accustomed to give a missionary when proceeding to foreign parts. On shelves are ranged religious books of various kinds, as well as others which would be valuable to a missionary; while in drawers are deposited the materials for making clothing, as well as many other articles to be used as occasion may require. Returning from the warehouses and outfitting-room back to the quadrangle, we proceed to the upper apartments of the new building or Mission House. A semicircular staircase of very elegant construction leads up to the top of the building, having on the level of each floor a gallery or landing-place from which the doors of the several apartments open. These apartments are employed for various purposes, some as offices, others as the private apartments of the general secretaries, to whom is principally entrusted the ecclesiastical superintendence of the missions. The liberality of the centenary fund committee has been shown in the general plan and arrangement of these portions of the building. The apartments in the front of the building, as was before observed, are alterations from a building devoted to very different purposes which formerly stood upon this spot. The ground consists, besides the entrance-hall, of official departments, reception-rooms, &c. On the first floor is a noble room, called the saloon, having on one side the original picture by Parker of the rescue of John Wesley from the flames when a boy. Adjoining to this is another room, devoted to the meeting of committees and other official business of the society.

Above these, and occupying the upper part of the building, is a hall, far exceeding in size any other room in the building: it exceeds the whole width of the house, and is proportionably wide and lofty. At the north end is a raised platform, railed off from the rest of the room, and provided with seats and a table or desk. At the east side, elevated several feet from the ground, is a small gallery calculated for the reception of a limited number of persons. Nearly the whole floor of the room is occupied by oak seats, capable of containing ten or twelve hundred persons, and conveniently placed for giving to the occupants a full view of those who may be on the platform. This hall is intended for various kinds of meetings connected with the Wesleyan body, and, as the number of persons assembled within it is sometimes considerable, the floor is supported by pillars in the room beneath.

The Wesleyan Centenary Hall, in Bishopsgate-street, was formerly the City of London Tavern; but its new exterior hardly denotes the very great change which has taken place as regards the present and late destination of the building. It has no particular feature to mark it; neither is there any aim at novelty in the design: the style of the basement is tame, and the columns rather take from than add to the importance of the front. According to the original design exhibited at the Royal Academy, there was to have been an attic and a superstructure, copied from the choragic monument of Lysicrates. But that extraneous feature has been abandoned, and a pediment substituted for the attic. The interior arrangements are very complete for holding conferences, &c.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, May 22, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Since my last letter I have found nothing deserving of any very particular mention, and shall, therefore, confine my remarks to those costumes more generally to be seen in our streets and places of public amusement. Let me then observe that the mantelet now generally worn appears to be but very slightly removed from that commonly worn in 1837; in fact, the difference is so very slight as to be almost imperceptible. True, the trimmings and ornaments are different, although the cut remains the same. Mantelets of black puce or chestnut-coloured taffety are those generally seen in négligé evening toilettes, whilst glazed taffeties, in bright shades, belong only to half-dress day costumes. Ribbons are less employed in trimmings than garnitures formed of the same material as the dress. The taffety is cut in bouts, and is laid in four rows. Several new fashions in the manufacture of robes appear in prospective; amongst these are sleeves buttoned at the wrist, and skirts trimmed with immense flounces à l'Espagnol. Feathers upon straw hats appear also, to be viewed with much favour; and, although simple ribbons will always be considered to be in good taste, still we may allow and even admire an ingenious novelty, especially when it takes the form of the Penelope hat of Lucy Hocquet, and which we have described in a former number. These tasty additions are, however, not confined to the atelier of Lucy Hocquet. We have seen that Alexandrine, whose artistic taste is equally well known and appreciated, has just produced something whose strange, yet novel and elegant, form must be seen ere its effect can be perfectly understood. Imagine to yourself a large Swiss hat, with round flat borders converging to a flat point serving to receive the head. This primitive straw hat, which is simple, light, and possesses infinite naïveté of form, is trimmed with several ornaments in a picturesque style, such as little cockades of ribbon or velvet, and flowers, which lean against the hair according to the Italian style. For country dresses nothing I have seen is more elegant than two or three which have come from the same fertile source of inspiration. The one is a robe of batiste, with a double sleeve. With this is worn an écharpe of myrtle green taffety, which goes round the greater part of the waist. The collar, which is quite plain and flat, is of fine holland cloth. The other has half long pla n sleeves, with a noeud of sankeen. The écharpe, which is supported by a plaid cravat, is of figured lawn, and the mittens are of taffety. Mayer, who sets the fashion here and in St. Petersburg in every thing relating to gloves, has released the hands of all our élégantes in black, puce, or deep blue silk; and mittens of taffety, as well as those of velvet, are everywhere worn and everywhere liked. I must defer the description of our Paris novelties to my next letter, and in the meanwhile I subscribe myself HENRIETTE DE B.

RAILWAY SPEED.—The returns given in the report of the officers of the railway department, Board of Trade, show the average speed upon the various lines, exclusive of stoppages, as follows:—London and Birmingham, 27 miles per hour; Great Western, 33; Northern and Eastern, 36, North Midland, 29; Midland Counties, 28; Birmingham and Derby, 29; Manchester and Birmingham, 28; Newcastle and North Shields, 30; and Chester and Birkenhead, 28. The average speed on the metropolitan lines, exclusive of stoppages, is about 22 miles an hour.

On Tuesday a meeting of the Universal Peace Society, the object of which is to put down warfare whether between nations or individuals, because of its alleged injustice, impolicy, and opposition to the pacific principles of the Christian religion, was held in the meeting-house of the Society of Friends in Houndsditch. The report of the Society for the past year was very satisfactory.

SCOTLAND.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

GENERAL (RESIDUARY) ASSEMBLY.—FRIDAY (May 19).—The assembly having met at twelve o'clock the sederunt was constituted by prayer by the moderator, who in an eloquent and impressive manner alluded to the separation which had taken place on the previous day—a separation which they all regretted. The assembly adjourned about three o'clock till Saturday.

SATURDAY.—A draft of the answer prepared by the committee to her Majesty's letter was read by Dr. Lee. The draft is nearly or altogether to the following effect:—"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, ministers of the Church of Scotland, met in assembly, have received with profound respect your Majesty's letter, conveying to us your most gracious answer to your Majesty's purpose to extend to us the countenance and support which former general assemblies have received in fulfilment of the solemn engagement which binds the Sovereign to maintain inviolate the Church of Scotland in all its rights and privileges. As your Majesty has been pleased to advert to the circumstances in the present condition of the church which have occasioned a departure from the form generally observed in communications from the throne to former general assemblies, we beg to assure your Majesty that, entertaining the most infinite desire to maintain unity and peace in the church, in combination with the purity of faith and worship, and the faithful administration of ecclesiastical government, we will give attention to the momentous views which you have recommended to our consideration, with the view to the adjustment of the matters connected with the church. On all these occasions it becomes us to invoke the aid of Divine Grace, through which alone we can hope to be so guided, by wisdom from above, as to arrive at such conclusions as will tend to the prosperity of our holy religion, with all its pure and peaceable influences." The letter then goes on in the usual way to express gratification at the re-appointment of the Marquis of Bute as her Majesty's representative, and to acknowledge the royal donation of £2000 to be applied to the purposes of education in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. It then concludes, "That God the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ may enrich your Majesty with all temporal and spiritual blessings—that he may encompass your Majesty's royal consort and family with especial favour; and that after a long and prosperous reign, he may bring you to eternal glory in Heaven, is the earnest prayer of your Majesty's most loyal and obedient subjects, the ministers and elders of the national Church of Scotland." It was unanimously agreed that the draft of the letter read in answer to her Majesty's letter should be transmitted to her Majesty in the usual way.

EDINBURGH, Monday morning.—The churches throughout this city were very much crowded yesterday, especially in the case of the non-intrusion party. The opening of the first of the new buildings for the Free Presbyterian Church, which took place yesterday, excited a good deal of interest, and although no public announcement was made, the church was completely filled during the forenoon and afternoon services. The building, which is in the Lothian-road, is a neat and substantial structure, and is capable of accommodating about 1500 persons. It has been erected for the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Candlish. The Dr. himself preached in the forenoon, and the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, of Greenock, preached in the afternoon. In St. Andrew's Church, which is in connection with the General Assembly, was a prayer meeting in the evening, at which the Lord High Commissioner and his suite attended. The church was excessively crowded, and great numbers were unable to obtain admittance. In the Great Hall at Canonmill a sermon was preached by Dr. Candlish in the evening, but not one half of the immense assemblage could obtain admission, and it was arranged that Mr. Chalmers of Dailly, and Mr. C. J. Brown, of Edinburgh, should preach to the people in two separate parts of the Park in the open air, which they accordingly did, great numbers attending. The Marchioness of Breadalbane and Lady Hannah Thorpe, accompanied by Mr. Campbell of Monzie, M.P., attended the meeting of the Free Presbyterian Assembly on Saturday, and were loudly cheered.

MONDAY, May 22. The General Assembly met at St. Andrew's Church, at 11 o'clock. After the reading of the minutes, some conversation took place relative to the proper time for taking up the Strathbogie case, which resulted in an agreement that the question as to the deposition of the Strathbogie ministers, and the dispersed commission from that Presbytery, should be taken up immediately after the discussion of the Veto Law. Lord Belhaven, after reading several clauses of the Queen's letter, laid on the table the resolutions alluded to in the proceedings of Saturday, for the repeal of the Veto Act—the repeal of the Act admitting *quoad sacra* ministers to the Church Courts—and to address her Majesty to endow these churches, and to constitute them legal parishes. It was agreed that the resolutions should be taken up along with the overtures on the subject to which the resolutions refer. The overtures from Ayr and Hamilton, on the subject of the repeal of the Veto Act being read, Mr. Stewart, of Beladrum, in a few words, urged on the assembly the necessity of repealing this act.—Mr. Proudfoot, of Strathaven, hoped that, without discussion, the assembly would agree to repeal the Veto Act. (Hear, hear.)—Dr. Cook agreed in the propriety of not discussing the merits of the Veto Act. The grounds on which he originally opposed it are same as he yet held, that it would bring the church into calamities and into collisions with the civil courts. He moved that, as the Veto Act interfered with civil rights, it be an instruction to presbyteries to proceed in settlements in the way laid down before the passing of the Veto Act, reserving to the parishioners the unlimited and absolute power of stating objections to the presentees, and to the presbytery the power of judging of, and giving effect to, these objections.—Mr. Hugh Paton seconded the motion.—The Procurator brought forward a counter motion.—Dr. Cook's motion was adopted.

FREE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.—The assembly met at 11 o'clock on Friday week, the proceedings being opened with Divine service. A deputation from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland came forward to the bar with an address expressive of the sympathy and concurrence of that church with the proceedings of those who now constituted the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Several of the members of the deputation addressed the assembly, warmly approving the course they had taken in vindicating their principles.—Dr. Chalmers, in the name of the assembly, thanked the Presbyterian Church of Ireland for their friendly sympathy and regard as evinced by this address, and by the sentiments of the deputation.—Dr. Cooke, being loudly called for, stood up and delivered a commentary on the subject of the Queen's letter to the general assembly. After the appointment of several committees the assembly adjourned till the evening. The assembly met again at seven o'clock, when the hall was quite crowded. The chair was taken by Dr. Macfarlane. Divine service was then performed, the 62nd chapter of Isaiah being the portion of Scripture which was read. Dr. Buchanan said he had to submit a motion, which was in the following words:—"That the assembly do now invite the concurrence of the elders, deacons, probationers, and students who have been invited to be present in following out their separation from the Established Church of Scotland." Dr. B. then proceeded at great length to comment upon the Queen's letter.—The motion was agreed to.—A deputation from the probationers presented themselves, and gave in a declaration of adherence to the Free Presbyterian Church, signed by 200 individuals.—Dr. Candlish then addressed the assembly in an elaborate speech, which was loudly cheered.

The business before the assembly on Saturday was of little general interest. Reports from the different sections of the Provisional Committee were received and read, in regard to states for the churches the funds, and the supply and distribution of ministers.

MONDAY, May 22.—The Free Presbyterian Assembly met to-day at 12 o'clock, in Dr. Candlish's new church in the Lothian-road. After 12 minutes had been read, communications were given in from a number of clergymen, stating their adherence to the non-intrusion protest. Dr. Candlish moved for the appointment of a commission of the assembly, to correspond with other Presbyterian bodies on the subject of the tercentenary celebration of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. The commission was appointed. It was announced by Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, that the Dowager Marchioness of Breadalbane had subscribed £1000 towards the Free Presbyterian Fund. [The number of adherents to the seceding protest is now said to be 498 ministers; but what proportion of these is parochial, and what *quoad sacra*, is not stated. As to money, Dr. Chalmers announced that the gross receipts in aid of the LEW scheme were £223,023 6s. 11d., of which £150,341 6s. 3d. belongs to the building fund.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

(Before Sir J. Knight Bruce.)

WATTS V. SPOTTISWOODE AND ANOTHER—UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE—INJUNCTION.

On Thursday Mr. L. Wigram said he was instructed in a case in which Mr. Alaric Alexander Watts was plaintiff, and Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode and Mr. Charles Hyde were defendants, to move for an injunction restraining them (the defendants) from in any manner interfering with the management of the *United Service Gazette* newspaper. The learned counsel then read the notice on which the motion was founded; but the opposite party not being ready with their affidavits, the case was postponed.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A young man, named *Henry Bennet*, servant to Mr. Abbott, wine and spirit merchant, Coleman-street, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having committed an extensive embezzlement.—Mr. Abbott stated that, having had occasion for a quantity of silver on Saturday last, he sent the prisoner for £250 worth to the Bank. The prisoner did not return, but on Sunday evening gave himself up to a policeman, who found upon his person £91 14s. 2d. The witness stated that the prisoner had been in his service about six years, and was unfortunately devoted to drink, and had been brought before the late Lord Mayor for having threatened to destroy himself.—The prisoner, in answer to questions from the Lord Mayor, stated that he purchased a suit of clothes, and went to a great variety of places, after having got the money. He did not, however, know where he could have lost the large sum of money which made up the deficiency.—The prosecutor said he believed the prisoner had become acquainted with persons of bad character.—The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner for a few days.

Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, applied to the Lord Mayor, on behalf of 120 watermen connected with Greenwich, who petitioned his lordship not to consent to an application made to his lordship to destroy the Waterman's Pier at that place.—Mr. Newton attended for the watermen, who, he stated, were interested in and dependent upon the floating accommodation at Garden-stairs. The petition was signed by upwards of 5000 persons, many of whom were respectable tradesmen and bankers, and principally at No. 8, Broad-street-buildings.—It appeared that Mr. Hancock was the inventor of a lock; that he had induced Mr. Pownall and Mr. Brasier (the one well known for his connection with the county of Middlesex, the other as Rear Indis merchant) to assist him; that they had never intended to be partners; that they had given repeated notices of their wishes and intentions; yet Mr. Hancock issued a bill, dated 17th April, 1843, in these words:—"One month after date we promise to pay to our own order Five Hundred Pounds." Signed—"Hancock, Pownall, and Brasier." This bill had been paid over to a Mr. Watts, solicitor, who held the instrument as security.—Mr. Brasier and Mr. Pownall both stated that they never contemplated any partnership, that they had merely assisted Hancock out of charity.—Mr. Alderman Farebrother and Sir John Pirie, report as to the invention that a charge of forgery had been made out.—Mr. Ings, for the accused, said he was taken by surprise. He did not suppose the magistrate would entertain the charge, but his answer was that there was a partnership, and that Hancock had a right to do what he had done. To prove this he begged an adjournment for ten days.—The Magistrates were willing to grant time, and it was arranged that the case should stand over for a week; that the bill should be impounded, and the defendant admitted to bail, himself in £900, and two sureties in £250 each.

MARYLEBONE.—EXTRAORDINARY ASSAULT.—On Monday, a fashionably-dressed young man, who gave his name *Hugh Stratford Stratford*, and said that he was staying at Ibbotson's Hotel, Vere-street, Oxford-street, was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having violently assaulted Mr. Alexander Chisholm, surgeon, of No. 32, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and, who, from the serious injury inflicted on him, was in such a state as to excite much alarm for his safety. It appeared that the prisoner had mistaken his victim for Mr. Barnard Gregory, the proprietor of the *Satirist* newspaper, who had given him dire cause of offence by repeated attacks on him in that paper, on account of his connexion with certain gambling transactions. The solicitor for the prisoner (who it appears is highly connected) offered any amount of bail, but the magistrate refused to part with the prisoner upon any terms. Chisholm is pronounced out of danger, and he was consequently remanded until Thursday.

UNION-HALL.—*Joseph Russell*, an engine-driver, and *Henry Knight*, a stoker, belonging to the South-Western Railway, were brought before Mr. Traill, charged with doing considerable damage to the property of the company, owing to their negligence on the arrival of a luggage train from Southampton, and were severally sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—*Robert Leslie*, a hair-dresser, living in Little Pulteney-street, was brought before Mr. Maltby, charged with having stabbed a police-constable in the station-house at Vine-street.—It appeared that directions have been recently issued by the police commissioners to have a watch kept on the cells at the various station-houses, as more than one attempt has been recently made by prisoners to do themselves or others confined with them some serious injury, and that in consequence of these orders a constable has been appointed at the Vine-street station to look into the various cells at stated periods, through a small trap-door, and to ascertain that all is right within.—John Warren, a man taken into custody for begging, and locked up in the same cell with the prisoner, and the prisoner was confined was very young three months ago, when he was married he called peelers and paupers. He saw the prisoner take a white-handled knife from his pocket, open it, and then place it in his side pocket. In a minute or two after this the gaoler on duty looked in at the trap-door, upon which the prisoner ran towards the opening, and made a thrust at the policeman's face.—The policeman who was stabbed is named Builder, C 51. The wound appeared to be a very serious one. The knife had evidently been aimed at, but the blow had taken effect about half an inch below it, on the nose, which was cut to some depth.—The prisoner, who appeared to be fully five to the serious situation in which his vindictive feeling against the police had placed him, begged for mercy on account of his wife and children, attributing his conduct to intoxication.—Mr. Maltby said the assault was of so serious a character that he should send the case to the Central Criminal Court.—The prisoner was then locked up.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT MANCHESTER.—AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND POLICE.—On Tuesday evening Manchester was thrown into a state of excitement in consequence of an affray, which, after several detachments of the 15th Regiment of Foot, now stationed in that town, on two of the police-stations, and an indiscriminate assault of every police officer upon they could in the station. This conduct, on the part of the military, arose from the interference of the police to prevent a quarrel in the street between two soldiers on the previous evening, on which occasion several of the soldiers were apprehended by the police, and taken into custody. After a resistance and considerable punishment on both sides. On the same evening, a large party of the 15th Regiment were coming down Oldham-road, with the intention of attacking the police-station, when they were forcibly to liberate their comrades, when the superintendent was obliged to draw a line of policemen across the street to keep them from carrying their design into effect. The military, however, succeeded in rescuing the prisoners for their misconduct, ordered them to pay a fine of 20s. each, or go to prison for one month. The fines were immediately paid, and the prisoners were discharged. Here, it was supposed, the matter had terminated, particularly as the examination had been conducted in the presence of two officers of the regiment, both of whom appeared highly displeased with the conduct of their soldiers. But during the day large mobs of turn-outs, and small parties of soldiers belonging to the 15th, were parading different parts of the town. Information was conveyed to Captain White, chief of the borough police, that the soldiers meditated an attack on the station-house, and preparations were accordingly made for its defence. Before the necessary measures for this end were taken a body of 40 or 50 soldiers, accompanied by a mob of about 2000 persons, reached the Oldham-road station so suddenly and unexpectedly, that the policemen on side (then only five in number) had scarcely time to close the gates. The soldiers and the mob then retired for a few minutes, and upon a policeman in the street they pursued him, and demolished all the windows of a house in which he took shelter because the proprietor did not turn him out. In a few minutes the number of soldiers increased to about 200, and these, followed by about 5000 people, returned to the station-house, and endeavoured to force the gates. Not succeeding in this, they smashed the windows and window-frames, and commenced throwing stones into the exterior of the building on which stones or bludgeons could make an impression. At this time there were twenty-five policemen in the station-house, but the superintendent and inspector had got half enough. The General immediately ordered them out of the ranks, and gave them into the custody of the police. A company of the 16th Regiment of Foot subsequently arrived at the station-house, and kept the crowd eighty of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, or Queen's Bays. These were ordered to remain on guard at the station during the night. The sergeant of the 15th stated, when at the New Bailey, that the prisoners had to a man left the barracks with the determination of renewing the attack on the police. The spinners who have recently turned out, and who, during the present week, have been taken before the magistrates in parties varying from two to thirteen, for assembling in large numbers and intimidating other workmen, have taken advantage of this occurrence to forward their own views. The outrages committed last week at the instigation of the brickmakers' union on the property of Mr. Pauling, a master builder, in consequence of a dispute about wages, while they show the dangerous and alarming character of trades' combinations, have filled the mindsof employers with fear and anxiety.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk on Thursday morning in Claremont Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also walked in the grounds in the forenoon. Her Royal Highness took her departure from Claremont in a carriage and four, at a quarter before eleven o'clock for Frogmore-lodge.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—CLOSE OF THE INQUIRY (Friday).—The Committee met again this morning at half-past 11 o'clock, Sir W. Heathcote chairman. The room was immediately cleared, and the Committee remained in deliberation nearly three hours. On the re-admission of strangers, the Chairman said the Committee had resolved "that Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., was duly elected to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Cambridge; that in the opinion of the Committee, William Gardiner had been bribed by the payment of £13 1s. 9d. for a tavern bill, but that this payment took place without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Kelly." The announcement of Mr. Kelly retaining his seat was received by those assembled in the lobbies with loud cheers.

OXFORD, May 25.—Professor Pusey's sermon has been delivered to the Vice-Chancellor, who has appointed a Board of Heresy to examine into the truth of the alleged charges. The members of the board are—The Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Faussett, Margaret Professor of Divinity; Dr. Ogilvie, Professor of Pastoral Theology; Dr. Hawkins of Oriel College; Dr. Symons, Warder of Wadham, and the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church.

FOREIGN

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid announce that the Spanish Ministry had been formed thus:—M. Gomez Becerra, President of the Council; Mendizabal, Minister of Finance; Hoyos, Minister of War; Cuetos, of Marine; and La Sierna, of the Interior. Awaiting the final formation of the Ministry the sittings of the Cortes were suspended and would not be resumed until the 27th inst.

SCRAPS.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL SIR THOMAS PICTON.

He was slain at the Head of his division, repelling one of the most formidable attacks of the French at Waterloo. He was struck on the head by a musket ball and fell dead; shortly afterwards his body was raised and placed against a tree, where it remained until the action was decided.

Loud thunders crashed, the clouds were riven,
Then shook the firmament of Heav'n;
The bivouac flames black night had giv'n
A doomsday's awful scenery.
Sweet dreams of home from his have fled,
Whose next sound sleep shall be the dead,
The turf their pillow, earth their bed,
The lofty sky their canopy.

Storms veiled the morn, the dark day frowned,
When deadliest foe led chiefs renowned,
And quaked the trembling earth around
Upturn, blood-stained, and slippery.
Blazed red-mouth'd war's continued roar,
While bursting shells Death's showers pour,
And thousands welter in their gore
Of England's stubborn Infantry.

Now raged the battle fierce and long,
Round Gaul's proud eagles legions throng,
Then forms its column close and strong,
"Vive l'Empereur!" shouts valiantly.
Steady as mason through dense smoke,
Nor shot nor shell that column broke,
Bright victories won its memories woke,
And glory spoke its gallantry.

But Picton saw the threaten'd storm,
His columns close a phalanx form,
Ne'er glowed a knightly heart more warm
In days of olden chivalry.
With fire and steel, heart, soul, and might,
Charged England's sons th' advancing fight,
The van led on that gallant knight—
That dreadful shock triumphantly.

On Waterloo the sun has set,
Life's crimson stream the green graves wet,
The bravest of the brave have met,
Died on Fame's death-bed valiantly.
When age to age shall mark the year,
What tombs or tablets need ye brave
Where mounds shall be, and long grass wave—
The slumbering heroes' beraldry.

Propt by a tree, his comrades gone,
A silent warrior rests alone,
His sightless eyes seem gazing on
The field of glory vacantly.
Sits he; as if to catch the sound
Of distant gun or bugle wound,
'Twas Death's cold silence threw his hand
Picton, the knight of chivalry!—J. E. de B.

A WELSH WITNESS.

The attorney for an opposing creditor in a bankruptcy case, on Thursday week, before Mr. Commissioner Stevenson, thinking that a youth whom he was about to examine had rehearsed his part with the bankrupt prior to his entering the court, put the question usually propounded when suspicions of that sort arise:—"Well, my man, have you not seen the bankrupt since the last meeting?" "Yes, I have," was the ready answer. "Well, sir (and he heathens how you answer the question), on your oath what did he say to you?" "Oh my oath be not that I should find the commissioner a naid gentlemanly man."

SINGULAR SCENE AT A FUNERAL.

On Sunday afternoon week the body of an old pensioner, named Penfold, was interred in the churchyard at Patcham, a small village about three miles from Brighton on the London road. The wife of the deceased was attired in a becoming manner, and followed her husband as chief mourner. Behind her, at a respectful distance, was another female, in widow's weeds, who appeared as deeply concerned in the sad ceremony as Mrs. Penfold, and on the corpse leaving the church followed it to the grave, to the no small astonishment of the spectators. It was whispered that the strange widow was also married to deceased, and so it proved. She was Penfold's first wife, from whom he separated many years ago. He enlisted in the Inniskillen dragoons, and went abroad. On his return, supposing his wife to be dead, he married again. His first wife was married again, and we believe her husband is living; but on hearing of the death of her first husband, she resolved, like a true penitent, to pay him the last and tribute of her affection by seeing him laid in his grave. There is another more potent reason, perhaps, for making herself known as his first wife. Penfold, it is said, died possessed of some property, which she lays claim to.

FONTENELLE.

This writer reached the very advanced age of ninety-nine years, and continued his literary pursuits to the last. Lord Orrey, in a letter written from Maraton, near Gastonbury, very beautifully said, "Fontenelle, like our neighbouring thorn, blossoms in the winter of his days." Voltaire pronounced him to be the most universal genius of the age of Louis XIV. A person of quality called on him, and found him in a very ill humour. "What's the matter?" said the nobleman. "The case is this," said the philosopher, "I have only one servant, and I am waited on as badly as you who have twenty."

HYMN OF DARKNESS

Exquisite world! my patient bosom bore
Thine unimpassioned heart; but powers live
In thy pure beauty now—like golden ore
Traversing rocks, or feel my sensitive
The human heart which then were as in cones
Are cedars, or the germ of fire in acorns.
The worlds that were, where are they? Wrecked: the law
Of thy rare beauty clothes each skeleton.
Death struck their living down, though Havoc saw
No human being fall: Fate rushed upon
Reptile and rock alone, and thick-lipt owl,
And crushed them in unfathomable mud.
Then o'er the lifeless hosts there stood unseen
The ardour of creation with warm wing,
Fanning Life's slimy eyes that long had been
Entranced: then moors and graceful evening
Arose; and from the red earth's cool caress
Sprung the first human heart and feebleness.

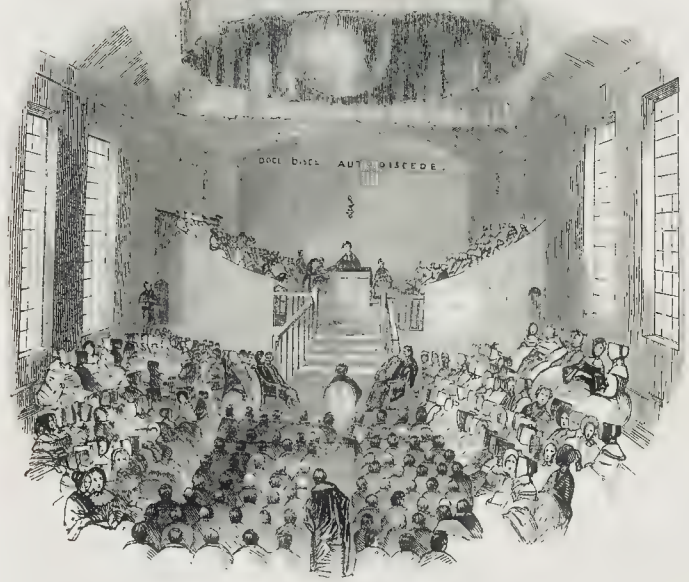
Insects, birds, beasts, and herbs, I love you all
As genitest mothers love their little ones.
I come—the new-born dew-drops quickly fall;
Love leads faint Labour home; the gay fawn runs
To the shy roe, and perceived things
Lie down beneath the shade of my grey wings.

Be not too bold, O earth: the awful hosts
About me bid thee not: they are the pale
Phantoms that rise not yet—the countless ghosts
Of gaunty hearts: canst thou not hear the wail
Of their remorse, nor are the avenger when
The whirlwind rushes o'er thy abodes of men.

Teach I not thee the truthfulness of death,
The blush of roses—the immaculate light
In blues' breasts—their scent-abounding breath—
The poet pale, and the still paler night
Of his poor lamp suppressing? Lo! alone,
Yet once again I shall resume my throne.—H.

STAPLE-INN, NEW CHAMBERS.

This handsome building has just been erected at that part of Staple-inn, Holborn, which communicates with Southampton-buildings. It consists of chambers for the six taxing masters of the Court of Chancery, their clerks, &c., and has been built at the expense of the Honourable Society of Staple-inn. The design is by Messrs. Wigg and Pownall, architects, Bedford-row, and is a masterly specimen of the style of the reign of James I. The foundation is of concrete; the facing is of Suffolk brick, with dressings of Portland stone; the height is about 55 feet; length, 90 feet. Among the peculiarities of construction is the employment of iron girders and shoes let in the walls; no bond-timber being used. The principal apartments on the ground and first floors will be occupied by the masters, and in the centre of the building is a spacious library. The entire structure is raised upon a terrace, and is seen to best advantage from the area of Staple-inn; the embellishments are in the best taste of the period.



ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—THE APPOSITION.

The apposition, or recitation of the exercises and speeches of this ancient school, took place on Thursday, the 18th inst., at two o'clock, in the school-room of the institution, in the presence of the Master and Court of Assistants of the Merchant Tailors' Company, the high master of the school and the assistant masters, the pupils of the school, and a large number of visitors, amongst whom were the Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Butler, the principal of King's College; the Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Sir Robert Inglis, M.P., &c. The speeches were well delivered, and the exercises creditable to the classical proficiency of the young aspirants for honours. The following list will show the selection of the recitations and scenes from Greek, Roman, and English dramatists. It was past four o'clock before the business of the morning was concluded:—

Vincent	Greek Oration in Commemoration of the Founder.

PRIZES.

LATIN HEXAMETERS.

Brien	Tabite Insula.

GREEK VERSE.—TRANSLATION.

Vincent	Metre, Iambic and Trochaic. From Beaumont and Fletcher. "Bonduca," act III., scene 2.

ENGLISH ESSAY.—(Not recited.)

1st Prize, Carver	On the Μεγαλοψυχια, or Public Spirit of the
2nd do., Metcalfe, Major	Ancient Athenians.

LATIN ESSAY (DR. SLEATH'S PRIZE).—(Not recited.)

1st Prize, Vincent	Anne id verum sit, quod scripsit Fabius, ex Ho-
2nd Prize, Carver	mero, tanquam ex oceano quodam, omnium bonarum artium incrementa initium capere?

SPEECHES.

Metcalfe, Major	.. ..	Pope. "Temple of Fame."
Ferris	.. ..	Fabius .. .. .. Livy.
Brien	.. ..	Scipio .. .. .. Book xxviii.
Carver	.. ..	Norfolk .. .. ..
Healy	.. ..	King Richard .. ..
Smith	.. ..	Bolingbroke .. .. Shakespeare. "Richard II.," act I., scene 1.
Whittington	.. .. ..	Gaunt .. .. ..
Roberts	.. ..	Philoctetes .. ..
Ruler	.. ..	Neoptolemus .. .. Sophocles.
Rogers	.. ..	Ulysses .. .. .. "Philoctetes," v. 954.
Gainer	.. ..	Beaus .. .. ..
Dassent	.. ..	1st Swordman .. .. Beaumont and Fletcher. "A King and No King," act IV., scene 3.
Rowlatt	.. ..	2nd Swordman .. ..
Whittington	.. .. ..	Congrio .. .. .. Plautus.
Clay	.. ..	Eucleo .. .. .. "Aulularia," act II., scene 7.
Metcalfe, Min.	.. .. ..	Demeas .. .. .. Massinger.
Prendergast	.. .. ..	Vitelli .. .. .. "Renegado," act IV., scene 3.
Vincent	.. ..	Chremylus .. .. ..
Hole	.. ..	Blepsidemus .. .. Aristophanes.
Hastings	.. ..	Paupertas .. .. .. "Plutus," v. 332.

It is now upwards of three centuries and a half since Dean Colet, tired with trouble and persecution, characteristic of his times, before he retired from the world founded this excellent institution. The dean, having outlived his numerous brethren, resolved, in the midst of life and health, to consecrate his fortune to some lasting benefaction. This he performed in the foundation of St. Paul's School, of which he appointed William Lily first master in 1512. He endowed it with lands and houses then producing an income of £122 4s. 7½d. per annum, of which endowment he made the Company of Mercers trustees. Accordingly, the members of this company have in rotation the nomination of scholars, who are at the expense of books only. Lily had for some time been the first teacher of Greek in the metropolis. In the year after his appointment he wrote a grammar for the school, which, under his fostering care, soon became distinguished, and set the example for many similar establishments. The revenue of the school has, of course, materially increased; for in 1818 the annual income was about £6300. The original statutes of the school, signed by Dean Colet, were some years ago accidentally picked up at a bookseller's by the late Mr. Hamper, of Birmingham, and by him presented to the British Museum. The schoolhouse has been twice rebuilt: it was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren; and this building, being found too small, was taken down, and the present handsome and substantial edifice, facing the eastern end of St. Paul's Cathedral, built, from the designs and under the superintendence of George Smith, Esq., in 1824.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE CHARLES JAS. APPERLEY, Esq. ("NIMROD.")

This gentleman, long and favourably known in sporting circles by the pseudonyme of Nimrod, died in London, on Friday, the 19th instant. As a writer on the theory and practice of fox-hunting Mr. Apperley ranked among the most eminent of those who have adopted that subject. Less elegant in style than Beckford, and inferior to some modern authors in his treatment of the details of kennel management, as a general authority he was as justly popular as, in the majority of instances, he was correct. The spring time of few men's lives produces palateable fruit—less than any that of an author, whose harvest, under the most auspicious circumstances, is long in attaining maturity, should it ever reach it. With the birth, parentage, and education of Nimrod, therefore, we have nothing to do, beyond stating that he was the son of a Welsh gentleman—a bit of a martinet in his way, as your Cambrian 'squires were wont to be—and that the course of Greek and Latin prescribed for the youth of this country was in his case administered according to the approved practice. No doubt he little relished the knocking about he received at the time, but in after years he always spoke gratefully of those who, in his boyhood, had exerted themselves to make him smart. Young Apperley, having gone through his schooling, straightway entered upon the routine that so many—"pity 'tis 'tis true!"—perform. From Rugby he passed into the world—into free living, love, matrimony, misunderstandings, and malcontent. To the latter he attributed his having turned author. "In 1821," he says of himself, "circumstances occurred that rendered my continuing to live with my family *very far from desirable*, and having made up my mind to occupy a house and farm in some retired part of the country, I began to speculate as to how I should employ those hours which the more requisite attention to the occupations of between two and three hundred acres of land might fail to fill up. I could both hunt and shoot, I was aware, inasmuch as I was about to set myself down in a country abounding with game, and with one pack of fox-hounds close to my door, and two others within easy reach. Still, there are many non-farming as well as non-hunting days in the year, and 'how should I employ myself on such days?' was a question that very naturally presented itself. 'I will write a book upon hunting,' said I to myself, 'a book upon hunting, and other sports of which I had partaken up to the period of my forming the resolution.'"

The sports which he alludes to here he entered upon when he went to reside at Bilton, in Warwickshire, and became a member of the Stratford-upon-Avon Club. Of that portion of his life he never spoke but in terms of unqualified gratification. Independent of its high social character, the members were all fox-hunters to the backbone, and laboured in the pursuit of pleasure as none but true fox-hunters do. Nimrod used to say he never worked so hard in his life as during his connexion with that society. For several seasons, in addition to his stud of hunters at Stratford, he had horses at Chapel House, in Oxfordshire, and at Middleton Stoney, near Bicester, which enabled him to hunt not only with the Warwickshire, but with the Duke of Beaufort and Sir Thomas Mostyn. His constant experience of the systems pursued with various packs of hounds, and a keen observation of their different peculiarities, no doubt laid the foundation of that practical knowledge of the craft he professed which distinguishes his writings. Had he stuck to that, had he confined the operations of his pen to the kennel, the stable, and the field, Mr. Apperley would have left behind him the most perfect treatises on the *materiel* of the chase that had ever appeared. But he took his note-book into the Melton ball and the drawing-room, and the boon frank fox-hunter became in too many instances the huckster of small talk and retailer of stale gossip.

It was in the year 1821, in consequence of his determination to write upon field practice, that he commenced his career as a contributor to the "Old Sporting Magazine," under the signature of "Nimrod." In that work appeared his well-known Hunting Tours, his Letters on the Condition of Hunters, and on Riding to Hounds. Indeed we should have said his too well-known Tours, &c. &c.; for it was in this his misfortune as his fault, that the public were bidden to his literary feasts, to eat of the same dishes, re-cooked in all sorts of fashions. And here, *per parenthese*, it may be observed that this custom is fast travelling into licentiousness. It may be correct to re-publish essays in a collected shape, but surely it is not fair to serve them forth under various *aliases*. Thus, "Foreign Sporting, by Nimrod," should not have made its re-appearance as "Nimrod Abroad," inducing people to read under false pretences. But, returning to our muttons, for a series of years Mr. Apperley continued to write in the magazine aforesaid, to his own profit and that of its owner, Mr. Pittman, a periodical proprietor of whom it is recorded that he might serve as a model to all present and future magazine manufacturers. We have said he continued to write in the "Old Sporting Magazine," or ought perhaps to have said, he never ceased; for the quantity fully equalled the quality. In speaking of his pro-

pensity that way he observes—"No man disliked pen and ink more than I did at one period of my life; few men's pursuits were less associated with the desk; but how stand matters now? Why, I have the greatest pleasure in writing, *and I really believe life would be burdensome to me without it.*"

While contributing to the "Old Sporting Magazine," he had a stud of hunters kept for him, a villa called Beau Repaire, in Hampshire, and a monthly income that would have served a German prince. *Malgré* all these appliances, however, embarrassment, the heritage of letters, overtook him one day in form of a *ca. sa.*; but a most that surrounded his castle compelled the *officers* to turn their attack into a siege. So long as the summer lasted he continued to keep them at bay; but winter arrived, "then came a frost, a nipping frost," the besiegers crossed the ice, and "Nimrod" fell, as the Stadtholder had done before him.

On the death of Mr. Pittman a feud sprung up between him and the new proprietor of the "Old Mag." In this dilemma,

> As nought remained but Calais or the Bench,
> He left this land of freedom for the French.

For the last ten or a dozen years Nimrod occupied a pleasant *château* called St. Pierre, about a mile from Calais, on the road to St. Omer. Here he gave his grey goose quill no holiday, for, besides contributing to a large majority of the monthly periodicals, he wrote several books—one a great mortal tome, ycleped "The Life of a Sportsman," "as big as all dis sheuse"—published by Mr. Ackermann, of Regent-street, at the small charge of two guineas! Among these volumes was the "Life and Death of John Mytton, Esq., of Halston." That most eccentric and unfortunate man was long a staunch friend to Mr. Apperley, and certainly the least graceful act of the author's life was the publication of *that* biography of his benefactor. But "we come to bury Nimrod"—at least to offer a small parting memoir of the writer—not the man. As a sportsman, that is, a fox-hunter, his early experience was extensive; for, previous to leaving England, he had hunted with eighty-two packs of fox-hounds, to say nothing of staggers and harriers. No question he was a sound theoretical sportsman, and could *write* to hounds better than any of his contemporaries as well probably as any of his predecessors; but he could never *ride* to them. He was timid and "abroad" in crossing a country, and burlesqued jockeyship when perpetrating a race. Incomparably his best production is "The Turf, the Chase, and the Road," which originally appeared in the "Quarterly Review"—insufferably his worst, the "Life of a Sportsman," is never likely to appear much beyond the publisher's counter. The virtues of his style are, facility, appropriateness, and technicality; for he always handles his subjects like a workman. Its vices, infirmity of construction, prodigality of the first person singular, and the constant use of the adjective "good" in reference to persons as they apply it on 'Change.

LADY SALE.

THE CABUL CAPTIVITY.

A very interesting series of "Portraits of the Cabul Prisoners" has just been published as illustrations to Lady Sale's and Lieut. Eyre's Journals of the disasters in Affghanistan, 1841-2. These portraits are cleverly drawn on stone by Mr. Lowes Dickinson, by whose permission we are enabled to present the accompanying engravings to our readers. The portrait of Lady Sale is from a drawing by Lieut. Eyre: the physiognomy of our high-minded countrywoman is full of earnestness, and bespeaks true courage, such as is rarely witnessed in this unchivalric age. Her ladyship's enthusiasm in not only minutely noting down events as they occurred, but, often in doing so hourly, has recorded an entire year's stirring events, such as have scarcely a parallel in the annals of modern warfare. Indeed, the "Journal" itself is a surprising work, even apart from the perilous circumstances under which it was penned. It is, throughout, a truthful narrative, chronicling the terrors of the day with extraordinary minuteness, from all kinds of sources—from the reports of the day, from telegraphed news, and from intelligence forwarded by persons of all degrees, engaged in the war, or anxiously watching its fearful results. Lady Sale notes:—"I believe several people kept an account of these proceedings, but all, except myself, lost all they had written, and had recourse to memory afterwards. I lost everything except the clothes I wore, and, therefore, it may appear strange that I should have saved these papers. The mystery is, however, easily solved. After everything was packed on the night before we left Cabul, I sat up to add a few lines to the events of the day, and the next morning I put them in a small bag, and tied them round my waist. * * A much better narrative of past events might now be written, even by myself; but I have preferred keeping my journal as originally written, when events were fresh, and men's minds were biassed by the reports of the day, and even hour."

But the imminent peril amidst which the Journal was written is, perhaps, nowhere so well told as in the page wherein Lady Sale describes her position on the top of her house, whence she had a fine view of the field of action, and where, by keeping behind the chimneys, the "soldier's wife" escaped the bullets that continually whizzed past her.

The next engraving introduces to the reader the scene of the captivity at Cabul.

To this scene the following extract, abridged from Lady Sale's Journal, may prove the best accompaniment.

"Six rooms, forming two sides of an inner square or citadel, are appropriated to us; and a tykhana to the soldiers. This fort is the largest in the valley, and is quite new; it belongs to Mahommed Shah Khan: it has a deep ditch and a fausse-braye all round. The walls of mud are not very thick, and are built up with planks in tiers on the inside. The buildings we occupy are those intended for the chief and his favourite wife; those for three other wives are in the outer court, and have not yet been roofed in. We number nine ladies, twenty gentlemen, and fourteen children. In the tykhana are

PRISON AT CABUL.

seventeen European soldiers, two European women, and one child (Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Burnes, and little Stoker). Mahommed Akhbar Khan, to our horror, has informed us that only one man of our force has succeeded in reaching Jellalabad (Dr. Brydon of the Shah's force: he was wounded in two places). Thus is verified what we were told before leaving Cabul, 'That Mahommed Akhbar Khan would annihilate the whole army except one man, who should reach Jellalabad to tell the tale.' Dost Mohammed Khan (the brother of Mahommed Shah Khan) is to have charge of us. Our parties were divided into the different rooms. Lady M'Naghten, Captain and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Captain and Mrs. Boyd and two children, Mrs. Mainwaring and one child, with Lieut. and Mrs. Eyre and one child, and a European girl, Hester Macdonald, were in one room; that adjoining was appropriated for their servants and baggage; Captain Mackenzie and his Madras Christian servant Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Ryley and two children, and Mr. Fallon, a writer in Captain Johnson's office, occupied another. Mrs. Trevor and her seven children and European servant, Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Waller and child, Mrs. Sturt, Mr. Mein, and I had another. In two others all the rest of the gentlemen were crammed.

"It did not take us much time to arrange our property; consisting of one mattress and resai between us, and no clothes except those we had on, and in which we left Cabul. Mahommed Akhbar Khan, Sultan Jan, and Ghoolam Moyen-oo-deen visited us. The Sirdar assured me we were none of us prisoners; requested that we would make ourselves as comfortable as circumstances would admit of; and told us that as soon as the roads were safe we should be safely escorted to Jellalabad. He further informed me that I might write to Sale; and that any letters I sent he would forward. Of this permission I gladly took advantage to write a few guarded lines to say that we were well and safe.

"19th.—We luxuriated in dressing, although we had no clothes but those on our backs; but we enjoyed washing our faces very much, having had but one opportunity of doing so before, since we left Cabul. It was rather a painful process, as the cold and glare of the sun on the snow had three times peeled my face, from which the skin came off in strips. We had a grand breakfast, dhall and radishes. We parch rice and barley, and make from them a substitute for coffee. Two sheep (*alias* lambs) are killed daily; and a regular portion of rice and otta given for all. The Affghans cook; and well may we exclaim with Goldsmith, "God sends meat, but the devil sends cooks;" for we only get some greasy skin and bones served out as they are cooked, boiled in the same pot with the rice, all in a lump. Captain Lawrence divides it, and portions our food as justly as he can. The chupatty is at once the plate and bread: few possess other dinner-table implements than their fingers. The rice even is rendered nauseous by having quantities of rancid ghee poured over it, such as in India we should have disdained to use for our lamps.

"24th.—A day or two ago the Sirdar sent some chintz to be divided amongst us. A second quantity was to-day given out; and we are working hard that we may enjoy the luxury of getting on a clean suit of clothes. There are very few of us that are not covered with crawlers; and, although my daughter and I have as yet escaped, we are in fear and trembling."

The next portrait is after an original sketch from life, by G. T. Vigne, Esq., and represents the treacherous Akhbar, in war-costume.

It should, in justice, be stated that Mahommed Akhbar behaved throughout courteously to the prisoners; and their privations and sufferings seem to have been, in a great degree, the unavoidable consequence of their position and the state of the country.

MAHOMMED AKHBAR KHAN.

The portraits comprised in the above work are twenty-five in number, including those of Lieut. Eyre, the late Captain James Skinner, Sir W. H. M'Naghten, Sha Shuja Ool Moolk, Major Pottinger, Captain Connolly, Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. Waller, &c. There are besides eight views of the localities of the disasters, as, the exterior of a prison near Cabul, the fort in which General Elphinstone died, the Burmese idols, &c. Altogether the series must be regarded as almost indispensible accompaniments to the narratives they are intended to illustrate, showing, as they do, the principal actors in the "strange, eventful" twelvemonth; and the history of the world harely contains scenes of more terrific interest.

SAILING MATCH OF THE THAMES ROYAL YACHT CLUB, OFF GREENWICH.

On Tuesday there was a beautiful day's sailing amongst the yachts belonging to this distinguished club. The weather was exceedingly propitious, not only for sailing, but also, with the trifling drawback of a few minutes' showers, pleasurable to the highly respectable and

numerous company that attended the match. It was the opening below-bridge match of the season, and the Royal Sovereign steamer, as usual, was engaged for the conveyance of the officers of the club, its members and their friends. The prizes were three very handsome pieces of plate, to be disposed of between two classes of boats; under 25 tons for the first class, and under 12 tons for the second class, with two prizes for the first class, that is, first and second if five started, and one prize, of course, to the first yacht of the second class. The following yachts had been entered to sail from Greenwich to Coal-house Point (two miles below Gravesend) and back:—

FIRST CLASS.

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Phantom.	20	A. O. Wilkinson, Esq.
Cruiser	26	W. Pegg, Esq.
Mystery	23	Lord Alfred Paget.
Meteor	25	T. F. Berney, Esq.
Blue Belle	25	A. Fountaine, Esq.
SECOND CLASS.		
Brilliant	8	H. Fowler, Esq.
Dolphin	10	T. and J. M. Wanhill, Esqrs.
Fay	13	J. T. Hawes, Esq.
Termagant	12	J. Wright, Esq.
Foam	7	F. Davey, jun., Esq.
Ripple	9	C. G. Guthrie, Esq.
Briton	7	G. Hammond Whalley, Esq.
Lady Louisa	12	T. Smith, Esq.

The Mystery, Lord Alfred Paget's, was the great card of the first class; those that had seen or heard of the power she had exhibited last season—of the prizes she had carried off in numerous engagements on the coast—backed her in many instances at even against the field. Next to the Mystery stood in the scale of betting the Blue Belle, built since last season by Ditchburn and Co. She, like the Mystery, is an iron boat, and being laid down by the same firm as Lord Alfred Paget's, was necessarily presumed to be near first-rate. Thus much of the two great cracks.

On the arrival of the steamer at Greenwich, the valuable prizes were submitted to the inspection of the Governor of the Hospital, the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, who is vice-patron of the club.

The wind was blowing freshly from the E.S.E., and the Phantom was at the southermost station of her class, and the Brilliant of the second. The start took place at seven minutes past eleven, and was throughout most beautiful; the whole canting round without the slightest accident, and being in trim and under way at the same instant. They were all together for a few minutes, when the Mystery took the lead, closely followed by the Phantom, the Meteor, the Cruiser, and the Blue Belle; and in the Second Class the Dolphin led, the Termagant was second, and the Ripple third. Immediately after this, and before their arrival at Woolwich Dock-yard, the Mystery, for want of sufficient wind, fell a trifle astern, and the Phantom went into the first place, closely followed by the Blue Belle. On entering Gallions, the Phantom, Blue Belle, and Mystery were on the south shore, at equal distances from each other, and presented a very pretty appearance: in Long Reach, the Mystery went to windward of the Blue Belle, and took the second place. The Mystery now made up to the Phantom, and weathered her in gallant style off Erith, but in coming out of Northfleet Hope, the Blue Belle, after some excellent sailing, went to windward of the Mystery, and took the first place, which she held down to Coal-house Point, where she rounded first at 43 minutes past 2, the Mystery at 47 minutes past, and the Phantom at 49 minutes 35 seconds past. It was dead low water on the yachts turning, and the Belle and the Mystery were close together until nearing Woolwich, when the Blue Belle was a yard or so only in advance, both hugging the south shore. The Mystery tried to go to windward of her, but she luffed up, and on their facing the point, the Blue Belle touched the shore, and at this moment the Mystery went to windward of her still nearer the shore, and also touched the ground. A man or two instantly ran out on the point of the bowsprit, and easing her aft, she ran off the shore in gallant style, and amidst deafening shouts, leaving her opponent fast on the shore, where the Phantom also passed her. They arrived at Greenwich thus:—Mystery first, at 46 minutes 30 seconds past 5; the Phantom, 51 minutes 30 seconds past 5; the Cruiser at 9 minutes past 6. In the Second Class, the Dolphin came in 10 minutes past 6; the Termagant, 15 minutes 30 seconds past 6; and the Brilliant at 42 minutes past. The first prize, which was a very magnificent cup, was then presented to Lord Alfred Paget; and the second and third prizes were also presented to A. O. Wilkinson and T. and M. Wanhill, Esqrs., as the owners of the other victorious boats.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

MISS HELEN FAUCIT AS ELVIRA.

THE NEW TRAGEDY, ATHELWOLD.

The subject of this tragedy has been treated by play-wrights it several shapes, but whether from something revolting in the story, or *their* inability to overcome the difficulty of the chief incident, it never has kept hold of the stage as a stock piece for any considerable time, nor is it likely, we fear, to do so in the present attempt. Aaron Hill's "Athelwold," which was produced in 1731, had a comparative success for a brief period, but since then has been forgotten, and would have remained for ever in its sleep of oblivion were it not now awakened to stand contrast with its modern rival. The heroine of the tale is a woman devoid of everything but personal charms, for the display of which she is content to forego every consideration that is honourable or virtuous. Such a character cannot enlist our sympathies for a moment; there is nothing of the gradual plunging into crime, superinduced by the machinations, of that "unspiritual god, Circumstance;" she is an exception to the old axiom, that *nemo repente fuit turpissimus*—she is vicious *in limine*; but bad as she has been depicted by the old annalist Stowe, she is made to appear still worse by the present dramatic artist, who draws her mental portrait with the addition of some "grim features" that add nothing of "the horribly beautiful" to the picture. The language of the piece is bare and there sprinkled with some poetry, but the general tenour of it is prosaic, and in many passages highly objectionable. By a slight but effective alteration in the conduct of *Elfrida*, a most moral and efficient play could have been written on this subject, worthy of the exercise of such a pen as now-a-days belongs almost exclusively to the muse of Knowles. Of the acting much must be said in terms of the highest commendation. Macready as *Athelwold* was, what he is not often, natural and pathetic, without any revelation of the trickeries of histrionism; there was more of the "*ars celandi artem*" thrown away upon many indifferent passages than would have immortalized him in Shakspere. The following lines were beautifully uttered:—

"I neither care
To sentence, nor to censure. I am here
Solely to suffer, to endure, to mourn
My fatal, gross deception."

Miss H. Faucit is an actress of such exquisite and artless tenderness, when left to her own discretion, that we cannot but deplore any *schooling* which, in itself bad, tends to repress and confine the native energy and grace of her powers.

In clear conception, particularly of amiable characters, and the native expression of their feelings, she is not inferior to any actress now living, or, indeed, any whom we remember. In everything that calls forth the gentlest sensibilities of the heart she is "all heart herself;" while the nice and subtle distinctions which she makes in the different phases of a part—varying without destroying its identity—do equal honour to her head. Everything bad sits badly upon Miss Faucit—on the contrary, everything good derives additional virtue from her impersonation of it; the better the text the purer is her delivery; the nobler the sentiment the more powerful the effect she produces; imparting to, at the same time that she borrows from, the inspirations of her author; or, in the fadeless language of our evergreen dramatist,—

"Stealing and giving odour."
"Let her smiles, then, monsters of the mind,
And represent nought but her own sweet kind!"

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Sheridan's admirable dramatic satire, "The Critic," has been revived at this (now only) legitimate theatre, and was acted throughout with an unusual *gusto* by the performers. Farren, in *Sir Fretful Plagiary*, was beyond all praise. Even if there were but this solitary star left from the bright constellation of genuine English comedians which shone so brilliantly a few years since, there is still light enough left to shed a glory upon our stage. He is perfection itself in everything he personates in the wide range of his wonderful versatility. Mr. Charles Mathews sustained the difficult part of *Puff* most admirably: his *nonchalance* was inimitable. The other performers also acquitted themselves most satisfactorily—Mrs. Stanley, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Tilbury, and Mr. Gallot, in the respective parts of *Mrs. Dangle, Sneer, Dangle*, and the *Prompter*. The "tragedy" was performed with an unusual attention to *new readings, situations*, &c., and formed a most ludicrous satire upon the "getting up" of pompous pieces so frequently to be seen in our time. Mrs. Humby and Buckstone were irresistible, as may be also said of the rest of the serious *dramatis personæ*: in fact, "laughter roar'd out to see the sight," and the applauses of a numerous and fashionable audience were "*many* and very *near* between." The other performances were the new and interesting musical drama of "The Little Devil," and the comedy of "My Wife's Husband." There is a spirit of nationality about the lessee of this *legitimate* stage, which for the nation's sake as well as his own we are glad to see encouraged. If a foreigner were to arrive here in quest of the old native English comedy, anxious to see performed what might have delighted him in perusal, namely, the works of Sheridan, Murphy, Colman, &c., where could he have his wish gratified so happily as at the delightful little *evergreen house* (we cannot now call it a mere *summer* one) as the Haymarket? If it be true that we are threatened with the total expulsion of English drama ere long, the sisters of the sock and buskin cannot say they left our shores friendless and unprotected so long as they had the asylum offered to them by Mr. Webster's judgment and liberality. But it is all nonsense to say that the taste for the true drama is on the decline: let any one who loves it go to the Haymarket and witness its reception there.

LITERATURE.

THE STRANGER IN INDIA; or Three Years in Calcutta. By GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Esq., Advocate of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. 2 vols. 8vo. Colburn.

Public writers in this country have long complained of the apathy and indifference evinced by the public relative to the affairs of our great empire in India, but this insensibility seems in a fair way of being remedied, at least if the number of books published relative to India be any fair criterion. There are Sketches of India, and First Impressions, and Adventures of Griffins—Overland Routes and Rough Notes without number, and there are few of them which will not be found to yield good store of information, both novel and interesting, to the untravelled citizen, who is loath to quit the comforts of his fireside and domestic ease for the excitement and hardships inseparable from a visit to the Far East.

Three years in Calcutta would seem to be no bad apprenticeship to the career of a thoroughbred Indian. Mr. Johnson appears to have spent his time in such a way as to be both profitable to himself and useful to his readers; for we have read few books on India which contain a greater amount of information, conveyed in a more familiar and unpretending style. His observations are the more valuable as he is far from having confined himself, like the generality of English tourists or visitants, to the mere ordinary society of his countrymen domesticated in India. The manners and customs of the native population appear to have had, and justly so, more attractions for him. History has no scene more astonishing than the firm and long-continued establishment of English domination in India. Greece or Rome never exhibited its parallel. Never have a conquered race lived in such tranquil subjection to the power of the conquerors. Causes of difference, notwithstanding, have been more rife than are recorded in any analogous case. Religion, language, manners—in all things the hand of nature seems to have marked out the two nations as aliens and enemies; yet experience shows, as if to confirm the old maxim of extremes meeting, that there is in each a remarkable tendency to adopt all that is imitable in the other. The English in India become domesticated to the ways of the Hindoos—their Oriental pomp and luxury, their long trains of attendants, their cookery, and even in some respects their ways of thinking; while the Hindoos embrace the faith of their conquerors, acquire ideas of refinement and delicacy which they had not before, and even learn their language. From all this union of elements so dissimilar there will perhaps spring up some product hardly yet expected, and only dimly seen through the darkness of the future—some new and vigorous nation, which will unite English intellect and energy with Asiatic forms and temperaments—which, fighting under the banner of the Cross, when ancient superstitions have been cast away, will carry its standards to the central land of Tartary, and establish a new faith, a new learning, a new political system on the ruins of what will then be antiquity.

Turning from these speculations, we find matter of frequent interest sufficient to occupy us in Mr. Johnson's volumes, which are replete with subjects attractive to all who take an interest in the existing condition and future destinies of the people of India. He points out several causes which powerfully contribute to retard its advance to civilization, and, among others, a Hindoo law, which the lukewarm zeal of Christian governors has not yet repealed:—

At present, conversion to Christianity from Hindooism is prevented most powerfully by the persecution and loss of property to which it subjects the convert, according to Hindoo laws. Many natives, converts in heart to our religion, have acknowledged to me that they were deterred from its open profession solely by the ruin to which such an avowal would subject them.

The Hindoo law decrees that such apostates from the religion of Bramah forfeit all their landed property, become incapable of inheritance, and are outlaws and outcasts. A regulation of Lord W. Bentinck's neutralized, in some measure, this law, which would bind its slaves either to ignorance or hypocrisy; but that regulation does not effectually protect the native convert, and the following instances related by Mr. Hill are unexaggerated examples of many cases which came to my knowledge in Calcutta.

A Hindoo youth desired to be baptized, but added, "in that event, can any of my relatives seize my property?" An answer to this query was sought from the highest authority, who replied that, although the regulation passed by Lord W. Bentinck, bearing in mind, protect the youth, yet his relatives would have recourse to such artifices, and pursue him so pertinaciously with litigation, that he must advise the youth to sell his landed estates before his desire for baptism could be known.

The eagerness of the Hindoos to acquire the purer and more enlightened civilization of Europe, through the only practicable source, a knowledge of European speech, is fully exemplified in the following passage:—

The facility with which the natives acquire the English language is very striking; not merely in the compositions and conversations of such as are students of the Hindoo college, but in the readiness with which even the most illiterate attain to an easy comprehension of those who speak to them in that tongue. Many of them, however, undertake to write it, who afford very lucid illustrations of the assertion that "a little learning is a dangerous thing;" for every master occasionally receives petitions from his domestics relative to some fancied grievance, containing the most farcical errors; and even those who undertake to write English for public inspection are not altogether competent to the work. The names, &c., written over the native shops, are generally highly ludicrous. Thus, a craftsman who wished not only to inform Calcutta of his trade, but that he had practised in the Western Presidency, has this on his sign-board:—"Dadabhoy, carpenter at Bombay."

Mr. Johnson, as a practitioner in our Indian courts of justice, had many opportunities of observing the low state of morality among the native population, of which he gives several curious instances. Their ignorance, notwithstanding all that has been done of late years by the British Government in the erection of schools, is so dense as to furnish even to half-instructed Europeans matter for sorrow or laughter, according as their disposition may incline them:—

The ignorance of their doctors—those who have had no instruction from European professors—is most appalling; and no wonder, for their medical manuscripts show that they have no rational idea of medicines or their operation, and quite as little of the causes of disease. I have had abundant opportunities of hearing this ignorance exposed by native practitioners who have been examined in the witness-box of the Supreme Court, and can unreservedly say that the want of knowledge betrayed was always profound. Then, in a trial relative to the murder of a woman by unskilful treatment during her accouchement, it was stated by three witnesses to be their usual practice, when the labour was protracted, to force the patient from her couch, and drag her about the room by her hair!

Fever they attribute, in all instances, to the patient's exposure to cold, and as invariably administer a compound of stimulating drugs, which they term cooling, producing astringency, thirst, and inflammation.

Again, upon the occasion of an issue to try whether a child was born blind, it was ludicrous, not so much to hear the conflicting evidence as to whether or not the infant was born afflicted, as the reasons assigned by the native practitioners for their several opinions. The point was important; for, if the infant had the power of vision for only a few hours, or even minutes, it would not fall within the disinheriting rule of the Hindoo law relative to blindness. This law of disherison consequent on such a privation prevails in almost all Eastern countries, and accounts for the despotic deprivation of sight which so many tyrants, upon their accession to the throne, have inflicted upon their relatives.

The most learned men among the Hindoos are their pundits, the interpreters of their laws; but their opinions, those of the Brahmins who attend upon their sacred rites, are proverbially ignorant and immoral.

On the tendency of the form of government by which our Indian empire is administered to degenerate into its cognate vice of despotism we have some curious particulars:—

The most flagrant attempt I remember was a proposition to admit, in criminal cases, evidence taken against a prisoner in his absence. The draft of the proposed act was actually published in the government gazette, and if one gentleman had not raised his voice loudly against this proposed inlet for the exercise of the greatest oppression that can scourge a land, it would have passed into a law. So strong was the tendency to tyranny, inherent in our Indian form of government, could be adduced than that to the mind of such a man as Lord Auckland a measure like this should not appear abhorrent to every just idea of liberty. The act proposed was no trivial innovation, but of so grave a character as to be utterly inexcusable upon any plea of convenience.

We have been obliged to omit many passages we had marked for extraction in this work, but we thought it advisable to confine ourselves to those bearing more immediately on the moral and political condition of the Hindoos, to which recent events have lent so strong an interest.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

The Earl of Abergavenny has appointed the Rev. Robert Gream, M.A., rector of Rotherfield, Sussex, domestic chaplain to his lordship.

The same noble earl has presented the Rev. J. D. Macfarlane, late of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, to the rectory of Sutton, Norfolk.

The Rev. Edward Bellh, M.A., vicar of South Berstead, near Bognor, Sussex, has been presented by his parishioners with a superb silver candelabrum and a pair of silver candlesticks, as a token of esteem for the zeal shown by the rev. gentleman in the discharge of his ministerial duties.

Mr. G. B. Rusbout has presented the Rev. R. Whitefoord, of Queen's College, Oxford, to the rectory of the second portion of Burford, Shropshire.

Earl Cornwallis has presented the Rev. E. Moore, of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the rectory of Boughton Malherbe, Kent.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.—In consequence of the inability of this right reverend prelate, from his extreme age and increasing infirmities, to perform his episcopal duties, the Bishop of Salisbury has undertaken the triennial visitation of the diocese. His lordship will consecrate several new churches and chapels, and will hold a series of confirmations in the month of August.

OXFORD.—There will be an election at Magdalen College on the 26th of July, to fill three vacant fellowships on the foundation of that college, open to graduates of the university who are respectively natives of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Berkshire. Mr. J. E. Welby, Fellow of Magdalen College, was on Thursday week admitted to the degree of Master of Arts. J. W. Sergé, of Queen's College, has been elected a scholar on the Michel foundation of the same college. The Rev. J. B. Hughes, of Magdalen College, has been appointed assistant master in Marlborough School, for the sons of clergymen and others.

CAMBRIDGE.—At the last congregation the following degrees were conferred. Honorary Masters of Arts. The Hon. George Francis Stewart Eliot, Trinity College, son of the Earl of Minto. The Hon. Walter William Brabazon Ponsonby, Trinity College, son of Viscount Duncannon. Bachelors of Arts:—George John Boucher, King's College; William Bryce Watson, Trinity College; John Augustus Tulk, Trinity College; Richard Snow Mortimer Buckingham, Trinity College, Ferdinand Ernest Tower, St. John's College; Charles Alsager Tryon, St. John's College; George Stallard, St. John's College; John James Halls, Corpus Christi College; Thomas White house, Sydney Sussex College. At the same congregation the Senate awarded £100 to Mr Ansted, of Jesus College, for his assistance in arranging the geological collection during the last two years.

On Tuesday morning, at the early hour of five o'clock, the election of a Master of Sydney Sussex College took place in the chapel of the college. The electors consisted of ten Fellows. At nine o'clock, A.M., the result of the election was declared in favour of the Rev. Mr. Phelps, Tutor of the college.

OXFORD.—On Sunday last Dr. Pusey preached to a large congregation at Christchurch, and publicly, and without reserve, professed and taught the peculiar fundamental doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, namely, Transubstantiation. The text taken was that which describes the institution of the Lord's Supper by our Lord—Matthew xxvi. 26, 27, 28, compared with John, vi. v. 54. Dr Pusey, in practising his application on subject, spoke of the Lord's Supper as the means of continuing and maintaining the spiritual life imparted in baptism, and urged to more frequent communion, both on the part of "the holy" and of "sinners;" the former, that they may enjoy an antepast of heaven; the latter, that they might, peradventure, obtain the remission of sins. The sensation created by the reverend doctor's sermon has since been considerably increased by the announcement that a copy of the discourse has been demanded by the University authorities, with a view

to examination and probable cessation. It is stated that Dr. Pusey has, however, requested two days for consideration before complying with the request, and that it is conjectured that he intends to plead the circumstance of the sermon having been preached in his own cathedral at Christchurch, of which, as professor of Hebrew, he is a canon, as a reason for exemption from the cognisance of the academical authorities

SEIZURE OF COLLEGE PLATE FOR POOR RATES AT OXFORD.—At the recent Oxford city sessions an appeal was heard against the poor-rate of St. Michael's parish, on the ground that the Colleges of Exeter and Jesus (the whole of the site being in that parish) were not fairly rated. After hearing evidence as to their rateable value, the court ordered the rate to be amended, by increasing Exeter College from £3 15s. to £23 3s. per rate, and Jesus from £7 1s. to £19 8s. 6d. Upon the parish officers demanding the rate both colleges refused paying, whereupon distress warrants were granted, and three dozen of silver forks were seized from the former college, and three silver tankards from the latter. Exeter immediately redeemed theirs by paying the cash; and Jesus did the same on Saturday. It is expected that actions will be at once commenced against the parish officers for an illegal seizure, as the colleges claim exemption from poor-rates for the greater part of the buildings.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S CONFIRMATIONS.—The following are the Bishop of London's arrangements for a course of confirmations throughout the county of Essex:—October 4, Harlow, morning; Epping, afternoon; 5, Ingatestield, morning, Bishop's Stortford, afternoon; 6, Saffron Walden, morning, Thaxted, afternoon; 7, Dunmore, morning, Bocking, afternoon; 9, Great Yeldham, morning, Halstead, afternoon; 10, Coggeshall, morning, Kelvedon, afternoon; 11, Great Bromley, morning, Great Oakley, afternoon; 13, Witham, morning, Maldon, afternoon; 14, Southminster, morning; 16, Chelmsford, morning, Brentwood, afternoon; 17, Great Burstead, morning, Rayleigh, afternoon; 18, Rochford, morning; 19, Orsett, morning, Romford, afternoon.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.—The Lord Bishop of Winchester has given notice that he will hold a confirmation at St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, on Monday, June 28; and also in the afternoon of the same day at the church of St. Matthew, Brixton, for the parish of Lambeth and its neighbourhood.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE TURF.

To say that nothing is thought of at this moment by sporting people but Epsom races would be to propound an indictable libel upon that prodigious event. Not a cockney who knows the difference between a horse-chesnut and a chesnut horse has thought, spoken, or dreamt of anything during the past fortnight beyond Cotherstone, Bill Scott, lobster, salads, iced champagne, a white Chesterfield, and Gray's "undeniable turn-out;" and, as for the females of the species, from parasols *à la Chanter* to "sandet shoes," of the choicest kid or prunella, they have been armed cap-à-pie for months. The next time an enemy proposes the capture of Great Britain, let him make his descent upon her coasts on the Epsom *Derby

EXHIBITION.—Sir GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, painted on 170 square feet of canvass, and containing Portraits of all the Members, a Portrait of the Queen, and various other historical pictures, in which are more than eight hundred portraits of eminent men of the present day, is OPEN for EXHIBITION, from Ten o'clock till dusk, every day, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s. each person.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—The unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The spacious saloon is 226 feet in length, and is approached by a grand avenue, forming a portion of the Collection embraces upwards of sixty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately attired in their native costume, the members of the household of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many thousand specimens in natural history and manufactures connective, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs, and social life of more than three hundred millions Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve Years, 1s.

GLACIARUM, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, Portman-square.—The small specimen of ARTIFICIAL ICE is REMOVED from the Colosseum, and a surface of 3000 square feet is now exhibiting, and open to the Public for Skating on, at all seasons, on which skaters may be seen performing their elegant evolutions, amidst Alpine scenery, covered with snow and hoar frost, forming a beautiful and faithful Panorama of Lucerne and its lake frozen, taken on the spot expressly by Mr. F. Phillips. From Eleven till Dusk; and, in the Evening, beautifully illuminated from Seven till Ten o'clock; with the addition of a Promenade Musicale, under the direction of Mr. A. Reynolds. Admittance, 1s.; Chargefor Skating 1s. per hour, without additional charge for skates and attendance, which are provided.

NOTTINGHAM.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is received every Saturday morning by INGRAM and COOKE, 17, Chapel-bar.—The largest and cheapest assortment of writing paper and account-books in the county.—Genuine patent medicines.

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—No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.—Established January, 1819.
PRESIDENT—SIR JAMES HIVETT CARNAC, Bart., Rook Cliff, Lymington.
VICE-PRESIDENT—GEO. FORBES, Esq., 2, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.—With twelve Directors.
FACILITIES are offered by this long-established Society to suit the views and the means of every class of Insurers. Premiums are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale. The insured for life participate septennially in the profits realised. A liberal commission is allowed to Solicitors and Agents.
DAVID FOGO, Secretary.
N B — Agents are wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for granting Life Assurance, Deferred Annuities, &c. 26, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £500,000.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
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The Bonus just declared at the Annual Meeting of Proprietors varies from 27 to 36 per cent. on Premiums paid, 1⅞ per cent. in present Cash, or 10 per cent. permanent reduction of future Premiums.
EXAMPLES.

Date of Policy	Assured for	Age	Sum Assured	Bonus Premium.	Years in which Bonus has been added.	Bonus in Cash	Bonus in Reduction of Future Premium
	£		£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	30	47	1000	67 8 4	13½	34 19 9	6 19 4
1838	114	50	3000	176 15 0	12½	92 7	17 9 7

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Moderate Premiums. Power to assured to borrow two thirds of Payments. Prospectuses to be had at the office, or will be forwarded (post free) on application
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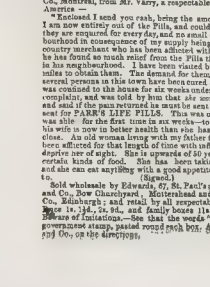


"As where the gardener, Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school, along the public way,
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapped
In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet cap."

CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—Of high value in the preservation and restoration of health, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a very superior, elegant, and compact make, and so perfectly secure and easy that children may be trusted with impunity to the most careless hands. In use from the palace to the cottage. Invalids' Wheel Chairs of all sorts and Spinal carriages; also, Self-moving Chairs for house or garden.—On sale or hire at INGRAM'S General Furnishing Warehouse, 29, City-road, FINSBURY-SQUARE.

SEA BATHING.
BOGNOR has always been a favourite resort for SEA BATHING.—Her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, with her Royal Mother, resided at Bognor during her infancy; and the late Princess Charlotte delighted to honour this agreeable bathing place with her presence. Owing to its mild and balmy air, Bognor has always been considered, by the most eminent of the faculty, a truly desirable spot for the invalid. Of late, the town has been greatly improved; a promenade and carriage drive have been completed, commodious lodging-houses erected, a large hotel added to the former number, and the streets newly paved.—The beach and sands present a gradual and easy inclined plane for bathing; no rocks or pebbles intervene, but the finest sand. Books at a short distance, run along the shore, breaking the swell of the sea, and rendering bathing at all times practicable. The rides and drives are very pleasant and, numerous, and without a turnpike for miles. Hovers, carriages, and invalid chairs of all forms are ready for hire. Well-assorted libraries afford intellectual amusement. Shops of all kinds supply every commodity at the most reasonable rates. House rent is also very moderate. There are coaches to and from London daily; also to Chichester, Rogston, Portsmouth, &c. To invalids of late, the town has been greatly improved; a promenade and carriage drive have been completed, commodious lodging-houses erected, a large hotel added to the former number, and the streets newly paved.—The beach and sands present a gradual and easy inclined plane for bathing; no rocks or pebbles intervene, but the finest sand. Books at a short distance, run along the shore, breaking the swell of the sea, and rendering bathing at all times practicable. The rides and drives are very pleasant and, numerous, and without a turnpike for miles. Hovers, carriages, and invalid chairs of all forms are ready for hire. Well-assorted libraries afford intellectual amusement. Shops of all kinds supply every commodity at the most reasonable rates. House rent is also very moderate. There are coaches to and from London daily; also to Chichester, Rogston, Portsmouth, &c. To those who value health, and as a retreat from the bustle and excitement of the west-side resort, Bognor stands second to none; or to those who, through pressure of business or from illness, may desire a change a more delightful spot can hardly be found in the south of England

BONNETS.—Leghorn, Chip, Tuscan, Fancy Dunstable, and Millinery Bonnets and Caps from Paris, in all the New Shapes for the present Season, ready for selection, possessing the advantage of giving a youthful and graceful appearance a peculiarity entirely confined to this house. The Prices are reduced, giving the Public the full benefit of the New Tariff. Leghorns, 28s.; Children's Leghorn Hats, 6s. to 7s., Fans Chips, for Bridal Bonnets, &c., 14s. 6d.; Seven Fans Chip Bonnets, 12s. 6d., Fancy Bonnets, 4s. 6d. to 18s.; Tuscans, 6s. to 16s.; fine Rice Bonnets, 7s. 6d.; Dunstables, 1s. 6d. to 10s.; Garden Hats, 1s. to 8s., French Shapes, 3s. 6d., 4s. 2d., 5s. 2d., 6s. per doz. The Trade supplied.—J. SIMMONS, 20, King William-street, London-bridge, corner of Cannon-Street.

SUANAGE, DORSET.—ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL and FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.—R. ROW, in returning his grateful thanks to the nobility and gentry who have honored the above house with their patronage, begs to state that the household arrangements are both suitable and economically ordered, combining the freedom of an hotel with the quietness and comfort of home. The inconveniences so generally felt by families when leaving or returning to or from a watering place is avoided in boarding house, as abroad by their being supplied in their own private sitting rooms. The warm and cold baths are in the house.—Dorset

GRAVESEND.—TIVOLI HOTEL, TAVERN, and TEA GARDENS, top of Windmill-street, and adjoining Windmill-hill.—CHARLES LI HYATT begs to return his sincerest thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal support he received during the last summer, and trusts that from an unremitting attention to those parties that may favour him with their commands during the ensuing season, together with the superior qualities of his wines and spirits, which have been selected with the greatest care, he will ensure a continuance of that distinguished patronage the Tivoli Tavern has hitherto received, and which it will ever be his most anxious desire to merit. Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, and Beds on moderate charges. The Hotel contains thirty bed and ten sitting rooms, with a large saloon and pavilion in the gardens. Joints on the table every day at six o'clock. An ordinary daily at half-past one o'clock, at 1s. 6d. each; a cold collation at 1s. each; and Dinners at 2s. each, without restriction. The gardens are now open to the public from tea in the morning till dusk, and capable of holding 2000 persons comfortably. No admission charged.

No. 2, HANOVER-STREET, REGENT-STREET
THOMAS FAIRS, having removed from No. 22, Mortimer-street, to the above premises, is induced, from the present low prices of materials, to undertake, in addition to the business of Upholsterer and Decorator, the Building of Houses in Town and Country, at prices considerably lower than have hitherto been charged. T. F. would invite persons building churches to the inspection of a new and durable stain, for staining deal in imitation of oak, which has received the most flattering testimonials of which may be seen. He has also a great variety of stained and ornamental glass for churches and domestic purposes; and a patent stained glass to which he can confidently recommend, and the great evils of all other modes entirely avoided. The sceptic and connoisseur are alike invited to inspect this elegant and beautiful process, and this peculiar method of fitting the head, at the sole invention and manufacture's, F. BROWN, 47, Fenchurch-street, between Mark-lane and Mincing-lane.

GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, New Road, Whitechapel, City, and may be obtained of all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled.
TO COUNTRYMEN IN SHANDY.—They have also fully succeeded in bringing to public notice the most perfect article ever yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being supported in their assertion by the opinion of both the French governments and the Court of the English Market.
The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.

OH MY CORNS!
AN almost universal exclamation, though quite unnecessary, since HOOPER'S PEERLESS PLASTERS never fail to relieve all pain the instant they are applied, and with little care and attention will effectually remove these beauty destroyers. Sold by them, 15, 16, 18, and 19, Hooper-street, Cambridge-heath, City side; and by all Druggists. N.B. On receipt of a Shilling, and a postage stamp free to a box will be sent free to any part of the kingdom

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Under the special patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family.—This elegant and Fragrant Preparation realises the most sanguine hopes, fondest wishes, and highest anticipations that can be formed in the Removal of Sunburn, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, nesis Chilblains, and renders a chapped and rough hand in pleasantly soft and smooth. It speedily eradicates heat to the Complexion, and renders the arms, hands, and neck delicately fair and soft.
CAUTION.—On purchasing, set for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," and see that those words are on the wrapper, as spurious words Name are fabricated.
Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.—Sold at the Proprietor's, 20, Hatton Garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 127 years, 3, Birchin-lane.—The largest assortment of fine Second-hand Watches of any house in London, all of which have been by makers, many nearly equal to new, and at little above half their original cost, all of which W. and Son warrant. They consist of fine repeaters, duplex lever and horizontal escapements, all of superior finish, jewelled in four holes, and the most elegant patterns upon the principle of their chronometers, to which the Government awarded the prizes three years in succession, with compensation balances to counteract the variations of temperature, also a large assortment of lever and elegant horizontal watches for ladies and gentlemen at considerably reduced prices. Old Watches taken in exchange. The most experienced workmen are employed on the premises in the repairing department.
WEBSTER and SON, 3, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority "The Queen's Own"), in the ultimate Chinese boxes, are now in course of delivery to the trade. These needles have large eyes easily threaded (even by blind persons) and work with great ease, having improved points, temper, and finish. The labels are correct likenesses of her Majesty and the Princesses Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. H. Walker's improved fish-hooks, steel pens, hooks and eyes, are recommended. For the convenience of needles or pens, from 1s. to 10s. value, can be sent free by post by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value. Every quality, &c., for shipping.—H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 50, Aldermanbury, London.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE. C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Berbrers, and 16, Norton Folgate, Shoreditch, by a process of ecconomy in the manufacture of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in appearance, durability and freedom from tarnish, with its perfect sweetness in use, undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is nauseous in mixed metals is entirely extracted, resisting all acids, may be cleaned as silver, and is manufactured into every article for the table and toilet.

PANCLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE.—Kitchen Ranges, Stove Grates, Furnishing Ironmongery.—The stock of this vast establishment has been renewed, with an extensive selection of every description of Furnishing Ironmongery, and is now unequalled for quantity, variety, and moderate price. Every requisite for the Kitchen, in Copper, Iron, or Tin, of first-rate qualities, with Kitchen Ranges and Cooking Apparatus upon approved principles, including metal and modern improvements. Register Stove Grates, in steel and black metal, with fenders and fire-irons to correspond, suitable to drawing and dining rooms, libraries, halls, and chambers, in various styles of ornament, and every variety of size, some of improved modes of construction, calculated to ensure safety with economy. Baths, adapted to all purposes of health and comfort; shower, plunge, and vapour, nursery, web legs, foot, and knee baths. Paper mackie and iron tea trays. Tea and coffee urns and coffee machines of the best quality, of London make, comprising every useful improvement. Tea services in Britannia metal, enriched British plate of peculiar elegance of design and execution, chiefly worked from silver models; spoons, tongs, and ladles, fiddle and fiddle thread pattern en suite, table and gravy spoons, soup ladles, fish knives, skewers, carvers and corresponding metal and modern ornaments. Register Stove Grates, in steel and black metal, with fenders and fire-irons to correspond, suitable to drawing and dining rooms, libraries, halls, and chambers, in various styles of ornament, and every variety of size, some of improved modes of construction, calculated to ensure safety with economy. Baths, adapted to all purposes of health and comfort; shower, plunge, and vapour, nursery, web legs, foot, and knee baths. Paper mackie and iron tea trays. Tea and coffee urns and coffee machines of the best quality, of London make, comprising every useful improvement. Tea services in Britannia metal, enriched British plate of peculiar elegance of design and execution, chiefly worked from silver models; spoons, tongs, and ladles, fiddle and fiddle thread pattern en suite, table and gravy spoons, soup ladles, fish knives, skewers, carvers and corresponding metal and modern ornaments. Register Stove Grates, in steel and black metal, with fenders and fire-irons to correspond, suitable to drawing and dining rooms, libraries, halls, and chambers, in various styles of ornament, and every variety of size, some of improved modes of construction, calculated to ensure safety with economy. Baths, adapted to all purposes of health and comfort; shower, plunge, and vapour, nursery, web legs, foot, and knee baths. Paper mackie and iron tea trays. Tea and coffee urns and coffee machines of the best quality, of London make, comprising every useful improvement. Tea services in Britannia metal, enriched British plate of peculiar elegance of design and execution, chiefly worked from silver models,

A MAY GARLAND

TO CELEBRATE THE

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1843.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

INVOCATION TO MAY

"Of all the fair months that round the sun
In light-link'd dance their circles run,
Sweet May, sweet May, thou'rt dear to me"

MOORE.

"We frolic while 'tis May."

GRAY.

Descend, sweet May,
Thou queen of flow'rs,
In vernal robes
To dress the bow'rs!

Give the woods
Their chequer'd shade,
Give the floods
Their silent flow:

Break the pause
That music made,
And wake the birds
From winter's woe!

Month to ev'ry poet dear,
Fairest nursling of the year!
Handmaid who, with leafy wing,
Fans the cheek of wanton spring;
Ere the summer's burning flushes
Tinge it with confessing blushes,
That she will a mother soon
Be to many a rose in June!
Season of delight and love,
Welcome from the fields above!

* * * * * *

She comes—the varied vernal May!
Let's haste to gather our "BOUQUET!"
First, the peerless primrose flowers,
Cull'd along the way-side bow'rs;
Twine them with the crowsfoot creeping,
And "The shepherd's glass" that, sleeping,
In the meadow loves to lie
Till the dewy grass be dry!

Here are yellow cowslips glowing—
And blue violets scarce showing
Their sweet eyes like a maiden when
She hears love's first confession word,
And turns away—nor looks again,
Save as a startled, trembling bird!

This white and rosy May will twine
Most sweetly with the young woodbine!
And sprinkle these gay butterflies—
The meek'ry of their different dyes,
The sulphur, peacock, tortoiseshell,
Will harmonize our garland well!
And wisely, too, a moral show,
That they when touch'd away will fly—
Likely worldly joy that oft we know
Upon the tasting lip will die!

"Forget-me-not," and harebell too,
And the field hyacinth so blue;
Besides the flow'r to which, they say,
NARCISSUS gaz'd himself away
In mirror of a glassy stream!
Forsooth! some poet's fancy dream!

Crocus, with its varied hues,
Let us 'mid our sweets infuse;
Queen of meadow, and the bloom,
Sembling bee without his hum.
Orchis, with deceiving form,
Mimicking the insect swarm!
Lords-and ladies spotted gay
We will range in bright array!
Ev'rything of grove or field
The "painted populace" can yield!

Next we'll skim the streamlet's wave
For the lotus-flow'rs that lave,
Blue and yellow blossoms spread
Widely o'er their rocking bed!

Now from lowly let us climb,
To snatch a garland from the lime;
Or the infant oaks' first budding,—
And the perfum'd chesnut studding
His green lance-like leaves with flow'rs,
That, as distant castle-tow'rs!
Frown their battlements of fear,
Till their sweetness draws you near,

And you find that peace and love
Are mingling kisses sweet above,
'Mid the blossoms that afar
Seem'd the mimic homes of war!

Through the garden's richer store
We will range to gather more!
—— But hold! not rudely be the task commenc'd,
The garden is the Rose's Palace fenc'd
By ancient ban is of cunning artifice!
All other flow rs are menials to her there;—
SULTANA she, to one sole sacrifice
In love's devotion, which she will not share
With aught of earth beside!
'Tis a sweet theme,
Which many a muse before has tried:—
Let LOVE now dare
The hands profane which touch the lyre,
They but essay (it were no crime t' aspire)
To sing again that oft sung tale:
THE MAY-ROSE AND THE NIGHTINGALE!

"Chang'd in their outward form, but changeless still
In heart and love devotion, like the flow'r
And tuneful night-bird of the Persian song!"
Anon.

Now doth the 'enamour'd nightingale
In province of the sun,
Embow'r'd in some lone, deep Iranian vale,
His plaintive descants run
In long divisions through the list'ning night:
While stars above,
To hear his sweet lipp'd melody,
Silence their spheral minstrelsy,
And even veil their light,
That she, his floral queen of love,
The rose of May,
Should, guileless but to him, the mossy vest
That doth conceal her snow envermeil'd breast
Unbind from out its verdant zone,
To feed his rapture'd eyes alone,
And in return drink deep his soul-infused lay!

Perchance 'tis fable that such lovers are:—
But even so,
What child of Fancy would forego
A creed which has been since the morning star
Of Poësy first shed its beam
On young Imagination's dream;
And taught us, scions of th' immortal mind,
The beauty and the innocence
Of wreathing, e'en with small pretence
Of our poor limited creative sense,
Garlands of graceful thought, in shapes of this sweet kind!

Live on, thou fiction or romantic truth,
Poetry a child, which e'er, thou wert and art,
Born in the spring-flush of her early youth,
And dear to ev'ry warm impassion'd heart,
That since has thrill'd to hear a love-fraught tale,
Like yours, sweet May-rose, and enamour'd night'ngale!
* * * * * * * *

MAY-DAY.

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flow'ry MAY, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Hail, bounteous MAY! that dost inspire
Mirth and youth with warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing:
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee and wish thee long!

So sings Milton to the sweet Birdmonth—he whose mighty mind, "nigh sphered in Heaven," hymned the soft beauty of the first day that dawned upon the infant world, which surely must have been a May-morning—

Sweet day, so calm, so pure, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky!

What must have been a May-morning in Paradise, when even now, in the homeliest districts, it gladdens the heart of man, with its advent of young flowers and budding leaves, and sweetly singing birds? It seems to be Nature's own birthday, throughout the varied kingdoms of her living world. All countries have invariably greeted the welcome arrival of this fair day, but none more than old Pastoral England, in the time of her elder poets. There was "a sweet contention" between them and the nightingale—the thrush—the cuckoo and the robin, as to which could usher in the May with the most appropriate music. The following ancient song, written in 1600, aptly exemplifies this:—

Spring, the sweet spring,
Is the year's pleasant king;
Then blooms each thing,
Then maids dance in a ring;
Cold doth not sting:
The pretty birds do sing
Cuckow—jugge, jugge,
Pu we, to witta woo.

The palm and May
Make country houses gay,
Lambs frisk and play,
The shepherds pipe all day;
And we hear aye
Birds tune this merry lay,
Cuckow—jugge, jugge,
Pu we, to witta woo

The fields breathe sweet,
The daisies kiss our feet,
Young lovers meet,
Old wives a sunning sit;
In every street
These tunes our ears do greet,
Cuckow—jugge, jugge,
Pu we, to witta woo!

The custom of welcoming in May-morning has been observed in various manners in different countries. We say "has been," for the refinements of civilization have in a great degree banished all the festival observances of our merry ancestors. Even jolly old Christmas,

"With the pleasant ways
Of his ancient days,"

has fallen into comparative desuetude and neglect with the rest. But, perhaps, although Nature forgets not to bestow "her 'custom'd liveries on the fields and groves" at the usual time, no season has lost its poetic charm so much as the sweet May. A solitary bonfire with a May bush and pole are yet to be seen here and there in retired nooks and corners of Old England, to the delight of the children, "your only chroniclers of merriment" now-a-days; but the games of this delightful season have all vanished away from the general scene of the country, and in the town are but perpetuated by a low and disgusting mummery. Time was when from the court to the cottage all "rose up early to observe the rite of May." Some went "a-dew-gathering," a sort of rustic love-spell that was sure to enchant every village maiden, gentle or simple;—others to "fetch in May"—a rivalry that "robb'd many a hawthorn of its half-blown sweets;"—while others set their wits to work to get up some pretty device, some rural drama (like the following), the purpose of which was to bring *The Ladie of the May* into a termination of her last year's reign by setting between two rival suitors.

One of the additions to "The C ntents of Pembroke's Arcadia, written by Sir Philip Sidney, Knight," is an account of a rural mask, or May-game, performed at Wanstead, in honour of Queen Elizabeth, which begins thus:—

"Her most excellent Majestie walking in Wanstead Garden, as she passed down into the grove there came suddenly among the train one apparelled like an honest man's wife of the countrie; where crying out for justice, and desiring all the lords and gentlemen to speak a good word for her, shee was brought to the presence of her Majestie, to whom upon her knees she offered a supplication, &c.'

The scene which followed has been put into the dramatic form in which probably it was enacted, preserving as much of the old quaint *Arcadian* narrative as possible, and supplying the rest from other resources which it is hoped may not be deemed wholly indecorous to mix up with the waters from the "well of English undefiled."

ADDRESS OF THE NIGHTINGALE
TO THE
OTHER SONG-BIRDS OF THE MONTH.

The answer of Agesilaus King of Sparta, to one who requested him to hear a man sing who could imitate the nightingale, was: "*I have heard the nightingale herself!*" So much for musical OR ANY OTHER IMITATION!

Vide Plutarch.

Have ye no song
Which doth belong
Peculiarly to your own throats,
That thus you steal,
And then conceal,
One half the music of my notes?
I hardly plain "terem"
But straight some false cuckoo,
Black-cap or thrush,
In neighbouring bush,
Doth emulate
With jealous pirate—
Thinking they sing
As well as I,
Who to the spring
Give melody!

My song is perfect from its earliest lay!
It hath no need for more than one essay!
Not like the striving Jongleurs that at length
Break off with disappointed hope and strength:*
Not knowing how themselves to steer aright,
But (metaphor being chang'd) from *borrowed light!*
It were not music if it did not make
Some would-be minstrels follow in its wake!

However sweet thy song may be
Just after show'r, on topmost tree,
What poet, of undying name,
Has giv'n thee, Robin! such a fame
As he, the envied exile (who
Was banish'd for too much he knew),
Bestow'd on me?—If I ne'er sung,
I'd been musician from his tongue!
Silence! ye menials of the wood—
I'm regent of this solitude!

* * * * * *

Now the queen has had her song,
Let us other sweets among,
And suit the beauties that kind May
Has blossom'd forth for our BOUQUET!

Liburnam's golden ringlets braid
With the white and purple shade
Of the lilac;—let the stars,
Whose lustre burning noon-day mars,
Jerusalem and Bethlehem†
Mix their jewels bright with them!

Marigold and peony,
Pale or crimson as they be—
Tulips and the speedwell flow'rs,
That ruin'd walls love more than bow'rs,‡

Yellow lily of the day,
And the modest convol, pray,
Let us with the eglantine,
Garden or wild columbine,
Adonis flow'r, and poppy bright,
That dazzling hurts the charm'd sight,
Mingle in a floral wreath,
That will of spring and beauty breathe!
We must not here forget the clove—
It breathes the very breath of love!

To the orchard we will now,
And from the blossom'd apple-bough,
From almond, cherry-tree, and pear,
Our wreath enrich—but hold! forbear!—
'Twere better far to let them bloom,
Than cull them for a fruitless tomb!
Fresh flowers, like pleasures we may seize,
Are best the moment first they please;—
Their lot is out to spring and die—
Then snatch their sweets before they fly!
But fair fruit-blossoms, like to joy,
We would not have a blight destroy,
Should anger on their promise-bough
Till time their ripened hope bestow.

And last, to shield our GARLAND OF THE MAY
From all fierce lightning's withering decay,
Let the bright laurel's green ¶
Amid its leaves be seen—
And then to it we'll say—
Go forth, our sweet BOUQUET!
And if the eyes of living flow'rs,
That gem, like stars, this isle of ours,
Will turn to thee in gentleness,
We'll fear no thunder's might—
But, gaz'd on by their loveliness,
We'll borrow beauty's light.

* The cuckoo commences his song (if it may be so called) with two notes, or whistles, including a minor third, as musicians term it; after which he essays a major third, then a fourth, lastly a fifth, beyond which the bird can no farther go, but abandons his vocal propensities for the rest of the season.—*Vide Abbé Kircher's Notation of Bird Songs.*

† Milton in one of his Latin elegies calls Ovid "*illustrior ames*," in contradistinction to the more generally lauded Latin poets.

‡ The star of Bethlehem and the star of Jerusalem close their flowers at noon.

Why loves my flower, the sweetest flow'r
That swells the golden breast of May,
Thrown rudely o'er the ruin'd tow'r,
To waste her solitary day?

LANGHORNE.

¶ "He feared thunder exceedingly, and when the air or weather was anything troubled he ever carried a chaplet or wreath of laurel, about his neck, because, as Plinius writeth, that is never blasted with lightning."—*Leigh of Tiberius Cæsar in a work on the* 12 *Cæsars*, 8vo, 1647.

ACROSTIC APOSTROPHE
TO
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS!
ON ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

"Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee and wish thee long!"
MILTON.

T welve months in fruits 'round the sun
H ave circled since thy task begun,*
E NCYCLOPEDE! of all that art has done!

I n the MAY mornins of thy birth
L oud were the plaudits of thy worth!
L EARNING smil d as on a flow'r
U nhop'd for in her classic bow'r—
S CIENCE, with friendly hand, was near
T o guide thee to her farthest sphere!
R ELIGION frown'd not, but approv'd,
A nd POESY gave odes and lore to'd!
T IME pluck'd the winter from thy wing,
E nstalling on thee endless spring:—
D ECEMBER may salute, but with no sting!

L egends tell us nothing great
O r good was ever yet create—
N othing, worthy of the mind,
D id not somewhere envy find:—
O 'er thee thus art triumphant:—Fame
N ought but thy "welcomes" doth proclaim!

N o! Thou hast reach'd a great and glorious height,
E v'n in the onset snatching victory,
W ith hands, like infant Hercules, whose might
S how'd in his cradle what he yet would be!

MAY IN THE METROPOLIS.

"Rus in urbe.

With all the decline and gradual disappearance of old May customs which we must lamentingly remark throughout the kingdom, or, indeed, through the world in general, it is curious to observe that their "ling'ring bloom" delays more in and about our great city than in the rural districts, where in their "smiling spring" their "earliest visits" first were paid. When COWLEY said,

"God the first garden made, and the first city Cain!"

(a line which has been vilely parodied by Cowper into a *perversion*, that is frequently quoted while its great original remains "unknown but to a few"), he little thought that an immense metropolis like London could at once be the greatest mart of universal commerce on the globe, and a garden be sprinkled over with parterres of

"herbs, fruits, and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds"

sufficient to captivate even his friend the enthusiastic horticulturist EVELYN himself. If a man will but dispassionately "intend his eye" (to cite the immortal ADDISON again), he will find no occasion to deplore the want of ruralism in his urban habitation, or to wishfully exclaim with the Roman poet,

"O! Rus, quando ego te aspiciam!"

Our parks, our squares, our markets, nay, the very windows in our most confined streets, are all

"redolent of spring,"

in this sweet month, the fairest offspring of the triple seasons, or the graces of the ancient year.† Only survey the thousand avenues that lead into this vast emporium, on a May morning. What a moving mass "of verdant leaves and flow'rs of every dye," while in our public garden inclosures the hawthorns and the lilacs, the fruit trees, and the countless blossoming shrubs, luxuriate as freely before the rich mansions of the great, the "*regum turres*," as in the country orchard or near the cottage door.

It is possible to be as secluded at the hour most friendly to study and contemplation, the sweet morning in its earliest prime, when the infant day, with

"hues of youth,
Carnation'd like a sleeping infant's cheek,"

wakens up in the east and wraps himself in those fantastic robes of coloured light which the *textilis ventus*, the woven wind of Zephyr's wings, fans into being round him—it is quite as possible, we repeat, for the thoughtful mind to indulge in a solitudinal reverie in one of our secluded inclosures as

"by the lone sea:"

ay! and there's a "music too" in the tempered "roar," the external hum, of the millions waking up in their many nations hive of industry, that like the murmur of a far-off waterfall "soothes, tho' monotony doth ring no change."

Altogether we may say that London is the most garden city of the world, *tout ce si bien soigné*, as the Frenchman exclaims with extorted liberality, on seeing our hedge-rows and way-sides; and to repeat our motto, there is not so much *rus in urbe* to be found, or perhaps ever was found, elsewhere, whatever we may read of the rose-embosomed Ispahan, or the hanging garden-galleries of Babylon.

MAY SONG
FOR
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS,
VICTORIA!

In twice twelve circles hath the sun
His chariot through the zodiac run,
Since MAY brought forth the purest gem
That ever grac d a d'adem,
And said, "This maiden, yet I ween,
Will be of all my Queens THE QUEEN!"

Her words were answer d through the grove
By songs of loyal'ty and love!
Wide on the wings of fame they flew,
The neighbouring shores re-echoed too,
And all confess'd that ne er was seen
So fair a lady for May Queen!

Long be her reign in hall and bow'r!
From day to day, and hour to hour;
May she be happy in her life,
As Queen, as Mother, and as Wife,
And like a mild benignant star
Extend her glory near and far!

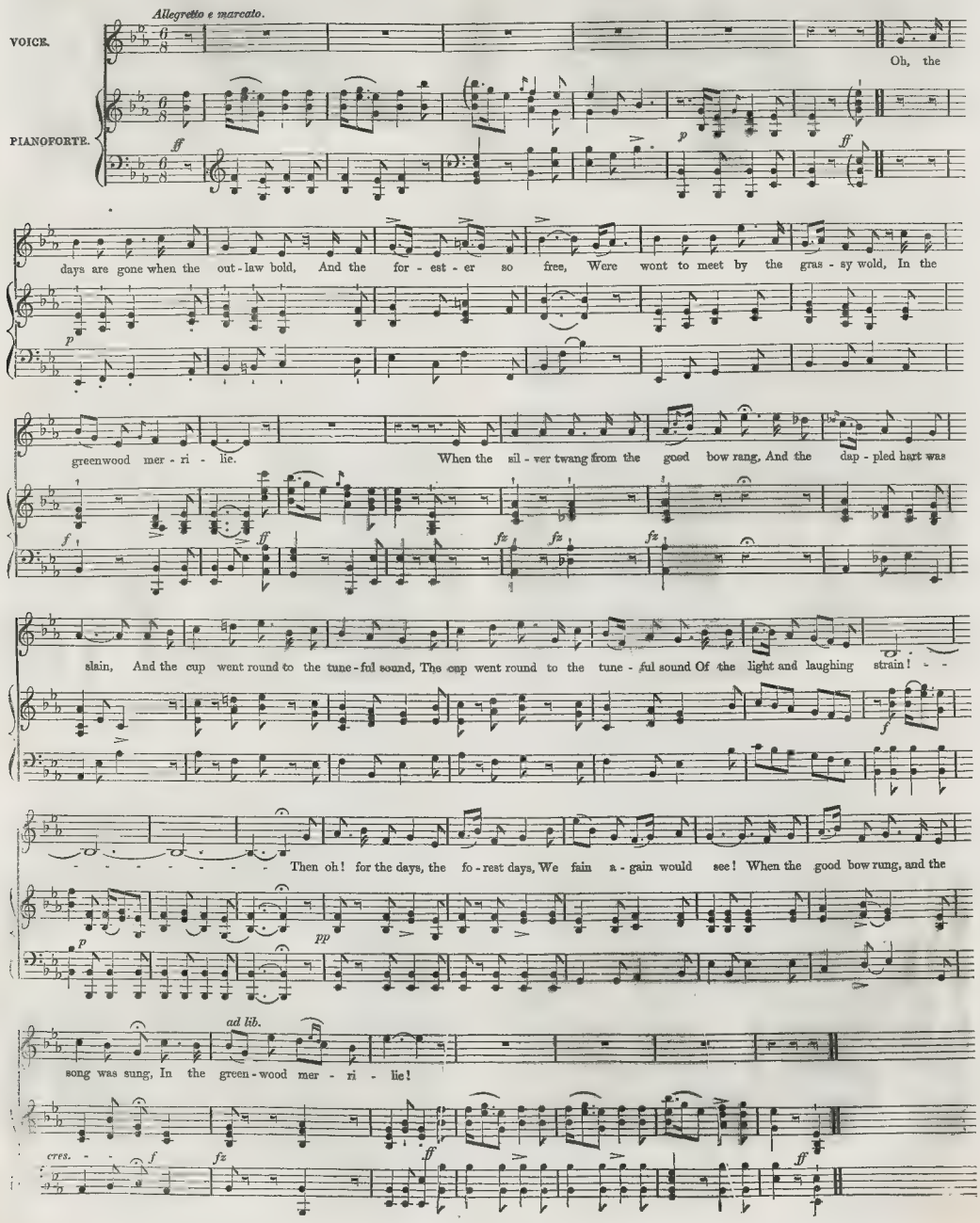
The idol of her land and home!
The joy of all where'er she come—
The fair, the virtuous—the mild
The nation's guard an, tho' its child!
Sing to our Sovereign Lade-May
A long and merry roundelay!

§ * For the use of this preterite vade all the best writers of the last two centuries.

† Not only the Egyptians, but the ancient Greeks, divided their year into no more than three seasons, spring, summer, and winter, which were called *ωραι*, or hours. According to Hesiod, their names were Eunomia, Dice, and Irene.

THE FOREST DAYS.

SONG, BY DESMOND RYAN, ESQ. MUSIC BY E. J. LODER


Allegretto e marcato.
VOICE.
PIANOFORTE.
Oh, the
days are gone when the out-law bold, And the for-est-er so free, Were wont to meet by the gras-sy wold, In the
greenwood mer-ri-lie.
When the sil-ver twang from the good bow rang, And the dap-pled hart was
slain, And the cup went round to the tune-ful sound, The cup went round to the tune-ful sound Of the light and laughing strain!
Then oh! for the days, the fo-rest days, We fain a-gain would see! When the good bow rung, and the
ad lib.
song was sung, In the green-wood mer-ri-lie!
cres.

"Salvatur sceris Hyenis."—HOR.
O! Primavera! gioventu del anno
Bella madre di fiori
D'erbe novelle e di novelli amore."
GUARINI.

Flee! winter, to the shuddering Pole,
Fling round the Russ thy frozen chain;
There chill the fountains of the soul,
And scowl far o'er the shrinking plain.

But thou, whose blessed smile and tear
Springs from th' all-bounteous throne above,
We hail thee, mother of the year,
May! Ins of th Eternal's love.

SPRING LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

Oh! 'tis a glorious sight to see
This empire's mighty chivalry,
And England's daughters, like a zone
Of living gems, surround the throne.
But nobler still to moral ken
Is the thought that earth's most mighty men,
From east to west, from near and far,
Bow before HER—the Brunswick's star!
Thrice happy, Queen, an infant's chain
Can lead the lions by the mane.

HYDE-PARK CORNER.

The row—the row—where duly meet
From five to six the land's élite.
The citizen dozy—senator prosy;
Where the crown and coronet mutually greet—
Where the brave old Duke with pleasure can look
And munch on the scenes of Vittoria and Cadiz—
Where the Darby at Tattersall's settles a book
Which often has missioned the signer to Hades.

BOND-STREET.

Centre of elegance, and fashion's mart—
By union of rank—bazaar of art,
Fairest thy picture is, thou floral May.
In Fox's, Michel's operatic sway,
Roll the delightcabs, and prance the pamper'd steeds;
Beauty's smile glances upon the Cashmeres feeds,
The guardsman saunters; even the senate there,
Forgets its Budget light in the perfumed air.

HORTICULTURAL FETE, CHISWICK.

Flowers are there of brightest hue,
Such as Eden scarcely knew;
Flowerets rescued from the Pole,
Or where Australia's breakers roll.
But other flowers are there beside—
Fair Britain's beauties in their pride,
And, casting on them both together—
"How happy could we be with either."

THE BRITISH YEOMAN.

The yeoman's homestead! Centuries
Have hallowed it. The vernal breeze
Unlocks the fountains of his heart,
Which yearns to bar, his better part,
And the bright wee flowers of mid-June,
The Dawn of earth which [illegible]
Such be the scene for future years,
And never be suffused with tears.

THE FARMYARD.

[illegible] the plough, and cheer the sturdy [illegible]
[illegible] by the British farmer stand,
Proud, as of yore on his own land—
Whose heart will never bend, but break.
Stout bulwark of the land and throne.

JACK-IN-THE-GREEN.

"Vat is dat?" de people's majesty" screamed
A Frenchman just in Paris come so late.
Determin'd to know [illegible] explained,
But navare have I see de ting before."

Rattled the scrapers 'neath the mounseers nose,
Jack-in-the-Green, like Pegasus, gamp-aloed,
The Frenchman muttered *quelle horrible chase,*
And in a burst republican tornadoed.

VILLAGE FAIR.

"When bidden to the wake or fair."

How welcome came that holiday,
Our saturnalia of dear May,
When, [illegible] from pedant rod,
We rush'd joy-screaming o'er the sod!

Yet welcomer in riper years,
When Pleasure hushed her doubts and fears
And [illegible]
We don't forget the village fair.

SPRING IN THE OLDEN TIME.—THE MAYPOLE.

"In the month of May, namely, on May-day in the morning, every man (except impediment) would walk unto the several meadows and green woods, there to rejoice the spirits with the beauty and savoury of sweet flowers, and with the notes of birds—*praising* GOD *in their kind.*"—JOHN STOW, the Chronicler.

Our blessing on the olden time,
When flourished merrie May;

When lord and hind flung to the wind
All cares on that bright day.

When queen and king would join the ring,
Where revelled mirth and glee;
And youth and age, and cleric sage,
Danced 'neath the greenwood tree.

While flew the flag from the old church tow'r,
And cheerly rung the chimes;
And all in praise of God's good power
In the days of the olden times.

MAY.

THE MUSIC-MONTH OF THE METROPOLIS!

"Let's shun the alleys green, and for awhile
Exchange the minstrelsy of birds for man's!"—*Anon.*

Not only is it song-month now
In sylvan shade—on blossom'd bough—
By meadow stream, or waterfall,
But in the lordly palace hall—
In crowded theatre—saloon—
The air is resonant of tune!
Ev'ry minstrel of sweet mouth—
From cloudy north to sunny south—
From emerald west to orient clime—
Now carols here his best lov'd chime!

Concert, from concert springing, grows
Just like the offsprings of the rose,
Budding at first in early MAY!
Nor suffering after night decay,
Till the summer's lingering hours
End both melody and flow'rs,
Or waft them on transferring wing
To make elsewhere a second spring!

Nought on earth has des ons peer
With the garland-sweets that here,
In this merry month of May,
Mirthful MUSIC can display—
Frolic DANCE entwining round her
Shapes for which the GRACES crown'd her,
Saying, "Like the MUSES we
"born shall cease to be but *Three*!
"So many GRACES 'gin to shine,
"We too shall, ere long, count NINE!"

Sweet sister POESY and she,
Whose pencil's dip'd in memory,
(Or in Imagination's springs),
In month of MAY unfold the wings
Of sleeping FAME, and bid him rise
To waft him through the farthest skies!

All that is fair for eye to see—
All that to ear is MELODY—
All that the mind can charm'd survey
Belongs to thee, SWEET MONTH OF MAY!

MAY-POLES.

May-poles, May-fairs, and May-games are as old as any English sports we have on record. May-poles may still be seen in some of our villages, decorated with garlands, for young people to dance round. Formerly the inhabitants of London used to go out early in the morning to fetch May from the neighbouring fields, and return with it in triumph. The church of St. Andrew under-Shaft, in Leadenhall-street, is so named from a pole or shaft which used to be set up there on May day, higher than the church steeple; and this May-pole is mentioned by Chaucer. Another, alluded to by Beaumont and Fletcher, flourished in the Strand, nearly upon the site of the church of St. Mary le Strand. This May-pole was removed in 1713, and a new one erected July 4, opposite Somerset-house: it had two gilt balls and a vane on the summit, and was decorated on festival days with flags and garlands. This second May-pole was taken down in 1718, when Sir Isaac Newton procured it from the inhabitants, and afterwards sent it to the Rev. Mr. Pound, rector of Wanstead, Essex, who obtained permission from Lord Castlemaine to erect it in Wanstead Park, for the support of the then largest telescope in Europe, made by Mons. Hugon, and presented by him to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow. Soon afterwards the following limping verses were affixed to the May pole:—

"Once I adorned the Strand,
But now I've found
My way to Pound,
In Baron Newton's land
Where my aspiring head aloft is rear'd,
T' observe the motions of th' ethereal herd.
Here sometimes raised a machine by my side,
Through which is seen the sparkling milky tide
Here oft I'm scented with a balmy dew,
A pleasing blessing which the Strand ne'er knew.
There stood I only to receive abuse,
But here converted to a nobler use;
So that with me all passengers will say,
I'm better far than when the pole of *May*."

A third pole must have been set up in May-fair, where a fair, which still gives name to the spot, was held for fifteen days.

Long before the date of these poles, however, the May-games had been shorn of their principal glories. In 1644, the Long Parliament issued an ordinance against May-poles, and they were all taken down. The Puritans fought a stubborn battle with these "heathenish vanities of superstition and wickedness, whose fall is deplored by the author of *Pasquil's Palinodia*, in verses of extraordinary harmony, cons dering the time when they were composed:—

"Happy the age, and harmlesse were the dayes,
For then true love and amity were found,
When every village did a May-pole raise,
And Whitson ales and May-games did abound,
And all the lusty yonkers, a rout,
With merry lasses dane'd the rod about,
Then friendship to the banquet bid the guests,
And poor men fared the better for their feasts.
Alas! poor May-poles! what should be the cause
That you were almost banisht from the earth?
Who never were rebellious to the lawes
Your greatest crime was honest, harmlesse mirth."

At the Restoration, May-poles were permitted to be erected again; though few held up their heads after this *coup fanatique*.

Stow describes the "Maie-pole" as "the chiefest jewel," which the people "bring home with great reverence, as thus—they have reade ie or fourtie yoake of oxen, every oxe having a sweete nosegaie of flowers tied to the top of his hornes, and these oxen draw home the Maie-pole, * * which they covered all over with flowers and hearbes, bound round with strings from the top to the bottome, and sometimes it was painted with variable colours, having 200 or 300 men, women, and children following it with great devotion. And thus equipped, it was reared with handkercheifs and flagges streaming on the top, they strawe the ground round about it, they bind green boughs about it, they set up summer halles, bowers, and arbours hard by, and then fall they to banqueting and feasting, to leaping and dauncing about it."

Sir Henry Ellis quotes an old pamphlet, in which we find the May-pole mentioned in a new and curious light. We gather from the writer that our ancestors held an anniversary assembly on May-day, and that the column of May, whence our May-pole, was the great standard of justice, in the Ey-commons, or fields. Here it was that the people, if they saw cause, deposed or punished their governors, their barons, and their kings. The judges' bough or wand (at this time discontinued, or only faintly represented by a trifling nosegay), and the staff or rod of authority in the civil and in the military (for it was the mace of power, and the truncheon of the field officer), are both derived from hence. A mayor, he says, received his name from this May, in the sense of lawful power; the crown, a mark of disparity, was also taken from the May, being representative of the garland or crown, which, when hung on the top of the May, or pole, was the great signal for convening the people; the arches of it, which spring from the circle and meet together at the mound or round ball, being necessarily so formed, to suspend it to the top of the pole. He also tells us of a most ancient custom between youth, the one party in winter and the other in spring livery; when spring was sure to gain the victory.

In a few rural villages, remote from the influence of large towns, the May-pole may still rear its flower-crowned head. A short time since there was standing in the village of Hemswell, in Lincolnshire, a lofty pole set up where was once an uninclosed space; and this was, doubtless, a May shaft. In Durham a prize appears to have been given to any person who climbed up and fixed a garland on the summit of the May pole.

Washington Irving says: "I shall never forget the delight I felt on first seeing a May-pole; it was on the banks of the Dee, close by the picturesque old bridge that stretches across the river from the quaint little city of Chester. I had already been carried back into former days, by the antiquities of that venerable place, the examination of which is equal to turning over the pages of a black-letter volume, or gazing on the pictures in Froissart. The May-pole on the margin of that poetic stream completed the illusion. My fancy adorned it with wreaths of flowers, and peopled the green bank with all the dancing revelry of May-day. The mere sight of this May-pole gave a glow to my feelings, and spread a charm over the country for the rest of the day; and as I traversed a part of the fair plains of Cheshire, and the beautiful borders of Wales, and looked from among swelling hills down a long green valley, through which the Dova wound its wizard stream, my imagination turned all into a perfect Arcadia. One can readily imagine what a gay scene it must have been in jolly old London when the doors were decorated with flowering branches; when every hat was decked with hawthorn; and Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, morris dancers, and all the other fun tastic dancers and revellers were performing their antics about the May pole in every part of the city. I value every custom which tends to infuse poetical feeling into the common people, and to sweeten and soften the rudeness of rustic manners, without destroying their simplicity."

Bavaria has not set parred with her old customs; for in every village is a garlanned May-pole; and so little progress have new lights made in this country, that her peasantry do not yet despise a *merry-making*.

In Edinburgh, we believe, the old custom of ascending Arthur's Seat at day break, and washing with May dew, is still observed. It was long a common belief that the cosmetic virtues of May dew, when thus gathered, would preserve health and good looks throughout the year; though this was probably an allegory, by which some village Zad attempted to induce the maidens to attend to the wholesome observances of early rising and exercise

A DIALOGUE

AT THE CHISWICK HORTICULTURAL SHOW.*

"A gallant though *exotic* compliment!"—*Anon.*

The other day in CHISWICK's ground
A wanderer from the East was found;—
A silent wonder mark'd his pace,
As, roaming through the floral maze,
On this and that he seem'ed to dwell—
Fearing, as if he could have smelt
In adoration more than once—
When he was waked from his trance
By some one nigh, who ask'd him, What
Did please him most in this sweet spot?
"THE FLOWERS," he straight replied.

"But which?
"Although, where all are fair and rich,
"'T is hard to choose,' the querist owns,
"But still one 'bove the rest enthrones,
"Herself the Queen?—say which is she?
"I cannot yet tell which she be—
"I'm almost blind from dazzlery.
"I've never seen such overy'es,
"Or cheeks of such compounded dyes
"Of rose and lily—such soft hair—
"(With which no tendrils can compare)
"Such forms of symmetry and grace,
"Or heart-seen muse from a face!"

"Hold! hold!" the other quack replies,
"I speak not, friend: of lips or eyes,
"Or cheeks whose living, breathing flush
"First caus'd the jealous rose to blush—
"I mean *the Flowers*—"

"I mean so too—
"'Twas them I came intent to view,
"But finding (what you cannot say
"With whom of the far Malay),‡
"That loveliest, speaking Flowers, were here
"Than those you woo forth once a year,
"The true religion of mine eye
"For them became idolatry,
"And shall remain so till I'm doom'd to die!"

* At first the number of the Muses was but three, viz. MELETE, or Care, and ARCHE, fresh words signifying Meditation, Memory, and Singing: but a certain sculptor of Sicyon according to Varro, having orders to make three statues of the three Muses for the Temple of Apollo, and mistaking his instructions, made three several statues of each of the nine; however, were found so beautiful that they were all set up in the temple, and from that time they began to reckon nine Muses, to whom Hesiod afterwards gave names. It has also been said that when the citizens of Sicyon directed three skilful statuaries to make each of the statues of the three Muses, they were all so well executed that they did not know which to choose, but erected all the nine, and that Hesiod and Homer only gave them names.

† An ancient and oriental figure used long before Byron's application of it.

‡ In the Malayan language the same word expresses women and flowers.

NEWSPAPER HISTORY.

It is not always that great undertakings are crowned with great success. Sometimes they are begun too soon, sometimes too late; sometimes in the wrong place; and sometimes, again, their object is of such a nature as not to claim public sympathy in their success. It is now a twelvemonth since we entered upon our great undertaking—the greatest, without any exception, that has ever been conceived or commenced in the history of the British press. Many were the opinions then offered as to the practicability of such a "novum organum," and many were the prognostications as to its good or bad fortune—the wisest in such matters being inclined, in most instances, to anticipate the latter. Many prudent and worthy persons thought that, although the times were improving, the age of pure taste had not as yet arrived in this favoured land, nor was it likely that for many years to come it would shed its humanizing influence so benignly over the great bulk of the English people so that anything in the shape of a newspaper should be popular with them, and enjoy a large circulation, without being connected with one or other of the contending parties in the state.

"Politics, and not pictures," said they, "are the thing for the people now-a-days." We humbly ventured, however, to think that the time had arrived when a proud and elevated position presented itself to the journalist, from whence he might, besides telling them what was going on in the world, point out to the masses the beauties of the neutral ground, the riches of the moral soil, on which there are pleasant places for all parties to rest, and which no party can exclusively claim its own.

He was a wise and humane trainer of youth who introduced pictures into schoolbooks to induce children to read as well as to fix more strongly that which they read upon their minds. Horace very happily says in his "Art of Poetry":—

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quæ
Ipse sibi tradit spectator.

This precept of the poet is meant for children of a larger growth, who by that which pleases their eye and challenges their attention are equally amused and instructed.

To succeed in creating at length a national and a catholic taste for the fine arts in this country, by the plan which we have adopted of giving life and complexion to the ordinary occurrences of every-day life, as well as the reminiscences which every day calls forth, is to confer a benefit of the very highest order on a community constituted like our own. In laws and liberties, in the stern and rugged virtues which constitute the bulwark of these our English birthright, we surpass all other nations; but in those arts which adorn and elevate the mind, although making some advances lately, this country is still far behind. It is not unworthy of remark that, in those countries where not alone the body but the soul itself was held in bondage by an accomplished despotism, the cultivation of the fine arts was permitted as the gilding of the chains, or as a small measure of consolation to suffering mankind. Born in early Greece, the product of her classic and freeborn soil, let us hope that those arts may take congenial root in our own, and flourish with all their beautifying influences, as the foliage adorns the Corinthian capital, around the pillars of our free institutions. To doubt the humanizing principle and the elevating powers to which we allude, and which it is our mission to assist in developing, would be to doubt the blessings of civilization.

With such an object in view from the commencement of our career, it can scarcely be said that we did not deserve success; and that we have succeeded so far is placed beyond denial in the fact of our circulation, by far the most extensive that has ever yet been boasted by the most popular British journal. We are everywhere, in town and country; ubiquitous through all shades and grades of society; Whig, Tory, Radical, manufacturer, agriculturist, the divine, the lawyer, the physician, take us in; we are to be seen in the statesman's cabinet and the lady's boudoir; with our instructive and welcome page the newsman knocks at the royal palace and the peasant's home, more agreeably than the great letter-carrier of mortality, who kicks, without favour or affection, at both. There is one feature, too, remarkable above all others of our journal, and which no other in the wide range of the periodical press can boast of, namely, that it is not glanced at and thrown by; it is read and referred to, and bound and preserved, and read and referred to again. Its beauties, unlike those of many a fair and fond one that lingers over them, improve with time; and to the taste and practice of those who collect and preserve them may be applied the observations of Doctor Johnson, in reference to the collectors of choice engravings and drawings—"The pride or the pleasure of making collections, if it be restrained by prudence and morality, produces a pleasing remission after more laborious studies, furnishes an amusement not wholly unprofitable for that part of life—the greater part of many lives—which would otherwise be lost in idleness or vice; it produces a useful traffic between the industry of indigence and the curiosity of wealth; it brings many things to notice that would be neglected; and, by fixing the thoughts upon intellectual pleasures, resists the natural encroachments of sensuality, and maintains the mind in her lawful superiority." That we have created this intellectual appetite is proved, not by our universal circulation, And, to keep pace with this intellectual appetite, it should not be omitted to state, that we have established by our enterprise and exertions such "a useful traffic between the industry of indigence and the curiosity of wealth" as has raised an humble but most useful branch of art, that of engraving on wood, to a pitch of excellence now unequalled by any other country. Altogether in "an age of new inventions," in which the press can show as many as any other estate, calling, or denomination, with its papers for clergymen, papers for medical men, papers for lawyer men, papers for agricultural and gardening men, papers for naval and military men, papers for colonial men, papers for railroad men, it may be said, looking to the extraordinary, the wonderful progress we have made with public opinion, that our invention is the most novel of all, namely, a paper which, if it does not embrace the immediate interests of each, commands the general sympathies of every section and order of men in the community.

So much for our own progress—for the unexampled success of which, whilst we experience a natural feeling of pride and gratification, we owe it to those myriads upon myriads of our fellow-countrymen and fair countrywomen who have cheered us on and supported us to express our deep sense of gratitude to them, and to congratulate them upon this new triumph of the British press—a triumph which, although choice in all its features, and delightful to look upon, is not yet complete, but gives fairest promise of reaching that splendour and usefulness which had never been anticipated by their warmest patriotism and philanthropy.

And if we have made such wonderful strides on the road of improvement, how much has not the order in general—namely, the newspaper press—improved of late years, to which we have the honour to belong?

To form anything like an accurate estimate of the extraordinary advance which the newspaper press has made of late years, it is necessary to know something of its early history. The first newspaper was claimed by England, and for nearly half a century it was a generally-accepted notion that we owed its appearance to the wisdom of Elizabeth and her minister Burleigh. This statement first appeared in 1794, in "Chalmer's Life of Ruddiman," the grammarian, during some portion of his life editor of the *Caledonian Mercury*. His remarks are as follow:—"After inquiring, in various countries, for the origin of newspapers, I had the satisfaction to find what I sought for in England. It may gratify our national pride to be told that mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Elizabeth and the prudence of Burleigh for the first newspaper. The epoch of the Spanish Armada is also the epoch of a genuine newspaper. In the British Museum there are several newspapers which had been printed while the Spanish fleet was in the English Channel, during the year 1588. It was a wise policy to prevent, during a moment of general anxiety, the danger of false reports, by publishing real information; and the earliest newspaper is entitled the *English Mercurie*, which, by *authority*, was imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, her Highnesses printer, 1588." This article of the national belief, however, has been overturned by Mr. Watts, of

* Engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 50

the British Museum, in a letter on the subject written by him to the keeper of the printed books in that institution. The writer gives, in his letter, several reasons for considering this, "the earliest newspaper," nothing else but an imposture. First, the type, in which there are distinctions between the i's and j's, unknown to the printers of the sixteenth century; second, the orthography, which, in many peculiar words, is that of the eighteenth; third, the style of the composition, which is not that of the date to which it pretends. He gives other reasons, of minor yet sufficient weight; but his last is the crowning one of all, namely, that the paper itself of the *English Mercurie*, supposed to have made its first appearance in the reign of Elizabeth, bears the water-mark of the royal arms, with the initials G. R.

Whoever the impostor was there is one thing pretty certain, that he made a good hit as to the century, for it appears that the first publication approaching to anything like a newspaper appeared in the sixteenth. The war between Venice and the Ottoman Porte gave rise, in 1563, to publishing the military news, —and, subsequently, commercial news was added—in sheets, which were read in certain places to those who were desirous to hear them, and who paid for the privilege a *gazzeta*, a coin no longer in use, but the name of which was transferred to the newspaper itself in Italy and France, and, subsequently, in England. We are, fortunately, saved the trouble of investigating the early history of newspapers by an able article on the subject in Mr. C. Knight's "Penny Cyclopædia."

"In the reign of James I.," observes the writer of the article, "packets of news were published in the shape of small quarto pamphlets occasionally. The earliest we have met with, preserved in the second volume of the series of newspapers purchased with Dr. Burney's library (also in the British Museum), is entitled *News out of Holland*, published in 1619 for N. Newbery, followed by other papers of news from different countries in 1620, 1621, and 1622. There can be no doubt of the genuineness of these. In 1622, when the Thirty Years' War and the exploits of Gustavus Adolphus excited curiosity, these occasional pamphlets were converted into a regular weekly publication, entitled the *News of the Present Week*, edited by Nathaniel Butler. This seems to have been the first weekly newspaper in England.*

"About this period newspapers began also to be established on the Continent. Their originator at Paris is said to have been one Renaudot, a physician, who had found out that it was conducive to success in his profession to be able to tell his patients the news. Seasons were not always sickly, but his taste for collecting news was always the same, and he began to think that there might be some advantage in printing his intelligence periodically. His scheme succeeded, and he obtained a privilege for publishing news in 1632. It would appear that not long after this time there were more newspapers than one in England.

"Upon the breaking out of the civil war in Charles I.'s time great numbers of newspapers, which had hitherto been chiefly confined to foreign intelligence, were spread abroad by the different parties into which the state was then divided, under the titles of *Diurnals*, *Special Passages*, *Intelligencers*, *Mercuries*, &c., mostly in the size of small quarto, and treating of domestic matters. Nearly a score are said to have come out in 1643, when the war was at its height."

Amongst these were such quaint titles as the following:—The *Parliament Kite*, the *Scot's Dove*, the *Secret Owl*, *Heraclitus Ridens*, *Democritus Ridens*, *Mercurius Britannicus*, *Mercurius Mastix*. D'Israeli gives an account, in his "Curiosities of Literature," of the chief newspaper editors who flourished about this time, namely, Marchant Needham and Sir John Berkenhout.

"Marchant Needham," he says, "the great patriarch of newspaper writers, was a man of versatile talents and more versatile politics, a bold adventurer, and most successful because the most profligate of his tribe. From college he came to London; was an usher in Merchant Taylors' school; then an under-clerk in Gray's Inn; at length studied physic and practised chemistry; and, finally, he was a captain, and, in the words of honest Antony à Wood, 'siding with the rout and scum of the people, he made them weekly sport by railing at all that was noble in his intelligence, called *Mercurius Britannicus*, wherein his endeavours were to sacrifice the fame of some lord, or any person of quality, and of the King himself, to the beast with many heads.'"

The captain "turned and turned, and still went on, and turned again," changing political sides whenever interest or caprice dictated, abusing the Presbyterians one day and the King the next. He was, notwithstanding, deemed an oracle in his way. His brother editor, Sir John seems to have rivalled him in those qualifications which made newspapers saleable at a period when "the times were out of joint," and the tone of public opinion was anything but a wholesome one, namely, boldness and buffoonery.

In 1662 first appeared the *Kingdom's Intelligencer*, which was a court paper, and warmly espoused the cause of the Crown on all occasions, for which reason its publisher, Roger, was afterwards made Sir Roger L'Estrange. Under his superintendence, also, came out the *London Gazette*, about two years afterwards. This was a continuation of the *Oxford Gazette*, published in that city when the court resided there, in 1665.

In the reign of Queen Anne, and the year 1709, the first daily newspaper made its appearance in London, under the title of the *Daily Courant*, being published every day except Sunday.

"It was about this time that a new species of publication came out, which, although it would scarcely be regarded as belonging to the family of newspapers now, was held to be so then; and, in fact, for a considerable time after it was commenced, it included articles of news along with its other matter. We allude to those admirable publications, the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, &c., which formed the models of so many subsequent publications of the same kind. The first number of the *Tatler* was published on the 23rd of April, new style, 1709; and the last on the 2nd of January, 1711. Much space was occupied in each by advertisements, and the price of each number was a penny. The publication of the *Spectator* began March 1, 1711, at the same price; but, upon the imposition of the halfpenny stamp-duty, which began August 1, 1712, the price was raised to twopence. The halfpenny tax is conjectured to have been the cause of the *Spectator* being stopped in the beginning of 1813. It was, however, immediately followed by the *Guardian*, the first number of which appeared on March 2nd, 1713. This paper soon dropped, and was succeeded by the *Englishman* in October in the same year (professedly political). The *Englishman* lasted for two years, and was in its turn supplanted by the *Freeholder*, on December 23rd, 1715; the latter work being almost the sole production of Addison."

By this it is evident that the first stamp duty imposed upon newspapers was in the reign of Queen Anne, and that the Government of the day were induced to propose such a fiscal regulation, not so much to increase the revenue as for the sake of public credit and the peace of society, which were very much endangered by the licentiousness of the press, as appears by a reference to the state transactions of the period. In "Cooke's Life of Bolingbroke" it is stated "Queen Anne, in one of her messages to Parliament, declared that by seditious papers and factious rumours designing men had been able to sink credit, and that the innocent had suffered; and she recommended the house to find a remedy equal to the mischief. In obedience to the Queen's desire, and at the instance of her secretary, the Parliament passed a bill in 1712 imposing a stamp duty upon pamphlets and publications. At its origin the amount of this stamp was a halfpenny; and it is curious to observe what an effect this trifling impost had upon the circulation of the most favourite papers. Many were entirely discontinued, and several of those which survived were generally united into one publication."

Dean Swift makes allusion, after his sarcastic manner, to the passing of this act in a letter to Stella. "Do you know," he says, "that all Grub-street is dead and gone last week?"

The *Public Advertiser*, in which the celebrated and unrivalled letters of "Junius" appeared, was first published so far back as 1726, under the name of the *London Daily Post and General Advertiser*; and it merged subsequently, we believe, into the *Public Ledger*.

"The *St. James's Chronicle*," says the writer in the "Cyclopædia," "is another of our oldest papers: at its first publication it was an amalgamation of two papers (the *St. James's Post* and the *St. James's Evening Post*), both of which began in 1715. The *North Briton*, edited by Wilkes, first appeared in 1762; and in the same year the *Englishman* was established. The *Englishman* attracted much notice about 1763, on account of the insertion of several satirical articles in it by Burke."

The earliest provincial newspaper in England was the *Norwich Postman*, published in 1706, "at the small charge of one penny, but a halfpenny not refused." The Scottish people were first treated to the intellectual luxury of a newspaper by a party of Cromwell's soldiers who garrisoned Leith in 1652. The Cavaliers would have treated the good citizens and their wives and daughters to feasting, music, and dancing. The Roundheads introduced to their notice the composition of type and the power of the' printing-press. These stern Puritans brought with them one Christopher Higgins and his "materiel," to reprint the *London Mercurius Politicus* for their amusement and information. The *Edinburgh Courant* appeared so far back as 1705, and the *Caledonian Mercury* in 1720.

In Ireland civil commotion also gave rise to newspaper publication. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, the occurrences of the day were printed in a news-sheet, entitled *Warranted Tidings from Ireland*. From this period until the commencement of the eighteenth century, there is, we believe, no record of any other publication in that country. In 1700 *Pue's Occurrences* appeared, and flourished for about fifty years. *Falkener's Journal* was first published in 1728, which merged into *Saunders's News Letter*, at present, as to circulation and advertisements, at the head of the daily press of Dublin. The first Irish provincial paper was published at Waterford, in 1729, under the title of the *Waterford Flying Post*. *Ramsay's Waterford Chronicle* was published in 1766; but the oldest existing newspaper in Ireland is the *Belfast News Letter*, which has kept its ground, without any change of title, since the year 1737.

With respect to our colonial press, the same article on which we have already drawn so largely observes that "newspapers are now as common in the British dominions abroad as in England; and in British India six gazettes are published in the Bengal language. In Van Diemen's Land no fewer than six papers are published at Hobart's Town, namely, the *Hobart Town Gazette*, the *Hobart Town Courier*, *True Colonist*, the *Tasmanian and Austral-Asiatic Review*, *Colonial Times*, and *Bent's News and Tasmanian Threepenny Register*; and two at Launceston, the *Cornwall Chronicle* and the *Launceston Advertiser*. In New South Wales there are five newspapers, published at Sydney. At Perth, in Western Australia, there is now a weekly paper. The *South Australian Gazette* is published at Adelaide; the first number was printed in England, and carried out, with printing materials, to Australia. It has been followed by another, the *South Australian*; and a newspaper has been commenced this year (1839) at Port Lincoln. Two newspapers have also been commenced within the present year at Melbourne, in the newly-explored territory of Australia Felix. The first New Zealand colony, which sailed in September, 1839, carried out the materials for printing a newspaper, of which the first number was printed in England."

One more extract—a long but an interesting and useful one—and we shall take our farewell of this portion of the labours of the Encyclopædia to which we are so much indebted:—

"In Germany newspapers originated in the 'Relations,' as they were termed, which sprung up at Augsburg and Vienna in 1524, at Ratisbon in 1528, at Dillingen in 1589, and at Nürnberg in 1571, and which appeared in the form of letters printed, but without date, place, or number. The first German newspaper in numbered sheets was printed in 1612. Of the Italian journals, the *Gazzetta di Milano*, *Gazzetta di Venezia*, and *Giornale del Regno delle due Sicilie* are daily; the *Diario di Roma*, *Gazzetta di Firenze*, *Giornale di Commercio di Livorno*, *Gazzetta di Bologna*, *Gazzetta Piemontese*, *Gazzetta di Genova*, *Voce della Verita*, of Modena; *Gazzetta di Parma*, *Gazzetta di Lucca*, *Osservatore Veneziano*, and some others, appear two or three times a week, and a much greater number weekly. The whole number of journals in Italy, including all periodicals, political, literary, and scientific, exceeds two hundred. Madrid has its *Gaceta*; and Lisbon has also a paper for the publication of official documents and communications. In Belgium and Holland there are, in French and Dutch respectively, a considerable number of daily and weekly papers. In 1830, Switzerland had twenty-four weekly papers, and five others which appeared once a fortnight: the number is since increased. Most of them are written in German. Some are in French, one or two in Italian, and one in the Romansh or Grisons language. The first Russian paper was published in 1703, under Peter I. In 1829 the number of papers and periodicals published in the Russian empire was seventy-three; but the only important political journals are the *Gazette de St. Petersburg* and the *Journal de St. Petersburg*. In Sweden the newspapers are not much devoted to political discussion. Denmark has about eighty journals, of which twenty-three are devoted to politics and twenty-five to the sciences. The Greeks have several newspapers in their own language. A journal is published at Corfu, one at Athens, and another at Smyrna. The *Moniteur Ottoman* is published at Constantinople, in French, under the sanction of the Sultan, and the Viceroy of Egypt has his official paper printed in the same language, at Boulak, near Cairo.

"In the United States the increase of newspapers has been more rapid than in England. In the year 1704 the first Anglo-American newspaper, called the *Boston News Letter*, was published at Boston. In 1719 the first newspaper was published in Pennsylvania; and in 1733 the first newspapers were published in New York and Rhode Island. Now there is hardly a petty town in any of the twenty-six states without its newspaper, and in the large cities, such as New York, several are published daily. In Pennsylvania a considerable number of newspapers are printed in the German language and distributed among the numerous German settlers in that state. One German newspaper at least is also published in Maryland, and perhaps more. In Louisiana some papers are printed both in French and English.

"The largest collection of newspapers in England is in the British Museum. This collection was commenced by a considerable number being sent there, at the time when the Museum was established, with the library of Sir Hans Sloane. Another collection, of itself valued at £1000, was purchased in 1813 with the library of the late Dr. Charles Burney. At the end of two years from the time of publication the commissioners of stamps now transfer to the British Museum, for public use, copies of all the stamped newspapers, both of town and country."

So much for the past as regards the foundation and features of the press in times gone by; in contemplating upon and investigating which, although it may be useful to enable us to form a just idea of the magnitude and importance of the change which has taken place, we can scarcely apply to them the eloquent words made use of by Sir William Blackstone, to encourage the student in law to search highly into the antiquities of our English jurisprudence:—"Nor will these researches be altogether void of rational entertainment as well as use; as, in viewing the majestic ruins of Rome or Athens, of Balbec or Palmyra, it administers both pleasure and instruction to compare them with the draughts of the same edifices in their pristine proportion and splendour."

There would be but little of rational entertainment, we are of opinion, in dwelling on the lucubrations of Needham and Berkenhout, and all that class of writers, who made the press in their days breathe more of Billingsgate or the stews than the pure classic atmosphere of Athens or of Rome; and to exhibit more of the confusion of Babel than the splendour and proportions of Balbec or Palmyra.

What a vast field of contemplation, too vast for newspaper limits, opens upon us in considering the wonderful changes which have taken place in every feature of the press, in its *material*, its appearance, its extent, and, lastly and chiefly, its tone and influence. The dragon's teeth with which the modern Cadmus sowed the soil were leaden type, from whence sprung the men clad in the armoury of virtue and right, by whom the Thebes of Knowledge and Truth was built; but as the walls of that city sprang up afterwards at the sound of Amphion's lyre, so the refined spirit of the age in which we live has reared up the press of this country to be at once an object of national pride, and amongst the chief bulwarks of our English liberties.

"The profession of the printer," observes a writer in "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," "has within these few years undergone a most extraordinary revolution. From being limited in importance by the feeble efforts of the hand-press, it has, under the magical influence of steam and machinery, expanded into gigantic proportions, and promises soon to become, by the increasing appetite for its products, one of the largest branches of manufacturing industry. At no distant date printing was on a most antediluvian scale. A dingy 'office,' consisting of two or three apartments on the first or second floor of some faded genteel tenement in a faded part of the town—half-a-dozen lads, and a few old men with Dutch spectacles on nose, planted at so many composing frames, and laboriously setting dark well-worn types—adjoining, a couple of wooden or partially improved iron presses, wrought with a world of toil, and wheezing and groaning as if in the pangs of dissolution as every impression was pulled. Such was the printing-office of the early ages of mankind—that is to say, about thirty or forty years ago; for since these primitive times the printer's profession has advanced in the ratio of a hundred to one as compared with most other handicrafts; and we now look back to the eighteen hundred and ones and twos, as we should do to the era of Tubal Cain, the flood of Noah, or thereabouts."

Now, look at the steam-press—behold its herculean labours—inking itself, feeding itself, delivering itself of whole showers of sheets in an instant. In place of a confined and squalid-looking second or third floor, led up to by a rickety narrow staircase, a printing-office is now a spacious factory. Printing, instead of being designated by the small name of a handicraft, may now take rank in regard to the capital it requires and the labour it employs amongst the first productions of our English skill and enterprise, and may be called in reality a manufacture. Let the curious reader enter for the purpose of business or curiosity the printing establishment of one of the great leviathans of the trade, and the feelings of wonder and delight which he must experience cannot fail to leave a lasting impression on his memory. One of these immense establishments, the first in this country we believe, that of the Messrs. Clowes, on the Surrey side of the Thames, was admirably described a few years back by a writer in the "Quarterly Review." The length to which our observations have already gone precludes the possibility of quoting as largely as we could wish from the passages of his description. There is one remark of his, however, which we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of quoting:—

"It is impossible to contemplate a team of sixty literary labourers steadily working together in one room without immediately acknowledging the important service they are rendering to the civilized world."

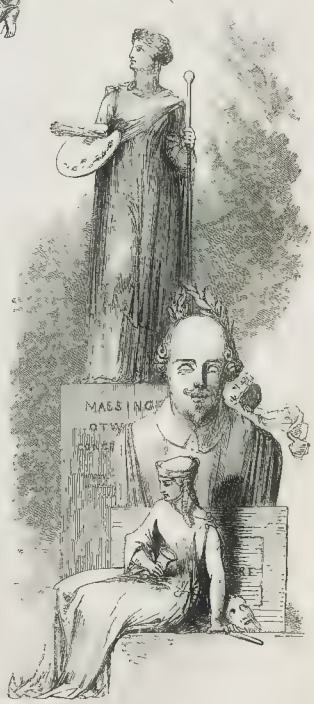
And this naturally leads us to the chief point of consideration, namely, the change which has come over the spirit of the press. Of this it may be said, that the improved tone of society has tended to improve the tone of the press as much as the improved tone of the press has tended to improve, in its turn, the tone of society, in the same ratio towards each other as may be said that the taste for reading has improved printing as much as improved printing has increased the taste for reading. The moral force of the press is one of the most striking features of the times in which we live; but we have not as yet arrived at the days of its moral triumph. These terms are not one and the same. The moral force of which we speak can write down any man or set of men, no matter how powerful and how virtuous soever he or they may be. The apostle of a sublime principle may be laughed into insignificance, and the minister of the hour shall find his majority a rope of sand. This is not the moral triumph of the press. A leading newspaper, by "keeping the fire up" on one or two particular points of policy, has exhibited this moral force in writing down administrations, Whig or Tory, as it chose, and it can do so again. The reason is that few people think for themselves, and fewer still know how to think. In the present leading articles of the daily press, for instance, there is, certainly, a great display of profound political knowledge and scholar-like attainments in the true sense of the term, a sterling English style, and a gentlemanly feeling breathing throughout—which last-mentioned quality used not to be observable until very lately. Still, however, the true philosophic spirit is wanted in all questions where "*party*" is concerned. And this deficiency is equally discernible in the leading columns of nearly all the London press. And it must ever be the case until national education, a question which is advocated by the wise and the good of all parties, shall have spread its benign and blessed influence over the length and breadth of the land, and clad our soil with the choicer bounties of Heaven. Then the great body of the press will find it profitable to appeal to the highest motives of which a nation can be capable. Have we, as humble solitary pioneers pointing out and clearing the obstruction from this glorious way, arisen too early on our march and begun before our time? Let the undeniable success that has attended these, our first efforts, answer. And it may be well remarked, and looked upon with triumph, that our circulation—the test of success—has advanced with a rapidity and to an extent unrivalled on the press. If we can decrease the dissemination of the vilest immorality of the police-courts, and of the blasphemous tirades against religion, by creating a new and better appetite, we may well claim sympathy in our success from those who wish well to their race.

As we have begun so shall we continue, and we hope to be enabled each succeeding anniversary to inform our friends and the public that we have arrived still nearer to the grand moral point which it is our object and mission to achieve.

* Before the introduction of printed newspapers it appears that great families had a sort of gazetteers in London who transmitted to them the news of the day in written letters. This custom accounts for the following memorandum preserved in the Clifford family:—"To Captain Robinson, by my lord's command, for writing letters of news to his lordship for half a year, five pounds."—Whitaker's Hist. of Craven.

WHEN SPRANG THE BRIGHT GLOBE FROM IT'S MAKER'S SMILE,
AND THE DREAR NIGHT OF NOTHINGNESS HAD FLED—
WHEN UP ROSE NATURE FROM HER GRANITE BED,
AND VIEW'D HER RULE FROM TANAÏS TO THE NILE—
HER WARMEST BLESSINGS LIGHTED ON OUR ISLE,
SHOWERED FROM HER HEART UPON OUR COUNTRY'S HEAD
HOPE FLUNG HER RAINBOW O'ER OUR DEWY SKIES,
AND GOD-BORN GENIUS AT HER VOICE AWOKE—
FREEDOM AND SCIENCE SLAVERY'S FETTER BROKE,
AND CROWN'D THE LAND WITH DEATHLESS ENERGIES!
ESTO PERPETUA! THROUGH THE INMOST SOUL
OF ENGLAND FLIES A FLAME THAT CANNOT DIE;
RELIGION LEADS HER, GARBED IN SACRED STOLE,
AND GEMS UPON HER BROW "*ETERNITY*."

TO LINK IN FLORAL BONDS, THE GRACES BRIGHT—
MUSIC, THE MUSE, AND PAINTING—CLAIM'D OF YORE
THE PRAISE AND PLAUDITS OF THE MEN WHO BORE
THE NAME OF GREECE TO FAME'S IMMORTAL HEIGHT.
THOSE IMITATING, HATH OUR MENTAL MITE
STRIVLN TO SPREAD AWIDE FROM SHORE TO SHORE
THE BRAIN DAGUERREOTYPED—THE PENCIL'S POWER—
CREATRESS OF DELIGHT IN DESERTS WILD—
THE VOICE OF MELODY, THE SOUL'S FIRST CHILD—
AND TRIUMPH MARKS OUR PROGRESS TO THIS HOUR.
ESTO PERPETUA! REVOLVING TIME
FINDS NOT HIS WRINKLES MIRROR'D ON OUR PAGE;
THE BEAUTIFUL IS OURS; AND WE MAY CLIMB
SOME STEPS ABOVE IT, IN SOME FUTURE STAGE.



LONDON: Printed by HORRAY PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet street, and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, May 27, 1843.—Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1843.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

COMPLETION OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

Amidst the noble architectural works which are in progress throughout Europe, the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne must rank pre-eminent, either as regards the extent and cost of the labour, or its elaborate richness and beauty, or the masterly skill which its consummation must call into exercise. Hitherto, tourists have lingered in the splendid choir, with its surrounding chapels, and its superb painted glass windows; and the edifice has been yet more worthy of notice from the pilgrim of romance than the searcher after antiquity, for here, behind the grand altar, is the tomb of the three kings of Cologne, with the relics of which legend has raised a thousand tales. Behind the tomb three Gothic windows cast their "dim religious light" over the tesselated pavement and along the Ionic pillars. The bones of the Magi are still supposed to consecrate the tomb, and on the higher part of the monument the artist has delineated their adoration to the Infant Saviour.

But, if these attractions rivet the traveller to this haunted region of the Rhine, how deep will be the enthusiasm and ecstacy of the antiquary and the architect when this vast cathedral shall be completed! Then will Cologne hold within its crescent-walls one of the noblest monuments of the architectural triumphs of Germany, and the most magnificent monument of Gothic architecture in Europe. Still, the merit of the design must be awarded to other times—that of its execution alone to our own. It was designed by Archbishop Engleberg, of Berg, and was begun, in 1284, by Archbishop Conrad, of Hochstedten, called the Solomon of his age. The only part which was finished is shown in the second engraving. Strange to say, the drawings of the incomplete work were lost for ages, and have only by a romantic chance been recovered in our own century. This incident, and the history of the cathedral, have been so accurately and pleasantly related by a living architect (Mr. George Godwin, jun., F.R.S., &c.), that we shall quote his narrative:

"They dreamt not of a perishable home,
Who thus could build."

The cathedral of Cologne, if completed as proposed by the powerful mind which designed it, would probably be one of the most wonderful and beautiful monuments of the skill of man in the whole world;—its enormous size, the elegance of the details, its completeness a a whole, would alike strike the beholder as unequalled and surprising. Cologne may be termed the Rome of this side the Alps, containing more objects of interest to the architectural antiquary than any city in this position. Foremost amongst them all, however, is the cathedral, even unfinished as it is. No one who has seen it will easily forget the effect produced by it, or cease to desire that it should be worthily completed, knowing, as nearly all do know, that, by a series of lucky accidents, some of the original drawings are preserved to us. The designs for the principal front, which it seems were formerly kept, one with the archives of the cathedral, and the other in the masons' lodge, were lost when the French occupied the city in 1794. In 1814 one of the drawings, namely, that which represents the north tower, was accidentally discovered in a corn-loft at Darmstadt, by a decorative painter, who was about to occupy the loft as a studio. Being drawn on parchment, it had been used for many years as the bottom of a sort of tray in which to dry beans, but, with the exception of the marks left by the nails which fastened it to the wooden rim, and a fracture in the lower part of it, was little injured. It fortunately came into the possession of Dr. Moller, the distinguished architect, of Darmstadt, who published a fac-simile of it in 1818. At the time of the discovery of this drawing M. Willemin was publishing his work, "Monuments Français inédits," and Dr. Moller was struck by the analogy which appeared between the style of a large window represented in the twelfth number of that work, and that of the details of the tower at Cologne. He mentioned the circumstance to M. Boisserée, who was then occupied on his large work, on the cathedral of Cologne; inquiries were made of M. Willemin, and it was learnt that the window in question formed part of a very large drawing of a church on parchment, and then in the possession of M. Imbart, an architect, at Paris, who had obtained it from M. Fourcroy. M. Fourcroy, it seems, had found it in Belgium. M. Boisserée contrived to purchase the drawing, and it was at once recognised as representing a part of the façade of Cologne cathedral.* It was afterwards sold to the King of Prussia, and his Majesty presented it to the city of Cologne. United with the drawing discovered at Darmstadt, it represents the whole of the principal front. The size of the drawings, together, is about 6 ft. 6 in. wide, and 15 ft. long.

* It is supposed that the plan had been carried from Cologne about the middle of the 15th century, to serve as a model for the numerous churches which were then built in the Low Countries.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

The longevity, it may almost be said the *immortality*, of an idea hardly needs illustration; if it did, the design of this cathedral might in part serve the purpose. Recorded centuries ago by the mind which conceived it, the intention is but now about to be fulfilled; and what its realisation at this moment may further lead to yet remains to be seen. Another and an analogous instance is now before us. Two hundred years ago Sir Christopher Wren proposed to rebuild London with the Exchange in the centre, and the main streets radiating from this building on all sides. Circumstances were opposed to it, and the intention has lain dormant. In our day, however, one of our countrymen, called in to advise on the rebuilding of Hamburg, has re-urged this idea, and, if I am rightly informed, so successfully, that the senate is about to adopt it in the new city. The emanations of the mind, like the mind itself, may be said to endure for ever—they continue to operate through the world, and to influence the future long after their origin has been lost sight of.

To return, however, to Cologne cathedral. Thanks to the power of steam, and the situation of the city on the Rhine, this structure has been viewed by most of us, and it would be impertinent to make remarks upon that with which you are as well or better acquainted than myself. A short time ago, however, M. Daly, the editor of the "Revue Générale de l'Architecture," of Paris, kindly forwarded to me some information on the late repairs and decoration of the building, and an account of the enthusiastic efforts which are being made, not merely in Germany, but in other countries, to ensure the completion of the building. It is the substance of this information, which seems to be sufficiently interesting to be worthy your attention, that I propose briefly to bring before you.

The first stone of the present building was laid on the 14th of August, 1248, and the choir was consecrated September 27th, 1322, or seventy-four years afterwards. It was more than a hundred years after this date before the south tower was taken up to its present altitude, hardly half its proposed height; the north tower is even now not more than twenty feet, perhaps, above the ground.

When the soldiers of the French republic had possession of the city at the end of the eighteenth century, the cathedral was used by them as a stable, and was considerably injured. Moreover, iron cramps, which had been extensively used in the construction, caused great ravages in the stonework, and there being no funds with which to repair the evil as it became apparent, the destruction of the building seemed more than probable. After the peace, endeavours were made to restore the damage, but it was not till 1821, when the King of Prussia interfered zealously, that the matter was taken up in earnest.

In 1829 the complete restoration of the choir was commenced (including the rebuilding of the flying buttresses, galleries, and windows), which most desirable work is now achieved, and as it would seem most satisfactorily. A very hard and durable stone has been employed in the restoration, and the architect has studiously avoided the use of iron in the masonry, so far as was practicable, either dovetailing the stones together where additional solidity was required, or, when this was deemed insufficient, employing clamps of bronze. The outlay since 1829 alone has been more than £40,000, partly furnished by the Prussian Government. The immense scaffolding which still fills the choir of the cathedral is about to be taken down, so as to expose the decorations that have been applied.

Beneath the whitewash with which the interior of the choir was disfigured in the last century, they discovered the painted decorations that originally adorned it, and in which the colours were applied with a sobriety and wisdom rarely met with in the works of the middle ages. All the principal parts of the construction, such as the columns and ribs, have been re-covered with a yellowish plaster, to remove the cold tint of the stones, the joints of the masonry being

PRESENT STATE OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL—SIDE VIEW.

nevertheless left visible. The smooth surfaces of the roof are painted in imitation of the *pierre de tuf*, of which indeed the roof is constructed. Some red bands or fillets separate the light colour of the plain parts from the deeper tone of the ribs, and serve to give the latter more relief. The leaves and ornaments of the key-stones, the capitals, indeed all the sculptured portions, are gilt with a backing of bright red.

In the heads of the pointed arches above the triforium, angels are painted on a ground of sculptured ornaments, gilt. The wall of the cloister, even, is covered with paintings of the fourteenth century. On the interior surface they represent processions, upon a gold ground; on the exterior figures of saints, on a blue ground, powdered with stars. The mouldings of the pointed arches which enclose the figures, are also very richly painted.

Fourteen colossal statues, representing our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the apostles, are placed against the pillars of the choir, and are said to be models of monumental sculpture and polychromatic decoration. The draperies are painted to imitate rich damask stuffs, adorned with embroideries, coloured and gilt, representing animals and birds, executed with skill. It was much feared, in consequence of the thick coating of dirt with which time had covered these figures, that the removal of the painting would have injured the effect of the sculpture; so far from this, however, the success is most complete.

This magnificent assemblage of architecture, sculpture, and painting, is made perfect by a series of stained-glass windows, of the commencement of the fourteenth century, which, instead of injuring the effect of the mural paintings, by the coloured light which flows through them into the beautiful structure, harmonize the whole, and produce an effect which I can well conceive to be very striking.

The choir, with its side aisles and chapels, is, as already mentioned, the only part of the cathedral which is complete, the towers and nave remaining in an unfinished state—a splendid promise only, an outline of a magnificent intention, which yet remains to be filled up and made perfect. It seems possible, however, that it may not remain so much longer. Fired by the successful restoration of the ancient works, and anxious to realize the original idea in all its integrity and unity, the inhabitants of Cologne have determined on continuing the works vigorously. On the 15th of February, 1842, a society was organized for that purpose, and the day was set apart for religious intercession and rejoicing. The enthusiasm displayed on this occasion is said to have been extraordinary; a procession of more than 5000 persons took part in the ceremonies of the day; Protestants and Roman Catholics, Liberals and Conservatives, joined on one common ground, and outvied each other in generous efforts to ensure the completion of this fine monument bequeathed by the middle ages to modern times.

This outburst of feeling on the part of the inhabitants of Cologne has been responded to, not merely throughout Germany, but in the neighbouring countries; branch societies have been formed for the purpose, literary men and artists have associated to publish magazines, the profit of which is to be devoted to the cathedral, a committee to receive subscriptions has been organized in France, and another in Rome; the King of Prussia has made himself responsible for £800 *per annum*, and has further suggested that each of his provinces should defray the cost of one of the flying buttresses. The King of Bavaria, as in most similar instances, is not behindhand in the good work, but has formed committees in all the towns of his kingdom, and moreover has commissioned the manufactory of stained glass at Munich to produce three fine windows for the cathedral, at the cost of £3200. In Germany all classes of society, all professions, all faiths, have spontaneously united in favour of the projected work, not merely, as M. Daly suggests, under the influence of a lively interest in the welfare of the arts and for their sublime creations, or even from a sentiment of piety, but from a new-born feeling of the re-establishment of moral unity in Germany, and a desire to retrieve its ancient grandeur. Piety, art, and patriotism—love of God, love of the beautiful, love of country—unite in favour of the completion of a building in which modern Germany will give her hand to the Germany of the middle ages, across three centuries of discord. Architecture has been too often called on to embellish the triumphs of brute force; in it is case it may record the willingness of a nation to be united. From the Bible we learn, continues M. Daly, that the first great monument with which architecture ornamented the world was the Tower of Babel—that is to say, of *confusion*, of *discord*. It is worthy of the architecture of our day to complete a noble edifice, high upraised, which may be at once a temple of God and a record of union.

Another account relates that, in the year 1815, in a family of the village of Armsbach, in the Odenwald, a district of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, a large piece of old parchment had been used for a number of years to dry fruit upon, till a son of the family on repairing to some distant school, took the parchment to nail round his trunk for protection from wet; and, on his arrival in Darmstadt, left it in a hotel there, where it was thrown aside as rubbish. A short time afterwards, an artist, who was painting some decorations for a military festival to be given in the hotel, had occasion for some parchment, when the piece left by the young traveller was sought and given to him.

The larger of the annexed engravings represents the front view of the cathedral, with its two majestic steeples, rich in tracery, and the elaborateness of middle-age art, almost beyond parallel, and a specimen of the unrestrained loftiness characteristic of this luxuriant style; the entire design presenting a matchless triumph of its "lancet-arched" perfection. Of the steeple on the left, the foundation-stone was laid last autumn by his majesty the present King of Prussia; of the steeple on the right two stories have been raised for centuries. The choir is finished, as seen in the side view (the second engraving), which contains the best view of the structure as far as completed.

The whole of Germany are anxiously looking to the completion of this great work as a national undertaking. Committees have been formed in all the towns for raising the requisite funds; and the munificence and taste of the sovereign have inspired the humblest of his subjects. The Germans resident in foreign countries have formed auxiliary societies for the same purpose, and have already forwarded considerable sums to the central committee at Cologne. We learn, too, with pleasure, that the Germans resident in England—and their number and means are far from inconsiderable—are about to subscribe to this noble work; let us hope that they will be guided by British wealth, seeing that the vast work at Cologne will be in style a lasting monument of the best period of our own national architecture. The dominion of tasteful art should be co-extensive with civilization itself.

The completion of Cologne cathedral is at this moment exciting considerable interest among the *élite* of the fashionable world; and the Chevalier Bunsen is giving a series of *soirees*, at which a large copy of the original design, by M. Reuch, is exhibited to the company; and the annexed engravings have been drawn by the same artist.

THOMAS MOORE.

"The poet of all circles, the delight of his own."

We this week have much gratification in introducing to our readers the Bard of Erin. His right to a niche in our gallery cannot be questioned; his poetry has been more extensively read than that of any living author. Those who have not sought it otherwise have become familiar with it through the medium of the charming music to which it is wedded; and it would be difficult to find an educated individual in Great Britain unable to repeat some of his verses. No writer, living or dead, has enjoyed a popularity more universal. "The Melodies," the fadeless laurels of his fame, have been translated into Irish, Latin, Italian, French, Russian, and Polish.

Mr. Moore is the son of a respectable citizen of Dublin, where the poet was born on the 28th May, 1780. His infantine days seem to have left the most agreeable impressions on his memory; his home was essentially a home of love; his tastes and his friendships, formed almost in boyhood, have tinged his principles and feelings throughout life; and from the earliest there seems to have been a prophetic anticipation, by all who knew him, of his subsequent celebrity. At the age of fourteen he entered the university. While resident there he was distinguished by the most devoted attachment to fatherland, his classical attainments, and the sociability of his disposition.

Towards the close of 1799 he was enrolled a member of the Middle Temple, in London; and the year following he published "The Odes of Anacreon," and at once "became famous." Assuming the name of "Little," our author published, in 1801, a volume of poems, chiefly amatory. In the autumn of 1803 he embarked for Bermuda, where he had obtained the appointment or Registrar to the Admiralty. This was a patent place, the duties of which were of a nature so unsuited to his temper of mind, that he found it necessary to fulfil them by means of a deputy, by whose subsequent misconduct he suffered severe pecuniary loss, from which he relieved himself by that most brilliant production of his pen, "Lalla Rookh." In 1804 he resigned his appointment; and two years after he published his remarks on the manners and society of America in his "Odes and Epistles."

The fate of Addison with his countess dowager holding out no encouragement for the ambitious love of Mr. Moore, he wisely and happily allowed his good taste to regulate his choice in a wife, and married Miss Dyke, a lady of great personal beauty, most amiable disposition, and accomplished manners; with whom and his children he enjoys a life of enviable happiness.

Mr. Moore found the music of his country comparatively lost to the world, and time was rapidly diminishing that which memory alone preserved; the attempt to combine it with appropriate words was commenced in 1807. Its success is almost without parallel in the history of literature—the music of Ireland is now known and appreciated all over the civilized world.

"Lalla Rookh" appeared in 1817: for the copyright of this, the greatest and most elaborate of his works, Mr. Moore received two thousand guineas! In 1823 was published "The Loves of the Angels." While composing this poem, Mr. Moore's friend, Lord Byron, was writing another, entitled "Heaven and Earth," both authors taking the subject from the second verse of the sixth chapter of Genesis. Subsequent to this period appeared "Memoirs of Captain Rock" 1824; "The Life of Sheridan," 1825; "The Epicurean," 1827; "Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," 1831; "Life of Lord Byron," 1831; "History of Ireland," vol. I., 1835; "Alciphron," 1840. The enumeration of these, a portion only of his literary performances, suggests at once the scholarship and varied talents of the writer as an historian, a biographer, and a poet; in the latter capacity he is best known, and of his poetry we would now speak.

By the general consent of the ablest critics our author's place has been assigned among the first masters of the art; and though living in an age unusually prolific of poetry, he has manfully outstripped all his competitors in the race of popularity—rather a sure proof of extraordinary merit. However great the fame he may have acquired as the author of "Lalla Rookh," it is probable that as the author of "The Irish Melodies" he will descend to posterity unrivalled and alone. Lord Byron prophetically observes "that they will be perpetuated with the music, and both will last as long as music and poetry." Mr. Moore's own opinion is, "that it is the only work of his pen whose fame may boast a chance of prolonging its existence to a day much beyond our own."

In reviewing "Lalla Rookh," one of our ablest critics has said that the poetry is, as it were, "a thornless rose; its touch is velvet, its hue vermilion, and its graceful form is cast in beauty's mould."

The *satirical* verse of Moore is, in wit, learning, and misdescribable careless beauty, absolutely unrivalled. He doth but satirize in jest, his arrows fly in every direction beautifully feathered and unerringly directed, but they have neither barb nor venom.

With regard to our author *personally*, Sir Walter Scott in his diary observes that "there is a manly frankness with perfect ease and good-breeding about him which is delightful. He is a little, a very little man; his countenance is plain, but the expression so very animated, especially in speaking or singing, that it is far more interesting than the finest features could have rendered it." Lord Byron says that "Moore has a peculiarity of talents—poetry, music, voice—all his own, and that there is nothing he may not do if he will but seriously set about it. In society he is gentlemanly, gentle, and altogether more pleasing than any individual with whom he was acquainted." The kindness of his heart, the goodness of his nature, and the benevolence of his disposition are appreciated by all who have the privilege of his acquaintance.

Mr. Moore resides at Sloperton-cottage, Devizes, in Wiltshire, in the vicinity of his friend Lord Lansdowne, where he has preferred retirement to celebrity, except that which the Muses have so lavishly bestowed upon him, and resists all attempts to lure him into the arena of public life. As a scholar his learning is not only extensive but sound, and he is pre-eminent for those qualities which attract and charm in society. An engraving of Sloperton-cottage has appeared in our journal, No. 51.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

THE ENVIRONS OF READING. Edited by J. G. ROBERTSON. Vol. I.

This is an elegantly-illustrated guide through the picturesque neighbourhood of Reading, a locality alike favoured by nature and enriched with interesting antiquities and modern mansions, villas, and cottages—thus blending the attractiveness of the past and the present. The work is neither a piece of dry antiquarianism nor tedious topography, but the leading details of these branches of information are sufficiently minute for the rational tourist; and they have the somewhat rare merit of having been gathered on the spot. The author modestly presents his volume as the means of gratifying

"that spirit of inquiry and curiosity that is every day increasingly manifesting itself regarding scenes and objects, beautiful in themselves, or rendered interesting from the historical and traditionary associations connected with them. A spirit also of travelling has in these latter days become almost universal, and is by no means confined to the man of business, or the man of leisure; for those who have hitherto been accustomed to spend their holidays in idleness and dissipation are observed now to crowd the several railways, for the purpose of recreating amidst woods and fields, far away from their homes, gratifying their tastes with the beauties of nature, and improving their minds by visiting scenes of historic or poetic interest."

The work is arranged into four trips or excursions, taking Reading and its railway station as the common centre. As the tourist or the reader proceeds he cannot fail to be struck with the very attractive neighbourhood; and the country and the volume are alike stored with romance and legendary lore, as in the annexed extract:—

THE BERKSHIRE LADY.

There is a very curious and well-known ballad connected with this manor, called "The Berkshire Lady," which relates the singular and romantic circumstances that led to the marriage of Benjamin Child, Esq. (an attorney), with Miss Kendrick, the daughter of Sir William Kendrick, Bart. She resided at Calcot, and is reported to have possessed great "store of wealth and beauty," with "a noble disposition." The incidents related in the ballad are known to have taken place, having been communicated through persons of unquestionable authority. The old poem is quaintly written, and describes the first meeting of the parties to have been at a wedding, where the lady was much struck with the "sweet behaviour" and "courteous carriage" of Mr. Child, who was a remarkably handsome man. Finding her peace of mind affected by the passion she entertained for him, she resolved, after several days' consideration, on sending him a challenge, appointing,

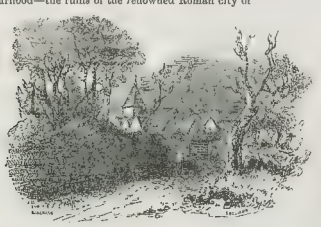
as a place of meeting, a wood near Calcot. He went there with a friend, and met the lady *armed, masked, and otherwise disguised*. She at once accosted him, confessed herself the author of the challenge, and gave him one hour to determine whether he would fight or marry her; with this condition, however, that he should not see her face until the marriage ceremony was completed. Overcome with astonishment at so unexpected a rencontre, he consulted with his friend, who urged him to accept the lady's offer, and they immediately repaired to church in her carriage, which she had kept waiting at a short distance. The friend was dismissed after the marriage (which, it is supposed, took place at St. Mary's Church in Reading), and the bewildered bridegroom accompanied the lady to her house at Calcot. He was led into a stately apartment, richly furnished, where he was left to ruminate on the extraordinary events of the morning. Meanwhile the lady gratified her humour, by watching from an adjoining room the confusion and embarrassment he laboured under, when the steward entered, who had received orders to affect surprise on finding him there, at the same time expressing suspicion as to his designs. He strenuously asserted his innocence, and assured him that he had been brought there by a lady. The steward retired, and at last the lady entered, as the ballad relates—

> In rich robes, to be admired
> Like a moving angel bright.

Pleased with the jest, and happy in the completion of her wishes, she questioned him on her part, and inquired whom he had ever known in her house. Satisfied, however, with the cruel state of suspense she had kept him in, he had scarcely time to stammer out an apology ere she confessed herself his bride, and the ballad concludes with—

> Now he's clothed in rich attire,
> Not inferior to a squire;
> Beauty, honour, riches, store!
> What can man desire more?

We are next induced by its general accuracy to quote the author's description of what may be considered one of the lions of the neighbourhood—the ruins of the renowned Roman city of



SILCHESTER.

It is difficult to describe the varying sensations with which a lover of the picturesque and an admirer of the mouldering evidences of by-gone greatness views a scene like the one we are describing. The tourist's first glance cannot fail to make a strong impression, more especially as he has been for miles traversing close plantations of fir, ascending and toiling up steep and fatiguing hills, rarely catching a glimpse of anything like open country, when, suddenly quitting one of these woods, he finds himself treading the soil so long held and oppressed by the masters of the world; monuments of whose vast undertakings meet the eye at every turn. Here Constantine issued his edicts to a subdued but unconquered people: here, in fierce retaliation, the armed chariots of the warlike Britons swept the plains, spreading death and destruction far and wide; and here the barbarous Saxon invaded and despoiled the conquerors, and, with fire and sword, reduced Silchester to what it now is—a heap of ruins.

Silchester, the *Vindonum* of the Romans, and the *Caer Segont* of the Britons, is thought by many to have been the ancient *Calleva*, respecting the site of which so many opinions have been advanced. The Roman tile *Vindonum* intimates it as having been the first spot in Britain where vines were planted. The tribe of Britons who were more immediately concerned in wresting this stronghold from their invaders were the *Segontiaci*, who dwelt in the south of Berks, west of the river Loddon, and about the banks of the Kennet, and the adjoining north of Hampshire. They called their new conquest the *Caer Segont*, the city of the *Segontiens*. Its present name of Silchester would appear to be derived from the Saxon *Sel, great* or *high*, and *Ceaster*, a *city*.

The walls are about two miles in circumference, and are in the form of an irregular octagon. The space within is stated by some to be exactly one hundred acres, being about the same extent as old London. The defence consisted of the wall, a deep fosse, and the usual external vallum, or breastwork of earth. The ruins of the wall are from twenty to twenty-five feet thick in their present state. The facing is entirely gone, and the fosse mostly filled up with the rubbish. The vallum, beyond the ditch, although ploughed yearly, is still very apparent, and can be traced almost at all points. The top of the wall is now the bed of a continuous grove of trees, of such fine growth and size, that upwards of two thousand pounds' worth of timber has been felled, we understand, within the last three years.

The city had four gates, placed exactly north, south, east, and west. From each of these gates commenced a wide street, extending entirely across the city to the corresponding gate opposite: other streets made up the spaces. At the intersection of the two main streets was a spacious square, in the centre of which were discovered the foundations of a large structure of freestone, supposed to have been a temple, as near and within it were the remains of a small ornamental building of Roman bricks, conjectured, from the great quantity of wood, coal, and ashes lying near, to have been the altar. There were also discovered, while ploughing, a large column of freestone, and other antiquities.

The area of the city presents a curious appearance in the autumn, most of the arrangements mentioned above being easily traced, by the difference in the quality of the corn which grows on the foundations of buildings to that within the squares, streets, &c.

We must take a peep at Miss Mitford's rural retreat at

THREE-MILE-CROSS.

No one can mistake for a moment the identity of this place with "Our Village"—the very first glance satisfies us that we are within the precincts of a spot with the beauties of which we would not, for an instant, suppose any of our fellow-countrymen to be unacquainted. The first building that greets our eyes is the forge, so often mentioned in the delightful pages of Miss Mitford. Then comes Master Keep's, the shoemaker, just beyond the "genteel red brick house with the only sashes in the village"—the "shop, with its snug porch," and the "cottage consisting of a series of closets, which the landlord has the assurance to call rooms." Of the inhabitants of this said cottage Miss Mitford has, with that modesty which is characteristic of genius, forborne to make any mention—but the visitor, almost instinctively, discovers that they can be none dearer than the highly-gifted authoress herself and her venerable father. Proud indeed ought Three-mile-cross and all the surrounding country to be of one who has laboured so much and so successfully to draw their beauties from obscurity, and make them known to the world at large: and they are proud of Miss Mitford—from the humble peasant who, with reverential awe, points out her abode to the inquiring traveller, to the high-born visitor who plucks a flower from her garden, or begs a slip from her geranium, to be cherished with the same veneration as the relics of those of old "who ruled the masterspirits of the day." Long may she live to wear the laurels she has won so well, and to adorn a neighbourhood that owes to her its niche in the temple of fame!

The work is very neatly printed and liberally embellished with several wood-engravings of tasteful execution; and among them Strathfieldsaye will not fail to attract the reader; together with

BRAMSHILL HOUSE,

the seat of Sir John Cope, Bart.; the centre of this noble mansion was built as a portion of a palace for Prince Henry, son of James I.; and it is an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of that period.

LITERATURE.

CELEBRATED CRIMES. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. In Two Parts. Part I. Chapman and Hall.

The records of human crime are unfortunately too fruitful, yet not perhaps more so than those of human virtue and greatness. We are no believers in the predominancy of evil over good elements in the mingled web of which man's nature is woven; and although inspiration enjoins us to believe that the human heart is "deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked," yet the same Providence which perceived the corruption supplied the remedy, and furnished, in the ministrations of religion, the medicines of philosophy, the authority and example of good men, and the thousand influences of society which tend to good, the means of correction, and the sources of amelioration. Yet it is not unprofitable to study the dark places of the mind, and see the excesses of which bad passions and depraved principles have been productive, in men over whom neither the dictates of religion nor the stings of conscience, neither the sanctions of morality nor the restraints of social opinion, have had sufficient power to control the workings of temptation. We would not be thought to recommend our readers to consult the police reports, or the records of the criminal courts. Too close an acquaintance with the features of the every-day vice and crime of the wretched beings who crowd the hulks and penitentiaries, or expiate their crimes on the gallows, produces only disgust, if it be free from danger. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that there is no danger, to some classes of minds, in becoming familiar with the details of atrocity and crime. To morbid and ill-regulated passions, these supply food for excitement, and stimulus for imitation; "deep calls to deep," and one crime leads to another perhaps more horrible. But the evil stops not here. You cannot touch pitch, and not be defiled. Even of the innocent and the pure the sensibilities may be blunted, and the tone of thought vulgarized, by suffering the mind to dwell on such nauseous themes. With many persons, ignorance is not the worst guardian of rectitude. The strong-minded man may, no doubt, conjoin the wisdom of the serpent with the innocence of the dove—*illi robur et æs triplex*; but the majority of men will most surely sustain their integrity and virtue by repelling the assaults, and shrinking from the contiguity of pollution, in whatever form, or from whatever quarter it may present itself.

Such objections do not, however, apply to a perusal of the criminal annals of other times and countries, of which distance has softened the repulsive features. What was once merely hideous or revolting, becomes terrible after an interval of centuries, when read by the native of another land, who sees the case from a different point of view, and under the influences of different feelings and circumstances. We no longer dwell on mere vulgar and commonplace horrors; remoteness of place and time gives the effect of magnitude, with a certain illusion, and the idea of imitation is rendered impossible. The crimes of Phalaris, Nero, or Domitian, the excesses of the Sforzas or the Orsini, of a doge of Venice, a Duke of Milan, or a Roman prince, owed their existence to a peculiar state of society, and can never be repeated in the modern world. The feudalism of France, of Germany, even of Britain, and in more recent days of Spain, Naples, and Sicily, in like manner, gave birth to appalling tragedies, which have vanished before the mild radiance of religion and civilization, but which will for ever remain monuments of the intolerable abuses that spring from arbitrary power, wielded by ignorance, fanaticism, or depravity, directed by a perverted will, and an unprincipled, over-mastering selfishness. The actors in such scenes were men of proud station and lofty birth, who, to the common eye, appeared the spoiled children of Fortune, surrounded by every luxury which could make life enviable, their paths strewed with flowers, and beset with flatterers; possessed of all the means of greatness, and the appliances of power which shed lustre on

> The high imperial type of this earth's glory.

Yet, amid their marble palaces, their gorgeous banquets, their gardens of Armida, their trains of servants, their throngs of suitors, in the camp and in the city, in the festal hall, in the glittering court, in the crowded cathedral, they were not safe from the stings of remorse, from the tortures of their own bad passions, from the gnawings of the worm that never dies. The history of such men is pregnant with lessons of awful import. It is interesting to trace the progress of crime, with its slow but certain retribution, to see the ingredients of their poisoned chalice commended to their own lips, to know that they were not often scarce from the *Até* of human vengeance, while doomed to the awful certainties of death and an after-coming judgment.

For the reasons we have assigned, we approve the plan on which the present collection is formed. The subjects selected for narration are of historical importance or of general celebrity. Part I. includes four narratives: the "Borgias," the "Countess of Saint Geran," "Joan of Naples," the famous Queen, and "Nisida," a relation of a tragical story of deep interest, which occurred at Naples so recently as 1825. Dumas has as many sins against decency and good taste to answer for as any author of his time, but he is sparing of these offences in the present work; and in the translation (which is well done, although bearing marks of haste) care has been taken to exclude objectionable passages. In two of the tales, in which the personages and their actions are inseparably interwoven with the annals of their times, too much prominence is perhaps given to details belonging properly to history, which distract the reader's attention; this, however, from the nature of the thing, was not entirely to be avoided, and it has the advantage of diversifying the narrative, and giving it greater scope and variety. The story which possesses most individual interest, and therefore takes greatest hold on the mind, is "Nisida," the heroine of which, a fisherman's daughter, was exposed to the seductions of the Prince of Brancaleone. In an attempt on the virtue of Nisida, the Prince fell by the hand of her brother, who was tried and condemned to death by the Neapolitan judges. Every exertion was made to save him, but in vain: appearances were strongly against him. Solomon, the father of Nisida, whose character is drawn with great truth and power, had an interview with his son on the day appointed for his execution; both were equally determined that the shame and disgrace of a capital punishment should not rest on their innocent relations, and the father, wrought up to frenzied excitement by the sufferings they had undergone, prevents the hand of the executioner by an act of the same character as that by which Virginius is said to have rescued from disgrace his outraged daughter. "The details of this story," says the author, "are kept in the archives of the *Corte Criminale*, at Naples. We have altered neither the age nor the positions of the persons who appear in the story. One of the most celebrated advocates at the Neapolitan bar pronounced the acquittal of the old man." The "Countess of Saint Geran" is one of the singular stories in which the "Causes Célèbres" of France abound, and which furnish not the weakest argument against the ancient institutions of that country. The interest turns on the abduction of the Countess's heir at his birth; and the incidents of the crime, with the interminable litigation which it produced, are wrought up with much dramatic effect. "Joan of Naples" details the eventful life of that singular woman and famous sovereign. Every one has heard of the "Borgias," and that horrid catalogue of crimes which has rendered their names for ever infamous, and furnished so many subjects to the dramatists of various countries. If we look at the number of their atrocities, and the magnitude of their consequences, we may award to this family the horrid distinction of the most abandoned villainy which the world has seen. Their history is written in a curious, though frightful, chapter of human nature.

THE ARTIZAN. A Monthly Journal of the Operative Arts. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

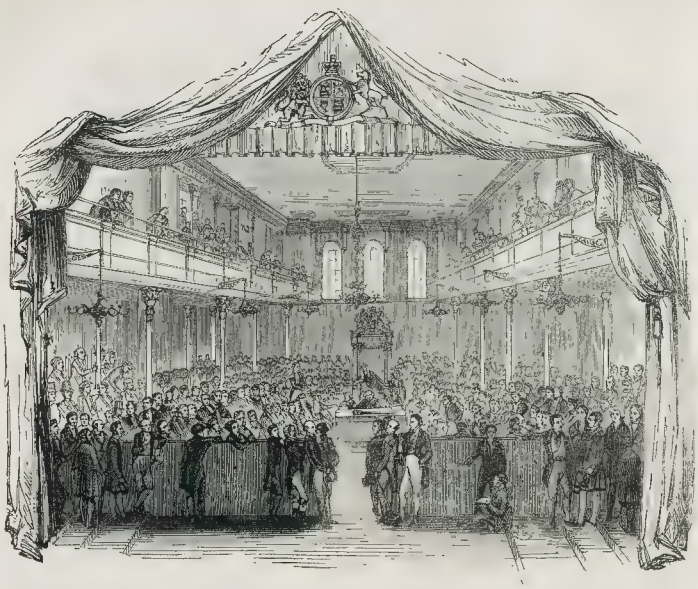
This is a new work, which it gives us much pleasure to welcome to the broad field of scientific inquiry. Its object is defined by its title; and its execution is at once sound and likely to become popular—a rare combination of worth and attractiveness. We are glad to perceive, both in profession and practice, that the editors are independent of any extrinsic aid, "and that they do not invite correspondence, so that their pages will not offer any allurement to that class of writers whose highest ambition is to see their names in print." This system must be especially advantageous in the conduct of a practical work like the present, in which authenticity is a cardinal merit. The numbers before us exhibit circumspection and consequent trustworthiness. The subjects treated of include the most important novelties in the operative arts, among which a series of papers on the anatomy and physiology of the steam-engine, illustrated with the engines of the Don Juan, is prominent in merit. In the number (4) for the present month is an unsparing exposure of one of the grand fallacies of the day, appropriately termed "The Aërial Project's Requiem."

COOPER'S NOVELS. People's Edition. Clark, Warwick-lane.

This is a remarkably well-got-up edition of the great American novelist's popular productions. The whole of "The Pilot," originally published in 3 vols., is here stowed away in about 100 octavo pages; the type is small but clear, and easily read; and it abounds with characteristic and sparkling illustrations. Nothing but a large sale can repay the expense of its production, seeing that the charge is but one shilling; and assuredly an extensive sale it well deserves.

SIR GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE.

This very extraordinary picture, with some other historical pictures by the same artist, Sir George Hayter, historical painter in ordinary to her Majesty, forms the exhibition now open to the public in the great room at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The picture is so remarkable in everything connected with it and in everything it represents that we shall be excused by our readers for giving them a more than mere general description of it, and for going into a more detailed criticism than is generally devoted to the more common works of art. The picture was undertaken by Sir George Hayter, at the earnest request of several of his intimate friends, and of several members of Parliament, high in influence, office, and authority, by whom, after some hesitation on his part, he was induced to commence the work; and it is but fair to say, that these friends never ceased, during the whole time he was employed upon it, to assist him by their advice, and cheer by their declarations of the certainty of his achieving a masterly work, and of his reaping the benefits of his unwearied industry. It is fortunate both for the public and for Sir George Hayter himself, that he had such friends about him; for so incessant was the labour, that without continual encouragement, no perseverance, however intense, and no enthusiasm, however ardent, could have surmounted the obstacles encountered by the artist in the task; and which, as the work progressed, appeared every moment to increase, from causes which originally had never been contemplated. Thus, hundreds of letters were to be written to the noblemen and gentlemen who were members of either the house of Lords or Commons at the time represented in the picture, to solicit sittings, to make appointments as to time, to ascertain where their particular places in the House of Commons were at the precise moment described in the picture. The difficulty to obtain sittings was made greater by the continual interposition of political events, by which those who had made appointments, and of course meant to keep them, with the painter, were, by preferring public business, compelled to break them. Obstacles also arose from the difficulty of ascertaining many facts connected with the scene of the picture, which could only be obtained from information which persons difficult of access could impart; and when all these obstacles were surmounted, the difficulty for the composition of the picture was very great, and the forming of a correct scale for reducing the many figures to be represented from the size of life to a size commensurate with pictorial representation was a labour which can scarcely be estimated but by those who have undertaken something of a similar task. Then came the great work of carrying out the innumerable studies for the picture to the formation of the picture itself, and painting into the picture from the studies the features and forms of four hundred portraits. There was a task beyond this of considerable difficulty, and one that required at the same time delicacy of feeling, tact of manner, and firmness of decision. All these Sir G. Hayter proved himself to be in possession of in a very eminent degree, and he brought them conjointly into operation in insisting that the whole arrangement of the picture should be his own, and that on no occasion would he diverge from the rule laid down not to sacrifice general effect and fidelity of representation for the purpose of making any individual represented, however exalted his rank or great his influence, more palpably conspicuous, or as the occupier of a particular place in the picture, when he had not in point of fact occupied such a particular position in the House of Commons at the time. When all this was overcome, there remained much more, viz., to



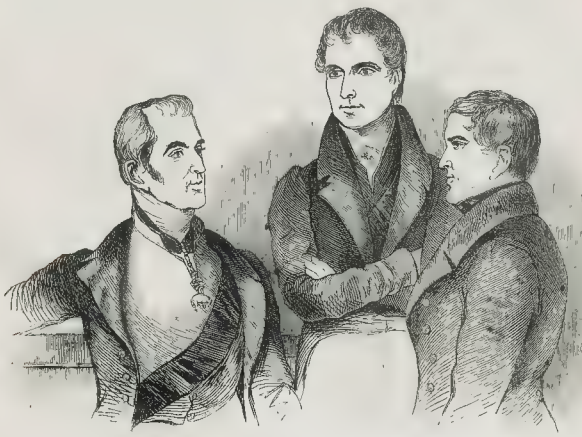
FIRST ASSEMBLING OF THE FIRST REFORMED PARLIAMENT, 1833.

give pictorial effect to a subject matter possessing but little that is properly called picturesque, and yet a subject that the times and the public feeling called upon to be transmitted to posterity by the pencil of the artist. This was to be conquered by the genius of a painter disciplined by long practice in his art, subdued in its enthusiasm by rigid training and yet sufficiently enthusiastic to exalt what was to be represented without idealizing matter of fact into matter of imagination. Sir George Hayter had to contend against the unpictorial effects, as may be seen in the illustration to which our notice is attached, of long lines of heads diverging almost from a point like the radii of a circle, for the purpose of giving the true effects of perspective. He had also to contend against the perpetual repetition of similar costumes—angular-cut coats, and garments untractable to the painter's art. He had, as from the illustration may very plainly be conceived, to contend with rows of straight lines, formed by the peculiar style of the unpictorial apartment in which the Parliament was assembled; and when, by a felicitous treatment of his business, he had got over these impediments to a successful result, and made the composition of the picture at once faithful to the truth, and yet compatible with such effects as art requires, he had to encounter the obstacles to brilliancy of tone, which arise from the dull and dingy colour of the room and its galleries, and the uncompromising sameness of colour, and that sameness heavy and dusky, of the clothes in which his figures were habited. But all this has been got over by the talents of the painter, and a picture produced which will not only exalt his present reputation, but transmit to future generations his name with honour, and secure to his memory the grateful tribute of many who will read in this great picture all that the illustrations of art can impart to narrative, and all that painting can do for contemporary history.

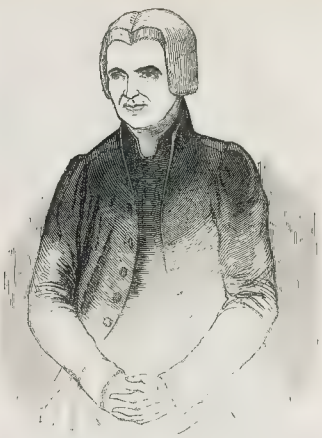
And now it may not be amiss to point out some of the details of the work, which the cuts we have introduced will render the reader more capable of understanding with ease.

The picture represents the first assembling of the first reformed Parliament after the passing of the Reform Act, in the year 1833, at the moment of moving the address to the Crown. Fortunately for the artist the mover of the address on that occasion was dressed in a military uniform, and, consequently, rendered conspicuous by his costume. The eye is immediately drawn to this figure, and the spectator at once reads in the picture the event described. The Speaker is seen something beyond the middle distance, but in advance from the background, and on either side

THE SPEAKER—MANNERS SUTTON.



DUKE OF WELLINGTON. LORD ABERDEEN. LORD LYNDHURST.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

of the house the parliamentary leaders of the two great leading parties in the state. There are to be seen Sir R. Peel, Mr. O'Connell, Lord John Russell, and other eminent men, all portraits, all correct representations, all full of animation, and most represented so characteristically of their manners and modes, and so expressive, that they are at once recognised, and stand before the beholders as in actual life, and the daily expression of the emotions and thoughts. This is the triumph of portrait painting, where only single figures or small groups are attempted; and this triumph has been gained in this picture in hundreds of instances, and by its continuation rendered the whole a work of most astonishing merit. In the foreground are seen those members of the House of Lords below the bar, and mingled with a few members of the Commons, who, at the time depicted, 1833, formed the leaders of the two great parties in the nation. Amongst them are some admirable portraits of celebrated living men. The illustrations subjoined explain a portion of this part of the picture. The left hand side of the painting contains portraits of Lord Grey and his supporters, Lord Melbourne and others of the Whig party. On the right hand are seen the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lords Aberdeen and Lyndhurst, and others of the Conservatives; and in the middle of the foreground we behold Sir F. Burdett, Lord Castlereagh, the present Duke of Buckingham, then Marquis of Chandos, the officers of Parliament, &c., and the artist himself, who is seated, and represented as sketching the picture. These figures in the picture itself are half life-size, and are painted with great care. The management of the lights and shadows has been accomplished with the knowledge of a master; great breadth of effect has been secured where it was most difficult to avoid the breaking of the whole into detached bits, and the consequent frittering of the picture into distinct patches. The perspective is fine, and the atmospheric effect produced by the treatment and management of the light from the windows has given a depth and distance to the picture which can only be understood by seeing the picture itself. Altogether, this painting is an honour to British art. It should be seen by all foreigners who can conveniently get an opportunity to see it, as well as by all Englishmen: it will convey to the one class a more vivid and intelligible notion of an English House of Commons than they could obtain by reading volumes; indeed, such intelligence cannot be conveyed by any reading; and to the natives of Great Britain, it is almost a duty to be visitors. We could expatiate at much greater length upon the subject, but our limits prescribe brevity, and we know our readers will go and see, and judge for themselves.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

On the road between Berlin to Hamburg, near the entrance to the rich and fruitful principality of Mecklenburg, is situated a little town which surprises and charms the traveller; it is Luidwigslust, one of the prettiest and most attractive towns in Germany. Towards the middle of the last century Luidwigslust was nothing more than a mere hunting rendezvous. In 1756, however, the Grand Duke Frederick established his court there. He built himself a castle, a church, and surrounded it with houses for his officers, and several handsome and elegant streets.

The Grand Duke Frederick Francis continued to carry on the works of his predecessor. He decorated the castle and embellished the park, and, having a taste for the arts and for natural history, he formed by degrees a fine collection of pictures, of mineralogy, and of shells, which merits the attention of the visitor. Luidwigslust, being thus favoured by two sovereigns, in a short time became a place of some note.

It was in this charming residence of the princes and the nobility of Mecklenburg that the Princess Helena, Duchess of Orleans, was born. Her father, Louis Frederick, the Grand Hereditary Duke, was a prince who, to a tender and generous soul, added a noble and elevated heart. Her mother was the young Duchess Caroline of Saxe Weimar, whose picture as seen in the hereditary castle of her ancestors displays a face of extreme beauty, heightened with great intelligence. Educated at Weimar, in the great literary epoch which rendered that town illustrious, and in the bosom of a court immortalized by the names of Goethe and Schiller, in the midst of the most distinguished men of Germany and of other countries, who were there gathered together under the affectionate patronage of her parents, the Princess Caroline was remarkable for the possession of the most charming qualities of mind and person. The inhabitants of Weimar called her their tutelary saint; and a German writer, who had watched her progress in life from the cradle, in speaking of her, says—"Es war ein himliches Gemüth" (that she was a heavenly character).

Thus, both by her father's and mother's side, the Duchess of Orleans became endowed with all those qualities which engrave the names of princes in the hearts of their people—with all which ennobles their memory in the eyes of artists and poets.

Nevertheless, a great misfortune hovered over the cradle surrounded by so much splendour and so many virtues. The Duchess or Orleans, whilst yet but in her second year, lost her mother. Her father remarried on April 9, 1818, with the Princess Augusta of Hesse Homburg. Eighteen months after this event, death deprived his subjects of their prince, and his children of their parent's love.

The Duchess of Orleans had already lost a young brother whom she loved tenderly, at an age when he had already given to his family and his country the most pleasing, the most hopeful expectations.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS AND HER SON.

She saw him languish, droop; and in the year 1834 she received his last sigh.

Providence, in depriving the Duchess of Orleans of her sweetest and most holy affections, gave her, in the last wife of her father, an able supporter, a tender mother, whose heart, touched whilst still young by adversity, felt for the sufferings of others, and who, strengthened and fortified by the love of goodness and a feeling of duty, became early habituated to seek in the practice of religion a support against the calamities of the world, and who found in the treasures of study truer and more fruitful enjoyments than those which fortune or power could afford.

She it was who, aided by excellent masters chosen by herself, brought up and educated the Duchess of Orleans, and who, by her incessant cares, her boundless affection, and her intelligent instructions, developed those precious gifts with which Heaven has endowed the young princess. She it was who guided her first steps in life and who gave the direction to her first thoughts, profiting by every circumstance to give a just bent to her mind, and to infuse piety in her soul. It was she who accompanied her to France on the day of the royal marriage so splendid, but, alas! so soon surrounded with mourning, and who, upon learning the frightful catastrophe, traversed in haste the whole breadth of Germany to bring to the sufferer the consolation of her piety and the support of her tenderness.

The Dowager Grand Duchess had passed at Luidwigslust with her adopted daughter twenty years of a life of good works and generous thoughts.

It is necessary to have been in Germany, and to have stopped in Mecklenburg, to understand the extent of the profound respect and affection which the Duchess of Orleans has left in the hearts of all who have ever known her. Since she left Luidwigslust the whole of the population of that town have turned their eyes towards France. They subscribe to the French papers, and wait with impatience the news of Paris. The moment the *Courrier* arrives, the first sheet that is opened, the first column that is sought for, is that in which they hope to read the name of the young duchess. Every body follows her movements with a tender solicitude, and every family speaks of her as a cherished child who is far from them, but whom they desire to see again.

The Duchess of Orleans justifies this constancy of affection by the fidelity which she has preserved towards those whom she has once known and appreciated. In adopting, with her whole heart and soul, the land of her late husband, she has lost nothing of the recollection of her native country. Though far off, she still, in thought, sees Germany, and is interested in its progress and well-being. Her mind still follows the footsteps of those she has once loved. She participates in their happiness, she feels for their misfortunes, and from time to time, with all the promptitude of an ardent generosity, sends them tokens of sympathy, encouragement, and consolation.

Some short time back a distinguished artist died at Weimar, and the first letter of condolence which the sorrowing widow received was from the Duchess of Orleans. Another lady who went to Italy to seek under a softer climate a remedy for an enervating disease found upon her route that the orders of the Duchess of Orleans had preceded her, that everything required was provided for her, and officious agents hastened to offer her their services.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the sentiments which this princess has inspired in her second and adopted country. The whole of France knows her. Every where she has travelled her virtues are estimated, and in Paris every day discovers some noble action which gratitude reveals though her modesty would hide it.

Who does not still recollect the *fêtes* of Fontainebleau, where she appeared so charming and so dignified? Who does not recal those *soirées* of the Pavillon Marsan, where the Duchess of Orleans and her august husband collected round them those distinguished by their birth, their character, or their talent, the high functionaries of the kingdom and poets, the deputies of the people and artists?

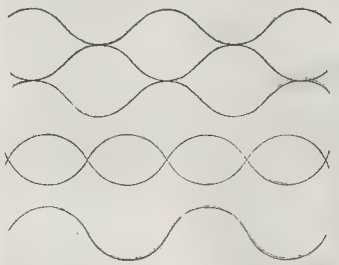
Alas! a frightful misfortune, which has resounded through Europe like a thunder-clap, has put an end to those *fêtes*. But the Almighty still watches over those so cruelly chastised; and France contemplates with tenderness the young princess whom a sense of duty still supports alike in the sorrows of eternal mourning and still rising hope—in the griefs of the wife and the consolations of the mother—in the regrets for the past and the promises of the future.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

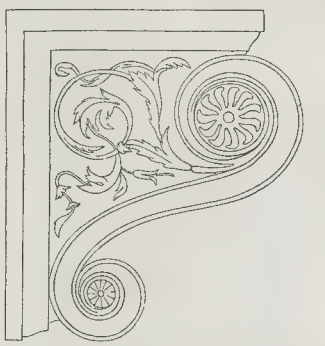
THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

The textile fabrics of our manufacturing industry are superior, in the strength and beauty of their structure, to those of all nations, whether of ancient or modern date; but in their forms and decorations they are deficient in taste, and are this moment surpassed by many of the smaller states of Europe. Saxony is superior to us in harmony of colour, Germany in ornamental combinations, and France in the variety, grace, and fitness of its embellishments. This national inferiority has arisen from our neglect of nature in the education of our ornamental designers, and from a mercenary habit of leaving the invention of our patterns to the accidental, unpaid, and uncultivated imaginations of the poor foremen of factories. The lace-runner and tambour-worker of Nottingham, the cotton printer of Manchester, the woollen dyer of Leeds, and the silk weaver of Spitalfields, have each been left to pursue their own fancies, and it has followed that, as their fathers did, so have they done—the old designs have been repeated—or, if they have ventured on any new combination, it has only been a recomposition of old patterns, or a second-hand imitation of "new fashions" imported from the Continent. No artists—no original minds—have ever been brought to rescue the manufacturing arts from their oblivious monotony, unless, indeed, it were the pedantic Kent, who decorated the petticoat of a duchess with the five orders of architecture, or good old Strutt, who added many various powderings of "pepper and salt" to the Derby ribbed hose. This long indifference to the beauty of our fabrics at length produced its inevitable consequence—a preference for foreign manufactures, and a corresponding decline in our own trade. The Government, alarmed at this state of affairs, consented, at the instance of Mr. Ewart and some other patriotic members of the House of Commons, to take the subject under their consideration, and a special committee was appointed to collect evidence, and frame a report to the House on the general bearings of the case, and on the best means to be used for promulgating in the manufacturing districts and the kingdom

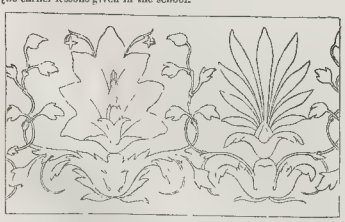
at large a knowledge of the art of design. This committee commenced its labours seven years ago, and sat through two sessions of Parliament, during which time they examined a vast number of witnesses from Paris, Lyons, Berlin, &c., and our great manufacturing towns, besides several of our more eminent painters and masters of public seminaries. The evidence thus collected was ably digested, and published in two goodly volumes, which bore united testimony to the facts we have stated, and to the necessity which consequently rested on the Government to take some immediate steps for the education of the people in the principles and practice of ornamental design. A grant of money was immediately made for the establishment of a School of Design in London; and, as the Royal Academy was then about to vacate its apartments in Somerset-house for the new rooms built for them in the National Gallery, Charing-cross, it was determined those rooms should be devoted to the use of the infant institution. Here, then, in the midst of a locality sacred to the lovers and familiar to the professors of British arts the first council assembled, and the first scholars entered on their labours, and here they have ever since continued. At the commencement of the school the council were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Dyce, a gentleman combining high classical attainments with a refined taste and great dexterity in all the practical details of ornamental art. This gentleman, before he commenced the organization of the drawing classes, made a tour of the Continent, for the purpose of forming a collection of printed cottons, figured silks, paper-hangings, book-bindings, and stained glass, for the use of the school—a labour of great responsibility, but one which he succeeded in discharging to the lasting benefit of the establishment.



The school at present contains about five hundred students, besides a well-attended class for females. The object steadily pursued in their education is, not so much the acquisition of knowledge and practical skill by a mere study of the ornamental works of the ancients and the school of Raffaelle, as it is the formation of a conceiving principle in the mind of the artist himself. For this purpose they are familiarized, by various exercises, with the forms and colours of the vegetable world, and taught to select and combine them for themselves. They are, however, at the same time zealously instructed in those refined and graceful modes of compo-



sition, those lines of beauty, on which the great masters weaved, as it were, their elegant and hitherto inimitable fancies. Beginning with the more simple, they are led on, by successive lessons, to the more complicated, till, by the attainment of the alphabet of the art, and those perceptive powers on which it depends for originality, they become fit for the management of a factory, and the production of those beautiful patterns by which, as in the recent instance of Mr. Cobden's celebrated purple-and-yellow stripe, ten thousand pounds may be made in one season. We have subjoined, for the information of our country readers, a few examples of the style of the earlier lessons given in the school.



The following interesting *resumé* of the last report of the School of Design is from the "Art-Union":—

The council of the School of Design have laid their report before Parliament, whence is afforded a highly satisfactory review of the progress of the parent and branch institutions. It is by no means yet to be expected that this document could dwell upon any improvement in the taste of our manufactures, but it is sufficiently shown that the best means is adopted in order to secure the best results. Our manufacturers have sustained themselves in the market by the science and energy exerted in their productions; but when legitimate art shall have raised the character of our designs, the question of superiority becomes then but a simple arithmetical thesis; for everything has already been done for foreign manufactures—but everything is yet to be done for our own.

It appears from the report that the number of pupils attending the morning school was 47 in October, 1842, and at the end of six months, March 1843, the number was 76. At the former date the number attending the evening school was 170, and at the latter 220; exhibiting, during the six months, an increase of 29 in the morning school, and of 50 in the evening; thus it is sufficiently evident that the institution is appreciated—that the want of such a school has been felt. The programme of instruction comprehends drawing in outline, shadowing, drawing from the round and from nature; modelling from the antique and from nature; instruction in colouring, including oil and fresco; instruction in the history and principles of ornamental art, in the antique, medieval, and modern styles; and instruction in design for manufactures, as silk and carpet weaving, calico printing, and paper-staining. In aid of these branches of study, such books as bear upon the respective subjects are circulated among the pupils, who have also the benefit of a series of lectures on calico and silk printing, weaving by hand and by power, figure-weaving, lace-making, type and stereotype foundity, printing, framing of machinery, engraving and sculpture by machinery, and pottery and porcelain; and moreover, for the promotion of emulation among the students, prizes are proposed for given subjects.

In 1841 the council contemplated the institution of a school for the instruction of females in the art of ornamental design, for many branches of which the tastes and habits of well-informed women so eminently qualify them. This project of the council was carried into effect last October, when the female school was placed under the superintendence of Mrs. M'Ian, a lady well fitted, as her works testify, to realize the best hopes in this department.

In Spitalfields, also, a School of Design has been formed, and is carried on under the direction of a local committee, consisting partly of masters and partly of operatives. This establishment has from time to time been visited by members of the council. The director of the school at Somerset-house has made a report of the state of this school, wherein he says—"The drawings which are herewith submitted to the council seem to me to be executed in a bold and artist-like manner, and not only to augur well of the future utility of the school, but to reflect credit on the exertions of the master, Mr. Hudson, and his assistants of the normal class." When this school was visited at the end of the last year, the number of pupils was 116, but they have since increased to nearly three that number; they were principally the children of weavers, carpenters, stonemasons, cabinet-carvers, &c. &c.

The council have assisted and established schools at Manchester, York, Coventry, Sheffield, Nottingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, and Birmingham, and have received applications for the establishment and promotion of others at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Liverpool, Paisley, and Glasgow. The council have not, however, extended the same assistance to the latter places, for sufficient reasons which they state, and as waiting reports of the progress of those already established.

In the autumn of 1841 and the beginning of 1842 arrangements were effected for procuring from Paris the collections of casts of ornaments at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*: from these a selection has been made and placed in the principal rooms of the school.

Copies of the "Arabesques" of Raffaelle, in the Loggie of the Vatican, have also been purchased at a cost, including carriage, of £310. The expense of procuring the casts from Paris, that is, the purchase and charges of transport, was £321 1s. 3d.

Considering the increase of the duty attendant upn the growth of this establishment, the council recommend the increase of the salaries of the directors and the master of the evening-school. To that of the director, being £500 per annum, it is proposed to add £100; and that of the latter gentleman, Mr. Herbert, it is also proposed to augment.

This report, on the whole, is of the most favourable kind; indeed, more has been effected than the most sanguine expectation could have looked for; and one of the best guarantees for the success of these institutions is the numbers who seek the benefits of the instruction they afford. We have already lamented the inferiority of our designs as compared with those of France; but there are now the best grounds to hope that, in this particular, our productions will shortly compete in this respect with those of the Continent.

Various other essential improvements are either in progress or in contemplation; among them is the appointment of a competent teacher of wood-engraving, more especially in reference to the female school. And from this female school we anticipate very valuable results; we have reason to know that Mrs. M'Ian is unremitting in her efforts to render it practically beneficial, and that already it has been productive of great good.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THIS TIME LAST YEAR!

BALLAD.

This time last year—this time last year,
How many a gentle face was near!
All smiling round a festive board,
All rivals for the kindest word
That might the happy stranger greet,
And make him feel his welcome sweet!

Far other scenes are they that now
With care and sadness fill my brow;
In vain through sorrow's gloom I trace
For that dear, happy, look'd-for place,
Where side by side, each day more near,
Heart clung to heart, *this time last year!*

Those sunny moments now are past,
They were too heavenly bright to last!
The smile—the angel voice I woke
To sing Love's music when it spoke—
All—all have fled and left me here,
To mourn in vain "THIS TIME LAST YEAR!"—W

A REFLECTION!

On a warm vesper of the summer skies,
Along the verdant margin of a stream,
Which sought, by many winding industries,
To screen its crystal from the scorching beam
Of lingʼring sunset 'neath dark trees, I roam'd—
And saw how vain was all its gelid hope:—
For scarce 'twas cool, when warm again it foam'd
Adown some burning, western, rocky steep
'Gainst which Dan Phœbus' wheels had fired since noon!
And thus I marked its course still changeful on:
Cold and calescent—clear and turbid soon—
Till it at last was in the Ocean gone!
And then I fell into a reverie sweet,
That such varieties WE on Life's current meet!

Do we not spring and sparkle from our birth,
Like a young streamlet, 'mid the mountains born,
That grows a-weary of its cradle-earth,
And leaves it, thoughtless of how soon forlorn
'Twill wander through strange climes—where, unacquaint,
No welcome bids it stay its course and rest:—
The more of pow'r it gathers, more distraint
Doth hurry it all homeless and unblest
Unto its common grave—the Ocean deep!
Where thousand streams like it commingling run
And end their being in eternal sleep—
Unless, unconscious of the ruling sun,
They wake a gain in far-off drifted dews
Which turn to headlong brooks the self-same path to lose!
How much more happy is a hermit lake,
That nursed in solitude with heath or fern,
Doth never its wild loneliness forsake,
Nor any wish for wandering can learn,
But is the Heavens' mirror day and night,
Like the calm breast of meek-eyed Meditation,
That looks beyond the stars for its pure light,
Turning away from earthly contemplation!
And if a storm arise to shake its peace,
How much more tranquil is its hill-swung dot
Than beds of wind-tost streams that never cease
Their restless course, nor know one kindred spot!
Better to be in home, the homeliest left,
Than seek for palace halls, to dwell there home-bereft!—W

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXVIII.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

In one of the many speeches delivered by him at Drury-lane Theatre, during the possession of that edifice by the League, John Bright, whose broad brim covers a more combative brain than that which once beat under Mambrino's helmet, described Lord Wharncliffe as a man of "acute intellect and great knowledge of business." He classed his lordship among the most able men of the present Ministry, to which he also conceded that it included more men of talent than any Ministry for many years past. Friend Bright must have had an excess of candour that night, for it is but too rarely the case that political opponents speak of each other with anything approaching to truth. The tribute thus paid was honourable to both parties, and we believe his lordship's character perfectly warrants its being given. The remark was accompanied, certainly, with much regret that intellect so acute could not see the evils of the Corn-laws quite in the light in which they strike the mental vision of the fluent and indefatigable Leaguer of Rochdale, and was, to a certain extent, qualified by an anecdote of some transaction between his lordship and his tenants, that said more for his talents as a shrewd and careful man of business than for his character as a generous landlord. But, as we have nothing to do with the private affairs of any one, we leave the question as it is, only expressing our secret and peculiar opinion, that Friend Bright would have done much the same thing could himself and Lord Wharncliffe have changed places.

James Archibald Stuart Wortley, the first lord of the title of Wharncliffe, which was created in 1826, is the present Lord President of the Council. He is sprung from a race among whom talent seems to be hereditary; he is a great-grandson of the celebrated Lady Wortley Montague, whose "Letters" will delight as long as the English language shall be read; who was both the friend and enemy, both the flattered and lampooned of Pope, and who has been, in later times, embalmed in the verse of Byron, as "the charming Mary Montague." It is impossible to say what determines the bent or direction that intellect may take, but it is evident that mental superiority of some kind will run through several generations, modified, indeed, in the different individuals, but still sufficiently apparent. Thus the quick eye and graphic power of the wife of the Turkish ambassador of a past age have turned in the great-grandson to a keen comprehension of the relations of men and things, and the ability to conduct all the complicated mass of matters that are classed under the name of business. His lordship is not unmindful of the fame of his celebrated ancestress, and is rather proud of the relationship; he has published an excellent edition of the "Letters" which have linked so great a literary reputation to the name of Wortley, and we believe it was very well received by the public. His lordship, for some part of his early life, served with the army in Canada and the Cape of Good Hope, but afterwards left the profession of arms and entered the field of politics. He was elected for Bossiney, in 1802; in 1818 he was returned for Yorkshire, for which county he sat till his elevation to the peerage; in 1828 he held the office of Lord Privy Seal, but, of course, followed the political fortunes of the Conservative party and shared the ten years' exclusion from office which it suffered after the passing of the Reform Bill. He was made Lord President of the Council on the accession of the Tory party to power in 1841

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BESPEAK, AND THE FETE CHAMPETRE.

OT content with dinners, concerts, *soirées*, and balls, she at length conceived the idea of celebrating Sir Arthur's birthday by giving a *fête champêtre* on a most brilliant scale, and artistes of every caste were sent for from London.

Sir Arthur, of course, had no voice in this matter at all. He had nothing more to do with it than merely to pay the expenses incurred. It was, avowedly and expressly, to celebrate his birthday; and a man would be a most ungrateful brute to object to anything designed to do him honour. Sir Arthur was no such ungrateful brute, and therefore he didn't interfere He knew that there would be expenses to pay; and he also knew that the annual interest of his principal had been already expended; but he didn't say a word: no, he knew it was done to delight him, and that was enough.

Before, however, the arrangements for the *fête* had been completed, the manager of the theatre in the town adjacent, having a splendid eye to business, and not only knowing the popularity of Lady Cleveland, but having heard of the contemplated *fête*, resolved to "do himself the honour" of calling upon Sir Arthur, with the view of prevailing upon him to have what he termed a bespeak.

The manager, who was a short, goddy man, but very artful, on hearing, when he called, that Sir Arthur was out—which he very well knew before he ventured to put his foot upon the premises—did himself the honour to ask if he might have the honour of seeing Lady Cleveland, as her ladyship would do just as well—and, in his estimation, much better, but that he didn't say —and, on being informed that his card would with pleasure be taken up to Lady Cleveland, he sent up his card, and Caroline appeared

"Lady Cleveland, I presume, I have the honour to address?" said the manager, and Caroline moved with the view of indicating an affirmative "I have ten thousand apologies to make to your ladyship," he continued, bowing with very great profundity, and placing his right hand upon his left breast of course; it being impossible for any theatrical individual to bow very profoundly without doing *that!* "I have ten thousand apologies to make to your ladyship, but as I merely called to solicit your ladyship's patronage—that is, to inquire if your ladyship and Sir Arthur would do us the honour to have a bespeak—I thought that, probably, on learning that Sir Arthur was from home, I might be pardoned by your ladyship for seeking this interview."

"Has Sir Arthur been accustomed to bespeak a play?"

"I am bound to inform your ladyship that he has not. But we have an excellent company, and the house under your ladyship's immediate patronage could not fail to be brilliantly thronged."

"I will certainly *name* the subject to Sir Arthur, and you may, if you please, call to-morrow morning."

"I feel exceedingly obliged to your ladyship," returned the manager, pressing his heart with sufficient force to stop its action. "I will do myself that honour: your ladyship's most obedient."

He then bowed himself out with surpassing ingenuity, combined with all the grace he had in him, leaving Caroline, who had already resolved to adopt the suggestion, contemplating the means by which "the 'bespeak' of Sir Arthur and Lady Cleveland" might be made to go off with *éclat*.

"The manager f the theatre, my love, has been here," she observed on Sir Arthur's return. "He appears to be extremely anxious for you to bespeak a play."

"*I* bespeak a play!" exclaimed Sir Arthur; "*I*'m not a theatrical man!"

"It is not necessary for that purpose that you *should* be, dear' He says that there is sure to be a most brilliant house if the performances be under the immediate patronage of Sir Arthur and Lady Cleveland."

"Pooh, pooh! those fellows have impudence enough for anything. If I had been at home I'd have kicked him out of the house, for supposing me to be such an idiot."

"The idiotcy involved in a bespeak, my dear, is not, I apprehend, very conspicuous. Do you not think that it would *look* well 'under the immediate patronage of Sir Arthur and Lady Cleveland,' and that, too, on the eve of our *fête*?"

"It would look, my love, very presumptuous on my part."

"Oh, dear me, no: not at all. It is constantly done by persons who have no pretension to your position in society! Now, I wish you would allow me to manage it, dear; I'd arrange it so nicely; and so much to your satisfaction; you'd be quite delighted! I *know* you would!"

"Don't think of it, my love, for a moment; don't think of it."

"Why not, darling? Do you remember how anxious you used to be to act upon every suggestion I happened to make?"

"But this is not yours: this is the suggestion of that vagabondising player!"

"It is mine by adoption, dear: certainly by adoption! But don't you recollect what pleasure you used to feel in promoting the gratification of every wish I could conceive?"

"I don't recollect that I was ever more pleased than I am now, my dear, to see you happy."

"You cannot recollect that, because you never were! I am satisfied of it, and, therefore, feel perfectly convinced that you will place the entire management of this affair in my hands. You *will* do so, darling—will you not?"

"It must be as you please, my love."

"Nay, but it cannot possibly be as I please, dear, unless it has your countenance. You know that I should be extremely sorry to act in opposition to your wishes; that, in short, if I had not your sanction, I'd not act at all."

"But you have my sanction—I cannot say more! You have my sanction to act as you please."

"Well, now, that really is very kind, indeed, of you, very kind: I appreciate it, believe me, and I am sure that you will be highly pleased with my arrangement."

Thus Sir Arthur was much inclined to doubt; however, the thing was inevitable then, and experience had taught him to feel that there was in all such cases great virtue in resignation.

When, therefore, the artful manager called according to that appointment, which could not fail to live in his memory—seeing that for months he had been doing a bitter bad business—Caroline arranged with him all preliminaries, at least as far as he was concerned, and sent him away with a heart so light, that he made a desperate threat to pay off at least a part of those horrid arrears of salary which will, in the best-regulated company, accumulate when the treasury is bare.

Bills were accordingly issued in great profusion, and large placards posted all over the town. Every one knew that on Thursday evening "The Honeymoon!" and "Love's Labour Lost!!" would be performed "UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF SIR ARTHUR AND LADY CLEVELAND!!!"—who had taken the *whole* of the dress circle!—and every one felt that on *such* an occasion every one would be there.

In the meantime Caroline had issued cards for a dinner on that day, naming, of course, an earlier hour than usual; and as no one ever dreamt of refusing to go to any one of Lady Cleveland's entertainments, she knew, of course, exactly how many would be there, and made arrangements accordingly.

Well, the day came, and the whole of the arrangements were complete. The appointed hour arrived, and with it the whole of the guests, who ordered their carriages at half-past six. Covers had been laid for seventy, and precisely that number sat down to a most delicious dinner, which passed off admirably and was highly enjoyed.

After dinner, of course there was no time to lose. The carriages had already arrived, and the guests began to enter them with the view of proceeding to the theatre. Caroline, Alice, and Sir Arthur were the last to leave; and, as the coachman had been desired to drive very slowly, they were full ten minutes behind every one else, which was held to be extremely correct.

On their arrival, however, the manager—who having, as one of the supernumeraries at Drury lane, seen how George the Third had been honoured when *he* went to the theatre, and who had borrowed a couple of tall plated candlesticks, and stuck two wax candles therein—received and preceded them with unexampled tact: and the instant they entered their box the whole house simultaneously rose, and while thunders of applause proceeded from the upper boxes, pit, and gallery, the ladies in the dress circle waved their handkerchiefs with infinite enthusiasm, and the gentlemen, whose hands were, of course, adorned with white gloves, clapped with an energy sufficient to split them.

Caroline bowed with surpassing grace; and as she was dressed in magnificent style the effect produced was electric. Sir Arthur also bowed, in his way; but he really felt excessively embarrassed. It was his first appearance in so distinguished a character, and he had at the same time some of the oddest feelings that were perhaps ever experienced by man.

"Three cheers for Lady Cleveland, the loveliest lady alive!" cried a fellow in the pit, who was evidently enamoured of Caroline; and three deafening cheers were accordingly given.

"Three cheers for Sir Arthur!" shouted another individual. "May he never want nothing as *long* as he lives. Hoo-roar! hoo-roar! hoo-roar! One cheer more. Hoo-*roar!* A little 'un in. Hoo-ROAR!"

"God save the King" was then sung by the *whole strength* of the company, which, seeing that they had had had a dinner for a month, wasn't much; but, when it was being accomplished, the lamplighter inflicted an exquisite pang upon the manager by informing him that money was being actually turned away from the doors!

"What!" exclaimed the manager, rushing from the stage in a most dreadful state of mind; "money turned away from the doors?"

As the whole of his reminiscences supplied nothing at all comparable with this, he flew to the money-takers on the instant.

"What is this I hear?" he exclaimed "Refuse money—turn money away from the doors?"

"The house is crowded to the ceiling," replied the money-taker in chief. "So much the better. Gods! turn away money!"

"Why, there's no room."

"Pretty! Send them on the stage. In the wings, in the flies, there is plenty of room. Gods! don't thing of turning away money! I shall be happy to show you to go upon the stage," said he to a party of six who at that moment entered.

"We are very polite," replied the leader of that party, who was followed by the manager the moment he had said, "whatever you do, sir, don't turn away money."

The play then commenced; but during its progress the chief attraction was Caroline, who really looked brilliant.

"Is not this delightful?" she observed to Sir Arthur.

"Animating—very animating—very!" he replied. "I had no idea that we were so much respected."

"Did I not tell you that you would be highly pleased with my arrangements? You would scarcely believe it."

"My dear, with whatever arrangements you make I *must* be highly pleased. But did you ever witness such infamous acting?"

"Never mind the acting, dear; no one thinks of that; see are the principal performers to-night. Just put your wig right, dear: it is all on one side."

The wig was adjusted, and, when "The Honeymoon" was over, the audience would have "God save the King" again, and when that had been miraculously repeated, by virtue of the manager, in the plenitude of his generosity, having treated every member of his company to a pint of strong ale, "Love's Labour Lost" commenced under these auspices, and therefore went off with unbounded applause.

Caroline then rose, and the whole house rose with her, and having had the felicity of hearing again three rounds of enthusiastic cheers, she bowed, and, taking the arm of Sir Arthur, left the box, from which they were conducted to their carriage by the manager, by whom they were almost worshipped.

The evening, however, was not thus finished. Caroline had extorted from every friend who had dined with her a promise to return immediately the theatre was over, and as that promise was faithfully performed, all who had dined there sat down to supper.

Quadrilles were then proposed, and as a band had been duly provided they commenced, and kept it up with spirit until eight in the morning, when they had a cold breakfast, then a ride, and then dinner, when they recommenced dancing, and did not break up until noon the next day.

Sir Arthur had, of course, in the interim, several hours' sleep on the sofa; but he did, notwithstanding, feel dreadfully fatigued at the conclusion, and declared confidentially to Major Palgrave—who had been sticking as close the whole time—that this system of turning three days into one would not agree with the constitution of a lion!

Charles and Lucrece had, of course, been invited with Lady Grange, Greville and Fred, and about twenty others from town, the whole of whom arrived at the lodge en ly, and found the ground studded with marquees, pavilions, tents, platforms for fireworks, and so on, which had a very beautiful appearance. It was, moreover, a most brilliant day: the sun shone forth in all his glory, and, while in the clear blue sky every cloud seemed lurled, the air was so gentle, soft, and light that it scarcely made the leaves of even the aspen dance.

As five had been fixed for the *fête* to commence, at that hour nearly the whole of the guests had arrived, and as they passed through the suite of rooms which led to the lawn, the military band played a favourite march, and thus gave an additional effect to the gay scene which opened before them.

Having promenaded till six, they sat down to a most superb dinner in the principal marquee, and during the whole time the military and quadrille bands alternately played with great beauty and precision.

This was indeed delightful. The guests were enchanted. They declared again and again that they had never experienced fee ings at all comparable with those by which they were then inspired. These feelings, however, did not interfere with their appetite: they ate like persons who are in excellent health and spirits, and who live in the country, and in stating this indisputable fact it is submitted that no simile can be more perfect.

On the cloth being removed, "Non nobis" was sung in superb style by the vocalists, who had been engaged in London for the occasion, each part being quintupled; and after the usual loyal toasts had been given and responded to with all the enthusiasm which characterised that period, Fred, having been pressed by his father and Dr. Hawtree, rose to propose the health of Sir Arthur.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "I should not have presumed to address you on this occasion had I not been urged to do so, and more especially by Dr. Hawtree, whose suggestions I am at all times most anxious to adopt. I say, that I should not have presumed to address you; not because I conceive the task to be anything but most pleasing, but because I well know that I shall be unable to perform that task in the style which fair justice demands. I will, however, at once proceed to state that I have risen to propose the health of Sir Arthur Cleveland." Here the whole company rose, and, as the ladies waved their handkerchiefs while the gentlemen enthusiastically cheered, a most animating scene was produced.

"In him," continued Fred, when silence had been restored, "we see a man—a good man—an amiable man—a man whom I know to be possessed of the most kind and generous feelings by which the character of man can be adorned. Upon his friendship you, who are his friends, do not require me to dwell, and of his affection I am convinced you need not wait for any sister to speak. Every quality, indeed, that he possesses is so plainly developed that the knowledge of its existence requires but little study; and, therefore, as we have met here with a view to the celebration of his birthday, as well as to promote the cultivation of the kindest feelings of our nature, you will, I am satisfied, join me in drinking health and long life to Sir Arthur Cleveland; and may every return of this day be characterised by an increase of happiness!"

Again the whole company rose, and again the cheering was enthusiastic and, when an appropriate glee had been beautifully sung, Sir Arthur proceeded to acknowledge the toast.

"My friends," said he, "I rise to return you my most hearty thanks for the compliment you have just paid me. It has been said that 'to know a man well were to know himself,' and, if that be the only test, I am apprehensive that my knowledge of mankind has been hitherto exceedingly limited, for I did not know myself sufficiently well to know that I possessed all those amiable qualities which have been with so much eloquence described. My young friend, I fear, has been somewhat too poetical; but if even I regard it as a fable, the moral of which is that I ought to be all that he says I am, I shall henceforth see more reason than ever to cultivate those feelings which I find you so highly esteem. Again, my friends, I thank you. I am happy to see you. God bless you all."

Charles was then selected to propose the next toast; and, as that was to be the last, he, after much persuasion, consented, and spoke as follows:—

"As virtue is a theme which all who appreciate virtue love to laud, I am certain that all whom I now see around me will, with pleasure, drink to the health of Lady Cleveland." Here the whole company rose as before, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. "I need not," continued Charles, "describe the delightful characteristics of virtue to you, by whom they are so well understood; nor need I explain how bright, how beautiful a virtuous woman appears to her friends, or how like an angel she is in the view of her husband. You *know* that by them she is regarded as a pattern of her sex, while to him she is the world in whom all his hopes and joys are concentred, the idol whom he worships, the goddess whom he adores. In proposing, therefore, briefly the health of Lady Cleveland I feel that that alone will be sufficient to induce you to respond with appropriate warmth."

The toast was of course received with all the honours, but, although every sentence of the speech which introduced it was hailed with loud applause, Caroline did not approve of the speech itself. She thought it too general. It did not sufficiently identify *her*. She felt that the inference drawn was correct, but she doubted much whether Charles had not had recourse to a certain refined species of irony. This doubt was however, concealed; and when Sir Arthur, who was in raptures, had duly returned thanks, the curtain at the upper end of the marquee was withdrawn, and the splendid pavilion appeared, the orchestra of which was crowded with performers of high celebrity, both vocal and instrumental.

A concert then commenced, and the first three pieces were highly applauded, and gave great delight; but when it became known to the audience in general that the fourth had been composed by Lady Cleveland herself their raptures were altogether beyond expression. Oh, they never heard anything comparable with it! Their ears were ravished—their souls were charmed. Nothing was ever half so sweet—nothing ever developed so much taste. They were perfectly enchanted; and every beautiful feeling produced during the concert was ascribed of course solely to that. Caroline was naturally delighted to find she the theme of universal admiration, and more especially as she did not know that *her* friends were aware of its being hers, Sir Arthur having communicated the intelligence to them all in the strictest possible confidence.

The concert over, the curtains closed, and the company left the marquee; and when the extraordinary evolutions of a tight-rope dancer had sufficiently delighted them all, the young ones commenced quadrilles upon the lawn, while the rest repaired to the surrounding tents, the tables in which were covered with fruit, cake, and wine.

Here, being in the highest possible spirits, they enjoyed themselves till dusk, when they returned to the marquee, in which coffee was served, and which was then studded with variegated lamps. The band played during the whole time, as at dinner; and, the moment it ceased, a piece of ordnance was discharged, as a signal for the fireworks, which they all then immediately proceeded to witness.

On leaving the brilliant scene, to which their eyes had been accustomed, the night appeared black as a pall, and, therefore, when, on the second signal being given, a magnificent flight of rockets burst forth and illumined the sky, the effect was one of unequalled grandeur. Some splendid devices follows: a Roman Catholic flight of rockets; then a representation of a siege, which was dextrously changed into the interior of a convent; and, when the Roman candles with which it had been studded were spent, volumes of brilliant white smoke ascended gradually, and the rope-dancer, covered with spangles, became perceptible at the height of about forty feet, descending apparently from the clouds, as one enthusiastic cheer burst from the delighted audience, who ceased not to applaud until it had become darkness again.

They then returned to the marquee, and, as the carpet which had concealed the chalked floor had been removed, dancing recommenced, and was kept up with so much spirit that the guests did not even begin to leave until the morning dawned.

(To be continued weekly.)

CHESS.

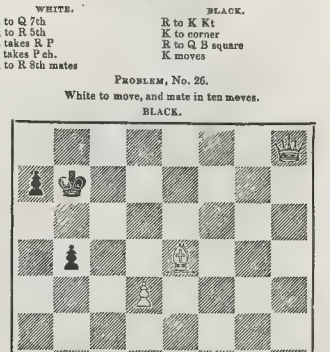
Solution to problem No. 25.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to Q 7ch	R to K Kt
Q to R 5ch	K to corner
R takes K P	R to Q B square
R takes P ch.	K moves
Q to R 8th mates	

PROBLEM, No. 26.

White to move, and mate in ten moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

THOMAS RAEBURN.

The subject of the engraving, commonly known as the "Ayrshire Hermit," is the proprietor of some nine or ten acres of land, near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. He is the younger son of a small landed proprietor, who, when dying, left his son as his portion the few acres which he possesses. His appearance is somewhat uncouth; he has neither shaved, cut his hair, nor changed his coat for about thirty years past, the reasons for which strange whim arose from the following circumstance. The road to his paternal acres passed through the lands of a neighbour with whom he had a quarrel; the neighbour shut up the road in consequence, and Thomas was deprived for a time of all egress from his property. The case went to law, and judgment was given against him, when, fancying that that decision might be in accordance with law but not with his notions of justice, he vowed never to shave, cut his hair, or change the coat he then wore until justice should be done him by the reversion of the decision given against him; and he has faithfully kept his vow. His beard has grown to a considerable length; his hair hangs down over his left shoulder and breast in a firmly matted cake, which has never been and by no possibility ever could be unravelled by the friendly tooth of a comb. What the original colour of his coat may have been cannot now be determined from the variety of colours and the multiplicity of patches of which it is composed. It seems so dilapidated that when once put off it must require no small care to put it on again. It is now nearly a twelvemonth since Thomas was said to have meditated a trip to London to present himself and his grievances to her Majesty's favourable consideration; he journeyed even as far as Edinburgh or Leith, on his way to ship himself for London, when some kind friend prevailed on him to return home, else he might have figured long ere this in the great metropolis, as some of the other Ayrshire lions have done. He is now advanced in years. His coffers were examined a few months ago by some very inquisitive people, and a few pounds, which he was supposed to have no use for, were taken away by them, for which they have been brought to justice. It may interest some of your fair readers to know that Thomas still enjoys a life of single blessedness.—*From a Correspondent.*

FLORICULTURAL CORNER FOR AMATEURS.

THE AURICULA.

How admirably has Crowquill hit us off in his "Horticultural Man of business"—*us*, I say, for we are a class. Not that his sketch is a caricature—for there I am, even to the very spectacles, as I daily patrol my little plot of 50 square feet after office hours—there I am, a genuine lover of flowers To all my good friends, be they male or female, who love flowers for their own sake, and not for the consideration of gaining a prize at an exhibition, or of beating their neighbours, I will just say a few words as to my intentions in this little corner of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. I am no nursery man. I am a plain [illegible] who will give them any advice, freely and impartially; and should there be [illegible] and beautify their gardens, if they follow my plan. [illegible] with gardeners: the planting out of some kinds of flowers, sowing the seeds of others, and the careful management of all, render it a pleasant time. Two kinds of florists' flowers now claim our especial attention—the auricula and the dahlia; the former is now in full bloom, the latter we are just throwing our eyes over the lists of, in order to purchase a few. And first, as to the auricula, it is with me a favourite, and I believe it is almost an universal one; its beautiful foliage, its delicate perfume, its regularly-shaped and coloured flowers, and its early bloom, appear to unite all the desired requisites of a florists' flower; and it has one advantage over almost every other flower so called, viz., that it is so difficult to obtain a good seedling, that its catalogue increases very little, and varieties in vogue ten years ago are winning flowers now. To those who have auriculas I will first say a few words:—Discard such nonsense as sugar-baker's scum, pigeon's dung, &c.—there are no sugar-bakers on the *Alps*, and it is an alpine plant—grow it in rich, strong, loamy soil, and, if not top-dressed, put a layer of rich loam and rotten dung, about half an inch or more, on the top of the pots; water them frequently when there is no rain, but do not wet the leaves; protect them from too hot a sun; let them have an hour or two of it every day, but not more; let them also have *gentle*, but not *drenching*, rain. An auricula stage is a desirable acquisition: it consists of four or five rows of shelves about five inches wide, in the form of the steps of a staircase, the sides and back boarded up, the front (which should face the north) left open; her, now place your auriculas for bloom, and, if you have taken care of them through the winter, you may expect to reap an ample harvest of pleasure. Those who have not auriculas I would advise to visit a respectable nurseryman, and select a few, as they are now blooming. I would recommend the following sorts (that is, provided you do not grow for exhibition, for there novelty is also considered):- they are as good flowers as the new ones, and more within reach of humble individuals like myself:—

GREEN-EDGED.	GREY-EDGED.
Barlow's King.	Gunne's Privateer.
Pellett's Ruler of England.	Oliver's Lovely Ann.
Stretch's Alexander.	Kenyon's Ringleader.
WHITE-EDGED.	SELFS.
Lee's Bright Venus.	Dickson's Apollo.
Popplewell's Conqueror.	Schulz's Ned Leed.
Taylor's Incomparable.	Netherwood's Othello.

As annuals should now be sown, I add a list of a few good varieties:—

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS.	HARDY ANNUALS.
To be sown on a gentle hot-bed, and transplanted next month.	Nemophila insignis, blue.
German stocks, various.	Eutoca viscida, blue.
Hibiscus africanus, scarlet.	Clarkia pulchella, pink.
Rhodanthe Manglesii, rose.	German larkspur, various colours.
Salpiglossis, mixed.	Escholtzia crocea, yellow.
Schizanthus superbus, scarl. and yell.	Cleutonia pulchella, three colours.
Portulaca Thellusoni, scarlet.	Collinsia bicolor, two colours.

B * * * *

GREAT THORNTON-STREET CHAPEL, HULL.

This handsome edifice, built from the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Lockwood and Allom, was opened in August last. The design presents a striking improvement upon the general style and character of places of worship not belonging to the Established Church, and our principal reason for introducing the annexed illustration is to show the great advance of refinement and taste in the Fine Arts observable among dissenters.

The chapel is built of Hare-hill stone from the neighbourhood of Leeds. It consists of a centre and two wings, the entire frontage being 160 feet; the portico is 66 feet wide, and 56 feet to the apex of the pediment; the columns are 30 feet in height, 3 feet in diameter, and the inter-columniation 2 diameters. The interior is 90 feet by 60 feet, exclusive of the organ-gallery, and 45 feet in height. The basement is 10 feet high, and is occupied by catacombs. The right wing forms a sacristy and entrance to the catacombs; and the left is the entrance to the premises of the upper part and keeper's house. In the rear of the chapel is a building containing in the basement 5 class-rooms, and above a hall of assembly, 60 feet by 30 feet. The cost of the entire building, exclusive of the site, is £7000, and the chapel will accommodate about 1800 persons.

OTTER-HUNTING.

The chase of the Otter is still an item in the catalogue of "the sports of England;" but its proudest records must be sought in the older annals of sporting in this country.

"The pomp and circumstance" of the olden Otter-chace were very striking: the huntsmen sallied forth arrayed in vests of green, braided with scarlet, their caps of fur encircled with bands of gold, and surmounted with ostrich plumes. Boots, much of the fashion of those known to modern hunting-fields, reaching to the tops of the thighs, and water-proof, encased their lower limbs, and were ornamented with gold or silver tassels. Their spears were also embellished with carving and costly mountings; the whole set-out of the higher classes engaged in these water-huntings being of a very picturesque and imposing character. "Towards the latter end of the last century, otter-hunting was one of the most popular of our field sports, and the list of establishments supported for its pursuit would have, probably, outnumbered those devoted to hunting in any of its other forms. Regular packs of otter-hounds were kept in almost every parish, and an otter-pole was as common an instrument in the peasant's hands as a walking-stick. It was much more simple than the spear now in use; it was merely a stick of straight ash, shod with a common iron barb head, or a fork of two prongs, also arrow-headed. With these weapons in their hands, and a motley group of miscellaneous curs at their heels, the village rustics would bie them to the neighbouring streams, to chase, in humble imitation of their betters, the *Mustela lutra* of the naturalist." (Craven; *Sporting Review.*)

But otter-hunting is now fast dying away, though it is still kept up in parts of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Mr. Macgillivray informs us that Mr. Lonsaire hunted the Dumfriesshire rivers in 1833, 1834, and 1835; and that Lord John Scott keeps a pack of otter-hounds for the streams of Roxburghshire. "The modern otter-spear," says Craven, "is an article of some artistical pretension. It is, like its predecessor, a long, flexible ashen pole, but headed with a barb somewhat scientifically constructed. The smaller end of the pole being bored and fitted with a counter-sink (a female screw and collar), a spring barb is screwed to it. The barb is so constructed, that, being driven into the hide of the quarry, it expands, and gives out two hooks, which effectually prevent the hold of the spear being destroyed by any efforts of the animal to release itself."

In England but few other packs exist, but a splendid run is occasionally enjoyed. Thus, on September 14, 1841, the Haworth and Stockton otter-hounds commenced running on the river Tees, at Dinsdale Spa fish-locks, and, on the first day, terminated at Low Middleton Deeps, where the otter was seized, but again set at liberty, and hunted till dark. The chase was renewed next day at Dinsdale-bridge, when, after another glorious run, the otter was secured. His length was four feet two inches and a half; and, taking the time occupied during both days, fifteen hours were devoted to the chase—a circumstance unparalleled in the annals of otter-hunting.

The best of modern otter-slayers, however, and the most experienced authority on the sport, is the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, of Beacon Hodge, in Hampshire; who, with four old fox-hounds and three white terriers, enjoyed some splendid otter-hunting in the New Forest during the summer of 1840, when he put four otters down, and killed them all.

We understand that the crack pack of otter-hounds belonging to E. Dixon, jun., Esq., of Worcester, has had some splendid hunts of late. Near Bromyard no fewer than three otters were killed in one day, but not before some of the hounds were so knocked up as to require putting into a warm bath.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 16, Crane court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, May 27, 1843.—Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 57.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

PRESENT ASPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

There are epochs in the history of nations, when the popular mind, awaking from the torpor of some long period of repose, is stirred and agitated to its inmost depths, as if by some unseen moving power, when men's spirits are unquiet and perturbed, brooding over the evils and defects of the present, and pressing eagerly forward, with the active energy which hope and confidence inspire, to some brighter and more perfect state, which they persuade themselves is to be found in the future. Mind, like the ocean, has its periods of calm and tempest, and, at times such as we have supposed, in the excitement which reigns around us, in the majestic exhibition of faith, of hope, of virtue, and of power, which the necessities of the season call forth, we seem to perceive, amidst clouds and darkness, the hand of Omnipotence, like the spirit of God, moving on the face of the dull and sluggish waters of chaos.

At one of these periods we have now arrived. That profound quietude which succeeded to the whirlwind turbulence of the Reform movement is now being dispelled, and the people of the British islands are entering on a new career, where the public energies will find employment in the pursuit of fresh objects, and be developed in yet untried fields of action. From end to end the empire is in commotion, the giant frame heaving with the throes of passion long pent up, and now struggling to escape from its bonds. The aspect of affairs is not free from shades of doubt and danger; for the will that rules the destinies of man seems to have decreed that ever, in the flux and reflux of human affairs, elements of baneful and profitable use should mingle, and the powers of light hold perpetual conflict with those of darkness. While the rage of hostile factions shakes the state, and great commercial questions are agitated, which would of themselves, by the importance and extent of the considerations they involve, seem to supply matter sufficient to absorb the attention of the politician — while the smothered flame of Chartism yet glows with hardly diminished intensity in the lower regions of society, and may at any moment burst forth to spread ruin and desolation around, like those subterranean fires which some philosophers suppose to lie concealed in the central recesses of the earth, gathering their destructive forces against some day of dread, to be let loose when the Supreme fiat shall have decreed the consummation of all things—as if this were not enough, religious dissensions intervene to add other and abundant materials of strife, and national hostility menaces, in another quarter, the unity of the empire with disruption.

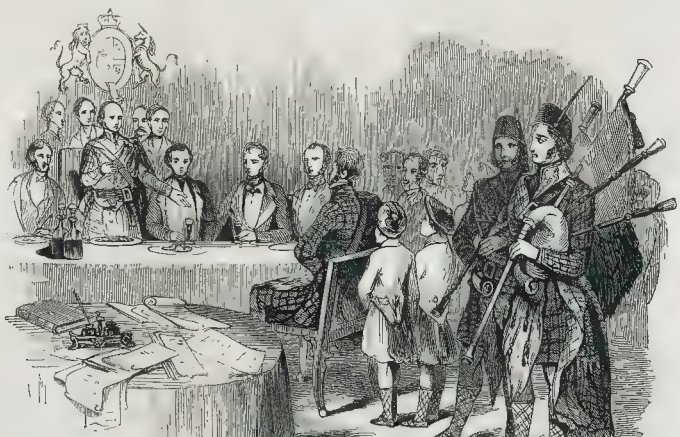
Some years back, all the other influences which sway the thoughts and mould the temper of men gave way to those of politics; for the social edifice, by long use, had grown so crazy that the general attention was engrossed by the repairs which had become indispensable, and the councils of statesmen were fully occupied in devising remedies for those evils which a long course of forgetfulness and neglect had suffered to grow to such a height as almost to threaten it with subversion. Interests even more weighty, before whose awful magnitude sublunary affairs and earthly contests shrink into insignificance, were, for the moment, overlooked. But another and a mightier agent seems now to be advancing on the stage, one whose overmastering force, like the rod of Aaron, swallows up every other rival, and assimilates all passions, feelings, and desires to its own substance. The church and the sanctuary have not been free from the disturbance which now permeates the whole frame of society; discord has invaded the home of peace itself, and made its harsh and jarring sounds heard even amidst the services of the temple, whose ministers are the messengers of benignity, and whose awful silence, typical of supernal rest and harmony, seems to command the unquiet emotions of the breast to repose. New sects, or new denominations, have arisen in the Christian world, to divide its affections, and solicit its support. Non-intrusion in the sister-kingdom has already produced a schism which has drawn away a third part of the Church of Scotland from the establishment on a question of church government, of no overwhelming importance in itself, but which the injudicious treatment of men in authority, combined with the rival passions and interests set in motion by a prolonged contest, and the divisions and distractions to which these have given birth, has been swollen beyond its due proportion of magnitude. Attempts have been made to treat this theme with levity and ridicule, and represent the men who have lately taken the decided and serious step of seceding, at least for the present, from the church, as actuated solely by motives of personal hostility and disappointed ambition, which have pushed them on to enmity with their brethren, and collision with the constituted authorities of the state. This is a view which long acquaintance with the ecclesiastical state of Scotland and with the character of its people does not permit us to take. We are well aware of the deep-seated causes which have led to the unhappy dissensions of which we are speaking, and if we now allude to them it is for the purpose of opening the door of reconciliation, and pointing the way to an amicable settlement of the questions at issue. For this end it is indispensable that Parliament should without further delay interfere, unless the breach is to continue irremediable, and, by a measure of legislation which shall satisfy the leaders of the church, conciliate the just claims of the people and the clergy, with the rights of patrons and the authority of the law. Had this been done in time we cannot think that the matter would have grown to such a head, or that we should have had to deplore the occurrences we have lately witnessed.

Another schism, which if it should take place will have consequences far more fatal and enduring, seems almost to be threatened by the aspect of religious parties in England. That there is much of good in the movement of the Anglo-Catholics, or Puseyites, as they are variously styled by friend or foe, we have never doubted. They have reanimated the slumbering energies of the church, and called into action a mass of vigour and energy, directed to the highest aims of religious instruction, which but for them would have been wasted in lethargy. They have thrown new life and significance into formularies and ceremonies which were growing obsolete and meaningless, given spurs to zeal, and quickened the springs of devotion into new activity. Yet they have not always added to their zeal, temperance; nor to their faith, charity. Some of their prominent leaders have used language which has alarmed the best feelings and recollections of the country, and shown intentions which if fulfilled would more than neutralize by their bad effects all the good they have achieved. This is a case in which legislation would be useless and mischievous, and of which we fervently trust that the complications may never ripen to such an extent as to demand its employment.

The question of repeal, which forms the other prominent topic of the day, is pregnant with nearer and more terrible dangers. We should only deceive ourselves if we attributed them to the influence of any individual. Does Ireland gather her multitudes together by hundreds of thousands, on her green hill-sides and in her fertile valleys, merely to swell the triumphal procession of one among her children? Is it to pander to his ambition, or to gratify his malignity, that half a million of men join their voices in the chorus of repeal? No. The shout with which the rock of Cashel and the streets of Cork rung at the presence of the Liberator were the echoes of the voice of ages—the expression of those griefs with which she has so long stunned the ears of England, the cries of her suffering and starving people. Let Englishmen learn, with the generous candour and spirit of fairness which belongs to their national character, to look on the problems which the state of Ireland presents, unbiassed by the jealous and angry spirit of party; then, but not till then, will the cry for repeal die away, and be buried in that grave to which the animosities that yet separate them in feeling and heart from Irishmen will one day, we hope, be consigned.

It rests with the men whom the people of Great Britain have called to the helm of affairs to prove that they are equal to the crisis, which, on a review of all the circumstances of our social condition, would seem to be approaching—that they comprehend all the exigencies of our position—that they are not unfitted for the task of ruling a mighty state, and of giving a sound and wholesome direction to the vast current of opinion which determines the course of our affairs—to show that they are capable of evolving the seeds of good from the midst of evil, and of averting the day of national decline—

> That day, when thou, imperial Troy! must bend,
> And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end.



DINNER OF THE CALEDONIAN SCHOOL.—See page 384.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, May 30th.—From information which I have received, and on which you may rely, it appears that, within the last week, several of our principal republicans have left France for Ireland, the greater part with false passports, in order to kindle the flame of revolt, and instruct the Irish in the formation of barricades. I do not give you this news on the slight grounds, but on certain data; and it will now be for the English Government to be on its guard and take the necessary measures. No one but those who reside in France can form any idea of the pains that are taken by certain persons of high rank and many years' standing—*quasi*-Ministerial and decidedly Conservative—to infuse the minds of the people against England. Now that "the sight of search question" has been exhausted, we are accused of all the troubles in Spain. Mr. Aston, the British ambassador at the court of Madrid, is openly declared to have influenced Espartero in the late change in the Ministry; in short, everything that intriguing ingenuity can invent is set forth against England. And why? It might naturally be supposed that France was anxious for a close alliance with England. This is true to a certain extent; but then only for self protection, as being a powerful ally in the event of a war. There is at the same time a party who prefer a Russian to an English alliance. The real cause for the hatred to England is jealousy: the French are jealous of our commerce; they are jealous that, whilst they are discussing and intriguing about railways, in England they are not only laid down but prosper; in short, they wish that, on all great questions, France should take the initiative, and England follow her impulsions! The mass of the people are not against England, but they are kept in such a state of agitation that they know not what to think or what to do. To seduce the manufacturers, whose export trade is completely ruined by the heavy import duties, promises have been made to Louis Philippe by the Emperor of China, offering to admit the French flag and French goods on the same terms as those enjoyed by England, and that an imposing naval force, under the command of a new admiral, was about to sail for China. I am sadly afraid that, unless some decisive measures be taken, serious events may be expected, and that ere long. I have the greatest confidence in the loyalty of Louis Philippe, and his great desire to preserve the peace of Europe. M. Guizot, who is a sound diplomatist, and decidedly the first statesman in France, is actuated by the best intentions; but unfortunately there is a secret under-current, thwarting him in every way, and marring him at every step. You every now and then hear of disasters in Algiers, and then pompous bulletins of victories are published. Abdmiasem of the 4th, &c. &c. Facts are stronger than words; and the late debate in the Chamber of Deputies has convinced many a Frenchman of the great impolicy of attempting to colonise Algiers, and the only means of obtaining a remunerative return for so ruinous an undertaking is that part of Africa was to fortify and keep the port of Algiers only. It was shown on that occasion that several tribes had, after offering their adherence to the French Government, and had returned to their native chief; it was shown that the great part of the boasted *submissions* were the result of fear from the particular position of the French army, and that the instant the natives could liberate themselves they would do so. I often said, and I repeat from conviction, the French will never be able to colonise Algeria! From official documents it will be seen that, from the 1st of January, 1841, to the 1st of January, 1842, 88,383 soldiers had entered the hospitals, of whom 7802 died, making 10½ per cent of the whole army. It is now said that a great improvement has taken place; but I believe to be very doubtful.

Paris is becoming very dull, whilst the environs, from the numerous *chateaux* being inhabited, are very gay. We have horse-racing in all directions: the one which appears to promise the best sport will be Versailles, on the 4th and 11th of next month. The courses to be run for are:—1st day: the Versailles prize of 1200 francs; a sweepstakes, 400 francs entry; a sweepstakes, 1000 francs entry, called the Louis Philippe. 2d race entry; a handicap for 300 francs; the Minister of Commerce's prize of 2000 francs; and the prize given by the Count de Paris of 1000 francs. 2nd day: Prize given by the Society of Encouragement of 3000 francs; the grand Versailles Sweepstake of 2400 francs; the prize given by the Conseil Général of 1000 francs; a sweepstakes, 1000 francs entry; and a hedge-race for 1200 francs.

To your military readers the following information will be interesting:—The Minister of War has given orders for the formation of a camp in the neighbourhood of Rennes. The camp will be situated in the "Lande" of Theliu, near to Pholen, and be called the camp of Conlie. It will be composed of 42,000 Infantry and Artillery, and 1500 Cavalry. The manœuvres will be exercised on the plains of Coquédant, and will take place from the 1st to the 15th of July; the practice of manœuvres will not be before the first fortnight in August. Tents will be erected for the men, and temporary stables for the cavalry. Several Prussian and Russian officers of distinction have already notified their intention of being present.

The new postage regulations between England and France will come into force on the 1st of June. Pamphlets not weighing more than 16oz. may be sent free of postage.

There has just been discovered in the Royal Library the original text of the declaration of the clergy of France agreed to in the General Convocation of 1682. This declaration, in the chart of the Gallican Church, and signed by all the bishops, and was drawn up by Bossuet. A copy of it was sent to Rome, and burnt by order of the Pope.

The returns of the Rouen Railway are not so considerable as was expected, owing, it is generally supposed, to the high charges. From the 19th to the 25th of May the returns were 83,857 francs (about £3354) for 11,899 passagers, and from the 26th to the 31st of May 76,569 francs (or 11,849 passengers. The Orleans Railway is making more money than the Rouen.

It would appear as if the heads of the musical world had given a rendezvous in Paris: Rossini, from Bologna; Meyerbeer, from Berlin; and Donizetti and Donizetti are expected next month. Thus we shall have at the same time Rossini, Meyerbeer, Spontini, Ricci, Auber, Donizetti, Halevy, and Adam. It is said that Rossini has entered into an engagement to direct "Corrado d' Altamura," at the Parisian Italian Theatre. Auber is now about 58 years of age; he is director of the Conservatory, Musaire de Capelle to the King, and member of the Institute. He received 30,000 francs. Auber was so poor that he had not the means of purchasing a piano; now, after 23 years of brilliant success, and deservedly so, he is the proprietor of four magnificent hotels in the Rue St. Georges, and has an income of £2500 per year derived from money in the funds.

The *sabitues* of the Italian Opera are delighted at the re-engagement of Lablache. Amongst other attractions announced we see that the director are Mesdames Persiani and Brambilla, and Messrs. Fornasari, Ronconi, and Mario.

The sorrowful looks of those accustomed to visit the Opera Comique have brightened up within the last few days. From some cause at present unknown, the first tenor, the inimitable, graceful, and melodious Roger, threatened to leave the theatre. The erector very wisely made concessions, and Roger, the delight of the public, remains with us. By his new engagement he is to receive 36,000f., £1500 per annum, and two months' rate of absence.

A M. Gaudinot, a tenor, who has had much success in the provinces, is about to appear at the Grand Opera. Those who have assisted at the repetitions speak highly of his *acquirements* in very operatic voice.

About two years since a Miss Dabedielle created a great sensation in our musical and fashionable saloons. This lady is now engaged at the Theatre San Carlo, at Naples, where she is considered a brilliant star. She is a fine person and melodious tone, adds a fine mezzo soprano. Miss Prévost Colon is engaged at Geneva, at the new French Theatre. Maria, one of our most charming dancers, is gone on leave of absence for two months to Hamburg.

A new opera by Donizetti, the libretto by Scribe, and called "Don Sebastien de Portugal," is in course of preparation. Adam has already brought out his opera, "Richard en Palestine." There is some talk that a drama of Lablache will be engaged at the Opera; he has had several satisfactory interviews with the director. People have sold the copyright of "The Well of Love" for 12,000f. (about £480.)

Mercadante's opera, "Le Giurramento," was a complete failure at Prague. Tamburini is giving concerts at Milan.

A work has lately appeared bearing the following title: "General Caldoquor, Chronological Order of the Works composed by M. Marie Louis, Charles Joseph Silvestre de Sacy, born in Vorcen on the 23rd of September 1750." Then follows the following in a short note. "I began to learn music at the age of six years, and composition at nine years, the first I studied under my father Barthelemi Chrisostom; my first two masters of the second were Barthelemi Felice, and his son Alexander Felice. About 1777 or 1778 I obtained a pension from the Grand Duke Leopold in order to enable me to complete my studies under the celebrated Joseph Sarti, with whom I remained between three and four years. It was from the counsels and lessons of this truly great master that I obtained a thorough knowledge of counterpoint, which I considered a blessing. She, to

outrages "mad;" and the theory was, he presumed, that murders were committed in England by madmen, and in Ireland by Roman Catholics. If they were to legislate for Piccadilly as they did for Ireland, giving arms to one class of people only, they would find that all Piccadilly would be as discontented as Ireland.—Mr. BATESON supported the bill, but deeming it to be a measure of coercion. It was but a preliminary measure, and when the excitement in Ireland was cooled down he hoped the Government would turn its attention to removing the evils which pressed upon the people of that country.—Mr. SHAW said, if he thought such a bill were necessary he would give it his reluctant, but strenuous, support, but he believed it was utterly inefficient for any legitimate object. He referred to the state of Tipperary, which he had at one time the honour to represent, and said that the outrages there were owing to the inefficient administration of the law. Juries were packed to informers, but honest witnesses were left unprotected. The solicitor for the Crown, who resided in Dublin, came down with the judges, prepared his case necessarily with a speed incompatible with efficiency, and from want of knowledge of the witnesses was baffled by the appearance of a dozen perjured ones, who had to defend the prisoners. He also attributed much evil to the jury system—the challenges allowed to the Crown amounting in effect to nearly packing a jury. He objected to the Arms Bill on several grounds, but more especially because it created a distinction between England and Ireland. It was a mockery, under such a system of legislation, to say that Ireland was an integral part of the empire. If they were teaching Ireland that it was necessary to have different legislation for the two countries, they were perhaps also instructing her that with different legislation they ought also to have different laws. The honourable gentleman then referred to the opposition of Henry Brougham—not Lord Brougham—to the Arms Bill of 1819, and asked the house to imagine how his eloquence would have scorched the man who would have dared to propose that every blacksmith should be licensed, that every weapon should be branded, and that every man in whose house a knife might be found at the end of a staff should be transported. It was a common observation on the ministerial side of the house to say that the speakers were in the wrong, but he would ask them if they were themselves conspicuously in the right? Lord Stanley had undertaken to legislate for Ireland, and had introduced a Registration Bill for Ireland which had done more for the furtherance of the cause of repeal in Ireland than any other circumstance that he knew of. The present Government wished it to be believed that they were anxious for the prosperity of the morality of the people of Ireland, and yet by their fiscal regulations they gave a stimulus to illicit distillation, which was the parent of almost every crime in Ireland. He referred to the speech on the Queen's accession, in which she recognised the appreciation which the Irish people had displayed of the justice with which they had been treated, and expressed her confidence in their loyalty, and contrasted it with the present state of that country under a conservative Administration. He also contrasted the different conduct pursued towards Ireland and Canada, and fervently prayed that the former might be treated with the same justice that had been so wisely meted out to Canada.—Mr. SMITH said that a similar measure to the one before the house had been introduced into the House of Commons, by Lord Morpeth, in 1838, with the unanimous concurrence of the Cabinet of that day, and against that measure the right hon. gentleman had never opened his lips. In 1840 an Arms Bill was again introduced, and not a single Irish member raised a voice against it. He contended that, in the year 1840, Ireland, and Ireland, the meaning of the words "Justice to Ireland" was that the Church should be despoiled of its possessions, and that universal suffrage and laxity of morals should be conceded, the latter meaning nothing less than the transfer of landed property in Ireland from the landlords to the occupying tenants. To these might be added the confiscation of the property of absentees, and nothing else but all these concessions would be considered as justice to Ireland.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the hon and learned gentleman had defended the bill, not upon its merits, not upon the necessity for its enactment, but merely upon the ground that a similar measure had been introduced by the preceding Government. Even presuming that the two bills had been the same, yet it was to be remembered that under the former Government assurances were pursued to conciliate the people, and to cause them to rely upon the just administration of the law, although the Ministry of the day did not feel themselves justified in abandoning the existing precautionary laws until they felt confident that their objects had been effected. They enlisted the sympathies of the Irish people, and having done so, they might gradually have got rid of every law which had even the appearance of coercion. Those measures had not been carried in by the present Government—the sympathies of the people were disregarded in the appointments to the judgeship and to the magisterial bench, and also in the displacement of popular magistrates for attending meetings which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had declared to be legal. Not knowing what mischief might result from the rejection of this bill, he would not take upon himself the responsibility of opposing the second reading, although he thought the union ought to be maintained for the benefit of both England and Ireland, yet he had no hesitation in saying that as long as the parties agitating for that repeal conducted themselves according to law, it was illegal to excite and irritate them by injudicious interference.—On the motion of Mr. BLEWITT, the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.—Another Irish debate sprung from a return moved for by Mr. S. O'BRIEN, in which complaints were made that some of the Irish members that all the chiefs of departments in Ireland were either Englishmen or Scotchmen; to which Sir R. PEEL replied, that for the most part they were in office when the present Government came into power. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having taken his seat on the Woolsack, a lengthened discussion took place on the second reading of the Peterborough and Normanton Railway Bill.—Lord WILLIAM MOLESWORTH moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—The house divided on the question that the bill be now read a second time, which was negatived by a majority of 39 to 41.—The amendment was then carried, and it was finally arranged that the second reading should be again moved on Thursday.—The Earl of ABERDEEN gave notice that he would, on Thursday, move for a return of the number of Roman Catholic priests in the Church of Scotland.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE read the letter recently written by the direction of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland dismissing the chairman of the commission of the peace, and stating that the Minister of the Crown had declared in Parliament that the Queen and her Government were determined to maintain the union inviolate, and asked upon what ground the Irish Government could pretend to change its conduct according to a speech in Parliament rather than according to law. He also wished to know if any communication had been made to the Irish Government in an official shape that any speech or message from the throne had been delivered respecting the repeal of the union.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that the Irish Government had been instructed that it was not in an official shape that any speech or message from the throne had been delivered respecting the repeal of the union.—The Duke of WELLINGTON referred to the anxiety occasioned by the agitation in Ireland, and said that the Government had adopted measures to enable the Irish Government to preserve the peace, and to put down all illegal requisite measures to preserve the union inviolate. Her Majesty had declared her intention to maintain the union, and yet magistrates holding her commission were presiding over repeal meetings. It was the bounden duty of the Lord Chancellor to give every check to those repeal meetings, when it was well known to be the intention of the Government to maintain the inviolability of the union.—After a few observations from the Earl of CARNARVON, Lord CAMPBELL denied that repeal meetings were necessarily illegal, and condemned the letter of the Lord Chancellor.—After some remarks from the Earl of CLANCARTY, the Earl of WICKLOW, and the Lord Chancellor defended the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and said had he acted otherwise he would have departed the duty which he owed to his country and to his sovereign.—Lord NORMANBY and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE condemned the letter.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE said that although the peace had not been broken at these meetings in Ireland, yet the assemblage of 200,000 people upon such occasions was calculated therefore to be intimidating. As to the dismissal of Lord French, he was quite ready to take his share of the responsibility of that step, for any magistrate who attended such meetings was not fit to remain in the commission of the peace. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for the production of the letter to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which was agreed to.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

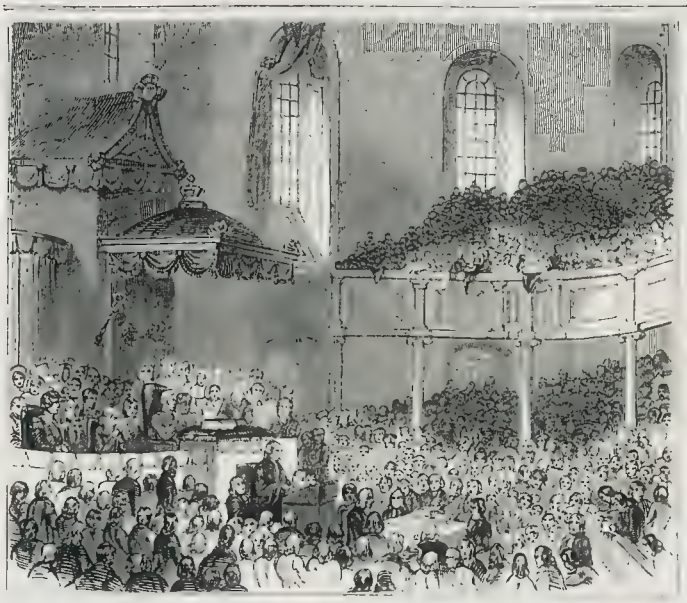
All other business before the house was waived in order to give precedence to the adjournment debate on Irish Ireland) Bill. Before it commenced, however, Lord PALMERSTON took occasion to regret that the postponement of a motion of Mr. Cockrane's relative to our financial intercourse with Greece prevented the noble lord from having an answer to his question on the subject of the former evening to the effect that the interest on the Greek loan had been guaranteed by the late Government. The was an error, for that loan was guaranteed by the Government which Sir R. Peel was a leading member.—Mr. ROSS then resumed the adjourned debate, and contended that the Irish people were naturally a loyal people, and it was an impeachment of their characteristic feelings of attachment to the throne to say that the bill being proposed to do.—Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN admitted that in past times Ireland had laboured under great and numerous evils, and that even yet she had many which still to be redressed; but he should support the Arms (Ireland) Bill for Ireland, but he should in committe propose amendments in it, with a view to ameliorate its stringency; and he hoped when passed into a law that it would not be carried to oppressive hardship and severity.—Mr. REDINGTON said that the new enactments of the Arms Bill were as hard as they were stringent in severe. There was nothing in the state of Ireland calling for a different course of legislation from that which was adopted towards England. The riots in Lancashire far exceeded anything of the kind which had taken place in Ireland, and yet no penal was made to disarm the inhabitants of that extensive and populous district. He warned the house against exasperating the people of Ireland by coercive measures increasing in stringency in proportion to the diminution of crime in that country.—Colonel COGOLLY said his experience as a magistrate convinced him of the necessity for this measure.—Mr. CAREW, in a maiden speech, declared his opposition to the bill, and contrasted the present condition of Ireland with its condition prior to the accession to power of the present Ministry.—Lord BERNARD supported the bill, and thanked the Government for bringing it forward, it being a bill essentially necessary in the opinion of all those who had at heart the real welfare of Ireland. Mr. W. S O'BRIEN protested against the bill. The best way to repress outrage in Ireland was by improving the condition of the country, and protecting the people from the oppressive conduct of their landlords. He warned Government that the bill, in its present shape, would create a division on every clause.—Captain LAYARD hoped the Government would withdraw the bill; but, if not, he appealed to the members for England and Scotland not to support a measure which was calculated to create a feeling of animosity in the people of Ireland.—Mr. WATSON protested against a bill which went the length of placing eight millions of their fellow-subjects beyond the pale of the constitution. He regretted to see the significant absence of any expression of partial administration of the law, to which he firmly believed Lord Eliot was well disposed.—Lord C. HAMILTON felt a deep interest in the welfare of Ireland, but ever since the speech from the throne it was the universal cry the necessity of an Arms Bill, which was merely a bill to protect the innocent and well-disposed.—Mr. C. BULLER said the effect of the bill would be to deprive the virtuous of arms, while it would have no effect in preventing those disposed to commit outrage from procuring the means of doing so. He did not regard the bill itself as a matter of importance, being only a continuation of an old law which both parties had supported, but in one point of view it was important. It might have been easily passed by the late Government without any particular jealousy, because the late Government was ruled by the feelings of the majority, while the present Government ruled according to the feelings of the minority. The repeal of the union ought to be deprecated by every one, and more particularly by the Irish Government. He asked them was it that the people of Ireland wished to repeal the union? How was it that the poor and weak wished to separate themselves from the strong and wealthy? How was it that for the last two centuries the misgovernment of Ireland had been the scandal of Christendom? How was it that while all Europe was advancing, the condition of the people of Ireland had been getting worse? The causes of the misery of Ireland were chiefly the conduct of the landlords, and even the existence of the Established Church upon the endowments of their ancestors intended for the instruction of the people, but which were expended in the most aberrant manner on their own residence. Ireland had been quiet under the late Administration because it sought to conciliate the people; but the present Government, on its accession, had allied itself to the Orange party in that country, and elevated Judges to the bench upon whom the people had no confidence, and thus lost for itself public confidence by the proceeding. In one year and a half the right hon. baronet had alienated from England the hearts of the people of Ireland, and even at the present moment, whatever good for Ireland he had in store, he kept it carefully concealed, and only presented it with an Arms Bill.—Mr. SHAW looked upon Ireland to be in a most unsatisfactory and alarming condition, the lower classes being in a state of unnatural excitement, while those above them were despondent and dejected. He referred to the temperance movement, and spoke highly of the motives of the leaders, and the additional curse; and thus the temperance movement, with its badges and medals, was made use of by designing people to render more perfect a system of organization for other purposes. He did not apprehend any danger of an outbreak in Ireland, for Mr. O'Connell, as he himself declared, "knew a trick worth two of that." His whole policy was to keep the people in order while keeping them also in a constant agitation for causing them to meet in myriads. The real danger to be apprehended was not the repeal of the union, but the organization of the entire country under the plea of repeal. The danger was in fact the combination of the Catholic clergy with the mass of the people of Ireland for the purpose of subverting the rights of property in Ireland. While he said this he felt bound in justice to say that the most alarmed of all classes at the present state of things, and the most anxious for its termination, were the respectable Roman Catholics. He supported the second reading of the bill.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL opposed the bill, and said, from the conduct of both parties in the house, the people of Ireland had no dependence but upon themselves.—Mr. V. STUART supported the bill, which he hoped would be amended in committee.—Sir H. W. BARRON opposed the bill as unnecessary.—After a few words from Colonel CHATTERTON, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Lords met at four o'clock, and the royal assent (by commission) was given to several public and private bills. No other business was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, the table was presented to upwards of 200 petitions from all parts of the kingdom, and many of them very numerously signed, against the Education Bill.—Several other hon. members presented similar petitions.—Mr. WYNN gave notice that, on the motion for the Speaker's election, that the committee had determined J. Collett, Esq., to have been duly returned. The adjourned debate on the Arms (Ireland) Bill was resumed.—Mr. F. MAULE opposed the bill. He did not complain merely of the light of a police regulation. The hon. member proceeded to show, at great length, the injustice that had been imposed upon Ireland, arguing that coercion never could heal the discontent which was the real evil that was suffering.—Mr. J. O'BRIEN said that hon. members were now called upon to sacrifice the liberties of Ireland under the delusive name of an Arms Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM and Sir JAMES GRAHAM HOPE supported the measure as a strong remedy for a great evil.—Captain BERNAL said that the present agitators of Ireland only spoke the spirit of the people.—Sir GEORGE GREY said that the present measure was the light of a police regulation. The hon. member proceeded to show, at great length, the injustice that had been imposed upon Ireland, arguing that coercion never could heal the discontent which was the real evil that was suffering.—Mr. J. O'BRIEN said that hon. members were now called upon to sacrifice the liberties of Ireland under the delusive name of an Arms Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM and Sir JAMES GRAHAM HOPE supported the measure as a strong remedy for a great evil.—Captain BERNAL said that the present agitators of Ireland only spoke the spirit of the people.—Sir GEORGE GREY said that the present measure was urgent to justify placing arms in the hands of the peasantry of Ireland.—The O'CONNOR DON contended that no sufficient cause existed in Ireland to justify the passing of the present measure, or any other of the coercion, legislation on all; it was one that no English gentleman would allow to be applied to his country. Justice to Ireland was all that the supporters of repeal desired.—Mr. D. BARRY and Mr. HORSMAN opposed the bill. Mr. HUME said, although he disapproved of the bill, he should not vote against the second reading, but hoped to make some alteration in it in a committee.—Sir ARTHUR BROOKE expressed his astonishment that this bill had been brought forward.—Mr. HAWES contended that no case had been made out for the introduction of the bill. In fact, it had been shown that those crimes which grew out of the use of arms had diminished. He must, therefore, consider the bill as an indication of the system upon which the Government had determined to govern Ireland in future, which was to revert to the old plan of force and coercion.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after remarking on the different speeches which had been addressed to the house during the debate, contended that sufficient admission had been made, and a particular case proved to justify the House to justify the Government in bringing forward the measure.—Under other circumstances the bill might have been considered unconstitutional. The measure had been misrepresented; it did not deprive the people of Ireland of the power of having arms in their possession, but it required that they should be registered and stamped. The Government were determined to legislate for Ireland as a nation—not for a party. It was for the Irish, therefore, consider the bill as an indication of the system upon which the Government had determined to govern Ireland in future, which was to revert to the old plan of force and coercion.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, although he disapproved of the bill, he should not vote against the second reading, but hoped to make some alteration in it in a committee.—Sir ARTHUR BROOKE expressed his astonishment that this bill had been brought forward.—Mr. HAWES contended that no case had been made out for the introduction of the bill. In fact, it had been shown that those crimes which grew out of the use of arms had diminished. He must, therefore, consider the bill as an indication of the system upon which the Government had determined to govern Ireland in future, which was to revert to the old plan of force and coercion.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after remarking on the different speeches which had been addressed to the house during the debate, contended that sufficient admission had been made, and a particular case proved to justify the House to justify the Government in bringing forward the measure.—Under other circumstances the bill might have been considered unconstitutional. The measure had been misrepresented; it did not deprive the people of Ireland of the power of having arms in their possession, but it required that they should be registered and stamped. The Government were determined to legislate for Ireland as a nation—not for a party. It was for the Irish



INTERIOR OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, EDINBURGH.—THE PROTEST.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

The importance of "the Great Scottish Secession" has induced us to obtain for the gratification of our readers the annexed illustrations of the principal scenes of this extraordinary movement.

GREAT HALL AT THE CANON MILLS.

The first engraving represents the interior of St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, at the first meeting of the General Assembly. His Grace the Commissioner, the Marquis of Bute, is seated on his throne; and Dr. Walsh is "tabling the Protest," as detailed in our paper of the 20th ult., p. 336.

The next engraving shows the exterior of the place of meeting of the first Free Assembly, the Canon Mills Hall, Tanfield, whither the seceding clergy withdrew from St. Andrew's Hall.

The third engraving represents the interior of Canon Mills Hall, at the meeting of the Free Assembly, Dr. Chalmers addressing the meeting subsequent to his appointment as Moderator.

For some days after the disruption produced by the Non-intrusion Commissioners leaving the General Assembly, on Thursday, 18th May, it was generally understood that the clergymen of the party were to continue their ministrations in the established churches till the first Sunday of June, when it was intended they would finally and formally demit their charges. Subsequent events, however, seem to have caused an alteration in this arrangement, for the protesters and others, having sent in a deed of separation to the General Assembly, and that body having declared those who had signed the protest and left the Assembly no longer ministers of the Church of Scotland, and their parishes vacant, it became necessary that places of worship should be procured without delay for those who had thus thrown up their churches. Accordingly, all of them in Glasgow, seven in number, had provided places of meeting previous to last Sunday, which were made known to their hearers by advertisements and placards towards the end of the week.

The seceding clergymen were variously distributed throughout the city. Dr. Brown (St. John's) preached in the City Hall in the forenoon, and Dr. Buchanan (Tron), in the afternoon and evening. Dr. Henderson (St. Enoch's) officiated, forenoon and afternoon, in the New Corn-exchange, Hope-street. Dr. Paterson (St. Andrew's) occupied the Black Bull Hall; Dr. Forbes (St. Paul's), the Methodist Chapel, Canon-street; Dr. Smyth (St. George's) occupied Dr. Willis's church, Renfield-street; and Mr. Lorimer (St. David's) preached in the Assembly Rooms. Such of these temporary places as required alteration were comfortably fitted up for the occasion with pulpits and forms, and all of them, with an exception, perhaps, were filled with respectable audiences. In the City Hall, especially, the crowd was immense, two congregations being collected there, in addition to those strangers who went from curiosity, amounting to a considerable number. Upwards of 4000 persons must have been present at each diet of worship, and many withdrew, unable to obtain admittance. In Edinburgh there was, as might have been expected, a general diminution in the numbers throughout—in some of the churches to a much greater extent than in others. The new places of worship opened by the seceding ministers were generally well attended.

MEETING OF THE FIRST FREE ASSEMBLY.

At the evening sederunt of the Free Presbyterian Church, in Edinburgh, on Thursday week, the following letter from the Marquis of Breadalbane was read, and received with great cheering:—

"Dear Mr. Dunlop,—I received your note of the 17th instant yesterday morning, and as I have also received the Scotch papers, I am aware of all your proceedings down to Saturday. After a careful perusal of these, and having given my anxious consideration to the various topics of the Queen's letter, and the spirit which pervades it, I am most reluctantly obliged to give up that hope that I had till now fondly entertained, that the Government were really in earnest in their desire to bring in a measure consistent with the rights and privileges of the Presbyterian Church, and securing to the parishes of Scotland the appointment of ministers acceptable to the people. My resolve, therefore, is now taken, to vindicate my principles as a Presbyterian, and to leave the Established Church; and I beg of you to command my humble services in any way in which they can be most useful to the cause of the Free Presbyterian Church.—I remain, dear Mr. Dunlop Very faithfully yours. (Signed) "BREADALBANE."

BURGHFIELD NEW CHURCH, BERKS.

Burghfield is a rectory in the hundred of Theale and deanery of Reading; and the church, which has just been rebuilt, as above, was consecrated, on Thursday week, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, attended by the Rev. H. C. Cherry, rector, and the clergy of the diocese and neighbourhood; the interesting ceremony being witnessed by a large number of the parishioners and neighbouring gentry.

The design possesses originality and unity of parts seldom met with in modern churches. The architect, Mr. J. B. Clay, of Reading, has adopted the Anglo-Norman style, which we think peculiarly applicable to rural districts. The plan of the structure is cruciform; the nave being occupied with open, and the transepts with enclosed, benches.

In the chancel the tablets alternating with the windows have a good effect, which is heightened by a handsome painted window, presented by the rector, and containing a full-length figure of the Virgin Mary, from a picture by Rubens. At the west end is a recessed gallery for the school children, choir, organ, &c. The pulpit and reading-desk, of stone, are each of appropriate and novel design.

In this church provision has been made for 608 sittings, of which 402 are free. The total cost of the building has been £2200.

A beautiful lithograph, by Day and Haghe, has been published in aid of the building fund, in which, we regret, there is still a deficiency.

INTERIOR OF BURGHFIELD NEW CHURCH.

RESTORATION OF CHARLES II.—Monday being the anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II., the chaplain of the House of Commons, in conformity with the old usage, preached before "the house" in St. Margaret's Church. The attendance of members was very limited, and "the house" consisted of the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the clerks and other officers, and about eight members. Amongst those present were Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. John Round.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—We are enabled to place before our readers the following statement of the amount received for postage stamps, sold at three of the leading post receiving-houses in London, during the past two years:—

	1841.	1842.
White, Cornhill	£4,435 16 6	£7,640 13 6
Reid, Charing-cross	2 636 10 2	3,507 7 6
Smith, Vere-lane	2 374 12 6	3 327 7 0

From this return it will be seen that the increase of the year 1842 nearly doubled that of the preceding, that Mr. White alone, in the two years, disposed of stamps to the amount of £12,076, which, reduced into single sheets, gives the extraordinary number of 2,898,348, and would, if placed lengthways, extend over a distance of forty-two miles and three quarters; or the total number sold in the above houses would cover 6,238¾ square yards, or reach 128 miles, the distance from London-bridge to Havre. The Post-office allowance on postage stamps to receiving-houses is 1 per cent., consequently the discount to the three offices named would amount to £239 14s. 8d., at this trifling rate of remuneration.

BEATING THE TOWER BOUNDARY.—See p. 384.

MAY MEETINGS.

As the month has drawn to a close these meetings have assumed a diversity and homeliness of character which contrasts strongly with the multitudinous assemblies which ennobled the first three days of its commencement. They have not, however, become less interesting, and certainly not less promising of immediate and most beneficial results. On the 8th a most important one was held, at Jewin-crescent Chapel, of the

LONDON WELSH AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

W. Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., in the chair.

The report exhibited a very satisfactory picture of the progress of Scriptural knowledge and morality in the more neglected regions of the principality. The Rev. Henry Richard, alluding to this happy state of things, said that he must be allowed to state his belief that the peasantry and the great mass of the inhabitants of the principality possessed a much higher and more extensive knowledge of Scripture than the same class of people in England. He had heard calculations made as to the state of education in Wales from the parochial returns of the number of persons who could attach their own signatures to the marriage register. But, he must be allowed to demur, in the most distinct language, to that mode of testing the amount of education existing in Wales; for it must be borne in mind that writing, to the great body of the peasantry, was an acquirement of comparatively little consequence, living, as they did, from age to age, amongst their own friends and kindred: and, though very many amongst these people might be found incapable of writing even their own names, yet it would be found that all, from the highest to the lowest, were well able to peruse the Scriptures in their native language; ay, and some of the peasant boys of that mountain land might puzzle, with their intimate knowledge of Scripture, some very wise and learned theologians.

Allusion was then made to the desirableness of extending a knowledge of the native language among the resident gentry and landed proprietors; for "how otherwise could they form a correct idea of the wants and wishes of the people?" The meeting concluded with the expression of a hope that nothing would ever deter the Welsh residents of London from prosecuting their labours in behalf of the Bible Society, and that, despite every obstacle that might arise, they would ever bear in mind the noble maxim of their celebrated poet—

Yn mlaen a chwi, fel milwyr da,
Yn llon, er gwaetha'r lhd.

On May 11 a deeply interesting meeting of the

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY

took place in Exeter Hall, the Right Hon. Lord Howard, M.P., in the chair. It was stated that the object of the institution was "to preserve the moral character of female servants when out of place;" and that it proposed to accomplish its humane purposes by establishing "homes" in different parts of the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, in which servants of good character, out of situations, might be allowed to reside by paying one shilling weekly, assisted by the care of a judicious matron and enjoying the recommendation of a numerous committee. A "home" on such principles had been established in Nutford-place, Bryanston-square, to which, since its foundation in 1836, nearly 1500 servants had been admitted, and which at present contained 200 persons. Many important statistical statements were laid before the meeting in furtherance of the claims of the society to universal sympathy and support, in all of which we most heartily acquiesce; for when we consider the manner in which servants are situated with respect to the families in which they live, we can hardly doubt that a powerful influence may be and is possessed by them. They become in many cases the depositories of important family matters, which could not be publicly known without producing serious injury; they are often necessarily entrusted with property, of various kinds and in various ways, the misapplying of which might produce abundant evil; they are the instruments whereby "home," that greatest of all comforts in England, acquires many of its attractions in cleanliness, neatness, and order; and, which is perhaps most important of all, they exert a powerful influence on children of both sexes, who are in a considerable degree under their charge. It is wrong, both to employers and to servants, to regard the latter merely as machines, hired to do a certain quantity and kind of work; they are, and ought to be, something more than this: they are moral agents, whose sphere of operation, though not always apparent even to the individuals most concerned, is large and important.

If this be the case, it behoves us to inquire how the influence thus possessed by domestic servants may best be made conducive to their own advantage and the welfare of others; and how far English society has already taken measures in the advancement of this desirable object. The meeting, feeling themselves to be pledged to their protection and religious improvement, put the case most strongly before the public. It was shown that there are in the metropolis upwards of 100,000 female servants. The exact numbers are 101,292 in the metropolis, and 6670 round it; making 107,962 in what is commonly called London. This was no rough and rapid calculation, made for the sake of bringing out a large number; the fact was arrived at in several ways, and the Government returns at the census in 1831 showed that this was the exact number.

The question might be asked, Are there so many in the city of London as to require an institution of the kind? The number of female servants connected with the city, not to mention the Holborn division, where there are 29,000, was—In Finsbury division, 8,166; in the Tower division, 9,137; in Southwark, 5,035; in the City within the walls, 3282; in the City without the walls, 7,070; total, 30,690; 30,690 female servants connected with the City!

In reference to property under the care of servants, it was stated that in the dwelling-houses in England and Wales there are £130,000,000 of property, in household furniture alone; in wearing apparel, £16,000,000; in plate, jewels, and similar articles £34,000,000; so that £180,000,000 of property are under the immediate care of our domestic servants.

And respecting the morals of children likely to be affected by the morals of servants, it was asked, suppose a servant out of place,—she goes to lodge—where? They go to lodge very often in courts and alleys, where you would feel some degree of difficulty and hesitation, if called upon to visit the place. And why do they go there? Because of the expense of going to respectable lodgings. It was found almost impossible for a young person to get a room to herself in a respectable house under 5s. a week—though of course, if two of them could go together, it would be 2s. 6d. each. Their money is thus soon gone—three or four weeks run away with their little fund. And what is the consequence? They pledge their clothes; and as long as these last they can exist; and when the clothes are gone, what is it they do? They give themselves up to immorality, or they fly to the Thames. Nearly one female suicide every week had taken place in the river Thames alone, from the year 1770; at least the average is 47 a year.

The reports of the Magdalen Hospital powerfully support the views of the Servant's Society; as will be seen from the following account just issued of the young women discharged in credit from the Magdalen Hospital during the four years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, prepared by the treasurer to the charity from authentic information, and with the utmost accuracy, proving the happy results of their admission to be, that during that period two-thirds of the number were permanently reclaimed. Married, 43; in service, or with their friends, 151; dead, 5; lunatic in confinement, 1; situation unknown, 46; behaving ill, 43: total, 289.

The Servants' Society strikes at the root of the malady, and endeavours to prevent those evils which the Magdalen, to a very limited, but still most important extent, does but mitigate.

"The merciful man," says Solomon, "is merciful to his beast;" and in their jubilees of mercy it must have been strange had the poor animals, subject as they are to caprice, pain, and undue coercion, been overlooked. One good principle begets another; and it was not, therefore, an unexpected sight to meet those who had at previous meetings advocated the claims of suffering humanity assembling in great numbers at the meeting of the

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,

which was held on the 18th in Hanover-square Rooms, the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. The society appeared, from the report, to have done much good in the prosecution and punishment of several flagrant cases of cruelty to horses; in the suppression of cockfighting and other brutalizing sports; and generally in the better ordering of our markets, race-courses, and cattle-fairs. The funds, however, were in great need of support.

CHARITY DINNER.

On May 23, the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the

PEACE SOCIETY

was held at Devonshire House, Houndsditch. The spacious edifice was crowded by a highly respectable auditory, chiefly consisting of members of the Society of Friends. S. Gurney, Esq., in the chair.

The Rev. J. Jefferson (Secretary) read the report. It commenced by paying a well-deserved tribute to the memory of the late Rev. N. M. Harry, who was for some years the efficient secretary of the society. The labours of Mr. Rigaud, one of the society's agents, were then detailed. The agency fund had been increased, but additional subscriptions were needed, in order to carry out the design. The general operations had been carried on with considerable encouragement. The publications of the society had been circulated to at least as great an extent as in former years. The American Peace Society continued to labour with assiduity and zeal, and with much success. In France it was hoped that there was an increased feeling in favour of peace. The report then expressed the gratification of the committee at the termination of the wars in Affganistan and China, and after alluding with approbation to the formation of a society for the prevention of duelling, concluded by calling attention to the ensuing Peace Convention. From the cash account it appeared that the total receipts for general purposes during the past year were £675 2s. 10d.; the expenditure, £659 12s. 1d.; leaving a balance in hand of £15 10s. 9d.: but the society was under liabilities to the amount of £350. On account of the agency fund, there had been received £173 13s.; expended, £216; leaving a balance against the fund of £43 7s.

Mr. Ryland (agent to the society), in explaining his labours, said:—I shall confine myself to that part of the society's proceedings which has reference to the Continent of Europe, and where I have been privileged to labour. It is evident to all, that if we wish to effect a peace between two parties at variance, there must be a corresponding feeling of peace on both sides; and therefore it is not sufficient that we should disseminate these principles in our own land, but extend them to others. To corroborate the statement contained in the report, as to the improvement in public feeling respecting peace in the important kingdom of France, I will briefly contrast things as they were with what they now are. When I first visited Paris, in the latter end of the year 1840, the war spirit was most prevalent. In every café that I entered I heard rarely anything but bitter invectives against England. At that time there took place the military triumphal procession to accompany the mortal remains of Napoleon to their final deposit in a magnificent mausoleum, surring up all the former martial spirit of the French nation. Most of the English and quiet Paris left to know the state of the public mind, I may mention that a little boy in a Sunday-school one afternoon came strutting up to his teacher and said, as if he could hardly contain himself, "*Il nous faut la guerre*"—(We must have war). "Why so?" said the teacher. "*Notre honneur est blessé*"—(Our honour is wounded). How many wars, however, have actually been undertaken on no better a pretext. But, on our visiting France last month, I found a visible improvement in many respects. I may instance the sentiments put forth in the French journals; and the completion and opening of the Paris and Rouen railway, which was undertaken by French and British capitalists, and formed by French and British labour. (Cheers.) It is evident also in the plans and projects brought before the Chambers of France, which have reference to internal improvements, and to the extension of manufactures and commerce.

Mr. Buckingham, Henry Macnamara, Esq. (author of the Prize Essay on Peace), Rev. J. Barat, and others addressed the meeting on behalf of that "sweet peace," which

Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even,

to the great satisfaction of their hearers, especially the ladies.

An agreeable variation in the character of these meetings took place on Holy Thursday, the 25th, when according to an immemorial custom, the charity boys belonging to the various parishes throughout the metropolis, headed by the minister, churchwardens, vestry-clerk, and beadle, perambulated the various parochial districts for the purpose of beating the bounds, a ceremony which the boys performed with long white wands, accompanied by such hearty cheers as showed that they rejoiced in having obtained a holyday, and would have been ready, for the same indulgence, to have beaten anything much more formidable than cane walls. In numerous parishes the boundary mark lies in some very curious and out-of-the-way places, and a great deal of merriment was, in consequence, caused by the intrusion of the juvenile visiters whose presence was utterly unexpected, their customary annual visit having been quite forgotten. The visiters were, however, invariably received with the utmost good humour.

On the same day, the triennial ceremony of perambulating the "bounds" of the liberties and royalty of the Tower of London took place. After divine service had been performed in the ancient chapel of St. Peter-ad-Vincula by the Rev. Henry Melvill, the chaplain, the procession for "beating the bounds" was formed on the parade under the direction of Mr. Lund (senior yeoman warder), as follows:—The high constable of the Tower Hamlets, the headsman bearing the axe of execution, a painter to mark the bounds, yeomen-warders in full dress, with halberts, walking two and two abreast, children of the Tower National School, with wands; children of Wellclose School; the Deputy-Governor of the Tower (Colonel Gurwood); the Fort-Major of the Tower (Major Elrington), mounted on horseback; the High-Bailiff of the Tower (Mr. J. W. Lush), the chaplain (Rev. H. Melvill); the Master-Gunner of the batteries; the vestry-clerk of the Tower precinct (Mr. H. Athans); officers of the royal engineers; crier of the Royalty court; beadles of the liberties, with their staves of office; peace officers; yeomen of the court-leet, and inhabitant householders. The procession thus formed, consisting of about 1000 persons, then moved forwards, stopping at the different boundary stations, where the "broad arrow" was painted in red, on a white ground, as a boundary mark, the chaplain at the same time repeating the emphatic words of the Hebrew lawgiver, "Cursed be he who removeth his neighbour's land-mark!" The ceremony being concluded (which occupied nearly an hour), in the afternoon the gentlemen who accompanied the procession sat down to an elegant cold collation at the Gold Chain, Tavern within the Tower, which was provided at the expense of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Constable of the Tower, who has on all occasions evinced a praiseworthy determination to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges attached to this ancient fortress and palace of the Sovereigns of England. The health of the noble duke was drunk with great enthusiasm, Colonel Gurwood responding to the toast.

Our engraving presents an accurate picture of this interesting ceremony, and will, we doubt not, be very highly prized by the lovers of the old national customs, which, in this smoothing-centralizing age, are yet preserved to distinguish us as a people.

—Many charity schools, after beating the boundaries of their respective parishes, were treated to abundant feast of good things; and never did we behold more sudden and distinguished honour done to the compliments. We really trembled for the poor who on these occasions receive the broken victuals; but we are happy to say, that such was the munificence of the parish authorities, the poor supplicants of gate-alms were in no case permitted to go empty away. We have added a picture of one of these charitable wind-ups of a hospitable day.

On Saturday, the 27th, the twenty-fifth anniversary festival of the

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM

was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern. A numerous body of gentlemen, friends to the institution, and many of whom wore the national costume, partook of an excellent dinner, which was put on table in a manner highly creditable to the proprietors of the tavern.

General the Hon. Sir A Duff, G.C.H., who presided, was supported on his right and left by Sir James Riddell, the Hon. J. Buller Johnson, Major Anderson, Captain C. Forbes, and Messrs. Walker, J. Gordon Duff, H. Longlands, and J. Matthieson. The healths of "the Queen," "Queen Dowager," "Prince Albert," and "the Prince of Wales" having been proposed and drunk with every demonstration of loyalty, the hon. chairman rose to propose "the memory of the late Duke of Sussex, the late president and patron of the institution," which being received in solemn silence and with every demonstration of respect, Sir Alexander then gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Caledonian Asylum, and may the offspring of the brave never want a protector." In proposing this toast the chairman observed, that it was unnecessary to waste much breath in recommending to Scotchmen an institution so valuable, and so entirely national in its character; it would be only necessary to recal to their minds the object for which the charity was instituted to induce every Scotchman to open his purse liberally, and he would assure them that it would not be throwing money away. The object of the Caledonian Asylum was to support and educate the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who had died or been disabled in the service of their country, and the orphans and children of indigent Scotch parents, resident in London, not entitled to parochial relief; and he was sure he should not have to appeal in vain to his countrymen to support, as far as their means would allow, so valuable, so admirable an institution. At the present moment, though they had room for a much larger number of children, prudence compelled them to restrict their inmates to about 90 boys, who in the Caledonian Asylum received a good plain, sound, and religious education. At the last examination of the children he had himself attended, and he could, therefore, speak to the excellence of the system pursued, and to the progress and attainments of the scholars. (Applause.)

The inmates of the school, clad in the national garb, to the number of 90, were then introduced, and were marched round the room, headed by the pipers, and a more healthy and handsome body of children could not be found anywhere; indeed their fine appearance was as remarkable as it was creditable to those who had the care of them.

On their disappearance from the room, Major Anderson rose and said that there could be but one opinion upon the way in which the charity was carried out as regarded the boys; but why was not the charity extended to girls? He was quite sure that funds could be raised to extend the benefits of the asylum to them, and for his part he was fully ready to contribute in carrying out such a desirable object. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. G. Duff read the report of the situation of the establishment as regarded funds, by which it appeared that in the course of the past year the income derived by the asylum from dividends in stock, donations, subscriptions, and produce of the Caledonian ball amounted to £1705, whilst the expenditure was £1765.

A list of subscriptions was then read, in which we remarked the names of the Duke of Cambridge for £10 10s., Mr. J. Matthieson, 100 guineas; Captain Forbes, 50 guineas; Mr. A. Grant, 20 guineas, and numerous other donations for various liberal donations. We understood the sums collected at the dinner to amount to upwards of £564 for the charity, and £150 (£100 of which was subscribed by Major Anderson) towards the fund for the extension of its benefits to girls.

In the course of the evening several songs and glees were sung by Misses Dolby and Lucombe, and by Messrs. Wilson, Broadhurst, and other professional gentlemen. The pipers of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and his Grace the Duke of Sutherland attended, and added greatly by their efforts to keep up the national character of the festival.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 4.—Whit-Sunday.
MONDAY, 5.—King of Hanover born, 1771.
TUESDAY, 6.—
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Reform Bill passed, 1832.
THURSDAY, 8.—Mrs. Siddons died, 1831.
FRIDAY, 9.—St. Anthony.
SATURDAY, 10.—

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE JUNE 3.

Morning..... ..17 minutes after 4 | Evening.....37 minutes after 4.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. H.,*" *Leeds.—We know of no instrument better than the camera.*
"*J. T.*" *should write respecting the cadetship to the East India Company.*
"*A Constant Reader, X. K.*"—*We have more than once engraven Freemasons' Hall. We are glad to see that the patriotic spirit of the militia is unabated.*
"*Geo. G. M.*"—*Thanks for the sketch of Grana Uile.*
"*I. S.*"—*Mogg's "Guide to London" is as satisfactory as any.*
"*Next of Kin,*" *Huddersfield, should apply to a respectable stockbroker.*
"*W. A. P.*"—*The zodiacal light is considered by many to be the best solution; and "nebulosities" may probably be another name for it.*
"*B.,*" *Norwich.—Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse is in the Dulwich Gallery. We do not remember the exact size.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The law relating to wills has not been altered since* 1838.
"*A Subscriber*" *is mistaken. We have never advocated, either directly or indirectly, any such tenets.*
"*A Jockey.*"—*Aristides was trained by Dawson.*
"*Agricola.*"—*We will endeavour to procure the portrait of the Chief Secretary.*
"*A Subscriber from the commencement*" *has favoured us with the following correction of a passage in our No.* 90, *p.* 255:—"*The author of the excellent "History of the Peninsular War" is major-General W. F. P. Napier, C.B., the present Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, a younger brother of Sir Charles Napier, who obtained the glorious victory over the Ameers of Scinde, and is the eldest of three, the other, Sir George Thomas Napier, being Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.*"
"*A Subscriber from the commencement.*"—*Will our correspondent favour us with the sketch of Anerley?*
"*A. K.*" *should apply at Herald's College.*
"*Penn.*"—*He cannot claim the legacy.*
"*W. Wedlake.*"—*Mrs. Mardyn is, we believe, on the Continent.*
"*R. B. F.*"—*A memorial to the Postmaster-General must be signed by several householders who well know the applicant.*
"*J. B.*"—*In Everybody's Column.*
"*A. Q.*" "*J. D.,*" *Yarmouth, and* "*Dirt*"—*See our announcement of our next supplement.*
"*J. K. W. L.*"—*We do not know, but our correspondent may probably learn of the choir in his own town.*
"*Patricius.*"—*We consider, with our correspondent, that the present repeal agitation must prove very injurious to Ireland. Can he authenticate his statement respecting Mr. O. Lowndes?*
"*J. J. D.,*" *Post-office, Bath.*—*The communication shall be returned if the full address be forwarded.*
"*P. W.*"—*We are glad to hear of his high approval of the two Supplements. To the second question, the engravings alone cost upwards of* £150.
"*Continua.*"—*Our space is limited.*
"*M. A. S.*"—*Thanks for his approval of the Supplements. The price of the paper is* 6*s. 6d. for thirteen numbers.*
"*A Subscriber from the first.*"—*The portrait would have been interesting at the time of the marriage.*
"*W. B. K.,*" *Knutsford.—Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch of the presentation, &c.?*
"*H. J. M.,*" *Guildford Inn.*—*The MS. is left for return at our office.*
"*J. M. B.,*" *Newman-street.—We are sorry we cannot find time.*
"*A Subscriber from the first.*"—*The post-office charge for delivery is, we beleave, legal.*
"*W. B.,*" *Enfield.—The lines have merit, but are unequal.*
"*M. D.,*" *Skinouth-street.—The novel now in course of publication in our paper is original, i. e. has not before been printed.*
The Government School of Design organized such Mr. Papworth, and not with Mr. Dyce (as stated in our last), who succeeded Mr. P. as director.
Thanks for the correction.
A Sunscriber, "*W. B.,*" *wishes us to caution the public against an impostor who represents himself to be a collector on behalf of a Baptist congregation at Ratcliffe-highway.*
"*H. D. G.,*" *Bagnigge-road.—We are entirely of his opinion, and think if a greater crime to steal the common from the goose than the goose from the common.*
"*A Somerset Farmer.*"—*We have not space.*
We have been much gratified in examining one of Chubb's patent detector padlocks made of gold. As to the utility of the Messrs. Chubbs' locks generally, we can bear testimony from personal experience.
"*E. M. S.,*" *Belfast.—We shall be happy to receive sketches.*
"*Humanitas.*"—*We are happy to receive his good opinion.*
"*Gaiday.*"—*A license is requisite for coins exceeding half-an-ounce weight.*
"*Mr. J. N.,*" *Bartlett's-buildings.—We cannot agree with Mr. W. as to "our Israelitish origin."*
"*H.*"—*His suggestion shall be attended to.*
"*C. Castle*" *is under consideration.*
"*R. S.,*" *Belgrave, Leicester.—The subjects shall shortly appear.*
Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross East, has published an excellent plan of the battle of Meanee, near Hyderabad, drawn by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, from a survey by Captain Jacob, Bombay Artillery. It is remarkably full and satisfactory in its details.
'*Public Entry into Cork.*"—*We have no room.*
The Barge Day, Newcastle, reached us too late.
"*Le Chevalier de C——.*"—*We have not received the sketch of Beranger.*
"*J. B.,*" *Leicester.—Thanks for the lithograph; but the subject has been too often engraved.*
"*W. G.,*" *Gateshead.—At present we do not require the sketches suggested. The view of the establishment at Battersea shall appear.*
"*Captain M. Denton.*"—*The tallest chimney in the kingdom is that completed last year at St. Rollox chemical works, in Scotland. It is* 450 *feet in height from the ground to the cope-stone, being exactly the height of St. Peter's, at Rome. Last year also there was completed at Blankhorn's chemical works, Little Bolton, a chimney* 367½ *feet in height.*
"*Cantab.*"—*Good Friday Buns. The term bun is derived by Bryant from* bo-un, *a species of sacred bread which the Greeks offered to the gods; and the cross commemorates the passion of Christ on Good Friday.*
"*W. D.*"—*The actress in question first appeared on the stage in* 1819, *we think at Drury-lane Theatre. We cannot answer impertinent questions about ladies' ages.*
"*Rose.*"—*The large conservatory at the Horticultural Society's Gardens at Chiswick, constructed by Anger, comprises* 11,000 *feet of glass, and is heated by* 2700 *feet of pipe.*
"*Demoiselle*" *is quite right, but the error was merely typographical.*
General correspondents will be answered in our next.
"*Continuus,*" *Brighton.—Our correspondent's hints shall not be lost sight of.*
"*The Forest Days.*"—*The second and concluding verses of Mr. Loder's song were accidentally omitted last week. (See Supplement, p.* 385.) *We now subjoin them.*—

II.

"Oh! merry it was brave bold Robin Hood
And his yeomen stout to see,
In their Lincoln garbs by fair Sherwood,
Meet under the tryal tree!
And they fed the poor from the rich man's store
(But they robb'd right courteously);
And their name it went like a blessing sent,
Thro' all the north countrye.
Then, oh! for the days, &c.

III.

"Oh! the leaves are bright in the summer sheen,
And the glades still prankt with flow'rs;
But the archer green no more is seen
At dawn or at noonlight hours!
The old oaks sigh for the days gone by,
And the yew and the ash make moan,
And the sun looks drear on the forest sere,
For the days that for aye are gone!
Then, oh! for the days, &c."

CHESS.—"*Arthur Johnston,*" "*G. Walton,*" "*T. A.,*" "*O. C. F.,*" "*T. W.,*" "*Shakespeare,*" "*Pawn en passant,*" "*Stalemate,*" "*A Subscriber,*" "*Salsio.*"—*See our chess article. We regret the error, and will endeavour to be correct in future.*
"*Philidor, Jun.*"—*We could not find room for his proposed communications.*
"*Checkmate.*"—*Your suggestions shall be attended to.*
Several chess correspondents shall be answered in our next.
We are obliged to defer our chess problem for want of room.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—At the close of the present month we shall present to our readers another SUPPLEMENT—GRATIS; making the third gratuitous supplement within Six Months.

We are compelled from want of room to defer our concluding notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition until next week.

FANCY FAIR AT GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—In our next will be given a splendid Engraving of the Fancy Fair held in the Painted Hall on Thursday and Friday, for the benefit of the funds of that excellent charity, the Shipwrecked Seamen and Mariners' Society.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843.

Nothing is more calculated to breed feelings of irritation and discontent among the people, or to induce in the minds of the humbler classes of the community the idea that they are regarded by their richer and more fortunate brethren as a separate and distant caste, created only to be newers of wood and drawers of water, to minister to the cravings of luxury or swell the hordes of avarice, than the awarding by law of disproportionate punishments for trifling offences. The whole subject of penal regulation and prison discipline, indeed, is intimately connected with the art of government; for there is no surer mode of engendering a revolutionary feeling, which is generally the expression of some not groundless resentment against authority, than to administer the laws in the spirit of Draco. Every punishment disproportioned to the offence is so far an injustice to the offender, as it exceeds the just measure of severity which is called for by a regard to the safety and welfare of society.

From the more glaring anomalies which the criminal code of England was lately disgraced the law of England has been freed, by the exertions of two of our most distinguished public men of recent times, Sir R. Peel and Lord John Russel. Up to the commencement of the present century our code ranked among the most sanguinary in Europe. The barbarism of the feudal ages left its imprint as a character of cruelty on our legislation, which stimulated the efforts of the philanthropists of the day; Howard led the way, and Bentham, Romilly, and Mackintosh laboured in the field of purifying the statute-book from the relics of the dark ages. The result has been the restriction of capital punishment to a few cases of aggravated crime, in which the general sense of mankind still recognises the justice of its infliction; as well as the abolition of some barbarous modes of punishment which shocked the humane abolition of torture. The humanising influence of these changes has been extensively and most beneficially felt in the amelioration of the national character, which has been perceptible within the last generation, in the prevalence of a juster and sounder tone of feeling on the subject of criminal justice, and in the direction of the efforts of enlightened and Christian benevolence towards the moral reformation of the character as well as the physical excruciation of the frame.

Much, however, remains to be done towards the correction of our system of secondary punishments, in many respects a fitting companion of the elder theory of capital punishments, the practice of which is now so happily abolished. The great and crying evil of our criminal law is its inequality and uncertainty of operation. There are so great fear and favour which ensure certainty the punishment which may await an offence committed by him, until he hear his sentence from the lips of the judge who tries him. On the temptations which such a system holds out to the criminal mind, ever prone to dwell on the chances of escape, and undervalue those of punishment, it were needless to dwell. One judge will visit an offence with transportation, which another, with the same witnesses with overnight's imprisonment; and during the sitting of petty or quarter sessions every paper is full of accounts of men sentenced to endure for months the miseries of a rigorous incarceration for no more heinous offence than that of purloining a basket of apples or a bundle of sticks. Something of this, we are aware, is incidental to every system of criminal jurisprudence, and arises from the very definition of crimes. But the peculiar complication of our statutes, the multitude of laws, and the equally great variety of those who are to administer them, have carried these evils in England to a very aggravated pitch. The revision of the statute-book, codification, and the establishment of local courts, would go far to remove these causes of complaint.

On the subjects of fines for assault, and costs imposed on summary convictions for slight offences against the person or property, there is no less evidence of the inequality of operation belonging to our system than in more grave matters. The same amount of fine which to the rich man is a trifle is to the poor man almost a confiscation of his substance, or a dead weight on the earnings of his labour which no exertions will surmount. Hence, the one escapes with impunity, while the

other, unable to pay the fine, is sent to rot amidst the contamination of a jail, and to take lessons in the school of depravity from convicted felons. Several gross cases of oppression from the imprisonment of poor persons unable to pay the costs of legal proceedings have lately been made public. Among these is that of a little boy, about the height of the table, who was fined, at the last Loughborough Petty Sessions, in the sum of 2s. 6d. for having thrown a stone into a private house out of wantonness; by which a child was accidentally hit, and cut on the forehead. The father, a poor labouring man, would have paid the fine, although the amount, small as it may appear, would have been a hard tax on his earnings; but the costs of the suit, the fees to the magistrate's clerk, and the constable, and other officers, who depend on them as a remuneration for their duties, having no fixed salaries, came to 12s. more. The poor man could not pay this, and the little boy was, in consequence, sentenced to a month's imprisonment. So much for this part of our system.

The means of ensuring fixity and equality of punishment after the sentence has been pronounced we must reserve as the subject of some future article. At present, the treatment of prisoners after sentence varies very much, according to the caprice of the local magistrates or the Visiting Justices of the jail, and the late case of Knutsford prison, which, a few days back, occupied the attention of the House of Commons, is a pregnant proof of the cruelties to which such a system is calculated to lead.

From every side complaints are addressed to us of the state in which the local authorities allow the streets of the metropolis to remain. Scarcely a week passes in which some one or other of the great thoroughfares is not blocked up and rendered impassable by the operations of some wood-paving, gas, or water company. There needs no great power of observation to see that this continual tinkering could not be required if the work was properly done; and it is just possible that the members of the parish vestries, boards of paving commissioners, and so forth may find their account in these doings. The public business of the citizens of London affords a fruitful field of jobbing; and there exist no means, at present, of placing an adequate check on the proceedings of the local vermin, who burrow in the corners of our old jurisdictions, like rats about an old house. Nor will there ever be an adequate power of control over subordinate bodies until some great central corporation, embracing the whole metropolis, shall be established. Such a body would find ample occupation in the multitudinous affairs of this great city. We firmly believe this is the only measure which can apply an effectual remedy to the evils to which we have adverted; and the people of the metropolis may rest assured that they pay dearly, in a hundred ways, direct and indirect, for the want of such an institution. Look at what daily occurs in Fleet-street, even when no repairs are going on! The passage of the street stopped for half an hour, and scenes of confusion and embarrassment in consequence produced, which would disgrace the capital of a barbarous people. Had London possessed the benefit of a local Parliament, possessing jurisdiction over its whole extent, we should speedily see our great thoroughfares widened, and put in a decent state of repair.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

CLAREMONT, Sunday.—The Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, who arrived upon a visit to her Majesty on Saturday afternoon, read prayers on Sunday morning before the Queen and the Royal household.

MONDAY.—The Royal party at Claremont took an airing in the afternoon shortly before four o'clock. Her Majesty and the Lady in Waiting, the Countess of Ashburnham, were in an open pony phaeton; the Royal Highness Prince Albert was on horseback. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was taken an airing soon afterwards in a carriage and four.

TUESDAY.—The Queen left Claremont for Buckingham Palace at Two o'clock precisely, arrived in town at twenty minutes before five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in a carriage and four. Her Majesty and the Prince were received at Buckingham Palace by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Colville, Lord in Waiting on his Royal Highness; and Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty. A grand dinner was given in the evening at Buckingham Palace to the Queen Dowager, the Royal Family, and the Noble Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music. The Royal party, consisting of the first arrival by the Maids of Honour and the Equerries in Waiting. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager was also received by the Lady and the Groom in Waiting, and was conducted through the grand staircase to the drawing-room by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Immediately after dinner her Majesty, with her illustrious and distinguished visitors, proceeded to the Concert-room, the Music. Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the Royal box about twenty minutes before nine o'clock; also after Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke, Duchess, and Princess Augusta of Cambridge. Among the company were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countesses of Jersey, Powis, Essex (Dowager); Lords Normanton, Powis, Bandon, Dartmouth, Devon, Emlyn and Lady; the Archbishop of Armagh, Bishop of London and family, and a most brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion. When her Majesty entered the company rose and received her in the most respectful manner; boisterous applause on the occasion at these concerts. The Queen and Royal party went into the tea-room at the end of the first part, when a great many ladies came, and were most graciously received by her Majesty, who took her departure about a quarter past eleven o'clock. The second of these performances will close on Wednesday next with Handel's *Messiah*, for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians

It is rumoured that previous to the nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, an application will be made to Parliament by Ministers, to settle an annuity on that Princess of £3000 per annum. The auspicious ceremony is now understood to be fixed for the first week in July.

THE POLISH BALL AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.—The grand entertainment, which is to take place on Monday the 26th of June, is likely to rival in brilliancy the fancy fair lately held in Paris for the benefit of the Polish exiles, which all the beauty and rank of the French metropolis presided, and which produced a sum of upwards of £1000. The lady-patronesses' committee, of which the Duchesses of Bedford and Sutherland, the Marchioness of Abercorn and Ailesbury, the Ladies Marianne Alford and Norreys, are amongst the most active members, have held frequent meetings at Almack's, and have made arrangements which cannot fail to ensure a most splendid and successful assembly. They have particularly requested that all the ladies who were present at her Majesty's ball last season will appear in the dresses in which they were on that occasion. Sets of quadrilles, in Polish, Circassian, Greek, Indian, and other costumes, have been formed by the lady patronesses, and many ladies who have taken tickets are imitating their example; but the committee are very desirous to be informed of all the quadrille costumes that have been made up on the Saturday previous to the ball, in order that sufficient space for effect may be given to the dancers. The ladies' committee sent in their report to the *comité d'état* at the moment will probably be more striking than anything that has been witnessed at a public entertainment in this country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—NOTTINGHAM COMMITTEE.—The general committee of elections met on Monday, and selected the following members to try the merits of the petitions presented in this case:—Mr. Ralph Bernal, Lord Courtney, Mr. James Baillie, Mr. Ogle, and Mr. Charles Round.—ATHLONE COMMITTEE.—The same committee also selected the following members to try the merits of the petition presented to the house, consisting of an undue return having been made for the borough of Athlone:—Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Evans, Lord Barrington, Mr. J. M. Gibson, Mr. Joseph Neeld, and Sir F. Colebrooke. The following are the names of the committee appointed on Tuesday:—Mr. Charles Wood, chairman of the Nottingham election committee; and Mr. B. Hawes as chairman of the Athlone committee.

ATHLONE ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the last return for this borough met on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, when it was stated by the agent for the petitioner that his counsel, Mr. Cockburn, "had gone to the Derby," and he begged of the committee to adjourn until next day. The counsel for the sitting member resisted this application; and, after several deliberations, it was put to the agent whether, if the committee adjourned, he would be answerable for the day's expenses. This he said he was not authorised to do; and the committee ultimately decided that the sitting member was duly elected.

DETENTION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA.—On Wednesday morning the subjoined notice was posted in the grand hall of the General Post Office:—"The Overland Mail for India, *viâ* Marseilles, *detained*. Letters in time on Tuesday, the 6th proximo."

NEW POST OFFICE CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—On Wednesday the *employés* in the General Post Office and the foreign offices were making every arrangement for the new Post office convention between England and France, which came into operation next day, by which the British rate on all letters to France and Algeria, or countries through France, is reduced to 5d. on a letter not exceeding half an ounce, and the French rate to 5d. (10 sous) under the weight of a quarter of an ounce. To Spain and Portugal, Sardinia, and the southern states of Italy (when not conveyed by Mediterranean packets, *viâ* Falmouth), 10d. India, &c., as far as Bombay, 1s. 10d.; and any British colony or foreign country beyond sea (except the Mediterranean), *viâ* France, 1s. 5d.

IMPORTATION OF RUSSIAN GOLD.—On Saturday morning the St. George Steam Packet Company's steamer Hercules, Captain Mowie, arrived at her moorings off the St. George Steam Packet Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, from Cronstadt and Copenhagen, with a full cargo. Part of the Hercules's cargo consisted of upwards of £100,000 in gold half imperials, the remainder of her cargo being wholly bristles, packed in casks.

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN.—On Wednesday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, the freemen inhabitants of the Coleman-street Ward attended a wardmote which was held at the ward-room, No. 116, London-wall, "for the election of a fit and able person to be alderman of the ward, in the room and stead of Sir W. Heygate, Bart., who had surrendered the said office." The Lord Mayor having taken the chair, Mr. Allen (the deputy) proposed Mr. William Hunter. Mr. W. Smee seconded the nomination. The Lord Mayor, having asked whether there was any other person to be proposed, and no answer being returned, put the nomination to the vote, which was declared by his lordship to be unanimous. The Lord Mayor then stated that Mr. William Hunter, upholder, was duly elected alderman of the ward, in the room of Sir William Heygate, baronet.

EAST INDIA MAILS.—POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On Tuesday morning the following notice was exhibited in the lobby of the General Post office, and at the various branch offices throughout the town:—"On and after the 1st of June next a reduction will take place in the rates of postage on letters passing between the United Kingdom and Greece, Egypt, and Syria, when conveyed by British packets *viâ* Falmouth. The postage of a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be reduced from the present charge of 2s. 3d. from Falmouth and 2s. 8d. from other parts of the United Kingdom to the uniform rate of 1s. 8d., and so on in proportion, according to the scale of weight in operation for charging inland letters. Letters may be forwarded to Alexandria (but not to Alexandria only), either paid or unpaid, according to the option of the sender. N.B. The next mails to India, *viâ* Falmouth, will be despatched on the 31st inst. for India and Marseilles, on the 5th June next."

ADDRESS TO LORD MORPETH.—On Tuesday the address of the electors and inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire, agreed to at a public meeting in Wakefield, at which Earl Fitzwilliam presided, was presented by a deputation to Viscount Morpeth. It bore the signatures of 38,674 of the noble viscount's supporters and friends. The deputation assembled at one o'clock, at the house of Mr. Wilde, 130, Piccadilly, from whence they proceeded to Stafford House, the mansion of the Duke of Sutherland, where Lord Morpeth was in waiting. The deputation was ushered into the vestibule, the galleries of which were graced by the presence of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, the young Ladies Stafford, and other female branches of the noble house of Carlisle. Amongst those entrusted with the presentation of the address were the following:—Earl Fitzwilliam, Sir E. Denisworth, Mr. C. Wood, M.P., Lord Howard, M.P., Hon. R. Vavasour, Hon. E. Petre, Sir G. Strickland, Bart., M.P., Mr. J. Stansfield, M.P., Mr. E. Childers, M.P., Messrs. Tottor, Bunsell, Bethelton, Muncy, Tweed, Clay, Smith, &c., in all about 80 noblemen and gentlemen, representing the different districts of the West Riding.

IRELAND.

The *Limerick Chronicle*, which often obtains correct military information, contains the following extraordinary paragraph:—"During the repeal excitement in Cork last Sunday, the Protestant soldiers were allowed to attend church, but the Roman Catholics were confined to barracks." The same paper says that Mr. O'Connell received on Thursday, at Brandley's Hotel, Kenilworth, the intelligence of his supersedeas as a magistrate on the next day for Dublin. The number of magistrates already dismissed for taking part in the repeal agitation is said to be thirteen. The following letter has been forwarded to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland by William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P. for the county of Limerick:—"London, May 29th, 1843. My lord,—I beg to resign into the hands of your lordship my commission of the peace for the counties of Limerick and Clare. I am not aware that by any law now in force it is forbidden to the people of Ireland to seek the repeal of an act of Parliament, which history tells us was obtained by the basest means and by the foulest corruption: and, though anxious to exhaust every hope of good government through other means before I unite with them in soliciting the repeal of that act, I cannot consent to retain any office which connives and disrobes the advocates of repeal, while it forbids the expression of national indignation, loses no opportunity of exciting well-founded discontent. I am as anxious as your lordship to uphold the dignity of Parliament; but I am alarmed to find that I have an infinitely greater interest than your lordship in maintaining the public peace and the rights of property in Ireland; but so long as my fellow-countrymen abstain from violence they are not by a land act to be prevented to participate in whatever indignities or sufferings may be inflicted upon them by their anti-Irish rulers. Being desirous to perform my duties as a free citizen of a free state, without incurring any retaliation, I may be permitted to ask your lordship, who are the chief interpreter of the laws of Ireland, not more for my own guidance than for that of others, with what number of loyal, peaceful, and well-disposed persons I am liberty to associate myself in an open public meeting, in case I should be driven by continued misgovernment to ask from the British Legislature a repeal of the act of union? Is the legal maximum 100, 1000, 10,000, or 100,000? Does the law as interpreted by your lordship apply equally to England?—I have the honour to be your obedient servant, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.—To the Lord Chancellor of Ireland."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—MONDAY.—The Corn Exchange was crowded almost to suffocation. The doors had to be closed at one o'clock. Mr. O'Connell arrived from Longford shortly after twelve o'clock. John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair. The following members of Parliament were unanimously admitted Repealers:—Sir Coleman M. O'Loghlen, Bart., Denny Lane, Francis Brady, Jos. M'Nevin, James K. O'Dowd, Michael Feeretty, John Fergus, and Nicholas Ennis, Esqrs. Mr. Walter Lindal, of Gloucester street, solicitor, and Mr. Bernard Murphy, of Galway, solicitor, were also admitted members. Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, barrister, entered the room, and was received with loud cheering. Mr. O'Hea, barrister, was also present. Mr. O'Connell moved the admission of another barrister, Mr. James Meade Loughlin, of Gardiner-street. Mr. Dobeney handed in the subscription of 86 volunteers, 50 Protestants, and 17,214 associates of the South Riding of Tipperary. Mr. O'Hagan was elected a Repealer amidst loud applause. Mr. O'Connell then read the correspondence which had taken place between him and the Lord Chancellor relative to the dismissal from the magistracy. The Repeal rent for the week amounted to the enormous sum of £2,205 16s. 3d.

The greatest activity prevails in various government departments in sending off troops, arms, ammunition, and stores to Ireland, in consequence of the repeal agitation. Twenty-five thousand stand of arms have been despatched from the Tower and Woolwich during the last five days, and barrack stores of every description, ammunition, &c., have been sent away for the same destination.

At the repeal meeting on Thursday Mr. O'Connell gave notice of an address to the people of England on the present posture of the repeal movement.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. Hume is kept from his parliamentary duties, having been confined to his room since Wednesday week.——Mr. Campbell, of Monsie, has officially intimated that at the close of the present session he intends relinquishing his seat for the county of Argyll.——The Duke of Argyll has given the new Secession or Free Church of Scotland grounds as sites for such new churches as they may build in Campbeltown.——The annual dinner of the militia officers of the United Kingdom was celebrated on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern.——The conduct of the Brighton Railway directors in raising the amount of the fares has given great dissatisfaction to the inhabitants generally, but especially to the inkeepers, whose interests have been considerably affected by the new arrangements.——Mr. Bird and his sons were finally ejected on Friday week from Brougham Hall. Bird says his next step will be to distrain on Lord Brougham's goods there, and sell them, unless his lordship replevies.——The Hambleton gibbet-post, which has long been obnoxious to the public, was hewn down on the afternoon of Sunday last in a most mysterious manner.——A farmer at Lubersac (Correze), named Mercier, has just died, at the age of 109 years 7 months. He preserved his strength to the last. At 100, having a dispute with the mayor of the village, he knocked him down, and was with difficulty prevented from giving him a severe beating.——Last week the body of a private of the 60th Rifles was found in the Rochdale Canal. The deceased is supposed to have drowned himself because a young girl refused to accompany him with the regiment to Ireland.——We mentioned, some time ago, on the authority of a letter from Copenhagen, that a journalist of that city, charged with libel, had, in virtue of some obsolete law, been thrown into a dungeon, and kept on bread and water. By another letter, of the 17th ult., we learn that he has since been brought to trial and acquitted, and the crown has been condemned to the costs of the suit.——A lady, named Kensett, was poisoned at Hampton-wick on Tuesday last, in consequence of having taken laudanum instead of rhubarb.——A rule for a criminal information was obtained by Mr. Kelly in the Bail Court on Thursday, against the printer and proprietor of the *Worcester Chronicle*, for a libel on a clergyman named Smith.——The *Federal* of Geneva states that, in consequence of the heavy rains, the wheat crops in Switzerland have materially suffered.——During the two months since the Thames Tunnel has been opened there have passed through and paid toll 675,640 persons.——Mr. Bright, of the Corn-law League, late candidate for the representation of Durham, was in that city last week for the purpose of arranging measures with his friends on the subject of petition against Lord Dungannen's return.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The following, received by extraordinary express, from Paris this morning (Friday), announces the arrival of the Overland Mail. The accounts are from India to the 2nd of May, and from China up to the 12th of March.

INDIA.—The affairs of Scinde were tranquil, though some troubles had taken place at Sirbind, and a serious engagement had been fought at Khyful.

CHINA.—The death of Commissioner Kiepoo was the only news at Canton, but fresh attacks were expected on the factories. On Major Malcolm's arrival Sir H. Pottinger was to go to Canton with the ratification of the treaty.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.

The Infant daughter of her Majesty and Prince Albert was this day (June 2nd) admitted into the pale of the church, in the Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace. The members of the Royal Family, all of whom came in full state, were escorted by detachments of the Horse Guards.

The usual forms of state having been gone through, her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and other royal personages took their seats in the Chapel Royal shortly after 12 o'clock, when the great officers of the household took their places near the Queen and his Royal Highness.

The Lord Chamberlain conducted the infant Princess into the chapel; her Royal Highness was carried by the head nurse, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton.

The sponsors were, Proxy for the King of Hanover; H. R. H. the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Proxy for H. R. H. the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, Proxy for H. S. H. the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg; and H. R. H. the Princess Sophia Matilda.

Upon the conclusion of the baptismal service, the infant princess was reconducted from the chapel.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the sponsors, and the other royal personages returned to the Queen's apartments in the same order as they entered the chapel.

The royal infant received the names of ALICE MAUD MARY. The ceremony was concluded shortly before two o'clock. The King of Hanover had not arrived at a quarter past two o'clock, consequently his Majesty, who was to have stood sponsor for the royal infant, was represented by proxy, as we have above stated.

Several officers of the household of his Majesty have arrived at St. James's Palace, and the King has been expected every minute during this morning.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four, attended on horseback by the Equerries in Waiting. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace soon after eleven o'clock for Counter-hill, near Deptford, to lay the foundation-stone of the Royal Naval School. His Royal Highness and suite returned to the Palace shortly before one o'clock.

To-morrow (Saturday) her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the immediate attendants of the Court leave Buckingham Palace for Claremont for the holidays. It is doubtful whether the Queen and Prince will go to Ascot Races this year or not.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—This night's *Gazette* contains a notification that her Majesty has appointed H. R. H. Prince Albert, a Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath; and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park, in the room of his late R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

THE OPERA.—Donizetti's new opera of "Linda di Chamouni," which was produced on Thursday for the benefit of Madame Persiani, was highly successful, and, taking the performance into account, deserves its success. It may be regarded as one of Donizetti's best operas: and no opera was ever more beautifully sung and acted. The piece, too, is splendidly got up. The house was very full. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of Kent were present.

JUDGES' CIRCUITS.—The Judges set on Thursday in the Exchequer Chamber, and selected their circuits during the approaching summer assizes. The following is the arrangement:—Norfolk Circuit, Lord Denman and Baron Alderson; Home Circuit, Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Baron Parke; Midland Circuit, Lord Abinger and Justice Patteson; Northern Circuit, Baron Gurney; South Wales, Baron Rolfe; Oxford Circuit, Justice Williams and Justice Maule; Western Circuit, Justice Coleridge and Justice Erskine; Northern Circuit, Justice Wightman and Justice Cresswell. Justice Coltman remains in town

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Thursday afternoon an extraordinary general meeting of the members of this society was held in the theatre of the institution. The Duke of Sutherland, K.G., took the chair, when his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had graciously been pleased to intimate his readiness to become the president of the society, was received by acclamation to fill that office, vacant by the lamented death of the Duke of Sussex, who had officiated as president of the society for twenty-seven years.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARITY CHILDREN.—On Thursday the anniversary meeting of the patrons of the schools for charity children throughout the metropolis was celebrated at St. Paul's, when a sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Salisbury. There were present the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Duke of Mecklenburg, Lord Ashburton, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Sir John Pirie, &c. The children—between 7000 and 8000 in number, the whole dressed in new clothing—were arranged on platforms, extending from the screen below the organ down the nave and round the centre beneath the dome, and had a very imposing effect. At the termination of the day's proceedings a collection was made of near £700.

LAUNCH OF THE INFERNAL.—WOOLWICH, JUNE 1.—This beautiful first-class steam-frigate was launched on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt., C.B. and K.H., Captain Smith, Captain Smith, inventor of the paddle-box boats; Commander Smith, and a great number of naval and military officers; Mr. Lang, master shipwright; Mr. Field, chief engineer, and the heads of the various departments of the Dock-yard. Miss Hornby, daughter of Captain Phipps Hornby, C.B., broke the bottle of wine on her bows, at the same time naming her the Infernal. As soon as the ropes were then driven out, and this elegant steam-frigate glided into the water in beautiful style, amidst the cheers of several thousand spectators, the band of the royal marines playing "God save the Queen."

SAILING.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company sail upon her first trip to the West Indies, and will call at Falmouth for the mails. She takes out thirteen passengers, and 200 bottles of quicksilver. The Great Liverpool sailed this day for Alexandria. The Oriental is expected on or about the 6th inst.; she has on board a large number of passengers, including those from Calcutta by the Hindostan.—The West India packet Thames arrived with her mails and sixteen passengers on Hampton inlet early this evening, at seven. She brings about 400,000 dollars and 137 serons of cochineal. The weather being thick off Falmouth she could not get in.

On Tuesday the same vessel brought to the new Post-office, consisting of the mail-guards, coachmen, deliverers of letters, postboys, &c., received their annual new suit of clothes, and presented a very gay appearance.

DEVON RACES, Friday.—THE OAKS.—The Oaks Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for fillies then three years old, 8st 7lb each. (96 subs.) Mr. Ford's Poison, 1; Mr. Thornhill's Extempore, 2; Mr. Payne's Bessy Bedlam, 3. Poison won cleverly.—22 started.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday have come to hand. The *Moniteur* publishes long dispatches from the Duke d'Aumale, detailing the last successes against Abdel Kader. No fewer than 7000 prisoners have been captured, among whom are the women and children of several of the principal families attached to Abdel Kader. The Paris journals are chiefly occupied with eulogies on the heroes by whom this triumph has been obtained. For the rest, for they contain no news, they are content to reiterate their denunciations against England for the part which they assure their readers she has taken with regard to Spain. Mr. Aston and Espartero are, they say, engaged in a conspiracy against Spanish liberty; and add, among other assertions of equal probability, that the British minister has advanced 1,500,000 francs to the new Cabinet.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 25th ult. have arrived. Their contents are only important as showing the political excitement that prevails. All was quiet at Madrid and Barcelona on the 20th ult. The movement at Malaga had ended in nothing.

EPSOM RACES.

LEAVING TOWN.

Hurrah for the Downs! hurrah!
Swell nobs, swell mobs, away!
Be your hopes as bright as the morning light
That ushers the Derby Day!
Hurrah for the rush—the throng—
The stream that flows along
Of life and joy, hurrah!
The bounding steed, the *knacker* old,
The lady fair the gipsy bold—
The jest, the laugh—the shout, the scold—
The rent of rags, the sheen of gold—
Are all on the road! Hurrah!

THE SWELL DRAG.

Whip, whip! on moves a joyous freight
Of youths aristocratic!
In comet-like, bold, dashing course
They *come it* quite erratic.
Loudly on air as on they fly,
Their shout and laugh, float back—
Again, again, their whips resound.
In haste to see "*the crack.*"
Unlike a searcher for the drowned
Whom waves and wind repel,
Our modern lordlings ply *the drags!*
However great *the swell.*

HORSE-VAN.

Though dark and dull this van appears,
It holds within a *racer* (ray, sir)
Of no slight magnitude, indeed,
Which will be claimed by *Day*, sir.
Which horse it is of all of those,
Like ladies' hair in papers,
Is known to none, but all agree
Outside are many *gapers.*
Strange cavalcade! but stranger still
Enough to make one smile,
The man that lingers in *the rear*
Is *van guard* all the while!

RINGING TO SADDLE.

Talk of trumpet, of drum, and of clarion, and all
The peals that to battle belligerents call,
A sound more exciting is borne on the air!
'Tis the bell that to saddle bids jockeys prepare.
The whole tribe of Scotts, Days, and Robinsons, springing
From rest or from slumber, respond to its ringing;
While the thousands around, with fresh longings and hopes,
Show their eager impatience, and press to the ropes.

[Drawn by C. Guys and J. Gilbert; and engraved by Orrin Smith and W. J. Linton.]

THE START.—THEY'RE OFF.

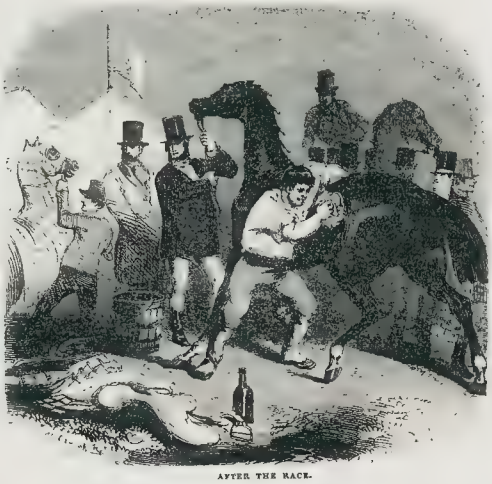
They're off! they're off! the shout, the cry,
Extend along the plain;
And countless hearts are beating high,
And countless eyeballs strain!

Rebounding and resounding hoofs
Are heard afar—now near!
Yes, here they are! the gallant steeds
Swift as the wind appear.

They're passed! they're passed! the race is won
Huzza! the winner's Cotherstone!

JOCKEYS MOUNTED.

"Observed of all observers!" bright array!
In all the hues the rainbow doth display;
Silent and stern, with brow and lip compressed,
As men on whom an empire's fortunes rest;
And who have braced their minds some deed to dare
Which shall to future times their memories bear.
Distinguished is your lot and proud your mien;
In stature small, but heroes of the scene.



AFTER THE RACE.

It is after the race—
What a change on each face!
Some nigh weeping, some laughing, some swearing—
Some down-hearted go home—
To the play-booths some roam,
In the hope their ill luck of repairing;
While some play roulette
And find that they get
Into a worse state than they were in.

RETURNING HOME.

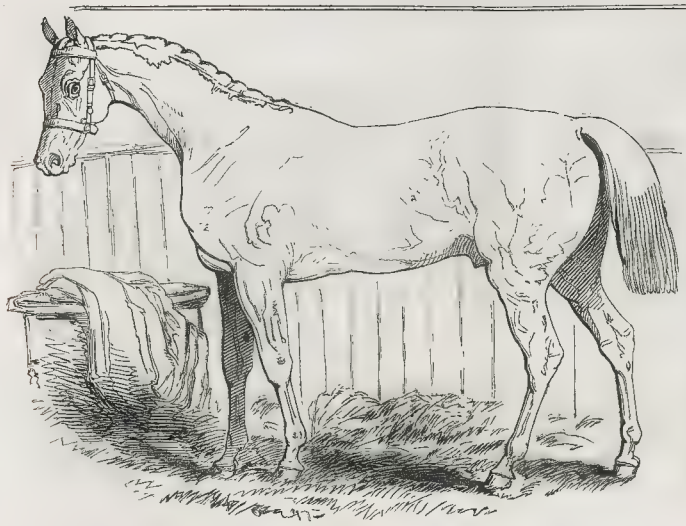
The monster-crowd is homeward bound—
A thousand cries the ear confound;
The noise of whips and wheels resound—
Bustle and clamour reign around,

And friends are lost and friends are found
Amid the dense array.
All haste to town! the flats done brown!

The rich, the poor, the gay,
All are whirled on their way,
But will not soon forget

The bustle and the bet,
The varied accidents they met,
Upon the Derby day!

[Drawn by C. Guys and J. Gilbert; and engraved by Orrin Smith and W. J. Linton.]



THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

EPSOM RACES.

The Derby day is an illustrated epitome of the history of English sports, manners, and society. It is truly a national scene, and one so peculiarly and so completely national, so identified with the very nature of Englishmen, that it will show more of the national character to a foreigner in a few hours than months of residence and inquiry could furnish even to an industrious and judicious investigator. There is a sort of magic in the words Epsom Races, which arouses the hopes, recollections, anticipations, and sympathies of hundreds of thousands of people of all classes of society throughout the great metropolis of Britain, from one end to the other, and throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. The spirit of horse-racing is peculiar to this country; it is a spirit indigenous with Englishmen, and though it has of late years been extended to the Continent, it is there as yet but a sickly importation, and can only be kept alive by the usual means and appliances for the preservation of exotics and interpolations. Let our readers look at the first of this series of views—"Going to the Races." Here is a perfect representation of what takes place at Grosvenor-place, the great thoroughfare by which the aristocratic visitors to the course make their way to the scene of action. Here may be seen an almost endless succession for several hours of those elegant carriages, the workmanship of the celebrated builders of Long Acre, &c., unequalled, and not to be equalled, in lightness, strength, convenience, and beauty, by the coach-builders of all the rest of the world put together. These carriages are drawn by horses of matchless strength and action—horses that are superior to any others to be met with in France, Italy, Germany, or Spain. Here may be seen, "going along" at twelve miles an hour, nearly five hundred pairs of "posters," the property of a single post-master, driven by "boys" dressed in the neat costume of their "profession," besides several hundred of other "posters" of nearly, if not of quite, equal worth and goodness. Here, too, are to be seen the splendid "turn-outs" of the noblemen and gentlemen who drive their own "teams," the Corinthian "drags" of the "four in hands" of the crack "whips" of the day, all hurrying to Epsom, and freighted with the most fashionable and lovely women in the world, by whose presence the sports are exalted, and the whole business of the day harmonized and humanized into rational and elegant recreation. The train of carriages that passes along this outlet of the western end of the town is of itself a sight well worth the being seen—a sight which, to look at, as the Roman poet says,—

"——— would make old Nestor young,"

and one which many will long remember with pleasure, and talk of hereafter as one of the best things in memory's waste.

"Olim meminisse juvabit."

We pity those who have never had the opportunity of seeing it, and we hope an opportunity will one time or other be afforded to all our friends.

"THE SWELL DRAG."

The smaller cut, the "Swell Drag," is an admirable illustration of the manners of our noble "sporting gentlemen;" it is, forsooth, a "slap-up" concern. Nobody ever saw the spokes of the wheels of this vehicle when in motion, it is faster than a railroad, and more easy than the car of a balloon; it flies over the surface of the ground with the ease of a billiard ball, and distances all other carriages, of what description soever, both in the elegance of its appearance and the celerity of its transit. Look at the group upon the roof and on the box! The charioteer, a worthy pupil of the school of the celebrated *alma mater* dragsman, the late Mr. Hobart, M.A., of the University of Oxford, or of the equally celebrated Cambridge professor, Dick Vaughan, whose *sobriquet* involves the mention of a place "not named to ears polite," and is therefore omitted. His companions all "*quadentes equis*," all having a taste for the "*spirid grantes campi*," and all equally skilled with himself in the mysteries of the "Turf and the Road," and anxious to display their knowledge for the gratuitous gratification of all beholders.

"THE RACE-VAN."

This cut represents an improvement of modern times, a van for the conveyance of a race-horse from one part of the kingdom to the other, with security, rapidity, and certainty. By this means a horse can be brought from Yorkshire to perform his engagements at Epsom without being exposed to the dangers of a journey on his feet, without being subjected to the fatigues of travelling several hundred miles, and without being at the mercy of that class of scoundrels who are employed as the agents of scoundrels as infamous as themselves to poison, drug, or lame horses, who it is not convenient to certain persons should be winners. This "van" is an admirable invention, it preserves the horse in an equal temperature, and brings him to his point as fresh as when he left the stables of his trainer or owner.

"RINGING TO SADDLE."

Now is the moment of excitement. We cannot say

"Silence that dreadful bell,
It frights the isle from her propriety,"

because it is the signal that gives us assurance that all is about to be conducted with propriety. Up to this moment what a scene does the race-course present; what thousands upon thousands of people clustered into groups, and all in anxious expectation. Suddenly the bell is rung, the horses are about to saddle! Now thousands are on the alert; whole troops of horsemen are galloping from the "hill" and the more distant parts of the Downs to the place of saddling, to get a view of the horses about to start, to observe their action and condition, to get what fresh money they can in their "books," and to be present at this critical and exciting point of the sport. Those who unfortunately have no horses are running at the top of their speed to the place where the saddling is appointed, and the whole appears a mass of moving objects rushing from many points to one centre, and taking for their motto, "The devil take the hindmost." The saddling at Epsom, we do not know why or wherefore, and therefore can impugn or blame nobody, is conducted in a different manner than the saddling at other places, and to our notions in a manner not nearly so agreeable. At Ascot Heath, at Goodwood, at Doncaster, and we believe at most other race-courses, the horses, after the course has been cleared, are brought in front of the Grand Stand, and saddled in full view of all the spectators. Thus a good opportunity is afforded to almost every of seeing the horses, and thus everybody is enabled to see the colours of the riders, so that during the race he may be able to see by which horse or mare the running is made; and, if he be so inclined, regulate his betting, even up to almost the very moment of the "coming in." We throw out this hint because, as we understand, the committee of the Grand Stand have, with great liberality, offered to give £30 towards a racing stake, provided the saddling for all the races should, at Epsom, as at other places, take place in front of the Grand Stand. The saddling is a very interesting part of the race. The horses are here seen to great advantage, and a good deal of intelligence is to be picked up, both by the old and young "stagers."

"THE START."

No sight in the whole range of sporting exhibitions can equal in beauty the "start" for the Derby. Here are twenty or thirty horses of the highest blood in the country, all bred with the strictest attention to pedigree, all trained with the most unremitting care and attention, even to the minutest directions of the racing stable, and with every possible adherence to the system of the most approved and experienced trainers and jockeys. These horses, all of matchless (except with other) "bottom, bone, and blood," and worth, in the aggregate, twenty or thirty thousand pounds, upon whose exertions and success perhaps a million of money may be depending, are now fairly brought to the "scratch," and about to prove, before a hundred thousand spectators, which is the best in his generation, and to whom the proud title of the "Winner of the Derby" is to be assigned.

The "start" is no easy matter either. It requires no inconsiderable judgment, no little patience, and no undisciplined experience in him by whom the signal is given to discern that the "start" is all right, that the whole cluster is fairly "off," and that the whole is not a "false start," and consequently no "start" at all. It is on this occasion that the temper of the horses is to be observed, for be it known to our readers that the tempers of race-horses are as variable as the tempers of their owners, that high-bred colts and fillies are as changeable and capricious as the tempers of high-bred young ladies and gentlemen, and that it not unfrequently happens that they display their caprice and ill humour at the very moment when docility and obedience are most in requisition. But be this as it may, the "start" for the "Derby" is a noble sight, and we can safely say the annexed cut is a faithful representation of it. Here are all the horses, hurrying as it were almost into the air, at the signal to "start;" the various riders taking their places according to their respective judgments, and managing their respective horses according to the plan of operations they intend to pursue in the contest. On Wednesday last this was indeed a noble sight. The "start" was as fine a one as we who have seen some scores of "starts" ever remember to have witnessed. Thus was the manner, and then the names of the horses:—

Mr. Bowes's b. c. Cotherstone, by Touchstone (Scott)	1
Colonel Charrtie's b. c. Gorhambury, by Buzzard (Buckle)	2
Sir G. Heathcote's br. c. Sirkol, by Sheet Anchor (G. Edwards).	
Lord G. Bentinck's b. c. Gaper, by Bay Middleton (Rogers).	
Sir G. Heathcote's ch. c. Khorassan, by Samarcand (Chapple).	
Mr. Bateman's br. c. Chotornian, by Camel (Mann).	
Mr. Combe's br. c. Fakeaway, by Freney (Bartholomew).	
Mr. J. Brown named br. c. A. British Yeoman, by Liverpool (Templeman.)	
Mr. T. Taylor's b. c. Gamecock, by Jereed (Nat).	
Mr. Griffiths's b. c. Newcourt, by Sir Hercules (Whitehouse).	
Mr. Mostyn's ch. c. General Pelisch, by Velocipede (Marlow).	
Major Yarburgh's b. c. Dumpling, by Muley Moloch (Holmes).	
Lord Chesterfield's b. c. Partisan, by Jereed (F. Butler).	
Mr. Bell's ch. c. Wisconsin, by Velocipede (Hesseltine).	
Lord Westminster's b. c. by Touchstone, out of Langusih (Darling).	
Mr. Theobald's ch. c. Humbug, by Pienipo (Macdonald).	
——— br. c. High Admiral, by Rockingham (Day, jun.)	
Mr. Baxter's b. c. Magna Charta, by Revolution (W. Boyce).	
Colonel Wyndham's br. c. Murton Lordship, by Muley Moloch (Crouch).	
Lord Egrinrtoun's b. c. Arnstein, by Bay Middleton (Robinson).	
Mr. Gratwicke's ch. c. Hopeful, by Ellis (Bell).	
Lord Orford's ch. c. by St. Patrick, out of Mercy (Wakefield).	
Mr. Thornhill's ch. c. Elixir, by Emetics (Chifney).	

They went off in grand style, and no sooner were they off than the Downs presented a scene of animation that neither words nor illustrations of the pencil can do justice to. The whole of the horsemen, thousands in number, were making for the "Corner"—"Tattenham Corner"—and making across the angle of the plain, to be able to see the race come round that well-known point. The excitement of this scene was unequalled. The chalky plain of Epsom actually rattled like a drum beneath the hundreds of hoofs by which it was beaten to double quick time.

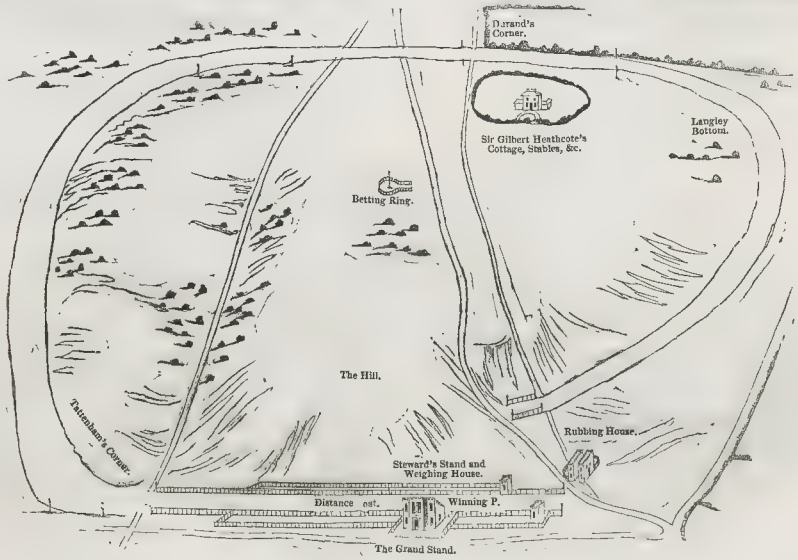
"Quadrupitante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum."

The plain shook and reverberated the blows it received, and at the moment the horses came round the corner the rush of pedestrians in their wake up the course completed the universal crash, augmented by the voices of exulting thousands. The event is known. The favourite, Cotherstone, was the winner; a noble animal, and one whose name will long live in the annals of horse-racing and the sports of the turf.

JOCKEY MOUNTED.

This cut will give a very correct notion of a very important part of the mystery of racing. It is a moment of great importance; and though it does not cause so much interest as some other parts of the "Derby" process, it is perhaps one in which as much actual business is done as any other of the whole day. It is a critical moment, inasmuch as it is the moment in which the owner of the horse gives his last directions to his jockey; in that moment he

"Reads him matter deep and dangerous."



EPSOM RACE-COURSE.

And at this moment it is that, on more occasions than one, the real secret of what is to happen has been imparted to the car of the rider. We have seen—we cannot say we have heard—some curious things at this crisis, on which so much may hinge; and we know more than one instance in which many an owner of a horse has imparted his last precepts to his jockey, and, as it were, taken, for a while, his farewell of the "venture" which he has launched into the "rapids of the race."

The next cut is also one of interest of another character; it represents the

"RUBBING DOWN" OF THE HORSES AFTER THE RACE.

Those who are not acquainted with the very great care necessary to be taken of a race-horse, are surprised to see the anxiety of the grooms and helpers in training-stables in the articles of rubbing down, wrapping in clothes and "making," as it may be termed, the "limbs" of a race-horse. But all these cares are proper and fit, and all this attention is not only necessary, but absolutely indispensable; for, be it known, a race-horse, though one of the strongest animals in existence, is at the same time one of the most delicate animals, and one most susceptible of all others of the effects of heat and cold, change of atmosphere, and the concomitant diseases and inconveniences. The "rubbing down" affords an excellent opportunity for forming a good judgment of the shape and make of a horse: at this moment all his veins and muscles are in full development, from the effect of exercise and excitability, and all his proportions are exposed and legibly demonstrated. He is, during the operation, a fine study for an artist; and to those who want to become learned in "horse-flesh" this is the opportunity for taking a lesson, and making the observations by which their judgment is to be directed.

"GOING HOME"—KENNINGTON-GATE.

We don't know if any of our readers were present on the plains of Waterloo on Sunday evening, the 18th of June, in the year 1815, but if they were not, they will obtain a better idea of the tremendous rush along the various roads leading in the different directions from that remarkable place, when ms Grace the Duke of Wellington called out, "Up, Guards, and at them!" and the Emperor Napoleon gave the word, "*Sauve qui peut!*" by going to Epsom on the "Derby Day," than by reading all the descriptions that have ever been written of that great event. There is not, very fortunately, anything resembling the cannonading, the *fusiades*, the pursuit of dragoons, and the other concomitants of "glorious war," by which that day was distinguished, and the *sexual omnes* of the retreating parties made somewhat more rapid than agreeable, nor is there, perhaps, quite so much noise, as was heard "there and then;" but there is, perhaps, quite as much confusion, quite as much velocity of motion, and quite as much attention paid to the ancient maxim, that the "devil takes the hindmost" on all occasions where it becomes politic to "beat a retreat." The "young home" then may be confined to the retreat from a well-fought field. All are anxious to get into home quarters, and as most of the parties have partaken with tolerable freedom of the "creature comforts" of champagne, claret, sherry, beer, brandy, and other exhilarating fluids during their sojourn on the course, the retreat very frequently exhibits more energy than judgment, and a diversity of opinion not unfrequently arises between the drivers of the different vehicles as to priority of position, right and wrong "mules" of the road, and other similar matters, which does anything rather than facilitate the general "move," and occasionally degenerates into the "carrying out," to use a parliamentary term, of the theories of the disputants, into the most disagreeable practice of abusive language and hard blows. The great channel of retreat from the Downs into the town of Epsom, and the road to London, is down a narrow, steep, and chalky declivity, called a lane, and this lane is so long that it almost belies the old proverb, it is "a long lane that has no turning," for turning it has none, and length it has more than enough of. Here are to be seen swell drags, swell mob, heavy swells, and swells that have been lightened of their money and valuables; go-carts, carts that can scarcely be said to go, vans, caravans, the vesicles of the nomadic tribes, viz., gipsies, Romanees, Caberlonties, long-remembered beggars, black-legs, red-legs, people without legs, viz., *terras*, from the antique Latin, and asses of all sorts, sizes, colours, and breeds, one-eyed, no eyes, "wind-galls, spavins," the refuse of dog-carts, resuscitated for the "Derby," leaving a "charmed," certainly not a charming, "life," pedlars, struggling, blowing -before to mend, &c., in place, position, or, to use an appropriate Americanism, "a dead fix," with the "turn-outs" of noblemen and gentlemen, all joining and pushing towards home, and using their speed to obtain a good place in the heterogeneous procession. There is another road from the Downs to the London-road, but this is steep, precipitous, ploughed into ruts, and not particularly safe for top-heavy "drags," or top-heavy drivers; however, it has its quota of passengers, and sometimes its quota of accidents; but passing by such trifling drawbacks in the pleasures of the road home, the "lots," to apply a term of the turf, of both roads join issue at the north end of Epsom town, and then those who have not fallen out of their respective conveyances are compelled to fall into the train of carriages, and "*en queue*" after the French fashion for sometimes three hours miles or more, through Cheam-gate, and so on through Morden-gate to Kennington, at which last place, Kennington turnpike, the strain has chosen its moment and its cause of the very largest and most delightful picture. The crowd at Kennington-gate is a perfect curiosity. Thousands are on the return to town, and thousands who have not been to the races crowd about inside to see the "fun" as it is called, which, as it means, the "mischief" which has taken place or is likely to take place. This "fun," for the most part, consists of broken panels, lame horses, "drags" that can be dragged no further, drunken men and women, a tolerable relaxation both of physical and moral strength, and the exhibition of the excitement of high spirits and good cheer. The sight is amusing, however, and the study of character. The amazing diversity of characters, of costumes, of expressions, of manners, and appearance create, when mingled in one great mass, a scene of overwhelming fun and admiration. There is something to please everybody, there is a good deal to be learnt; and, after all, there is no great impropriety in the conduct of any. The excellent police regulations prevent the presence of any great violence. It is, indeed, surprising there is so little danger to life and limb, when it is considered how many thousands of persons, of all descriptions, are huddled in so small a space, and that some of these people are in a state of the most complete want of manners or mediacy of expression. But the fact is that good humour is the great characteristic of Englishmen, that there is no feeling of any vindictive sort in the hard words passed and repassed, that the national character is one of sterling honesty and manly feeling, and that, however the love of harmless mischief may predominate for the moment, directly a serious evil is likely to arise the energies of this group is forward to prevent it, to restore order, and promote good fellowship.

TUESDAY.—The weather for the fortnight up to Monday had been so unpropitious for out-door amusements as to cause anxious forebodings with regard to Epsom. Even on Monday the rain descended steadily up to midday, and the new moon, upon which so many relied as a forlorn hope, coming wet and gloomily, tended to increase the apprehensions of those interested in the success of the races; at the same time that the course had became so excessively heavy as materially to affect the chances of some of the Derby favourites; the more acceptable, therefore, was the sun that, after a few short hours produced. At one o'clock on Monday the rain ceased, the wind shifted, the glass rose, and every fear was dissipated. Nothing could be more favourable than the weather on Tuesday morning: a warm sun was tempered by a pleasant breeze, the roads were free from dust, and a respectable but not very numerous company enjoyed a good day's sport, with no other interruption to their pleasure than was caused by a smart shower during the running for the Woodcote.

The first event decided was the great trial race of the week, the

Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each, for three yrs olds 6st 8lb, four yrs 8st 10lb, five yrs 8st 4lb, six yrs and aged 8st 10lb. Craven Course. 1 mile.

Lord G. Bentinck's Discord, six yrs (Rogers)		1
Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, five yrs (Nat) ..		2
Betting—7 to 2 agst Knight of the Whistle; and 5 to 1 agst Discord. Alice Hawthorn was a bad third, What fourth, and Moscow 5th. The others nowhere.		

The Shirley Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three yrs old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb: one mile; 5 subs.

Lord Stradbroke's Rendos (Nat)	1
Mr. Smith's Spitsire (F. Butler)	2
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet (Dalton)	3

Betting—6 to 2 on Eyebus, who made running all the way, and won cleverly by half a length; Wee Pet a bad third.

The Woodcote Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 30 added, for two yrs old colts 8st 5lb, and fillies 8st 2lb; T. Y. C.: 7 subs.

Lord Albemarle's Desmire by Solero (Whitehouse)	1
Sir J. Boughton's ch f by Voicegenerator out of Countess (Chapple)	2

Betting 3 to 2 agst Lord Exeter's f; 6 to 1 agst Desmire; 8 to 1 agst the Velocipede f. No others mentioned.

The Maiden Plate of £50; three-years-old 6st 10lb, four 8st 7lb, five 8st 12lb, six and aged 9st 1lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; winner to be sold for £300. Heats, two miles.

General Sharpe's Lara, 5 yrs (J. Marson)	1	0 1
Mr. Cowley's Adrian, aged (Cadlowy)	0	1 2
Mr. Kimber's Viola, 5 yrs (Evans)	0	3 dr
Mr. Birch's Redcap, 3 yrs (J. Howlett)	0	dr
Mr. Brook's Lina, 5 yrs (M'Dermott)	0	dr
Mr. Theobald's f by Camel, out of Citron, 3 yrs (Kaling)	0	dr
Mr. Bastard's Sir Fretful, 4 yrs (Nat)	0	dr
Mr. Shepherd's c. by Ascot, d by Confederate, 4 yrs ..	dis	
Mr. Wernnick's Patchwork, 4 yrs (Macdonnad) ..	dis	
Sir G. Heathcote's Aurungzebe, 3 yrs (Bell)	dis	

First heat: 3 to 1 each agst Lara and Sir Fretful; and 5 to 1 each agst Donnybrook, Redcap, and Adrian. The race was between Lara and Donnybrook, and was won cleverly by a length. Aurungzebe, Patchwork, and the Ascot colt, bolted early in the race, and were distanced.

Second heat: 5 to 4 agst Lara, and 8 to 1 agst Adrain, who made all the running, and won by two lengths; Lara did not go for the heat.

Third heat: 6 to 4 on Lara, who waited to the last and won by half a length.

Match, 50, 10 ft, 9st each: mile and a half—Mr. Hewitt's Stickler (J. Day, jun.) beat Captain Freestun's Master May. The favourite won easy.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, for 3 yrs old and upwards. Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Herbert's Teetotaller, 4 yrs	1
Mr. Jn. Cook's Whim, 3 yrs	2
Duke of Richmond's Fly Whaler	3

The following also ran:—Mr. Skingley's Hawk's-eye, Mr. Skerrett's Lydia, Mr. Brooke's Lina, Mr. Scrit's Lady Snakes, Mr. Collins's Norma, Count Bathyany's Lasso, and Mr. Balchin's Dromedary.

Fifty Sovereigns, for 3 yrs old, &c. Winner to be sold for 300 sovs. Heats, one mile.

Sir G. Heathcote's Hydaspes, 4 yrs	1	1
Captain Daintree's Mingo, 3 yrs	2	2
Mr. Cook's Chumuny, 4 yrs	0	3
Mr. Balchin's Dromedary, 6 yrs	3	4

Three others ran.

Plate of £50, for 3 years old, &c. Winner to be sold for £150. Heats, one mile and a quarter.

Lord Maidstone's Titanis, 3 yrs	2	1	1
Mr. Shelley's Nicka, 3 yrs	1	2	2
Mr. Hornsby's Revoke, aged	0	3	3

Three others ran.

OAKS BETTING.—7 to 2 agst Bessy Bedlam filly, 5 to 1 agst Decisive, 10 to 1 agst Judith Hutter, 10 to 1 agst sister to Jeffy, 12 to 1 agst Laura filly, 13 to 1 agst Maria Day, 15 to 1 agst Elegance filly, 15 to 1 agst Messalina, 16 to 1 agst Fanny Callaghan, and 16 to 1 agst Extempore.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE MAGAZINES.

This month's crop of magazines is an unusually poor one. Several of those which may be called old stagers, and whose face has been familiar to the public for some fifteen or twenty years past, appear to be stricken with the characteristics of old age—dotage, imbecility, and mental paralysis. Their tales are worn threadbare by constant repetition; the staple of their arguments exhausted; their politics may do for those who like politics, but their essays are not easayable by the most determined reader; their humour and fun are below Joe Miller's par; and their general aspect flat, stale, and unprofitable. An infusion of new talent is evidently required in this department of literature, if it is to maintain its accustomed *status* in the rank of public instructors, and its importance in the catalogue of public amusements. That this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, has great chance of being realized in the late appearance of a new candidate for public favour our readers may perhaps be of opinion in the sequel.

We really know not how to speak of this long list of periodical visitants in such terms as at once to do justice and avoid giving offence. What could be objected to our verdict if we should say that "Blackwood" is almost a blank; that "Fair" is tame, and "Bentley" blockish—that a Hood seems to be thrown over the fun of "The New Monthly," and that the shine of "Fraser" is decidedly dull? Unpleasing truths, and ungrateful to the publishers' ears, yet to be digested as best may be. "Fraser," however, has one article sufficient to redeem the rest, and that is the paper on Walpole and his friends, which will be found a treat to the lovers of historical gossip and anecdote.

"The Dublin University" has a variety of agreeable papers, and announces an approaching accession of force in the persons of Mr. James and Cornet Alfred de Vigny, the author of the delightful novel of "Cinq Mars," which would itself be sufficient to set up some magazines, as magazines go now-a-days. "The Dublin" is always a favourite of ours, from the information it affords us on men and events connected with life in Ireland. There is great store of such matter in the article in the present number headed Ireland "Sixty Years Ago." The following extract gives a good idea of the style of the article, and contains an amusing anecdote of old Sheridan, the father of Richard Brinsley:—

The theatre was the scene of many outrages of the college students. One of these, and the most illegal record, and grievous picture of the then state of society. On the evening of the 19th of January, 1746, a young man of the name of Kenly, a student of the university, entered the pit much intoxicated, and commenced over the backs of the orchestra, got upon the stage, from whence he made his way to the green-room, and insulted some of the females there in the most gross and indecent manner. As the play could not proceed from the confusion, he was taken away, and civilly conducted back to the pit; here he seized a basket of oranges, and amused himself in pelting the performers. Mr. Sheridan was then manager, and he was the particular object of this gross attack. He was enticed to retire with impunity, after interrupting the performance, and disturbing the whole house. Unsatisfied by this attack, he returned a few nights after, with fifty of his associates, and others. They rushed towards the stage, to which they made their way through the orchestra, and across the lights. Here they drew their swords, and then marched into the dressing-rooms, in search of Mr. Sheridan, to accuse him to their resentment. Not finding him, they thrust the points of their weapons through chests and clothes-presses, and every place where a man might be concealed—and this they facetiously called *feeling for him*. He had fortunately escaped, and the party proceeded in a body to his house in Dorset-street, with the murderous determination of stabbing him, declaring with the conspirators in "Venice Preserved," that each man might kill his share." For several nights they assembled at the theatre, exciting riots, and acting scenes of the same kind, till the patience of the manager and the public was exhausted. He then, with spirit and determination, proceeded legally against them. Such was the ascendancy of rank, and the terror those "bucks" inspired, that the general opinion was, it would be impossible that any jury could find a *gentleman* guilty of an assault upon a *player*. A barrister in court had remarked with a sneer, that he had never seen a "gentleman player." "Then, sir," says Sheridan, "I hope you see one now." Kelly was found guilty of a violent assault, sentenced to pay a fine of £500, and, to the surprise and dismay of all his gentlemen associates, sent to Newgate.

Of Power, the celebrated duellist, we are told:—

When travelling in England he had many encounters with persons who were attracted by his temper on a Tuesday evening. On one occasion, a group of gentlemen were sitting in a box at one end of the room, when Power entered at the other. The representative of Irish manners, at this time, on the English stage, was a tissue of ignorance, blunders, and absurdities, and when a real Irishman appeared on the stage he was always supposed to have the characteristics of his class, and so to be a fair butt for ridicule. When Power took his seat in the box, the waiter came to him with a gold watch, with a gentleman's compliments, and a request to know what o'clock it was by it. Power took the watch, and then directed the waiter to let him know the person that sent it; he pointed out one of the group. A sweet rang the bell for his servant, and directed him to bring his pistols and follow him. He put them under his arm, and with the watch in his hand, walked up to the box, and presenting the watch, begged to know to whom it belonged. When no one was willing to own it, he drew his own old silver one from his fob, and presented it to his servant, desiring him to keep it; and putting up the gold one, he gave his name and address, and assured the Cockney he would keep it safe till called for. It never was claimed.

We are tempted to give insertion to the following spirited translation of Frederica Brun's "Hymn on Chamouni at Sunrise," a piece well known from the use which Coleridge has made of it in one of his minor poems:—

CHAMOUNI AT SUNRISE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF FREDERICA BRUN.

From the still shadows of the tannen grove
Trembling I mark thee, as I gaze above,
Eternal mountain, dazzling summit, whence
My vagrely wandering sense
Departs upon its world-o'erpassing flight
Soaring aloft, away, into the infinite.

Who fixed into the earth
The old millennial pillars, fast and deep,
Which, in the lapse of centuries,
Hath borne thee since thy birth?
Who hath uppowered song you azure steep,
Thy bright, bold aspect, glorious to the skies?

Who poured ye out, ye jagged streams that roar
In your descending course, from the abode
Of Winter, all unchangeable and hoar?
Who hath pronounced abroad
The voice of the Omnipotent behest:
Here let these surgy shapes for ever rest!
Who gives its march unto the Morning Star?
Who wreathes the borders of eternal frost
With tenderest blooms? to whom, still near and far

O, Arvirron, while around is tost
Thy wave-like anarchy,—to whom arise
The accents of thy dreadful harmonies?

Jehovah! yes Jehovah sounds aloud,
Where the tall iceberg's massy form is rent,
And where the toppling avalanche is bowed
Sheer o'er the thundering mountain's steep descent.
Jehovah rustles in the light green trees,
And murmurs in the brooks and in the breeze.

There is less of the mere article-spinning of hack contributors in the "Dublin" than in some others, and that is one reason why we like it.

We have not yet said anything of a new magazine which has now reached its second number—we mean "The Illuminated," which is edited by Mr. Jerrold. We take some blame to ourselves for being so tardy, especially as we find our new acquaintance to have many claims on our esteem. If continued with the same spirit with which it has commenced, the new magazine will run some of the old ones hard. Its prose and poetry, tragic and comic, are of great excellence, and have a freshness about them which smacks of worth and novelty. Another merit is, that the bill of fare has great variety, from the circumstance of the contributors being apparently more anxious about the quality than length. The editor's papers are worthy of his reputation; he is well supported in his own vein of composition by Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. R. B. Peake. "The Sisters of Berne" is one of the many instances in which the verity of the old axiom, that truth is stranger than fiction, has been demonstrated. We had marked many passages in the various articles for extraction, but must content ourselves with quoting a "Song for June:"—

SONG FOR JUNE.

Come, come, the ruddy rose
Is blushing on the tree;
And lily buds unclose
Their bosoms to the bee.
The gleesome world is young
In summer's laughing beam,
And sweet the silver tongue
Of ev'ry running stream.

Ah, come—ere Winter blows
With desolating breath
O'er lily and the rose,
And streams are dumb as death.
Yet then, e'en then, my sweet—
Ah, come,—for still in thee
Do roses, lilies meet,
And life-long melody.

The engravings (in wood) which illustrate the text are executed in a style of such combined delicacy and richness as in themselves to be worth the very moderate price of the magazine. This moderation is a thing to be commended, and shows a judgment and liberality in those who have set the magazine on foot which should be duly appreciated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

KENT.—The High Sheriff of Kent has, in pursuance of requisitions from various parts of the county, called a meeting to be held on Penenden Heath, on June 9, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament on the proposed Canada Corn Bill, and on full and effectual protection to agriculture, and every branch of industry.

LIVERPOOL.—ANOTHER LARGE FIRE.—On Saturday evening, between five and six o'clock, another large fire broke out at the Duke's Dock Warehouses, used for the stowage of goods in transit by the trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, when three large warehouses, containing cotton to a very considerable amount, were consumed. By great exertion the fire was got under about nine o'clock. In consequence of the fire having broken out under very suspicious circumstances, the magistrates of the borough instituted a lengthened and rigorous investigation into its origin on Monday last, which was held at the magistrates' room at the Sessions-house, was strictly private, and was attended by an unusually large number of the authorities. It commenced at two, and was adjourned at half-past five o'clock, for the purpose of affording time for further testimony to be obtained. We understand that several witnesses were examined, and that their evidence left no doubt upon the minds of the magistrates, that the fire was the work of an incendiary at present unknown.

MANCHESTER.—THE LATE OUTRAGE.—On Thursday week the soldiers appeared on the charge of assaulting the police, and attempting to demolish the station-house, were again taken to the Borough Court, twenty in number, along with ten civilians, three of whom were females, before Dandy Dale, Esq., and a full investigation into the case for the prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. Heron, the town-clerk, occupied the court from half-past twelve in the afternoon until half-past seven o'clock in the evening. It was elicited, in the course of the investigation, that several of the civilians who had been apprehended were severely beaten by the police after they had been taken to the station-house. Much stress was laid upon the evidence given by Mr. Bent, one of the solicitors who appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. Maude, the sitting magistrate, also expressed himself very strongly upon the point. All the prisoners were fully identified except four, and these were discharged. The remainder were remanded. By an order of the Duke of Wellington, a strict inquiry commenced at Manchester on Monday into the origin of the affray between the soldiers and police. Lord Charles Wellesley, the colonel of the regiment (15th Foot), has gone down for the express purpose of being present. Major-general Warre presided, and the Mayor of Manchester, the late mayor (W. Neild, Esq.), and the town-clerk, attended, but the reporters were excluded. The investigation was not expected to terminate for several days, and it is expected that ground will be laid for at least one court-martial.

SCOTLAND.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—MONDAY.—The Assembly met at eleven o'clock. Dr. Cook intimated that the bill of which Lord Aberdeen had given notice was not in reference to the *quoad sacra* ministers, as stated in some of the newspapers, but related to the settlement and admission of ministers. There was not, however, the slightest departure on the part of Government from their intentions regarding these ministers. It was, however, thought proper that the two subjects should not be mixed up together, but taken up in separate bills. The Assembly (at five o'clock) adjourned till seven o'clock in the evening, when, after hearing one or two cases by counsel, of no general interest, the Moderator, in an eloquent address, dissolved the Assembly till May 1844.

THE CONVOCATION ASSEMBLY.—MONDAY.—At this meeting the adherents of several additional clergymen was given in, and a great deal of miscellaneous business was transacted, but none of it was of a nature to interest the English reader.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Monday *Major Wnattington*, who appeared on the ponce-sheet under the name of Mr. Simpson, was charged with an assault on one of the check-takers at the pit of the Opera-house.—The complainant stated the defendant presented himself at the pit entrance, on Saturday night, with a ticket which he had purchased in the neighbourhood. As the defendant was in surtout, cheeked trousers and waistcoat, he was refused admission, and made acquainted with the reason. The defendant insisted on being admitted, alleging that he had been passed without demur a few evenings ago in precisely the same dress as that which he wore. Complainant told him the regulation respecting dress, and recommended the defendant either to alter his costume or get his money back. The defendant went away, but returned in a few minutes, and said he could not obtain his money again, and he wished to know whether he was to be still refused admittance? Complainant said he could not pass him against the regulations; upon which the defendant struck him a blow on the face, and another blow on the head. The defendant was immediately taken into custody. He should not have pressed the charge had the defendant chosen to apologise at the time for the unprovoked assault. Had the gentleman purchased his ticket at the house the money would have been immediately returned.—The defendant, in explanation of his violence, remarked that he presumed the blow had been more severe than he intended, in consequence of some rings he wore.—Mr. Hardy said it was a pity that the regulations established as a condition of admittance to a place of public entertainment, it was proper for those regulations to be attended to. The defendant had acted wrong in attempting to break those regulations; and for the assault he had been committed he should inflict the fine of £5. The money was paid.—If the gallant major was refused admission on account of his trousers and waistcoat, we think the opera official should change the title of his calling, for he is evidently anything but a check-taker, and deserves to be *ex-chequered!*

QUEEN-SQUARE.—A lengthened investigation took place on Monday at this court, on the subject of the mysterious and daring robbery committed at the late Lord Fitzgerald's, and which has created considerable sensation from the fact of its having occurred only two days after his lordship's death. On the prisoners, *William Cornelius Fuller* and *George Howes*, his lordship's steward, being placed in the dock, several witnesses were examined in addition to those whose evidence we have already given; but the case being still incomplete, the prisoners were further remanded.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE RESTORATION OF KING CHARLES II.

This important event in our national history has been so minutely described by the diarists of the time, and their accounts have been so often quoted, that we shall content ourselves with chronicling a few of the leading details.

Pepys, the quaint and garrulous secretary of the Admiralty, has left us the liveliest record of the incidents immediately preceding the Restoration. On this occasion he appears to have accompanied Sir Edward Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, as secretary, in the fleet which brought home the King. When the House of Commons voted his Restoration, they also voted that £50,000, "to be borrowed of the City," should be given to the Sovereign for the supply of his immediate necessities; and how greatly he stood in need of this supply may be gathered from the following entry of Pepys, under May 17, 1660:—"This afternoon Mr. Edward Pickering told me in what a sad poor condition for clothes and money the King was, and all his attendants, when he came to him first from my lord, *their clothes not being worth forty shillings, the best of them;* and how overjoyed the King was when Sir J. Grenville brought him some money—so joyful that he called the Princess Royal (Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I.) and the Duke of York to look upon it, as it lay in the portmanteaus before it was taken out."

Admiral Sir Edward Montagu had received orders from the Council of Parliament to bring over the King, and accordingly he sailed for the Hague, where, on the 21st of May, Charles and his suite were received on board Montagu's ship (the name of which, on the same day, he altered to the Charles), amidst "infinite shooting of guns;" and after dinner the fleet weighed anchor, and set sail for England. It is interesting to read how Pepys had previously been through the fleet to proclaim the King, and of the joyous reception he had met with from every ship; how the heart of the staunch Royalist must have then leaped with joy. Then, with what minuteness he relates the conduct of the King on the passage; how restlessly he walked up and down, "very active and stirring;" how, upon the quarter-deck, he fell into discourse of his escape from Worcester, where it made poor Pepys "ready to weep to hear the stories that he told of his difficulties that he had passed through; of his travelling four days and three nights on foot, every step up to his knees in dirt, with nothing but a green coat and a pair of country breeches on, and a pair of country shoes that made him so sore all over his feet that he could scarce stir; yet he was forced to run away from a miller and other company that took them for rogues." On the same evening Pepys heard some of the suite "talking of more of the King's difficulties, as how he was fain to eat a piece of bread and cheese out of a poor body's pocket," &c.

On the 25th Charles landed at Dover; "the King and the two dukes (of York and Gloucester) did eat their breakfast before they went, and there being nothing but ship's diet they eat of nothing else but peas and pork, and boiled beef." Pepys continues, "Dr. Clerke, who eat with me, told me how the king had given £50 to Mr. Shepley for my lord's servants, and £500 among the officers and common men of the ship. Great expectation of the king making some knights, but there was none. About noon (though the brigantine that Beale made was then ready to carry him), yet he, the king, would go in my lord's barge with the two dukes. Our captain steered, and my lord went along bare with him. I went, and Mr. Maunsell, and one of the king's footmen, and a dog that the king loved, in a boat by ourselves, and so got on shore when the king did, who was received by General Monk with all imaginable love and respect at his entrance upon the land at Dover," where he did not stay, but got into "a stately coach there set for him, and so away through the town towards Canterbury."

Two days afterwards Admiral Montagu was invested with the George and Garter on board his own ship, as General Monk had also been at Canterbury on the preceding day. The king entered London on his birthday, May the 29th, and "with him," says Evelyn, in his "Diary," under that date, "a triumph of about 20,000 horse and foote, brandishing their swords and shouting with inexpressible joy; the ways strewed with flowers, the bells ringing, the streetes hung with tapistry, fountaines running with wine; the maior, aldermen, and all the companies in their liveries, chaines of gold, and banners; lords and nobles clad in cloth of silver, gold and velvet; the windows and balconies all set with ladies; trumpets, musick, and myriads of people flocking even so far as from Rochester, so as they were seven hours in passing the city, even from two in the afternoon till nine at night." "I stood in the Strand and beheld it," continues Evelyn, "and blessed God." Such a scene of impressive pageantry our artist has attempted to represent in the above picturesque engraving.

Popular observances, commemorative of Restoration-day, are now comparatively "few and far between." Formerly, the statue of Charles in the Royal Exchange was decorated on this day with oak branches. The equestrian statue at Charing-cross was, however, thus decorated on Monday last; when, also, in conformity with the old usage, the chaplain of the House of Commons preached before "the house" at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The attendance of members was very limited, and "the house" consisted of the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the clerks and other officers, and about eight members; amongst whom were Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. John Round. The tomb of Pendrell, "the preserver of Charles II.," in the churchyard of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, was restored about eight years since, when also the custom of decorating the tomb with oak branches was revived. The wearing of oak-apples on this day was, in the metropolis, on Monday last, restricted to the heads of a few horses.

Among the chief city companies the day is celebrated with what is termed the "Restoration Dinner. That at Grocers' Hall is, we believe, the most sumptuous banquet of the whole year; turtle and venison are provided in profusion, and the whole is a grand display of civic luxury. Grocers' Hall, in Grocers'-hall-court, Poultry, is, by the way, one of the noblest establishments of its class. The dining-hall is very spacious, and hung with portraits of Sir John Cutler, Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt, and other eminent personages. At one end of the apartment is a music gallery, and not the least agreeable feature of the entertainments given here is the accompaniment of excellent music. The drawing-rooms, too, are very elegantly fitted up; and the company, in its general appointments, is not eclipsed in the city. It is very rich, has very large estates derived from different benefactors, and charged with very charitable uses. Deputations of the company visit its Irish and other estates, the several schools, and other charities, which produce the most beneficial effect upon their due administration. It is, indeed, a gratifying reflection, that the virtues of charity and hospitality are thus finely blended in the administration of the affairs of this opulent company, of whose benevolence their "loving cup" is but a truthful type.

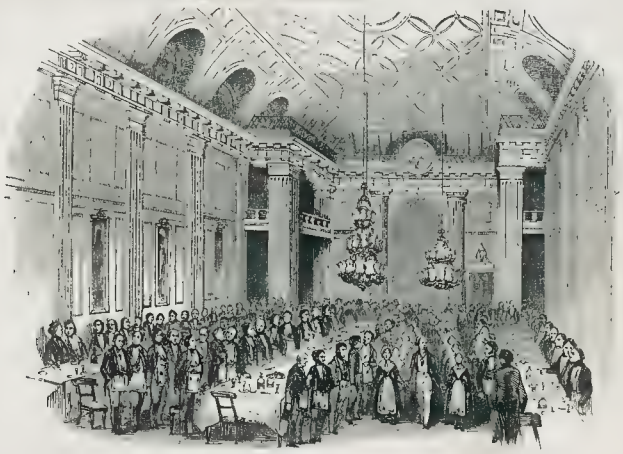
RESTORATION DINNER AT GROCERS' HALL.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, May 29th, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—In my last letter I gave you a description of one or two dresses for country wear, and which appeared to me to deserve notice; allow me now to call your attention to some town toilettes, which, I trust, you will think equally worthy of remark. Amongst the other fancies of our fair belles, I have remarked a robe in gitana plaid, with two deep frills, surmounted by others of similar material at the bottom of the skirt. The corsage is high, plain, and brought down to a point, with plain sleeves with gathers, forming jockeys. With this is worn a mantelet of black lace, very long and rounded behind, and trimmed completely round by a double lace flounce, gathered like a veil. Another dress which pleased me much was a robe of Colibri Pekin, trimmed with a flounce about one third of its depth, scalloped and slightly frilled. The corsage, which is plain, is very long in the waist, rounded at the point, and open in front; the sleeves are plain, and the mantelet worn with it was of lilac Italian taffety, trimmed with a plaiting of similar stuff, but infinitely the most elegant dress, according to my taste, was a barège robe, shot rose-coloured and white, with the facings lined with rose taffety. The corsage high, loosely gathered; the sleeves moderately wide, gathered at the top and at the wrists, and a scarf in white barège, with large satin stripes. To this last dress I must add one more, which was a delicious peignoir in muslin, trimmed en tablier with three puffings, lined with straw-coloured taffety; the under petticoat was in batiste, embroidered throughout the whole length of the seam in front, and trimmed behind with three little falls of lace, somewhat slightly gathered. The corsage half high over the shoulders, and open in front, trimmed with puffings arranged fan shape, and meeting those on the robe; the sleeves are loose the whole of their length. In describing dresses let me not forget to mention a new accessory to the toilette, which has met with general adoption here amongst those whose approbation at once fixes the seal of distinction on everything they patronise. It is a sort of under corsage, which is meant to be interposed between the corsage of the robe and the corsage itself in such manner as to protect the latter from being stained by means of the perspiration acting upon the colours of the dresses worn, and which, by rendering frequent cleaning absolutely necessary, very soon works a complete change in the original form of the corset. Amongst other advantages which it is alleged this under corsage possesses, is that of completely hiding the thickness of the seams and gathers, so that trimmings of any sort to which ladies are frequently obliged to have recourse will replace with infinite advantage under petticoats, and thus procure at the same time a great economy both in corsets and robes, and a considerable lightness in the articles worn, a consideration which, in the dog days, is one that should not be overlooked. This under corsage, which is made in Gros de Naples, reproduces the form of the corset, upon which, in point of fact, it is moulded, and it is closed in front by means of little buttons so small as to be almost imperceptible. There can be no doubt that this under corsage is a very valuable improvement; and the proof that our Parisian dames think so is to be found in the fact of its general adoption, although it has been publicly known but a very short time. I trust in my next I shall be able to give you some hints upon the head-dresses most usually worn. Want of space, however, hints to me that I must now defer my description of these until my next letter, until which time I must say adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.



ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN, FREEMASON'S HALL.

The anniversary festival of this excellent charity was celebrated in Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 24th ult., the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Ingestre, P.S.G.W., in the chair. After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the noble chairman introduced in terms of touching eulogy, the memory of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, late M.W.G.M.; his lordship reminding the company that his royal highness had been upwards of thirty years at the head of the craft, and had warmly supported the charity. In proposing the toast of "Success to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children," the noble lord emphatically stated that the education afforded by this institution was grounded upon the principles of religion, morality, and industry; and that whilst upwards of 550 children had, by their character in after life, added a lustre to freemasonry, there had been but one blot on the bright escutcheon, and in that case there was much more to pity than blame. His lordship alluded also to the circumstance that in the school of 65 children there is but one servant, and that the appearance of the objects of the society's bounty was a fair prototype of that which he found at home. His lordship then highly commended the matron and her two assistants, and requested the ladies present to visit the school establishment, and to trust no men, not even masons, when the welfare of so many children depended upon the instruction they might receive.

Sixty-four of the children were then introduced, wearing their usual dress, a black ribbon round their necks, the masonic arms on their sleeves, bound with black, and a black ribbon on their bonnets. Their appearance excited deep interest in the company, and many a bright eye was suffused with tears of affection and pity. The children sang an appropriate hymn composed by Sir George Smart, grand organist, who kindly gave his services of directing the youthful choir. The gallery was occupied by nearly a hundred elegantly-dressed ladies, to whom the children were introduced after leaving the hall, and it was truly gratifying to witness the many endearing marks of affection shown towards the younglings.

The noble Chairman next proposed "The Boys' School, and the President and Board of Stewards;" in returning thanks for which the President reminded the meeting that a granddaughter of the founder of the institution had just passed before them as one of the recipients of their bounty. He added that a child had been recently admitted whose father very lately had sat at that table, and who had been a life governor, steward, and annual contributor to the charity during his lifetime.

The company numbered 170, and the sum of £560 was subscribed.

The annexed engraving shows the neat façade of the school-house, erected by the governors in 1793, near the Obelisk, in St. George's, Southwark, at the expense of more than £3000, it being calculated to accommodate nearly one hundred children. The charity was founded in 1788, for maintaining, clothing, and educating an unlimited number of female orphans and children of re-

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

duced Freemasons. The establishment has been munificently supported, so as to have enabled the governors to augment the number of children received into the institution from 15 to 65: they are received into the school between the ages of eight and eleven, and are educated, clothed, and wholly supported till they attain the age of fifteen years.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

We here present our readers with an engraving of the building about to be erected for the use of this institution at New-cross. The site is on an eminence overlooking the public road to the right, at no great distance from the railway station. It will be 170 feet long and 280 feet deep when completed. A contract has been entered into for the erection of half the edifice, at an expense of £13,635; and the other will doubtless follow in due time, as soon as the funds of the establishment will bear the expense. That no long time may elapse before this may be the case we fervently trust, for there are few institutions whose sphere of action is more important, and whose objects are of greater public utility, than the Royal Naval School. It was established to provide a thoroughly good education for the children of naval officers, most of them destined to follow the profession of their fathers. If there are any of our youth who have a peculiar right to be entitled "the children of the state," it is the offspring of naval and military men who have grown grey in the service of their country, and many of them laid down their lives for its honour and interests. The style of the edifice which has called forth these few remarks is plain and unpretending, its prevailing character being that of elegant simplicity. The proportions, we understand, are modelled on a design of the great Sir Christopher Wren. The architect is Mr. Shaw. The foundation-stone of this building was laid on Thursday last, in a temporary pavilion erected for the purpose, and gaily decorated with flowers and flags, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in presence of a distinguished company, which included several officers of the highest rank in the service. A great proportion of the company being ladies, the *parterre* of beauty displayed was such as we have never seen surpassed. The boys of the school, in blue jackets and caps and white trowsers, formed a prominent and interesting feature of the scene.

PERTH.—THE MILITARY AND INHABITANTS.—The following is an extract of a letter from Perth, dated on Friday. We should hope the statements which it contains are exaggerated:—"Last night, a dreadful riot took place in this town, in consequence of a quarrel between some of the trades-lads and the soldiers. A party of the military sallied out of the barracks, and in revenge attacked the people with sticks, when a fearful commotion ensued. The constables were called out, and the Provost had the Riot Act read. The riot, however, was not quelled before the soldiers and a number of constables were severely beaten."

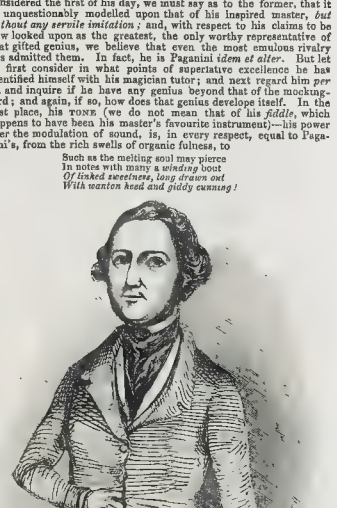
CAMILLO SIVORI.—AFTER DANTAN.

The appearance of M. Sivori, the pupil of the great Paganini, at her Majesty's Theatre, having excited intense interest in musical circles throughout the kingdom, we have been at some pains to present to our readers the annexed accurate portrait of this sole inheritor of Paganini's genius. His career over the Continent has been one of triumph, and he has already gathered fresh laurels in this country.

It was almost from his infancy that Sivori was a pupil of Paganini, since he commenced studying under him at his native city, Genoa, in 1823, when he was but six years of age. So rapid was his progress, that Paganini made him play in public after a study of two months, the compositions he executed being those of his great master. On Paganini quitting Genoa Sivori continued his studies under other masters, and travelled through France and England at the age of ten. On his return to his native country, the study of composition chiefly occupied his attention. In 1838 he again travelled, visiting different parts of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, and Russia, and playing at the courts both of Vienna and St. Petersburgh. He is a member of several academies; the Conservatoire at Paris awarded him a medal; and at Brussels he was publicly crowned. The possession of one of Paganini's violins has almost as much contributed to render him an object of interest as the fact of his being his pupil. It was a gift to him from Paganini shortly before his death, and is the violin on which he plays in public. The subjoined portrait represents the young artist, sketched in a *caricature* style, which originated, we believe, with the Parisians, and has become very popular in this country as well as in France. The first thing that strikes the eye is, that the young *débutant* is the complete reproduction of Paganini himself; the face is different, but otherwise it is the great artist resuscitated. There is the same peculiar manner of holding the violin, with the elbow completely turned in, the same position of the legs, the same swing of the whole body from the hips, and the same commanding jerk with the bow. Since the time of Paganini many performers have imitated his mechanism with more or less success, with more or less refinement, but none of them have caught up his spirit, and one by one they have dropped into oblivion. With Sivori it is otherwise: he has not only inherited the arm and fingers of his preceptor, but he has caught his spirit also.

Of the style of Sivori as a violinist, and of his pretensions to be considered the first of his day, we must say as to the former, that it is unquestionably modelled upon that of his inspired master, *but without any servile imitation*; and, with respect to his claims to be now looked upon as the greatest, the only worthy representative of that gifted genius, we believe that even the most emulous rivalry has admitted them. In fact, he is Paganini *idem et alter*. But let us first consider in what points of superlative excellence he has identified himself with his magician tutor; and next regard him *per se*, and inquire if he have any genius beyond that of the mocking-bird; and again, if so, how does that genius develope itself. In the first place, his TONE (we do not mean that of his *fiddle*, which happens to have been his master's favourite instrument)—his power over the modulation of sound, is, in every respect, equal to Paganini's, from the rich swells of organic fulness, to

> Such as the melting soul may pierce
> In notes with many a *winding* bout
> *Of linked sweetness, long drawn out*
> *With wanton heed and giddy cunning!*



PORTRAIT OF CAMILLO SIVORI.

The words we have *italicized* show how prophetic Milton was of the advent of such performers—no pictures could more faithfully

depict the *manners* of Paganini and his familiar! In the next place, Sivori's wand-like influence with his bow—at one time *non-visibly* vibrating a thousand delicate tremblings upon the ear; at another, "tearing out of the sanguine strings" superhuman sounds, with all the frenzied gesticulation of "one possessed!" again mocking difficulty (we had almost said impossibility) with a host of graceful and, to him, facile realities; in a word,

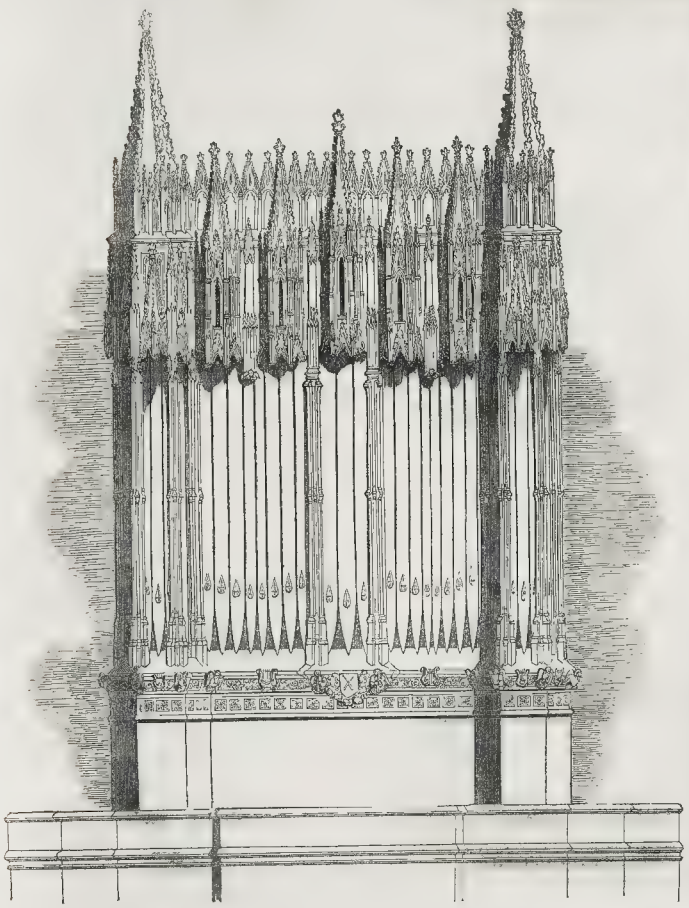
Unwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony!

In each and all of these Sivori is quite equal to Paganini! But yet some will say, "With all this, although he is decidedly the first now, he is not Paganini yet!" No—perhaps not. But why is this conclusion arrived at? Simply because a *great wonder*, in any view of creation, must be succeeded by a *far greater one* before we can allow it to be even on equality with its predecessor! We heard Paganini in the height of his glory, we hear Sivori in the very outset of his fame, and yet we have difficulty to decide which, "at times ripe for competition," shall be estimated as the greater genius. Had there been no Tintoretto perhaps there would have been no Titian; and, so far, we admit the obligations the present youth is under to the seer his master. But if he were not possessed of a master mind of his own he could not have distinguished himself in that walk which belongs not to the *servile pecus*, namely, original composition. His concerto is a most pure and classical production, and does great honour to his head, if his digitals were no more than those of ordinary first-rate violinists. This, by far the most classical part of his performance, was received with comparative indifference by those who were anxiously waiting for the *bizzarreries* promised subsequently. A word or two here on that wonder-exciting announcement "on one string." There is really nothing in it, many passages for the violin could not otherwise be played so effectively; and as to its novelty, only turn back to the solos of Scaramelli, upwards of a century ago, not to say anything of the concertos and airs of Rode, Rosquellas, &c., in more modern times, but anterior to Paganini, and it will be found that occasional use of the "one string" was much in vogue, although perhaps it was never carried to such perfection as by Paganini and his pupil. One word at parting for the present with Sivori: let anybody else attempt to play Paganini's music and they become contemptible; on the other hand, let *him* perform it, and it is worthy of the *maestro* himself, involving us in "A pleasant dream of past, mixt up with present joy."

CONSECRATION OF ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

On Tuesday morning this beautiful structure was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a large number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood; amongst whom were the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Burlington, and Earl Brownlow. His lordship, with his chaplain, the Rev. C. B. Dalton, M.A., arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and was received by the chancellor, registrar, minister, churchwardens, and trustees, and by them conducted to the vestry-room. Having proceeded in his robes to the front of the communion-table (upon which the vessels for the holy communion were placed), the minister presented to him the petition, praying him to consecrate the above sacred edifice. His lordship, accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Lonsdale, the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert, the Rev. A. M. Campbell, and other clergymen, then walked from the east side to the west end of the church and back again, repeating alternately the 24th Psalm, the bishop beginning "The earth is the Lord's," &c. The usual prayer of the church and those specially appointed for the occasion having been read, the right rev. prelate ascended the pulpit, and selected for his text the 4th chapter of St. John's Gospel, verse 14, "God is a spirit, and they that worship must worship him in spirit and in truth."

The case of the instrument, which is designed by Mr. Cundy,



ORGAN, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

the architect of the church, is exceedingly rich and in the style of the architecture of the church: it is composed from the best existing models of canopy-work of that date. Its outline is a square, with large octagonal turrets at each angle, and delicate buttresses and angle canopies surmounted by lofty and richly crochetted pinnacles. The space between the turrets is filled by a series of five beautiful canopies. The lower part is a solid box, from which the buttresses and gilded pipes rise. On the impost is a series of angels bearing lutes, harps, &c., the various symbols of music. The whole organ covers an area of 14 ft. square by 30 ft. in height. It is a noble instrument, and merits illustration, as well for its interior construction as for the novel design of its case, which is in correct taste.

The church contains 1000 paid and 600 free seats. The cost of the building has been £11,000, exclusive of fittings. Towards the organ, the Marquis of Westminster has munificently subscribed £500. Service is to be performed in this church three times on Sundays, and twice on Wednesdays and Fridays. There will also be a litany service at 11 o'clock, and full service on all holydays. It has been determined that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper shall be administered on every Sunday and on every festival of the church throughout the year. The Rev. W. Bennett, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, has been appointed to the incumbency.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY PETRE.—We have to announce the death of the Dowager Lady Petre, who expired on Tuesday last at her residence in Harley-street. The deceased lady was eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Howard, and sister of the late and aunt of the present Duke of Norfolk. Her ladyship was born 29th September, 1767, and married, 14th February, 1786, the late Lord Petre, by whom her ladyship had a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are living.

A public dinner was given on Sunday at the British-hotel, Cockspur-street, to the Hon. Thomas Norton, one of her Majesty's justices of British Guiana, previous to his departure for that colony to resume his judicial functions. Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., presided, and was supported by upwards of fifty gentlemen, chiefly professional friends of the guest.

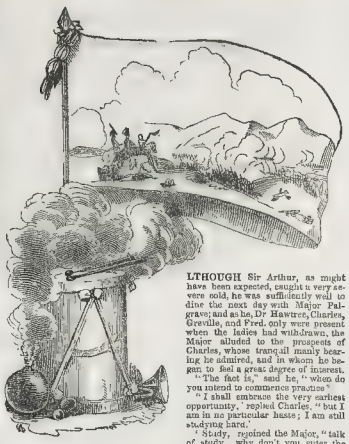
PROBATE DUTY UPON WILLS.—The duties paid upon the personal properties of the late Sir R. Peel, Mr. Coutts, and Mr. Rundell were deemed extraordinary enough, each of them being upwards of one million sterling. The probate on Mr. Arkwright's property surpasses them all. The personal property is sworn to be under £6,000,000! Besides this he is said to have left real property to the amount of £40,000 a year.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XII.
THE DEPARTURE.



ALTHOUGH Sir Arthur, as might have been expected, caught a very severe cold, he was sufficiently well to dine the next day with Major Palgrave; and as he, Dr. Hawtree, Charles, Greville, and Fred. only were present when the ladies had withdrawn, the Major alluded to the prospects of Charles, whose tranquil manly bearing he admired, and in whom he began to feel a great degree of interest.

"The fact is," said he, "when do you intend to commence practice?"

"I shall embrace the very earliest opportunity," replied Charles, "but I am in no particular hasse; I am still studying hard."

"Study, rejoined the Major, "talk of study, why don't you enter the service! The glorious field of battle's the place for study! You'd have more limbs to amputate there in one day than you'd have the chance of lopping off at home in twenty years!"

"Do you not forget that I am married?" suggested Charles.

"Certainly not; but the fact is what has that to do with it? Take your wife with you. It'll be a change for *her*, and a glorious change, too. Take her with you!—the fact of your being married, amounts to nothing at all! What say you, Doctor, eh? Would you ever have been the man you are, if you had never seen a glorious field of battle?"

"Why, I don't suppose that I ever should have been in my present position."

"Certainly not! Isn't it better than all the hospitals in the universe? What does a man who has been at home all his life know about gun-shot wounds, for example? Would *I* go to such a man to have a ball extracted? And when was there ever a finer chance for a young man of talent than now? The fact is, now is the very time! If I were you, I'd be off at once. There's no necessity for spending a whole *life* abroad! a few years will do it; we shall soon settle *this* war!—we shall soon have Bonaparte *fast*!—and when we have him secure, mark my words, you'll never have another chance; for the fact is neither you nor I, nor any one here, will ever *live* to see another great war in Europe. I therefore say, go by all means! You would come back with practical experience sufficient to carry all before you."

"Well," returned Charles, "I feel obliged by the suggestion: I'll think of it. But how am I to get an appointment?"

"Oh, I can manage that," said Dr. Hawtree, "without the slightest trouble. You have out to make up your mind and the thing is done."

"Well, if you go," said Fred., addressing Charles, "I should like to go with you."

"Nonsense!" cried Greville, "how are you to get a commision? There are hundreds on the List at the present time."

"And there always will be hundreds on the List," said the Major, "but the fact is, the List has nothing at all to do with it. It's all very well to have a List, but what is it?—Why the means whereby those who are in a position to be importuned may make importunity dumb. They oblige their friends by getting youths placed upon the List; and a pretty obligation it is; they may be upon the *List* till they are bald. The fact is, I could get your son a commission to-morrow."

"You could?"

"Of course—but not by placing him on the List. If he is anxious to enter the service he shall not wait long for a commission. And he can't do better. What can be more honourable, more exciting, or more glorious than the life of a soldier? If I had fifty sons I'd make soldiers of them all. A fellow of spirit is sure to rise now."

"Or fall," suggested Greville.

"Or fall, as you observe," added the Major, "but a *soldier* is never apprehensive of falling."

"And he is wise," rejoined Greville, "for as things must take their course, apprehension is folly."

The Major blew out his cheeks, and not wishing *for that* point to be dwelt upon, waived it by commencing a most spirited description of the last battle in which he had been engaged. To this description all attentively listened, and so deep an impression did it make upon Charles and Fred., that they felt an irresistible desire to adopt the Major's suggestion that they also might witness those glorious scenes which had been with so much animation described.

There were, however, two other persons to be consulted before any step could be taken, for while Fred. could not think of moving without the sanction of Alice, Charles had to obtain the consent of Laurece.

"I wish," said Fred. on the following morning, "I wish you would mention this matter to Alice."

"Modesty," replied Charles smiling, "is at all times an admirable quality, but in you it inspires special admiration."

"Nay, it isn't modesty—but I wish you'd just name it!"

"Well! I will if you particularly wish me to do so, but it would have more effect if you were to name it yourself. There's no difficulty now. The Doctor's prohibition has been removed."

"I don't know how it is, Charles; I used to be able to speak to any woman, and upon any subject with which I happened to be conversant, without the slightest hesitation; but now, upon my honour, in the society of women I can scarcely speak at all!"

"You mean when in the society of *one*!" But you had far better mention the subject yourself. You understand each other now, and I am sure that Alice would like it much better."

"Do you think so?"

"I am certain of it!"

"Well, if you think that *she* would like it better, I'll do it at once. But then, how shall I begin."

"She and Laurece you perceive are now walking on the lawn. Tell Laurece I want her, and when you have drawn the arm of Alice in yours, ask her playfully how she imagines you would look in uniform, and all the rest will follow as a matter of course."

Fred. accordingly left Charles at once, and having delivered the message to Laurece, took the hand of Alice and led her into the garden.

"Alice," said he, after having walked for some time in silence, for it is an extraordinary fact that she felt that he was about to communicate something, "Alice, how do you think that I should look as a General for instance, or as a Colonel, or a Captain—or in fact, without reference to rank, as a military man?"

"Oh, elegant!" exclaimed Alice, "you are just the very figure!"

"Would you like to see me in uniform?"

"Dearly! if your face were not buried in one of those odious black bear-skin caps, nothing could delight me more. I love to see an elegant man in uniform!"

"I beg to assure you that I appreciate the compliment!"

"Oh, but I did not intend it in a compliment. I merely meant to say that I thought you would look extremely elegant in uniform."

"And that you would like to see me in uniform?"

"Exactly."

"Well, I am very glad of that, for Major Palgrave has offered to get me a commission!"

"But not to enter the army in reality?—no to go abroad or to fight?—not to go into battle?"

"Why, in the army there are no other means of becoming distinguished!"

"This I'm sure I shouldn't like at all all! no; I should love to see you in an officer's dress, but the idea of your going into battle is horrible. You may be killed! or you may, like the Major, lose an arm, and a leg, and an eye! No, I shouldn't like that. Oh, no!"

"But it does not, my love, of necessity follow that I should be either killed or wounded!'

"No; but if you should, how dreadful it would be!

"But if I should not'—if I should return to you covered with honours, what joy you would feel! Who can tell what I may be? General Greville'—how well that would sound; or Major-General, or Colonel, or even Captain Greville! The lady of Captain Greville!—Captain Greville and his lady! Do you not think that it would look extremely well in the papers?"

"Oh, yes; but then the risk, dear, is terrible. If you *should* be wounded, I should die."

"Oh! I have no fear of that, my love! Do not think of it. Be sure that I shall soon acquire rank and distinction."

"Of that, dear, I do feel sure. I am certain that if you live, no one will surpass you. But it is a frightful thought that in an instant you may fall."

"My dearest Alice, I need not remind you that under any circumstances life is uncertain. Let a man be placed in any position, and in an instant he may fall. But I have no fear of falling. I feel that I shall escape every evil, and soon return with my object attained, that object being to prove myself worthy of you."

"But what does papa say? Does *he* approve of it?"

"The subject was mentioned last evening in his presence, and I am led to believe that he does."

"And your father?"

"Oh, he makes very short work of it. In his view things must take their course. If I am to be a soldier I must be a soldier, and if I am not to be, why I shall not. But I have not told you all: I shall not go alone: Charles will go with me and Lucrece"

"Indeed! And Lucrece! Is it possible! Oh, how dearly I should love to go too! I should not care so much if I were with you all.'

"When I get a regiment, dear Alice, you *shall* be with me."

"Oh, but I should like to go now! It would be delightful! But do not say another word now. I must run away and speak to Lucrece."

"Before you give me your consent?

"Will you not go, then, without my consent?'

"I would not for the world."

"Then you are a dear! and I'll see about it; I'll think the matter over; but don't detain me now. I must speak to Lucrece."

At that moment Lucrece and Charles approached, and Alice flew to her gentle and affectionate friend, and drew her aside, while Charles and Fred. explained to each other the progress they had made.

Charles had, however, but little to explain, for he had scarcely mentioned the subject to Lucrece when sh8 urged him with smiles to set upon his own judgment. She was sure that it would be highly advantageous if *he* thought so, for she always felt happy to encourage him in the pursuit of any course which he imagined would tend to his advancement. Opposition, even tacit acquiescence, was with her out of the question; she would paint his every project in the brightest colours Hope could supply, and inspire him with the conviction that it must be successful.

Caroline, too, when she heard of the proposal, felt happy in urging him to accept it; for having become extremely jealous of the influence which he possessed over that uncle, she imagined that if he were thus got rid of her reign would be in reality absolute.

The Doctor, however, as far as Fred. was concerned, knew not whether to countenance the step or to oppose it. He had watched the growth of the child's affection for Fred.: he knew how deeply rooted it had become; and hence feared that if anything fatal should occur her happiness would be for ever blasted.

"Why should he go?" he anxiously inquired of himself. "Why should he brave the chances of war? His object is laudable; but then what necessity is there for its being thus attained? He need not seek a fortune. He has one already; I have amply sufficient for them both. Why then should he go?"

Upon this point he dwelt with the most earnest anxiety until the expected arrival of the Mayor, who, on being consulted on the subject, so far removed his paternal fears as to induce him to offer no opposition; and as the matter was then decided, they started for town the next day.

"Now, my dear Frederick," said Alice, when they had left, "I do not know yet that I can allow you to go; but if I do consent, you must faithfully promise that you will not any account rush into danger. Think of me, Frederick, when you are in the field: consider what would become of me if anything dreadful were to happen."

"My dearest girl, do not be apprehens.ve that anything of the kind will occur. You would not have a coward for a husband."

"No, dear Frederick, not for the world! I love a brave man; and I know that you are brave; and hence it is that I fear that you will attempt too much and—*fall* in the attempt. Remember, dear, that your life is mine: and if ever I hear that you have undertaken any of those horrible 'forlorn hopes' of which I have heard Papa speak, I'll never forgive you. Promise me, Frederick—upon your honour promise me—that you never will!"

"I do, my love, promise: I never will, upon my honour."

"And do not be impetuous, there's a dear. Always keep back if you can; and never fear but another day's discretion is the better part of valour,' albert Shakspeare has not placed the sentiment in the mouth of a brave man.

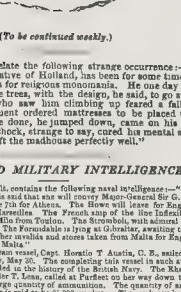
"Alice, be assured that, for your dear sake, I shall take all possible care of myself.

"Yes, do, there's a love!—because there is no necessity for being reckless. But you will not—no, I see assured that you will not."

"Comfort me, my love, to obtain that feeling till I return. The war will soon be over, and then, dear Alice, we part no more."

The success of Dr. Hawtree and the Major in town fully realized their anticipations. for, by working together, they not only obtained the commissions, but managed to attach Charles and Fred. to the same regiment.

The outfits were therefore immediately ordered, and, when all had been prepared to their entire satisfaction but more especially to that of Alice, who, when she saw Fred. in his full dress, pronounced it to be her unbiassed opinion that no one ever yet looked half so handsome!—Dr. Cleveland and Ensign Greville left England with the amiable, happy Lucrece.



(To be continued weekly.)

The Belgian journals relate the following strange occurrence:—"A gentleman named B——, a native of Holland, has been for some time confined in a madhouse at Brussels for religious monomania. He one day got loose, and climbed up one of the trees, with the design, he said, to go straight to heaven. Those below who saw him climbing up feared a fall, and the director of the establishment ordered mattresses to be placed under the tree. Before this could be done, he jumped down, came on his feet, and was but little hurt. The shock, strange to say, cured his mental alienation, and a few days since he left the madhouse perfectly well."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Malta Times* of the 9th ult. contains the following naval intelligence:—"The Locust left for Corfu on the 6th. It is said that a steamer will be ordered to Smyrna to Ragusa. The Snake left on the 7th for Athens. The Howe will leave for England on the arrival of the Acheron from Marseilles. The *French* ship of the line Inflexible and the brig Alcibiade have arrived at Milo from Toulon. The Stromboli, with admiral Sir J. Louis, is expected to sail on the 15th. The Formidable is lying at Gibraltar, awaiting the arrival of the Howe to transfer on board her invalids and stores taken from Malta for England. The Formidable will then return to Malta."

WOOLWICH.—The Cyclops steam vessel, Capt. Horatio T Austin, C. B., sailed for Ireland at two o'clock, A.M., on Tuesday, May 30. The completing this vessel is such an incredibly short space of time is unexampled in the history of the British Navy. The Rhadamanthus steam-vessel, Master Commander T. Lean, called at Purfleet on her way down the river on Sunday, and took on board a large quantity of ammunition. The quantity of arms shipped on board of her from the Tower is said to be 24,000 muskets. The workmen in the loading department of the royal arsenal were employed a considerable time in shipping stores to be conveyed to Ireland, and the laboratory workmen are to be engaged extra hours during the week.

THE 72ND HIGHLAND.—On Sunday morning last, we believe quite unexpectedly, the 2nd Dragoon Guards (or Queen's Bays), then stationed in the cavalry barrack, Hulme, received the "route" for Ireland, and they marched from Manchester, on Monday, for Liverpool. It is said that their present destination is Mullingar.

PORTSMOUTH, May 30.—Rhadamanthus this morning moved from the eastward, and, at one o'clock, P.M., Major Casteau, Lieutenants Tate, Farke, and Dare, with sixty gunners, four six pounders, and two howitzers, embarked in her and sailed immediately, it is supposed for Dublin The entire number, including officers and privates, on this occasion, will be about 320. Rear-Admiral Bowles, it is said, will hoist his flag in the Malabar, 72, and be stationed on the Irish coast.

We have the highest authority to state that if any of the Chelsea or Kilmainham pensioners connect themselves with the repeal movement, directly or indirectly, their names will instantly be struck off the list.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Montrose arrived at Falmouth on Saturday with the mails from Gibraltar of the 18th inst., Malta 10th, Lisbon 22nd, Oporto 23rd, and Vigo 24th; met the Royal Tar at Gibraltar, and received the passengers for England from Madeira, which island she left on the 12th inst. There is not a word of news by this arrival. Besides the passengers, the Montrose had on board several of the crew of the barque Bridget Timmins, lost at Barcelona. The transport barque Boyne arrived at Gibraltar from Cork, on the 13th of May, and the Tory sailed thence for England, on the 12th. The Tagus steamer passed up for Malta on the same day. The French ships of war Marengo and Friedland sailed on the 13th for Brest. Off Cape St. Vincent saw the Peninsular Company's steamer Pasha, and off Cape Finisterre the Lady Mary Wood, both bound southward.

FIUME.—From letters received at Lloyd's from their agents at Massaulle, dated April 6, and from New York of the 19th ult., it appears that a Sakrenian, arrived at the former port and reported the barque Kerry, reported that a pirate had brought a hermaphrodite brig close into the Keys, on or about the 14th of March, and burnt her in the course of the night, and the Adelaide, Captain Adams, arrived at New York, previous to the 14th ult., from Matanzas, reported that a Spanish vessel arrived there about the 29th of April, which had been chased by a brig the day off the Bahama-banks by a piratical-looking schooner.

WICK, May 26.—The Friendship, master Cleasa, from Liverpool to Leith, put into Ramdale, 14th inst., with damage, having struck on a rock, and proceeded on the 16th for Olsea, to repair

PARIS, May 26.—The Union, from Batavia to Havre, put into Mauritius, Feb. 26, leaky, and must spring. An armed brig, supposed to be English, was seen to founder, 20th inst., four leagues off Dartmouth, by the Nouvelle Intrépide, arrived at Peramp.

WEST INDIES, May 5.—The Nathaniel Hooper, Murchell, from Liverpool to Havannah, put into Norfolk, last inst., with loss of spars, sails, rigging, &c., having been in contact with the Jane, from Liverpool to Charleston. A large ship, with painted ports, and displaced, was in that neighbourhood the day before. Sail as good terms as if she had been in contact with nothing has been transacted. Barley and malt have gone off at about previous currences. Good sound oats, as well as beans and peas, have met with a brisk demand, without alteration in price. The flour trade has ruled inactive, but the quotations have been supported.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 10,870 qrs; barley, 2160; oats, 7780; and malt, 5170 quarters, flour, 5790 sacks. Irish: barley, 32 , and oats, 9680 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2830; and barley, 1500 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, 2nd, 46s to 50s; ditto white, 52s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 45s; ditto, white, 42s to 50s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s, malting ditto, 30s to 32s. Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s. Kingston and Ware, 54s to 65s; Chevalier, 62s; Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s, Tandoff and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto, white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s, ditto, old, 34s to 38s, grey peas, 33s to 35s, maple, 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 49s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 52s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 29s; oats, new, 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 15s, beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has gone off steadily, at full prices; but, in all other kinds of seeds, exceedingly little has been passing

The following are the present rates:—English, sowing, 42s to 57s, Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s, hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter coriander, 10s to 15s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 12s per bushel; white ditto, 12s to 14s; tares, 5s to 8s per bushel, English rapeseed, new, £32 to £37 per last of ten quarters. Linseed, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton, canary, 64s to 68s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 5½d per 4 lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 8d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 17s 11d, rye, 29s 2d; beans, 27s 4d; peas, 32s 1d.

Imperial Average of the seven weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 10d, barley, 28s 1d oats, 17s 1d rye, 30s 1d; beans, 28s 7d; peas, 32s 2d per quarter

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 23s 10d barley 9s 8d oats, 6s 0d, rye, 11s 6d, beans, 11s 6d peas 11s 6d

Tea.—At public sale on Tuesday 14,250 packages of tea were offered, out of which 2000 were bought in at about previous rates About 1,200,000 pounds have been imported this week For private contract demand is steady at full prices

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugars continue in good request, consumption are very dull of sale, and a further decline of 6d per cwt. has taken place in the quotations

Coffee.—The market still remains inactive, at prices unaltered from last quotations.

Spices.—Very little has been doing in this market at late rates.

Rice.—The demand continues very limited, but there is ample supply on offer, and prices are going away. The price on the spot is 47s 3d to 47s 6d; for autumn delivery, 42s.

Oils.—We have but a moderate business doing in oils, yet prices are supported.

Wool.—About 2000 packages of wool have reached us from London this week, while privately we have had a fair inquiry at full quotations

Hops.—This market is brisk, and the prices may be called 3s per cwt higher.

Coals. Tanfield Moor, 15s 6d. Wylam, 15s, Hewicke and Co., 15s 6d, Killingworth, 17s 6d; Lambton, 20s 6d; Hetton, 20s; Stanley, 19s; Sunniside, 17s 6d.

Smithfield.—Owing to the supplies of fat stock being more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers, the general demand is heavy, at drooping prices.—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d., mutton, 3s 8d to 4s; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d., and pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lbs. to sink the offa.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There has been a large quantity of slaughtered meat on offer this week, while the demand has ruled dull, on the following terms.—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d., mutton, 3s 8d to 4s; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 4d.; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d.; and pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The information which we have received from the manufacturing districts since our last publication although actually not unfavourable, still it is not of that cheering description which for some time past we have had the satisfaction to place before our readers. At Manchester in particular some dulness has been occasioned by a slight falling away during the last ten days in the amount of orders which had previously been received for manufactured cotton goods, and fears consequently were beginning to have themselves amongst the artisans and productive labourers that the late activity in trade has, for the present at all events, reached its maxim. That the activity was the consequence of the increase of demand from our colonies and foreign possessions chiefly we believe little doubt can be entertained, because excepting for the cotton manufactures, and woollen goods, in the home markets generally, if any improvement at all latterly occurred it has not been of so much importance as to have produced any influence whatever on the demand for common cotton goods. The fact, after all, is by far the best criterion to be anticipated of manufactured goods, and for the payment of fair wages to the productive classes; but, in the present most deplorable state of the agricultural interest, it is utterly impossible that the people can reap the numerous and important advantages which, when agriculture flourishes, the home consumption universally confers on them. It is considered that the farmers' capital alone invested in their agricultural pursuits has during the last twelve months been deteriorated more than can third, or upwards of seventy millions sterling, by the fall which has occurred during that interval in the value of all descriptions of agricultural property, little wonder can be entertained as the considerable decrease which now unfortunately exists in the consumption of all descriptions of manufactures of life as the great home markets; but still the renewal of demand for our colonies, foreign possessions, and late conquests in the Indies and Chinese Oceans, as well as remote parts, remained the commercial and manufacturing evils which have arisen from the very material falling away which circumstances have occasioned not only in the value but likewise in the amount of our internal consumption. Combinations in trade, however, are the natural consequences of temporary circumstances. They clear the trading atmosphere of numerous obstacles to national prosperity, and, although they may be attended by present inconveniences, still their future consequences are always advantageous to the community in general, and in the present instance their results will probably be the same.

In the money market great agitation has prevailed during this week, and at one time Consols were three per cent. lower than they were on Saturday last. Many reasons exist for this depression in the value of our national securities, but one more serious than all is actually has been. The chief cause, however, we conceive to be the deficiency which is actually on the increase in the public revenue, and which may mainly be attributed to the want of means amongst the great body of consumers to pay for their wonted quantities of the varying articles. The falling away in the malt duty to the extent of one hundred thousand pounds in the financial year ending in the beginning of April last most forcibly exhibits the reduced means of the people, nor can any other remedy be applied to the present crisis now in the fields, still much injury has been sustained, should a favourable change in it not speedily occur. The idea of another drain on our capital being necessitated by the present state of society in Scotland and in Ireland; but agitation there will pass away when agricultural produce is better paid for than it has been for the twelve months past: and whatever influence, therefore, the present aspect of affairs in these kingdoms may have on the value of the funds, it must disappear with the causes in which it has its origin; for the capital and well-accustomed energy of the British and Irish characters eventually will remove the present obstacles to general prosperity, were they even ten times more weighty than they really are. The scale of the weather also creates an unfavourable feeling in the minds of the money market. Too much rain has latterly fallen, and although it has not actually as yet damaged the crops now in the fields, still much injury may be sustained

GLACIARUM, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, Portman-square. — The small specimen of ARTIFICIAL ICE is REMOVED from the Colosseum, and a surface of 3000 square feet is now established, and open to the Public for Skating on, at all seasons, on which skaters may be seen performing their elegant evolutions, amidst Alpine scenery, covered with snow and hoar frost, forming a beautiful and faithful Panorama of Lucerne and its lake fronts, taken on the spot expressly by Mr. F. Phillips. From 8 even till Dusk; and, in the Evening, beautifully Illuminated from Seven till Ten o'clock; with the addition of a Promenade Illusion, under the direction of Mr. A. Sedgwick. Admission, 1s.; Chargefor Skating 1s. per hour, without additional charge for skates and attendance, which are provided.

CZERNY'S GRAND FANTASIA for SIXTEEN PIANISTS, in his QUARTET by Mr. HOLMES, and Twelve Performers more, Messrs. Distin, Glover, and Catches will be performed at Mr. W. H. HOLMES' MORNING CONCERT, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on SATURDAY, JUNE 10. Vocalists—Mesdames Caradori Allan, Lasky, and Mr. Lockey. Instrumentalists—Mr. Bristol, Chipp, Ferrero, John Parry, Herr Staudigl Instruments.—Pianoforte, Mr. W. H. Holmes: Harp, Mr J. Balsir Chatterton; Violin, Mr. Willy, Flute, Mr. Card; Violoncello, Mr. Hausmann. Conductor, Mr. Lucas.—Stalls, One Guinea each, and Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of all the principal music-sellers, and of Mr. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street.

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London: Printed by Robert Palmer (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 3d, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by William Little, at 196, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—Saturday, June 3, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 58.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

No part of the English system of jurisprudence is open to more grave objections, or has been the subject of juster complaint, than that which relates to the class of offences known under the name of libel. Whether as regards the preservation of public peace and order, the maintenance of that august privilege of free discussion which is essential to the working of the machinery of the constitution, or to the keeping sacred that reverence for private character and reputation to which Englishmen have at all times affixed such deserved value, as to make this principle the very keystone on which the social edifice reposes—it is impossible to overrate the extent and importance of the bearings with which this subject divides itself. It must be said, to the reproach of our legislators, that on no subject is the law more vague, obscure, or inconsistent—more powerless for the protection of good and well-disposed citizens, or more inefficient for the detection and punishment of wrong-doers.

This state of the law has not resulted from any lulling of ministerial vigilance, or defect of legislatorial attention—and may rather be attributed to a rooted jealousy and aversion on the part of ministers and legislators to any decided interference with a subject which, in one of its branches—that of public libel—so closely and immediately affects those powers and dignities which men in high station are apt to guard with the most timorous and mistrustful watchfulness. In 1833, 1834, 1835, and on a later occasion, to which we shall by-and-by advert, the law of libel was the subject of investigation before parliamentary committees, or of discussion by the House of Commons, but without any result towards its amendment. The debates and inquiries to which it gave rise passed away without fruits, and left it in the same condition as before. At length, however, an effort is being made from which it is to be hoped some beneficial consequence will follow. A committee of the House of Lords, to which the consideration of the subject had been referred, have presented their report, and the results of their labours were last week stated by Lord Campbell, in an address characterised by that power of clear analysis which distinguishes him. On that occasion the noble and learned lord announced his intention of bringing in a bill to give effect to the recommendations of the committee.

Some of these recommendations lay the ground for important improvements in the present law, which will mitigate its severity as regards some classes more peculiarly exposed to its operation. The defendant is in all cases, civil and criminal, to have the power of proving, if he can, the truth of the libel. Hitherto the law on this point has been marked by a strange anomaly, truth being an absolute bar to a civil action, while in a proceeding by criminal information, or indictment, the jury were absolutely debarred from taking the truth of the subject-matter into their consideration at all. An effectual shield is thus thrown over all the abuses and malversations of men in authority. Under the law as it at present stands, a minister of the crown may have secretly forfeited his allegiance to the crown, and betrayed his duty to his country; he may have held correspondence with the enemy in time of war; he may have bartered the offices of the state for money, or conferred them on unworthy possessors, in order to forward purposes of private ambition or passion; he may have appointed a governor-general to remove an opponent from his path, or given away a seat in the cabinet to purchase the favours of a mistress; and yet the public writer who proclaims his infamy to the world, may, while he is in possession of the fullest means of establishing his charges, be sent to languish in a jail. He is denied the right of bringing his witnesses, and proving the truth of his accusations. He is thus treated with incomparably greater hardship, and with a far more complete want of consideration, than the arraigned felon, to whom the law allows the right, if he has the power, of establishing his own innocence. This is no imaginary case. The late Mr. Perry, the editor, and Mr. Lambert, the publisher of the *Morning Chronicle*, were visited by Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with the utmost severity of this barbarous law, for telling the world, on the accession of George IV., that the new King would have an opportunity of effacing, by his public conduct, the recollection of the unpopularity of George III. In our days, no doubt, an English jury would reject with contempt any imputation of criminality for holding language such as this; but, so long as the law remains stable, while public opinion is in its nature fluctuating and mutable, there can be no security for the

TEMPLES OF ELORA.—AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—See page 396.

honest Journalist against equal or greater injustice. Thus immunity is secured for public traitors, whom the indignant spirit of liberty is ever forward to denounce.

Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominum que potentem
Imposuit.

Strafford or Buckingham may go free, but a Marvel or a Junius is consigned to an imprisonment of months or years.

Other excellent provisions of Lord Campbell's plan are those by which it is proposed that "where an apology is offered, and a sum paid into court, if the plaintiff still goes on with the action, unless the jury shall be of opinion that the tender was insufficient, the verdict shall be for the defendant;" and that, "in cases where the publication was contrary to the defendant's orders, and was made under circumstances which rendered it impossible that he could direct or sanction it," evidence of these facts may be given. Cases have occurred, under the present law, in which only one copy of a newspaper containing a libel has been sold, when the publisher or proprietor was absent from his establishment and ignorant of the fact, and on returning, and discovering the libel, immediately put a stop to the sale, and yet, on criminal proceeding, he was punished by fine and imprisonment. It is also proposed that when the defendant is acquitted or gains the action he shall be allowed his costs. This provision is most important for the protection of journalists, who might under the present law be ruined by proceedings brought against them for having performed an important service. An action might be brought, for instance, by a convicted swindler, to defend which would cost thousands of pounds, yet he is saddled with the amount. An indictment might be brought by some public functionary whose misdemeanours he had exposed, and, even if the evidence on the other side were insufficient to establish his connection with the case at all, he must pay the costs of the proceedings, which might be repeated *ad infinitum*.

There are, however, some important omissions in the proposed scheme which will go far to impair its utility. All attempt at defining a libel is abandoned. The opinion of both Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell, we believe, is adverse to attempting a definition; but we cannot help thinking that, though it may be impossible to fix all the logical strictures, the object may be so far accomplished as to satisfy all the requirements of juridical purposes. Mr. O'Connell, in the bill which he introduced in 1837, proposed to extend to libel the definition of slander, which includes all words that impute an indictable crime, an incapacity to conduct business. This, however, does not include cases in which the imputation, if unfounded, would be not less prejudicial to the character and prospects of the person attacked. At present anything is a libel "which renders a man ridiculous, or lowers him in the esteem and opinion of the world." This may include everything or nothing, and, if acted upon, would put a stop to political discussion. We incline to think that a middle course might be found, and that it would be easy to frame a clause comprehending cases in which grave *moral* criminality, sufficient to exclude a man from the society of his equals, or to destroy his prospects in life, should be imputed. Another important emendation, which Lord Campbell does not attempt, would be the due regulation of the power possessed by the Attorney-General of filing *ex officio* informations. We are of opinion that it would be most advisable to give to the grand jury the control of this power, by leaving it to them to say, whether or not, in any case, it should be exercised. Again, in the trying of public libels before special juries, which are composed of men whose feelings and sympathies are all on the side of power, should most assuredly be abolished. If a petty jury is competent to try the most serious offences against life and property, why should it not also be competent to say whether a certain publication is calculated to disturb the peace of society? Leaving the option of a special jury will be to leave a power which can only be used for purposes of abuse.

Lord Campbell proposes to take a security against newspapers established by infamous persons for purposes of libel, by requiring all journals to give security at the Stamp-office for meeting the expenses of any action which may be brought against them. This is a provision which we need not say will little affect established journals of respectability; but unless the security to be required be limited to a moderate sum, it will bear with great hardship, in many cases, where the capital of the parties concerned may be small, although, at the same time, their characters and objects are irreproachable.

We have thus gone through the chief provisions of the proposed plan, as well as other points on which the law seems to us to call equally for amendment. We congratulate Lord Campbell on the good he will effect, and the reputation he will establish by his bill, but if he wishes to go down to posterity by the side of Fox and Erskine, as one who, by ameliorating the law of public libel, has extended and confirmed the liberties of his countrymen, he must take a larger scope than he has yet announced. His influence and rank, his profound knowledge of the law, his acquaintance derived by personal experience with the press, seem to point him out as the man who is called upon to undertake the mighty labour, and achieve the crowning triumph of giving wider usefulness and augmented facilities to the operations of that great power which forms the bulwark of English liberty, and ventilate by its wholesome and salutary influences, all the channels of English society.

NEW PICTURE-MODEL AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The Whitsun *fêtes* at this very intellectual place of amusement, in addition to the *menagerie* (including the five giraffes lately engraved in our paper), and an *al fresco* concert, have introduced a pictorial novelty of great merit, on the same extensive scale as the panoramas of Vesuvius, Hecla, and Rome, in former seasons. The new picture, by the same artist as its predecessors, Mr. Danson, is a stupendous representation of "the Wonders of Elora;" perhaps the most extensive and surprising monuments of ancient Hindoo architecture. They are situated about a mile to the east of Elora, a town near the ancient city of Deelabad, in the East Indies; and the design has been executed by Mr. Danson, from a series of sketches taken on the spot by an officer of the Indian army. It is a vast mountain range, wrought into temples and palaces, partly subterraneous and partly isolated, hewn out of the solid granite rock, highly sculptured and profusely decorated. "The number and magnificence of the subterraneous temples," says Mr. Erskine, "the extent and loftiness of some, the endless diversity of sculpture in others, the variety of curious foliage, of minute tracery, highly-wrought pillars, rich mythological designs, sacred shrines, and colossal statues, all but distract the mind. It appeared truly wonderful that such prodigious efforts of labour and skill should remain, from times certainly not barbarous, without a trace to tell us the hand by which they were designed, or the populous and powerful nation by which they were completed."

The great central object in the view is the gorgeous Temple of "Keylas the Proud." It is an enormous excavated block, 500 feet in circumference, and 100 feet high, in the midst of a vast area cut down through the hill, the boundary scarp of which is hewn into magnificent colonnades, containing gigantic figures of the deities of Hindoo mythology. Every portion of this fabric of rock is profusely carved into columns, pilasters, friezes, and pediments, embellished with sculptured groups of men, animals, and chimeras of the wildest and most fanciful design. These decorations are all perfectly proportioned, executed in high relief, and bear a most brilliant polish. Near to Keylas, and scarcely inferior in the richness of their details, are the splendid Pagoda of Nandi, "The Sacred Bull," the great Cave of "Teen-Tal," and the superb Temple of "Das Avatar," or the Ten Incarnations! partly hollowed out of the mountain and partly insulated, but connected with each other by natural bridges of rock. In the open court stand two colossal elephants and elegant quadrangular obelisks, exquisitely sculptured, which serve as accessories to the grandeur of the whole. This enchanting scene is mirrored in the limpid waters of a sumptuous tank, surrounded by handsome flights of steps, with pedestals carved with bas-reliefs surmounted by figures of the Brahmin gods.

Several years since these wonders were explored by Captain Seeley, who thus describes the effect of Keylas. "Conceive," says he, "the burst of surprise at suddenly coming upon a stupendous temple, with a large court before it, hewn out of the solid rock, with all its parts perfect and beautiful, standing proudly alone upon its native bed, and detached from the neighbouring mountain by a spacious area all round, nearly 250 feet deep, and 150 broad; this unrivalled face rearing its rocky head to a height of nearly 100 feet, its length about 145 feet, by 92 broad, having well-formed doorways, windows, staircases to its upper floor, containing five large rooms of a smooth and polished surface, regularly divided by rows of pillars; the whole bulk of this immense block of isolated excavation being upwards of 500 feet in circumference, and, extraordinary as it may appear, having beyond its area three handsome figured galleries, or verandahs, supported by regular pillars, with compartments hewn out of the boundary scarp, containing 42 curious gigantic figures of the Hindoo mythology, the whole three galleries in continuity, enclosing the area, and occupying the almost incredible space of nearly 420 feet of excavated rock; being, upon the average, about 13 feet 2 inches broad all round, and in height 14½ feet; while, positively, *above* these again are excavated five large rooms. Within the court, and opposite these galleries, or verandahs, stands Keylas the Proud, wonderfully towering in hoary majesty,—a mighty fabric of rock, surpassed by no relic of antiquity in the known world." * * * "To build the Pantheon, the Parthenon at Athens, St. Peter's at Rome, or our own St. Paul's, is a task of science and labour; but we understand *how* it is done, how it proceeds, and how it is finished; but to conceive, for a moment, a body of men, however numerous, with a spirit however invincible, and resources however great, to attack a solid mountain of rock, in most parts 100 feet high, and excavating, by the slow process of the *chisel*, a temple like the one I have faintly described, with its galleries or pantheon, its vast area, and indescribable mass of sculpture and carving in endless profusion, the work appears beyond belief, and the mind is bewildered in amazement."

Such is the wondrous scene which Mr. Danson has attempted to represent in his new model or set scene. It is cleverly painted throughout, has nothing gaudy or gairish in its colouring, which occasionally reminds one of Daniell's exquisite drawings of Oriental scenery. The model is placed at the extremity of the lake in the garden, which thus serves up "the sumptuous tank:" it is backed by a romantic ridge of unwrought mountains, in which the distance is admirably managed. At dusk, a brilliant display of pyrotechny was fired by Southby: it consisted of jerks of golden fire springing from the surface of the lake, together with water-rockets, floating fire-work temples, terminating with what appeared to be a representation of Keylas the Proud, enveloped in fire-works, and upon a floating throne. One of the most striking effects, however, was that of instantaneously lighting up, with vivid blue fire, the whole range of colonnades, by means of the voltaic battery. We understand that, during the entire day, the gardens were visited by upwards of 8000 persons.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, June 6.—Ireland and Spain, and the praises of the agitators in both those countries, are the grand subject of controversy of the Parisian journals and the general conversation in the now thinly-attended saloons and *cafés*. Were our political *guidesnose* to be believed, England is in a most dreadful condition, and nothing less than a miracle can save her from a revolution. "Ireland," they prophesy, "is lost for ever—Scotland is on the eve of a separation—commerce destroyed, and the revenue desperate!" I am afraid that our *French friends* would not greatly lament were England really in the position they picture. In the mean time let me repeat that which I stated in my last correspondence—"Be on your guard shoals of French agitators and manufacturers of Irish grievances are their readiest cry." Only yesterday most confidently informed that Irish agents are now in Paris in daily communication with the chief of the Republican party. With respect to Spain she forms a portion of the grand panorama of Lopez—not so much because they really desire a truly liberal government, as the great wish to thwart England, whom they suppose to be the great friend and adviser of Espartero. In short, the greater portion of the press and a great number of politicians hate England. Better would it be for them "to look at home and mind their own affairs," for they truly are far from being flourishing, and this owing to the many foolish and ambitious politicians, who take a pride in opposing all the measures of the ministers. In all questions of peace or war the ministers can calculate on a majority, but no sooner is a question of politics, economy agitated than each deputy has his particular views—discusses them from day to day, and almost invariably the minister, abandoned by his party, is in a minority. It was thus with the coinage question, railroads, and several other minor matters. The budget alone passes; all parties have a direct interest in it. The sessions have nearly closed, and it will be then seen that not a single law of public utility has been carried.

The French continue their victorious march in Algeria, and daily bulletins are published of important advantages, &c. To appreciate them justly, the following bulletin published in the *Moniteur* need only be read:—

"Algiers, May 30.

"The column under the orders of the Duke D'Aumale entered Medeah on the 26th, with its prize, not having burnt a cartouche since the action of the 16th. 3000 prisoners arrive, yesterday, at the Maison Carrée, near Algiers, composed of women, old men, and children."

Now for the French boast of their *fait d'armes*. Abdel Kader might also publish his bulletins, in which he could give accounts of the continual losses sustained by his enemy in officers of distinction—the last was General Mustapha, who since 1836 has been in the French service, and commanded one of the most active and important divisions.

The following copy of a letter from the coast of Africa, written by a most intelligent Frenchman, will be found interesting:—

"Tunis, May 15.

"In my last I noticed the departure of an expedition from Tripoli for Gubel. I can now inform you that the Turks were beaten and obliged to retreat. It is a remarkable circumstance that in all parts of Africa the natives are striving to recover their nationality. Committees are organized for this purpose in Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, and Egypt. An attempt will soon be made to drive the Turks from Tripoli, and such is the weakness of the Sultan that there is a great chance of success. English agents, I am certain, are at the head of this conspiracy. They are in constant communication with the chiefs, particularly of Ghadamia and Fezza. They are striving to form an establishment on the coast.

"As to the French Government, it seems to have abandoned the regency, and permits the English to do whatever they please. It cares little for our political or commercial interests."

The Brazilian fleet, under the orders of Admiral Porpiere, arrived off Naples on the 20th of May, after 75 days' sail from Rio Janeiro. The admiral will conduct the newly-married Empress, sister of the King of the Two Sicilies, to Brazil.

The Versailles races on Sunday were well attended, and offered good sport. The Versailles prize for 1200 francs was won easily by Spark, the property of Mr. Hurat; the Gallipoy sweepstakes of 1000 francs by Capharnaüm, the property of Count Cambis; the prize given by the Minister of Commerce of 2000 francs by Mlle. Amanda, a so the property of Count Cambis; the June sweepstakes of 500 francs by Lanterne, the property of Prince Beauveau; the Orleans prize of 1000 francs was won by Roulette, the property of Mr. J. Riviere. There was also a race for 4000 francs between Reponse, the property of M. de Pontalba, and Karaghease, be onging to M. Sabatier, coming in next to each other. The owners, not to fatigue their horses, withdrew them. Before starting the odds were 2 to 1 in favour of Reponse.

The railroad from Padua to Venice is in full activity; that from Milan to Venice is far advanced; a line is traced for a road from Genoa to Venice.

On Saturday last I had the pleasure of being in the company of Rossini. The illustrious maestro was in good spirits, and looking extremely well. I am inclined to believe that Rossini has not come to Paris for the purpose of consulting our doctors.

The third concert of religious and classical music went off most brilliantly on Monday last; Allegri's "Miserere" was most admirably executed. At the head of the programme which followed, the announcement of which was forbidden, under the most severe penalties, for any maestro or singer of the Pontifical chapel to give or permit to be taken a copy of the celebrated "Miserere," which, for upwards of two hundred years, had been annually sung at Rome during the holy week. Mozart, having heard it only twice, wrote it down from memory without missing a single note. From this curious fact the interdiction was removed, and this remarkable work became public property."

It appears that Meyerbeer's opera, "The Prophet," will not be brought out so soon as was expected—at earliest in 1845, the director being under engagements with Donizetti until that period. The new ballet, "La Peri," is announced for the month of July: I much doubt whether it will be ready for the winter. It is currently reported that we are to have a second Opera Comique, and that ground has been purchased for building on the theatre near to the Château d'Eau. Duprez will leave Paris next week on a professional tour into the interior. Berlioz has returned to Paris from Germany. Fioravanti's opera, "The Venetian Lottery," has been badly received at Naples. A great musical festival, under the direction of Messrs. Reissiger, Wagner, and Müller, is preparing in Dresden. A grand chorus, sung by men only, is in repetition, and is the subject of much conversation. Berlioz intends bringing out a grand five act opera, the libretto by Scribe. It is said that the first act is already written. No name, as yet, has been given to it. Lesur, who is now in Moscow, has been sent 1000 francs by the Parisian Musical Fund. Tamburini is making a most profitable pilgrimage through our northern departments. The last accounts state that his spirits were light and his coffers heavy. Report speaks highly of an opera by Mr. Nutt, called "Genovera," brought out lately, and with most enthusiastic success, at Sondershausen. Lindpaentner's "Sicilian Vespers" has met with very indifferent success at Stuttgard. The report that Mendelssohn was writing music for Shakspere's "Tempest" appears not to be true.

The following anecdote is not, perhaps, generally known:—Rubini's first attempt at singing was at the theatre of Bergamo, in an air of Lambrei, introduced into a comedy. He was most enthusiastically applauded, and received as a recompense a piaster from the director. His concerts now produce upwards of £2000.

We had a most violent storm on the 3rd, which has done much damage to the environs of Paris.

SPAIN.—By the Madrid papers of the 27th ult. it appears that MM. Cortina and Madoz had just resigned their commands in the National Guard, and many other resignations had been tendered in that corps and in various civil departments. The Opposition prints continue to assert that the communications between Espartero and our Government are most frequent. M. Mendizabal is the principal object of their resentment. That he relies on a loan from England is the conclusion of most of them on seeing him, in the exhausted condition of the Treasury, abolish the *puertas* duties, declare the payment of the taxes optional, and yet engage to provide for the wants of the Government.

Barcelona continued undisturbed on the 28th, when some Carlist bands were reported to have entered Catalonia.

The Madrid journals of the 29th ultimo contain details of the attempted insurrection at Malaga (which we have already given here). On the arrival on the 23rd of the news of the resignation of the Lopez Cabinet, the National Guard and Municipality assembled, and a Junta was formed, which forthwith issued a proclamation, urging the inhabitants not to acknowledge Espartero's Government until the restoration of the Lopez Administration, and the accomplishment of their *programme*. This movement was, fortunately, checked by a reaction which took place on the 26th, when the Junta was dissolved, and the authorities recovered their ascendancy.

"According to well-informed persons," says one of our Madrid letters, "if this movement had obtained any success, it would have immediately spread to Seville, Grenada, Jaen, and other parts of Andalusia, with the exception of Cadiz. It is said that, in order to prevent another attempt of this description, the Government has ordered a corps of eight thousand men to be concentrated in the direction of Malaga. Letters from the Deputy, Prim, gave rise to apprehensions as to serious disturbances breaking out at Reus, Tarragona, and in other parts of Catalonia. It is feared that if a rising take place at Saragossa, another will soon follow in Galicia. Such is, *en résumé*, this day's news, and it is not satisfactory. All must now depend on the fidelity and devotedness of the army."

Some of the papers announce that a camp is also about to be formed in the vicinity of Madrid, and add, that nine battalions have been ordered to proceed to Saragossa by forced marches. On the other hand, great efforts were being made to a pply the troops with money, and we find, by the *Phare des Pyrénées* of the 3rd instant, that the corps stationed in the Basque provinces had, like those cantoned in Navarre and Catalonia, just received a month's pay.

Madrid, according to the *Indicateur de Bordeaux* of the 3rd instant, was perfectly quiet on the morning of the 30th ult., and no fresh disturbances had been heard of in the provinces.

Don Pedro Berrogui, an ex deputy, has been unanimously appointed first alcalde of Madrid, in lieu of M. Mendizabal, who has relinquished that office by his accession to the cabinet.

The *Débats* of Tuesday week contains a proclamation issued by Colonel Prim at Reuss, raising the standard of revolt. He marched with 3000 artisans on Tarragona, the gates of which were closed against him.

The Ayuntamiento of Barcelona published an address on the 31st ult., announcing the overthrow of the Lopez Ministry, and adding that it would have great pleasure in following the example; but, having the guns of the citadel in view, it advised the people to be quiet.

A decree of Mendizabal's assigns £50,000 out of the advance paid by Rothschild on Almaden to London, to pay the dividend of the Three per Cents.

It is rumoured that Cadiz, Alicante, and Corunna are to be declared free ports.

AMERICA.—DINNER OF ST GEORGE'S SOCIETY, IN NEW YORK.—The annual festival, or dinner of this benevolent society, for the benevolent purpose of extending the hand of charity to the destitute stranger, passed off with remarkable *éclat*. The chair was occupied by the president of the society, Mr. Bowers. About three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner; amongst them were almost all the distinguished British subjects, and many well-known and influential citizens of America. Above the chair was a splendid display of the royal arms of England, the union jack and the stars and stripes waving in harmony by its sides. At the foot of the table was another transparency, of the arms of the Prince of Wales. On the right side was St. George and the dragon, and the motto of the society—

"Let mercy be our boast,
And shame our only fear!"

At the left side, the arms of the Queen of Great Britain. The recesses between the windows were occupied by tablets, bearing the following names of distinguished heroes, statesmen, and writers of Great Britain:—Wellington, Fox, Byron, Fielding, Canning, Howe, Nelson, Pitt, Scott, Smollett, Chatham, and Peel. The first toast of the day, and all who honour it St. George and Merry England." The toast was received with three times three hearty cheers. The chairman next gave "The Queen, God bless her!" with three times three and one cheer more. The national anthem, "God save the Queen," was received with appropriate enthusiasm. The next toasts were—"The Prince of Wales"—"Prince Albert, and the royal family." The "President of the United States" was next toasted with great applause. "The United Service—Wooden walls and British grenadiers—China and Affghanistan have added to their laurels." Lord John Hay, in replying to the toast, took an opportunity of referring to the accomplishment of the Ashburton treaty, which, he said, had laid the foundation of a lasting peace between the two countries, by conciliating the difficulties which might otherwise have led to a long and unnatural war. The health of Lord Ashburton and Dan Webster were next drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. Reyburn, president of the St. Patrick's Society, gave—"The *Angel* visit of her Majesty to Ireland: may its fruits be love and joy!" (Great applause.) Several other toasts, in the same loyal and amicable spirit were given and responded to during the evening, which was one of the most unmixed gratification to all present that could be desired.

THE INSURRECTION AT MANILLA.—On the 21st of January the 3rd battalion of the Line revolted, when some of them were mounting guard at the palace. Several officers and several of the guard were killed and wounded. On the purpose of the mutineers being made known to the loyal artillerymen within the fort they immediately attacked them. The mutineers at first fought with courage, but they soon gave way to greater part of those who survived on that part of the building which is next to the river, threw themselves into the water, having in vain called on the peaceful people to join them in their cause. It is supposed that the explosion of the provisional magazine of powder in the fort, which took place during the height of the affray, and destroyed many of them by burying them under its ruins, contributed much to disheartien the rest. On the 5th of February upwards of 80 of the rebels were sentenced to die the death of traitors; 41 were executed on the 9th of February, and the others on the 11th, each day at 7 A.M. The spectacle was most awful. Previous to the execution of the criminals, the day previous to their execution, were imprisoned in barrack in the neighbourhood of the Artillery-ground, accompanied by their confessors, and their executioners were placed as guards over them.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

CHINA AND INDIA.

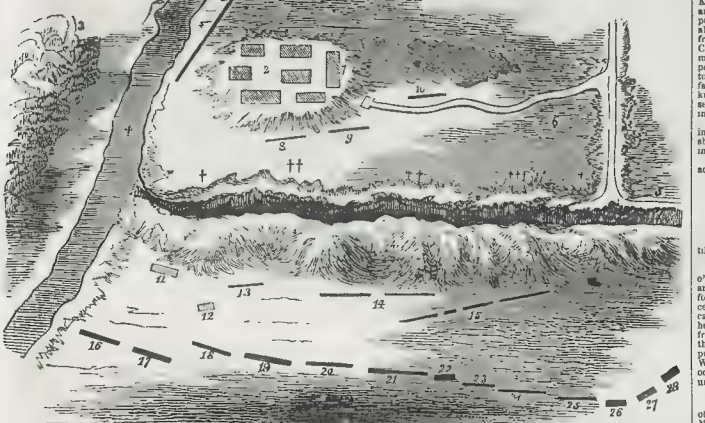
The express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the mail from Bombay, of the 1st of May, brings the important details of the victory gained by Sir Charles Napier, on the 24th of March, near the river Tulsiki, in which the last effort was made by the natives, who, during six years, have ruled the fertile districts a ong the Indus. These details will be read with intense interest by the British public; and, as it will materially assist the reader in forming a correct idea of the topography of the country thus added to our glorious conquests in the East, we beg to refer to numbers 45, 50, and 54 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for authentic portraits of the principal officers who have been employed in Scinde, and from Bombay, and avail Lord Ellenborough's pleasure concerning them, and for a map of Scinde, which, it is a knowledged, is minutely correct.

It will be remembered that the news of this second splendid victory had reached Bombay on the morning of the last despatch, but the particulars of the two actions were jumbled together in such a confused manner, that it was impossible to render it intelligible. The following, however, is a succinct narrative of this brilliant affair—

Major Stack, in charge of the Sukkur brigade, having received orders to join Sir C. Napier, then lying at Hyderabad, left Roree for that purpose on the 21st March. At Mutiaree he was fortunately reinforced by the Poonah Horse, under Lieutenant Tait, who had been despatched by Sir C. Napier, in case of emergency. On arriving at Mearoree, where the former action was fought, he observed large numbers of the Beloochees bearing down upon his left, and, having directed a party to reconnoitre, and finding their

numbers increasing, he sent a message to Sir C. Napier, who immediately despatched the Scinde Horse, under Captain Jacob, and the bunse.f arrived on the ground within an hour, bringing a troop of the 9th Cavalry, the remainder of which were following with the cannon. The enemy, however, were soon forced to retreat, for, on crossing the dry bed of the river (Fulaili), to attack us, they were intercepted by a well-directed fire from Captain Rowan's guns, and in the course of half an hour not an enemy was to be seen. Sir C. Napier and Captain Jacob, however, arrived too late, and the whole party, having set out for Hyderabad, arrived in the camp on the evening of the 22nd, without experiencing any loss.

At daybreak, on the morning of the 24th, Sir C. Napier, with a force of 5,000, set out in pursuit of the enemy. He came up with them about eight o'clock the same morning, and, forming his troops into order of battle, on the personal command of Sheere Mahomed Khan, of Meerpoor, occupying a position much stronger than that taken up at the battle of Meeanee. They were drawn up always in a straight line, having the village of Dubba in rear, with two parallel ditches cut out in one of those huge nullahs which traverse their country—one eight feet deep by twenty wide, the other seventeen by forty-two feet wide; these ditches appeared to have been recently formed, and the earth being heaped up behind the original embankment, thus formed two considerable barriers. On the right lay their favourite stream, the Fulaile; and, at a short distance from its opposite bank, a dense thicket-kurgah, or jungle. Indeed, from the nicety shown in the selection of their position, and the ingenuity displayed in rendering it as formidable, their men have been impressed with an accurate idea of their acquaintance at least with the arts of war; and found that they had profited in no slight degree by former reverses. The enemy having opened fire on our approach, Major Leslie, with a troop of horse artillery, moved forward and attempted to take the nullah; while the 9th Light Cavalry and Poonah Horse, on his left, advanced in lines, his right being supported by her Majesty's 22nd Regiment. The latter, however, being too far in advance to allow of the oblique range of Leslie's guns, a partial stop was put to operations, but, on this being remedied, the artillery opened a terrific fire, and the troops advanced in echelons of regiments, the 22nd leading the attack. The enemy, shortly after, being observed to give way in the midst of their line, and to retreat by their left flank, Major Stack, with the 3rd Cavalry, under Captain Delamain, and the Scinde Horse, under Captain Jacob, immediately crossed the nullah, charged their left, and pursued the fugitives for several miles. Major Poole, at the head of the brigade, and Captain George the corps of her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, attacked the nullah on the left; but being desired to reserve their fire until within forty paces of the entrenchment, and being completely exposed in this manner to the face of the enemy's matchlockmen, suffered severely in consequence, having 23 killed and 131 wounded, ultimately succeeded in carrying the entrenchment in the most gallant style. Lieut. Cooke, who was the first to mount the rampart, succeeded in seizing one of the enemy's standards, and, while waving it and cheering his men onwards, was severely wounded. The Poonah Horse, under Captain Tait, and Major Story, in command of the 9th Cavalry, turned the enemy's right flank, and pursued them for a considerable distance. Meanwhile, the remaining brigade, under Brigadier Pennasy of the 25th, 21st, and 12th Regiments, under Captains Jackson, Stephens, and Fisher, and protected by the fires from Whitley's battery, bore down all before them; and on the right of these again the 4th and 1st Regiments, under Majors Browne and Clibborn, and who, while advancing towards the entrenchments, observed a portion of the Scinde Horse and the 3rd Cavalry, who had, when charging the enemy, got directly in front of the 2nd Brigade, and within range of our own fire. Not a moment was lost in checking the firing, and when all was adjusted they carried on in the most gallant manner, driving off the enemy at every point. The Horse Artillery and her Majesty's 22d Regiment completed the work by scouring the villages and jungles. No quarter was asked or given, and, as a proof of the deadly nature of the strife, only five prisoners were taken. Our loss has been rather severe, and particularly among the 22nd, who certainly bore the brunt of the fight. We had 39 killed and 231 wounded; among the former are Capt. Garrett, of the 9th Cavalry, and Lieut. Smith, of the Horse Artillery. Lieut. F. Burr, of the 21st Native Infantry, died shortly after of his wounds. Between 500 and 600 of the enemy were counted dead on the field, and as many more in the villages and jungles. Three of their chiefs fell in action; but Sheere



1. British line after the Action.
2. Village of Dubba, five miles east of Hyderabad.
3. Jungle.
4. Fulaie or River.
5. 22nd deep trenches.
6. Enemy's Camp, &c.
7. Mugal.
8. 22nd Regiment, third position.
9. 25th, fourth ditto.
10. 25th, third ditto.
11. Horse Artillery, third ditto.
12. Horse Art llery, second ditto.
13. 22nd, second ditto.
14. 25th and 21st, second ditto.
15. 12th, 8th, and 1st, second ditto.
16. 9th Cavalry.
17. Tait's Horse.
18. 22nd, first position.
19. Hutt's and Willoughby's Guns.
20. 25th, first position.
21. 21st, ditto.
22. Whittie's Battery, ditto.
23. 12th, ditto.
24. 8th, ditto.
25. 1st Grenadiers, ditto.
26. Horse Artillery, ditto.
27. 3rd Cavalry, ditto.
28. Scinde Horse, ditto.

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF DUBBA.

Mahomed had escaped in the direction of the desert. Sir C. Napier, with a small detachment, shortly after penetrated about eighty miles into the desert, and took possession of the forts of Meerpoor and Omercote, which he found deserted. The Native Captain Fitzgerald, with a single company of the 21st, were left in the latter; but from its unhealthy and dangerous nature as an outpost, it is thought it will be destroyed. A company of the 8th Native Infantry were likewise left in charge of Meerpoor. General Napier has recommended the division of the country into so many military stations, the officers doing duty receiving from £1200 to £1400 a year. Captain Jacob is to have about sixty miles of the most disturbed portion assigned to him, and his force raised to 1000 strong; Captain Pone has been appointed collector and magistrate at Sukkurr; Captain Rathbourne at Hyderabad; Lieut. Brown, formerly assistant to Major Outram, commissioner and collector for the whole of the conquered territory: and Captain Preedy at Kurrachee. The debts due to the Ameers are not to be touched, and Sir Charles has recommended that no changes be made but what are really indispensable.

The following is a list of our casualties, and guns taken from the enemy:—

1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery.—1 lieutenant killed, and 3 troopers wounded.
2nd Company 1st Battalion Foot Artillery.—No casualties
4 Company 2nd Battalion Foot Artillery.—1 camel killed, and 2 wounded
1 Company Golundauze.—1 lieutenant, 1 sepoy, and 1 horse wounded
3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry.—1 trooper killed and 8 wounded; 3 horses killed, and 12 wounded.
9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.—1 captain killed; 3 troopers, 1 syce, and 9 horses wounded.
Poonah Horse.—3 troopers killed, 1 lieutenant, and 17 troopers wounded; 7 horses killed, and 8 wounded
Scinde Horse.—1 trumpeter and 17 troopers wounded; 13 horses killed.
Civil Commissariat Meerut Sappers.—1 private wounded.
Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.—23 rank and file killed; 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 111 rank and file wounded.
1st Grenadier Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.—2 sepoys killed, and 1 wounded.
8th Regiment Native Infantry. 1 sepoy wounded.
11th Regiment Native Infantry.—1 sepoy killed, and 1 wounded.
— Regiment Native Infantry. 1 drummer, and 3 sepoys killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 1 havildar, and 21 sepoys wounded.
25th Regiment Native Infantry.—3 sepoys killed; 3 jemadars, 3 havildars, and 16 sepoys wounded
— Regiment Native Infantry. 1 lieutenant wounded.
Total killed, 39; wounded, 231; grand total of casualties, 270. Horses—killed, 23, wounded, 30. Camels killed, 1, wounded, 2.

GUNS TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.

1 Troop Horse Artillery.—Lieut. J. C. Smith, killed.
3rd Company Golundauze.—Lieut. J. C. Powell, wounded slightly.
9th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain Garrett, killed.
Poonah Horse. Lieut. Tait, wounded severely.
Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.—Lieuts. Clarke, Evans, Brenan, and Ensign Pratt severely wounded.
1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. Burr, severely wounded, and Lieut. Wilkinson, dead.
Lieut. M'Murdo, Acting Assistant Quartermaster General, wounded.
(Signed) H. J. Pennasy, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
(Signed) C. J. Napier, Major General, Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.
(True Copy) (Signed) P. M'Pherson, Major, Military Secretary.

STRIKING.—A disturbance had broken out in the district of Khytal, attended with rather serious consequences. The Rajah having but recently died, and without heirs, the political agent (Mr. Gresthead) immediately set out to take possession in the name of the Government. Little expecting any opposition in the furtherance of the object of his mission, he set out, accompanied only with two companies of the 72nd Native Infantry, and having posted a few at the seven gates of the town, he intimated to the Ranee the object of his visit. The Ranee (or widow of Raja), highly incensed at the hurried and rather unceremonious manner in which Mr. Gresthead had come to order her to quit, immediately called upon her people to resent the injury she offered to the memory of her lately deceased husband. This was as readily responded to, and the soldiers at the gates were assailed with a shower of stones and, other missiles; three of them were killed in consequence. The Ranee, perceiving the party to be reinforced, immediately collected her forces together, amounting to about 6000 cavalry and a considerable number of matchlockmen, and placing herself at the head of this force, she compelled them to retreat with the loss of about 40 men. Having pursued them a distance of 14 miles, she deemed it expedient to return, having first plundered and burned the camp occupied by the Sepoys. Colonel Palmer, with the remainder of the 72nd Native Infantry, and Captain Horsford's nine-pounder battery, were ordered to march out from Kurnaul on the 12th, and the half of her Majesty's 31st Regiment, with Tait's horse, were directed to hold themselves in readiness. On the 14th, two 18-pounder guns and two mortars were ordered from Delhi, with the 15th Native Infantry, and were directed to join the Kurnaul detachment. Further troops, to the amount of 5000, were collected, but the Ranee fled, and the town was taken possession of. Lieutenants Whistler and Farre have been severely wounded.

JAYPORE.—An affair somewhat similar, but different in its results, has thrown the district into the utmost confusion. The Government having suggested to the Queen Regent of this district the propriety of installing her son on the throne of his father, the late Rajah, and that, consequently, her regency was not further required, the son being considered, with the aid of proper advisers, capable of using the responsibility thus imposed on him efficiently, without her further aid, this the lady did not relish, and immediately set about organising a conspiracy for the overthrow of those ministers and chiefs whom she thought inimical to her interests, or obnoxious to her in other respects. Having seen the utter impracticability of carrying out her views with the limited number of supporters she had willed over to her side, she immediately changed her object, and, apprehensive of the punishment under which she knew her conduct placed her in our Government if these were divulged, she adopted the expedient of turning accuser against the deluded victims who had come so readily forward to espouse her own cause. The young Rajah has in the interim died, and it is strongly suspected that he has been murdered. Thus the matter at present stands, until Government shall have thoroughly investigated these affairs.

The Court of Lucknow has likewise been disturbed by another lady, the Ranee of Burdha, who, having collected about 6000 men, with five guns, attacked Nowrus Ali Khan, the governor of that place, in consequence of some old disagreement between them. The engagement is said to have lasted for three hours, and the governor had been forced to retreat, with the loss of his ammunition and baggage.

Dost Mahomed had arrived at Peshawur, where he was preparing to enter the Khyber. He would be met on his arrival at Jellalabad by his son Ukbar, who had brought a large force for the purpose of escorting him home. Ukbar's authority and influence at Cabul is no. to be wanted, a reaction having taken place, it is said, in favour of the Newaub Zemaun Khan, who has been placed on the throne.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—The following paragraph is given on the authority of a Loodiana letter, and though it certainly forms a striking contrast to the information which was stated to have been sent home by Government, on the authority of our Persian envoy, to the friends of these unfortunate gentlemen, still too much reliance need not be placed on it:—

Loodiana, March 23, 1843.

The report last month was, that Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly and been murdered, but I see in a few days that they are still alive, and that no head from a brother of his at Bokhara, who took him a Greek interpreter and a slave, who had been for months confined in the same well with them, were taken out and executed, and the populace made to believe that they were Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. The man has very good testimonials of character, and has offered (*without reward*) to convey a chit to them and bring back an answer in the course of five months.

Bundlekund is again resuming its former unsettled appearance, despite the sanguine hopes which have been entertained for its pacification. Orders have been received for the immediate reinforcement of all the outposts, by the addition of detachments of cavalry, reports being rife of large bodies of the insurgents collecting in the neighbourhood of Mahoba and Jeitpore. The Boondelah bandits were still carrying on their unlawful avocations of cutting down the standing crops, *puckerlowing* the cattle, and committing robberies of all kinds upon their better-disposed neighbours. Jeitpore itself was shortly expected to be attacked; but no disturbance had yet taken place.

The remains of the late Sir W. Macnaghten have been recovered by his lady. The body had been recognised by the absence of the head and the arm, which had been cut off by his assassins. The body is now on its way to Calcutta for interment, having been recovered, by the payment of a large price, from the well in which it had been cast. Several smart shocks of an earthquake have been felt in the Deccan, but attended with nothing serious. The Governor-General continues at Agra, and has expressed a wish for visiting Hyderabad, the capital of Scinde.

The Ameers who surrendered themselves on the evening of the 17th, after the battle at Meesnee, have arrived in Bombay, the ports of Assurghur and Ahmednugger being considered rather unsafe, from their proximity to the seat of the disturbances in Scinde. They were received on landing by most of the principal authorities, and received every attention which the nature of circumstances permitted. They appeared downcast, and seemed to feel most keenly their sudden reverse of fortune. They expressed their thankfulness for the kindness shown them in no measured terms, and particularly to Captain Glasse, of her Majesty's sloop-of-war Nimrod, in which vessel they had been conveyed to Bombay. The meeting between Meer Roostum and Captain De la Hoste, was very touching—the captain having been a constant guest at his table while at the height of authority, and little dreaming of the sudden fall which had now overtaken him. Butcher's island, Mahir Fort, and Fort George had been severally surveyed by the Governor in person, for their future residence; but being considered unhealthy, and from their unhealthiness, the governor, Sir George Arthur, has kindly granted them the use of his delightful residence at Malabar Point, until the further intentions of Government are known. One of the Ameers, however, is supposed to have been instrumental in the murder of Capt. Ennis, has been sent to Fort George. Of 200 ladies composing their zenana, only 30 have volunteered to follow the future fortunes of their masters.

CHINA.

The news from China reaches to the 12th of March. The most important item is the death of Elepoo, the Imperial Commissioner, who expired at Canton on the 4th. From his advanced age, and the harassing duties which had been imposed upon him, his health had gradually declined. A partial delay has been occasioned, therefore, in the settlement of the details of the treaty, at least until the new commissioner shall have been appointed. Keying is mentioned as being the individual most likely to be nominated; and upon the very doubtful character of this personage, and with a view to push matters forward, Sir Henry has left for the north, where it is supposed all necessary steps for the future will be transacted. He had arrived at Macao from Hong-Kong, on his route thitherward. Messrs. Morrison, Thom, and Captain Balfour, had, therefore, returned from Canton, business, in the meantime, not requiring their presence there. An accident having happened to the steamer Phlegethon, the admiral found it impossible to proceed to Foo chow-loo, as he intended, but despatched Mr Coverley and Dr Playfair with a message to that effect to the authorities. On his passage up the kindliest feeling was manifested towards him, and cards of invitation were sent to him, which he respectfully declined, on the grounds of his presence in the city admitting of no delay.

In Canton some slight indications of hostility had been manifested, but no interruption to business had been experienced in consequence, and large shipments of teas were being made, trade generally having considerably improved of late

Admiral Sir William Parker arrived at Hong-Kong in H.M.S. Cornwallis, accompanied by H.M.S. Wanderer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The house did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

There being only 38 members present at four o'clock, the house adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack shortly before four o'clock.—The King of Hanover, as Duke of Cumberland, took the oaths and his seat. His Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, and sat for some time on the Woolsack, conversing familiarly with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kenyon, Lord Strangford, &c. The appearance of his Majesty caused no small sensation in the house.—A message from her Majesty, giving her consent to the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge was read from the Woolsack.—An animated conversation took place with regard to the dismissal of magistrates by the Irish Lord Chancellor, on a question put by the Marquis of Clanricarde, which elicited from the Duke of Wellington a repetition or the declaration made by him on a former occasion to discountenance by every means the repeal of the legislative union.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

An immense number of petitions were presented by Mr. Hindley, and other hon members, against the educational clauses of the Factories Bill.—Mr. Hume gave notice that on Tuesday next, or on the earliest possible day after, he should propose a resolution to the effect, that the payment of a pension to an independent foreign sovereign from the taxes of the United kingdom was a waste of the public money and an injustice to the people of this country (cheers), and therefore that the pension of £21,000 a-year granted to the Duke of Cumberland ought to be discontinued while he remained King of Hanover. (Cheers.)—A number of questions were put to the Home Secretary on various matters regarding the Church of Scotland, illegal meetings, and poor-laws, but the answers were so vague that a perusal would fail to repay the attention of the reader.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place at the Corn Exchange-rooms Dublin, on Monday, when Alderman Keshan presided. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Clements, the barrister, detailed the particulars of an outrage which took place on the 30th ult., between the Repealers and the Orangemen near Dungannon, in the north of Ireland. He said, "As far as he could ascertain the facts, they were simply these:—The repealers of Carland had been in the habit of holding a repeal meeting on every second Tuesday, but the 30th ult. would have been one of the regular days, but some time previously they resolved to change the day to Sunday, and accordingly no meeting was to be held near Dungannon on the 30th ult. There was, therefore, no excuse whatever for any collection of anti-repealers, unless they wished to select a chairman and form a regular meeting for the adoption of resolutions of their own. There were some fourteen or fifteen men at work in a quarry, by which a lodge of Orangemen, amounting to fifty or sixty, passed; they were playing 'Croppies, lie down,' and some dispute took place between them and the quarrymen, which ended by the latter taking their drum and hunting the Orangemen away towards their place of rendezvous. This occurred between one and two o'clock on the day. At four o'clock, when the Dungannon had been collected to the amount of upwards of 4000, they marched out to the village of Carland, and broke the houses and furniture of all the Roman Catholics who resided there. The hostility of these rioters was not confined to men; they wrecked the houses of the old men as well as the young, and the widows' houses were not excepted (Here Mr. Clements exhibited the handkerchief of one of the female sufferers, which elicited groans for "the Orangemen of Dungannon"). He said he had no doubt that this riot was got up at the instigation of higher parties, and it was ludicrous to see Mr. Lucas offering £100 reward for the conviction of the parties that committed this outrage, a thing which the dominant faction actually wished to take place, to justify measures for the suspension of the constitution."—Notwithstanding the absence of Mr. O'Connell, the meeting was most densely crowded from the opening to the close of the proceedings at six o'clock, when the amount of repeal rent was announced to be £904 11s. 4d. This announcement was received with vehemence and long-continued cheering, and the meeting adjourned until next day, when Mr. O'Connell was expected to arrive from Drogheda.

HOAX ON THE GOVERNMENT.—A Dublin paper contains the following extract from the letter of a Waterford correspondent:—

"Waterford, Sunday Evening.—A steam-frigate, the Rhadamanthus, with 350 men of the 61st Regiment, arrived here at one o'clock this day. Some hoax must have been played off on the *vigilant geese* of the *Roman capitol* in Dublin. I have been just hearing a party of the officers say, in the Commercial Hotel, that they fully expected to be brought into action with the insurgents the very instant of their arrival, as a report of nothing less than open insurrection had reached the Castle! The soldiers were disembarked in a dreadful shower of rain."

The 18th instant is the day fixed for the public dinner to Mr. O'Connell, in Ailhous, at which Lord Ffrench is to preside.

FURTHER AFFRAY BETWEEN THE CONSTABULARY AND PEASANTRY.—The following is an extract from a letter which appears in the *Evening Freeman*, of Tuesday last. "Carrickmacross, June 5.—A most melancholy circumstance occurred here this day. The police force (which is now concentrated here)

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD AFTER THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN. PAINTED BY J. DUNCAN.

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Continued from page 306.)

163. "A Festa Day." J. Uwins, R.A. This pretty picture, glowing with primitive colours, exhibits a Neapolitan mother in the act of teaching her child to dance the Tarantella. It is the best of several of the same class of subjects which are distributed through the rooms, and whose chief attractions are found in an artificial gaiety, instead of the more durable, and, to our minds, not less attractive charms, of unexaggerated truth. But in the beautiful little picture No. 485, Mr. Uwins has left the beaten path, and shown himself capable of those higher walks which excite and purify our best affections. A sailor, engaged to marry after his next voyage, returns with a sickness that carries him to the grave. The story is told with touching simplicity:—

Still long she nurseth him: tender thoughts meantime
Were interchanged, and hopes and views sublime—
To her he came to die.
* * * * *
She gazed affrighted'd; but she caught a last,
A dying look of love.

The concluding lines are those on which the picture is founded; but although it is thus, like all pictures, limited to a single moment of time, yet the accessories are so managed as to convey a clear idea of all the preliminary joys and sorrows—the "long nursings" of the poet's history. The colouring is clear, chaste, and natural: altogether it does great credit to the painter, and may be taken to be his best picture since the "Floral Girl," exhibited in 1838.

169. "In the Greenwood Shade." W. Etty, R.A. A slumbering nymph, with one of those poetic acknowledgments of frailty, a sleeping Cupid, nestling in an umbrageous labyrinth. As an academic study this masterly production leaves nothing to be desired.

172. "Portrait of a Child." J. Wood. "Ye did run well—what did hinder you?" is an inquiry to which we fear Mr. Wood would find it as difficult to give a satisfactory answer as those to whom it was first addressed. His works have always given sweet promise of future excellence; but we warn him that years have an end. With the greatest powers at command, and possessing especially an eye for the nicest delicacies of colour, he nevertheless halts on the threshold of extreme excellence. The "Portrait of a Child" corroborates these opinions.

177. "Portrait of Mrs. Chas. Wood, with her Infant Son." G. Patten, A. Another of Mr. Patten's carefully-executed portraits, and characterized by his usual excellence—well drawn extremities. The leg and foot of the high-spirited boy is as fresh and healthful as the life itself. The face of the lady is, perhaps, a little too much "made out."

182. "The Upper Part of the River Teign, near Dartmoor." F. R. Lee, R.A. If Mr. Lee were to paint less in the broad and undiscriminating manner of De Loutherberg, his verdant landscapes would be more truthful representations of that rugged nature which it appears to be his single aim to imitate. His views on the river Teign need greater variety in their colours, and more of those intermediate tones which the grey atmosphere of Britain spreads upon all our blending scenery. There is also a sameness in the touch by which the foliage is expressed which is very injurious to his works as pictures. It is true the individual leaves of different species of trees are not to be copied in the style of the early German and Italian masters; but yet, as every tree has a character by which it is distinguished, and as that character is found in an abridged delineation of the leading forms visible in masses of its leaves, it should be the business of the painter to devise a mode of touching his copies of them calculated to raise in the mind of the spectator an idea, and a correct one, of the general character of the originals. And as of leaves, so of all other objects in the landscape. Once impress the imagination with a sense of the truth, and the memory and its powers of association will instantly supply the minutiæ.

185. "Portrait of Viscount Eastnor." H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. We dislike portraits painted with so thin a vehicle that the grain of the canvass actually throws a tone of shadow over the whole of the light surfaces of the picture, and this is one of them. Besides, such painting will not stand. Mr. Pickersgill is also guilty of using his purple grey too liberally; many of his portraits, like the present, have the complexion of those unfortunate persons in whom the venous and arterial systems are confounded, and who are known in the medical profession as "blue patients."

191. "Portrait of a Lady." J. Watson Gordon, A. This portrait is remarkable for general refinement of colour and effect. The reflected lights on the face are very sweetly managed, and tend, by a delicate artifice of the painter, to produce harmony between the flesh tints and the white of the satin drapery. Sir Thomas Lawrence would have admired this picture.

193. "The Cotter's Saturday Night." C. W. Cope.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door.
Jenny, who kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neebor lad cam o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and convoy her hame.
The wily mother sees the conscious flame
Sparkle in Jenny's ee and flush her cheek,
With heart-struck anxious care inquires his name,
While Jenny haflins is afraid to speak;
Weel pleas'd the mother hears its nae wild, worthless rake.

A faulty picture, like an erroneous system, is seldom wholly wrong: some one excellence, some captivating truth or graceful sentiment, is seen in juxtaposition with much that is bad; but it is very unfortunate when that redeeming quality is not found in the principal person or the main point of interest in the composition, but is made to invest an incident of secondary importance. This is exactly the fault of Mr. Cope's picture: "blythe Jenny," "sweet Jenny," and her "strappan youth" are crude, commonplace, uninteresting personages; the "toil-worn cotter" is a mere clodpole, destitute of nationality; the "elder bairns" are not the brothers and sisters who, "wi' joy unfeign'd," spier for each other's welfare—who

Ca' the plough, or herd, or tentie rin
A cannie errand—

but, on the other hand, the "frugal wifie"—the "wily mother"—is, indeed, an admirable portrait of a Scotch house-

WATERFALL AT ST. NIGHTON'S KEIVE. PAINTED BY D. MACLISE, R.A.

SOLOMON EAGLE PREACHING REPENTANCE DURING THE PLAGUE, 1665. PAINTED BY F. F. POOLE.

wife, and an equally admirable personation of the poet's unequalled delineation. This, however is not enough to save the picture from condemnation. Jenny,

In youthfu' bloom, love sparkling in her ee,

the centre of poetic interest, is an unsightly, insipid blank; no minor excellences can atone for so capital an error, and we can only lament that a work which, in one respect at least, exhibits such undoubted evidence of national genius, should, in all its main points, so signally and singularly fail. Another time we would recommend the painter to avoid a brown and dirty habit of colouring into which he is falling.

198. "Portrait of Sir William Burnett, K.C.H. Painted at the request of the Medical Officers of the Royal Navy." Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A. Good old Gerard Lairesse, in speaking of "portraits in general," says, "As in musick and singing a good ear is requisite, so in portraiture it's impossible to excel without *a good eye*; such an one, I mean, as is governed by sedate and sober sensation, and not by self-love or passion. Next is required a *regular design*, containing an exact proportion or division of the parts, not only of the face, but of the whole body, that the sitter may be known by his picture; which may be most agreeably done by *mixing the fashion with what is painter-like*; as the great Lely did, and which is called the painter-like or antique manner, but by the ignorant commonalty the *Roman* manner. Next, we must be thoroughly judicious in the *graceful choice of the light*, and *the place* where the person is to sit, that the face may appear to the best advantage; and then the body is to be disposed to the most natural and becoming posture. The next business, and which gives it the greatest lustre, is *the colouring*, that each person and his parts may have their proper colour, and such as appears in his daily converse, not such as proceeds from extraordinary emotions."

"The painter," he further says, "should discover, and know as much as possible, the nature and temper of the person sitting, and in which circumstance lies his favourite pleasure, that he may, when sitting, be entertained with talk pleasing to him, and his air thereby be kept steady and his posture natural."

Now, if the great author of "Rhymes on Art" had chosen to give an example of implicit obedience to a set of rules like the above, he could not more perfectly have done it than in the portrait before us. The proprieties of the art have been observed with the nicest exactness: the design is regular, the fashion is mixed with what is painter-like, the light is gracefully chosen, the place is suitable, the colouring is perfect, and the nature and temper of the man are sufficiently apparent. Yet does it lack fire; the Promethean spark, if there, is latent; it is a likeness, a correct and admirable likeness; but it is an artificial one—a work of skill, and not an emanation of that high-souled genius which the president is known to possess.

203. "Portrait of the Right Hon. Viscountess Glentworth." J. Phillips, R.A. A charming portrait of an intensely English gentlewoman, painted in the fine free spirit of Gainsborough. While "sweet majesty and awful love sit smiling on her brow," there is mingled with them an expression of domestic virtue and motherly affection which subdues the heart and unites its best sympathies with the object of admiration. We are not in love, but we are fairly captivated with the painter's power of making that which is lovely of universal and, we trust, obvious interest to the dullest and most wordly imagination. It will be perceived we set a high value on genuine portraiture.

204. "A Windy Day—Sussex." W. Collins, R.A. "Richard is himself again" conveys a sentiment which all who know Mr. Collin's *forte* must reciprocate with the recovering painter, as they behold him in this picture returning once more to his original and unrivalled strength as the sea-coast painter of Britain. Here the marine beauties of our sea-girt isle are accumulated with a power and beauty which bring the health-inspiring localities of our southern shores strongly to mind, and make our regrets deeper, that ever his pencil should have been for a moment expatriated from their native home. Are the British sands, the shady lanes, the national usages of our peasantry exhausted, that they should give place—but mark, not victory—to foreign affectations? We trow not; and this "Windy Day" is an uncontradicted witness of the truth of our opinion.

206. "Portrait of the Right Hon. Gen. Sir George Murray, Master-Gen. of the Ordnance." J. P. Knight. Again have we the goodly task of giving thanks—it would be ungrateful to be otherwise in the sight of this noble picture. There is no impudence of the pencil here; the colours are solidly laid, evenly worked, and "complexionally pleasant" in their blending. It may be that the light is not well distributed, that the forehead is illuminated at the expense of the face, and that it is even strangely focalized in two bright spots on the supercilliary regions, yet there is a compensating power of character, of expression, of general execution, which seems to absorb detraction, however just, and leave the critic nothing more to do but to record his heart-felt congratulations.

211. "Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council." F. Grant, A. A grand characteristic portrait of this active and benevolent nobleman.

215. "Portrait of Joshua Jebb, Esq." S. Laurence. The abstraction of a mathematician is ably rendered in this very promising picture. No one can doubt its being a biographical epitome of the man.

217. "A Sultry Day—Naples." W. Collins, R.A. A clumsy misnomer—neither the scene nor the atmosphere are Neapolitan; and as to the day being sultry, we never saw an effect of greater or more refreshing coolness.

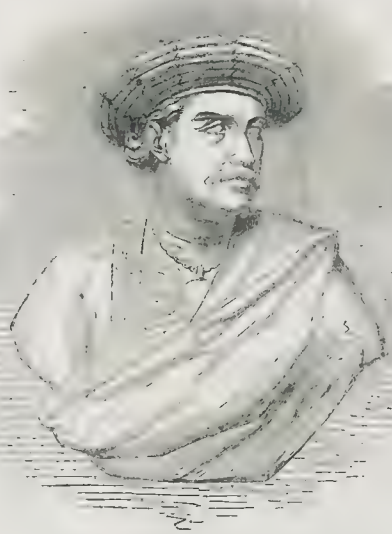
218. "Dr. Johnson perusing the Manuscript of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' as the last Resource for rescuing Goldsmith from the Hands of the Bailiffs." E. M. Ward.

"I received one morning a message from poor Goldsmith that he was in great distress, and begging that I would come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea, and promised to come to him directly. I accordingly went as soon as I was dressed, and found that his landlady had arrested him for his rent, at which he was in a violent passion. I perceived that he had already changed my guinea, and had got a bottle of Madeira and a glass before him. I put the cork into the bottle, desired he would be calm, and began to talk with him of the means by which he might be extricated. He then told me that he had a novel ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it, and saw its merit; told the landlady I should soon return; and, having gone to a bookseller, sold it for £60."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

It is the chief recommendation of this picture that it records an event common in the light-hearted and improvident lives of our early and ill-paid authors, that it affords a well-selected view of their homes and circumstances, and that it adds many particulars to our previous knowledge of their characters and peculiarities. Of Johnson and Goldsmith, in particular, it gives but little beyond their well-known portraits; but of their everyday existence, the outline and colouring of their times, it presents us with a vivid and truthful resemblance. The painting is carefully executed, but in drawing and composition and effect it is weak and inefficient.

219. "Gateway of the Great Temple at Baalbec." Mr. Wood's elaborate drawings of the temple do not possess the mind with half so grand an idea of the ruined city as this simple and unpretending picture. The mightiness of its proportions, the delicacy and beauty of its enrichments, the chasteness of its general aspect, are all epitomized in this beautiful gateway, and give us at the same time a very favourable view of Mr. Roberts's power of selection, a point in which the rank of the painter is as much seen as in his execution itself. The picture is remarkable for its truth of drawing and clearness of shadow.

226. "Portrait of John Gibson, Esq., R.A." Painted in Rome. E. D. Leahy. A welcome sight of our great sculptor.



DWARKANATH TAGORE.

cleverly painted, but too much in the modern Italian manner to command respect at home.

263. "Prince Charles Edward asleep in one of his Hiding-places after the Battle of Culloden, protected by Flora Macdonald and Highland Outlaws, who are alarmed on their Watch." J. Duncan. Here, in the mouth of a Highland cave, sheltered from the "shrewd and biting air of night," by a rude curtain of tattered sheep-skins, we behold the recent victor, Prince Charles Edward, a broken and despairing fugitive; his gallant spirit dissipated, and his well-knit limbs strained, and bruised, and soiled by urgent journeys and perilous encounters. He rests in fitful and affrighted slumbers, on a bed of heather, spread for him by his mountain followers; and beside him sits a sleepless guardian, the brave—the beautiful—the heroic Flora Macdonald. A deer-hound, who had couched at his feet, has given an alarm of coming danger, a sound indefinite and horrible has whispered through the solitary hills, the dreaded "*sidier roy*," or red soldiers, have climbed to the very portals of the lastness. The peril is imminent, but the foe is invisible. What shall be done? Shall that writhing and constrained sleeper be awakened? His devoted protector, prompt as the occasion, and wise beyond the emergency, counsels on the instant—silence, caution, self-possession. Thereupon the Highlanders draw together, and restraining the frenzy of their first emotions, wait, with desperate resolution, the first tangible manifestation of the coming danger. A smothered fire of turf and pine-sticks flashes on the group a gleam of light, and exhibits the scale-like action of the figures to great advantage.

As a painting it is highly creditable to the Scottish school; it is executed in a rich free style, and with much of the fluency of Wilkie's later works. We hear that it has been purchased by Mr. Hill of Edinburgh, and that it will be forthwith engraved for publication by Mr. Ryall, when there is no doubt it will, as it deserves, command an extensive circulation. No Scotsman should be without it.

423. "Solomon Eagle exhorting the People to Repentance during the Plague of the Year 1665." F. F. Poole.

"I suppose the world has heard of the famous Solomon Eagle, an enthusiast, he, though not intended study, with his head, very boldly denouncing judgment upon the city in a fruitful manner, sometimes quite naked, and with a pan of burning charcoal on his head."—*Defoe's Narrative of the Plague in London.*

The sun has just sunk beneath a hazy miasmatic shroud, and left a hectic flush of light behind him. A solemn calm rests on the lurid twilight. The tumultuous city has closed its labours, both of business and pleasure; but it is not the rest of wearied health, but the anticipations of despair and terror that have stilled its mighty heart. The night has come, but it brings not rest to London. The destroying angel—the plague—sits like a nightmare upon its atmosphere. Weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth are in her streets; the house-fronts and door-ways are painted with an uplifted cross, and that prayer of extremity, "Lord have mercy upon us." Commerce is at a stand. The ministers of religion are dead. The affections of the heart are dried up. The labourer, maddened with despair and drink, forgets his toil. The madman, touched by sorrows greater than his own, stalks through a series of emaciated. The mother, bereaved of her children, frantic and friendless, turns her neighbour to the streets. The death-cart rolls through the crowded thoroughfare and gathers up its load from the dead upon its pathways. A great cry bewails the tremendous execution, but no sounds can express the bitterness of the blow which the pride and the shame of the nation with an equal hand, and destroys the comfort of every family. Words cannot pourtray the immense calamity; but that which language fails to convey, or the wail of misery to express, the painter—speaking to the eye—has fearfully accomplished. Mr. Poole *has painted* the horrors of the plague.

In this terrific picture the circumstances of the great judgment are grouped together, and their effects accumulated and concentrated with a sublimity of treatment which has no parallel in the arts. It is all drawn, badly proportioned, and full of minor faults; but the grand idea of the plague is triumphantly given; the poet's task is achieved, despite the irregularities of his composition. This has been accomplished by taking, as it were, an average of the good and bad feelings of nature, and personifying them in separate individuals: each figure stands as the moral representative of a class of many specific natures. The working out of this principle has also been effected with consummate power. Light beams upon the hopeful; darkness veils the despairing and the desperate; the fool shrinks in idiotic stupor from the horrors of the unusual and unlooked, infatuated age finds death in the safeguards of its way. The whole scene is lighted by a cadaverous illumination, which is reflected from the pale green hues which form the prevailing colours of the draperies, and these, again, are revived and distributed again and again, as the eye crosses and re-crosses the picture, by spots of green, blue, and other cold colours.

We claim Mr. Poole for the nation as a great man; and we are persuaded that no has only to follow the bent of his vast genius to achieve the topmost honours of the art.

427. "Waterial at St. Nighton's Keive, near Tintagel, Cornwall." D. Maclise, R.A. An engraved sketch of this picture will make its description unnecessary. It is remarkable for the richness and truth of its execution, and is a charming specimen of the painter's best manner. In the botany of the rocks we recognise the Mycoris, Erica, Sparrium, Aspienium, &c.; but they are misplaced, and neither grow nor flower together. Nothing, however, can be more beautiful than the style in which they are pencilled; and they serve a good purpose in giving lightness to the gorgeous painting of the draperies. The girl is a noble specimen of the ancient Saxon of Cornwall.

Here we should, for this week, have closed our review; but recent intelligence from the East having brought our friend Dwarkanauth Tagore again before the public eye, we are induced to anticipate our notice of the ruptured Bank, by giving an engraving from Mr. Weekes's very beautiful bust of that celebrated and enlightened personage. We learn that on his arrival at Calcutta he was attacked by the priests and their adherents for having, during his residence in England, contrary to the rules of his caste, eaten and drunken with "pariahs and strangers," for which he was adjudged to lose his rank in the Brahminical aristocracy. This, however, he can very well afford to lose; and we trust that, profiting by his European experience, and following the lessons of civilization he has learned amongst us, he will become the instrument of emancipating his countrymen from all tribal and superstitious distinctions. Mr. Weekes's bust is admirably characteristic of the man, and, apart from merits of resemblance, is a noble piece of work. It was done, we believe, under circumstances of much difficulty, from Dwarkanauth's impatience of the restraint necessarily imposed on a sitter.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 11.—Trinity-Sunday.
MONDAY, 12.—
TUESDAY, 13.—
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Battle of Naseby, 1645.
THURSDAY, 15.—London Bridge commenced, 1825.
FRIDAY, 16.—Battle of Dettingen, 1743.
SATURDAY, 17.—St. Alban.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE JUNE 10.

Morning.....54 minutes after 11 | Evening.....0 minutes after 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Elh.*"—*Under consideration.*
"*Mr. T. Horn.*"—*Newcastle.*—*We cannot find room for the sketch of his tasteful house-front, as it would lead to so many similar applications.*
"*S. C.*," *North Walsham.*—*Apply to a magistrate. We should think the pounisture charge of the asitrea be out of the town.*
"*A. Z.*"—*We have already given the substance of the factory question.*
"*P. L. L.*"—*Landseer's "Horses," and Allan's "Battle of Waterloo."*
"*Thom.*"—*1. No. 2. We do not know without the context. 3. Winchester is in Berkshire.*
"*J. B.*"—*We think the enclosure of waste lands generally infringes on the rural sports, and frequently the rights, of the poor; and only under peculiar circumstances should we advocate the scheme. We have a settled opinion of the allotment system.*
"*A. S.*" *and letter be content with the portion he has received, as we think he has but a poor chance of getting the balance.*
"*W. E. K.*"—*At present we cannot find room for his new plan of heating horticultural buildings.*
"*Verax.*"—*Thanks for her (?) letter. See the memoir in our present paper.*
"*Mr. John Dodge,*" *Bradford.*—*Thanks for the suggestion, but we cannot read room.*
"*The Vicar who wrote to us*" *is thanked, and he will always find us advocating the great cause.*
"*A True Briton,*" *Shepton Mallet.*—*Send the portrait.*
"*A. Z.*"—*Yes.*
"*E. S. W.*," *Carlisle.*—*We have already engraved the exterior of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.*
"*Odi Profanum,*" *and* "*J. B. N.*"—*We admit the fairness of their objections.*
"*E. D.*"—*The father is liable, if the goods supplied are necessary.*
"*A. B.,*" *Greenock.*—*Vol. II. will be completed on June 24. Vol. I. is now reprinted.*
CHESS.—"*S. H. G.,*" "*Clarionet,*" "*J. R.,*" "*A Chess Player,*" "*Chirurgus,*" "*G. R.,*" "*Gwent,*" "*Veritas.*"—*See our chess article.*
"*Phillidor.*"—*Thanks for the contribution; we prefer problems of four or more moves.*
"*A. G. C.*"—*Stalemate is a drawn game.*
"*S. James.*"—*We do not think your method of marking the chessboard is a good one.*
Chess correspondents not answered this week will be answered in our next.
"*Edgar*" *is thanked, although his suggestions had been anticipated.*
"*J. S. H. E.*"—*The charge is 5s.*
"*F. N.,*" *Shepton Mallet.*—*If he finds any difficulty in procuring the paper, he should send 13s. 6d. to our office, and it shall be supplied for six months.*
"*Patricius.*"—*We cordially agree with him.*
A correspondent writes that the installations of the ball-rooms at Willis's, Hanover-square, the London Tavern, and Freemasons' Tavern.
"*N. M.*"—*The cup, or great day, at Ascot will be next Thursday.*
"*Centaur.*"—*We have not room for the verses.*
"*C.*"—*The queen of Stephen was named Maud, an abbreviation of Matilda.*
"*An Original Subscriber.*"—*The subject shall be illustrated in our* "*Old English Sports*"
"*A Subscriber,*" *Lynn, has mistaken our meaning.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Carlow.*—*Several illustrations of Irish scenery are in progress.*
"*Louisa.*"—*The army takes precedence.*
"*E. V. R.*"—*The subject of* "*Design*" *shall receive our early attention.*
"*W. M.,*" *Kimbolton.*—*See the memoir of Dr. Pusey in our present journal. The communication respecting the Odd Fellows Society reached us too late.*
"*W. W.,*" *Dublin.*—*The birthplace shall appear.*
"*G. H.*" *Epworth, should apply to the Commissioners of the Income Tax.*
"*G. D.,*" *Southampton.*—*We cannot, at present, notice the chart sent.*
ERRATUM, *at p.* 366 *of* SUPPLEMENT.—*For* "*Salvitur aeria hyenis,*" read "*Salvitur aeria hyena.*" *Thanks to* "*Horatius.*"
"*G. J. M.*"—*The first gratis Supplement this year was No. 40, Feb. 4th; the second, No. 46, March 18th; the two Anniversary Supplements were charged 6d.; the next Supplement will be presented, gratis, on July 1st.*
"*J. H.*" *should apply to a banker or solicitor.*
"*J. C. D.*"—*The sponsors for the Princess Royal were the Queen Dowager, the Duchesses of Gloucester and Kent, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, for whom the Duke of Wellington appeared as proxy. The sponsors for the Prince of Wales were the King of Prussia, the Duchess of Kent, proxy for the Duchess of Saxe Coburg; the Duchess of Cambridge, proxy for the Duchess of Saxe Gotha; the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, proxy for the Princess Sophia; the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Ferdinand of Coburg.*
"*W. H. C.*"—*The colour of Cotheratone is a fine bright bay, with black legs, and one white heel behind; stands somewhat over fifteen hands two inches; head, large; shoulders, deep; splendid quarters and wide hips, denoting great power; strong arms, thighs, and necks, and sound clean legs and feet; in appearance, a powerful racer-like nag.*
Ineligible.—"*Lines on After Tuition,*" "*On a Stream near Studley,*" "*The Funeral,*" "*by J. H.,*" "*Lines on a Married Lady.*"
Erratum of the Printer.—"*Milner's End of Religious Controversy,*" *advertised in our last at 2s., should be 1s.*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We have, for a time, to request the forbearance of our friends towards the newsmen in cases of delay, as our present circulation is considerably above what can possibly be supplied on the publishing day. This inconvenience or delay will be remedied when our new machines are completed by Messrs. Middleton, Southwark. In the meantime, it is necessary for us to caution the public against inferior publications being substituted for our journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

Another glorious achievement has been added to the long line of our Indian triumphs. The conquest of Scinde has been completed by a victory equal, in all respects, to that of the 17th February, which gained us a footing in the country, and still more decisive in its results: 19 standards, 11 pieces of cannon, and some thousands of killed and wounded are the trophies of an engagement in which the victors were one to five, as is the former they had been only one to eight. The battle of Meanee will long be remembered as worthy to rank with Plassey and Assaye, or any other of those memorable battles which laid the foundation or consolidated the edifice of our Indian power. If any one ever doubted the bravery of our native Indian troops, when commanded by generals who treat them with fairness, and respect their opinions and prejudices, that doubt must have been dispelled by the events of the last three months. They have proved themselves superior to the bravest enemy whom they could encounter in Asia, and capable of meeting a European army, should any continental power be found possessed of ambition, daring, and resources sufficient to instigate it to dispute with us the empire of India. They have shown by their steady bravery, their cool discipline, their physical powers of endurance, that they are worthy to stand in battle by the side of Britons, and to contend for the palm of valour with those who have ever been foremost in the strife, whether in Europe or Asia, at Badajoz and Salamanca, or on the blood-stained ramparts of Bhurtpore, and at the blazing gate of Ghuznee.

The selection of Sir Charles Napier by Lord Ellenborough for the command-in-chief of the army of Scinde, and for the government of the conquered province, has been most fortunate. We has he justified the confidence reposed in him, and upheld the great interests intrusted to his charge. His campaign has demonstrated that he possesses military genius of the highest order, for in no quality of a great commander has he shown himself deficient. The promptitude and vigour of his operations, the decision with which, on hearing of the treacherous attack on the British residency at Hyderabad, he pushed forward, without losing a moment, avenged the outrage, and overwhelmed his opponents in a great battle—the celerity of his advance from his entrenched camp to the scene of the recent action, where the Scindian chiefs had again collected their shattered forces, and resolved to risk a fresh contest—his energy in battle, now exercising the careful and vigilant superintendence of a cautious commander, now exposing his person to the storm of shot like the meanest soldier in his army, and leading his gallant followers to the charge which swept the foe from his path, are all that could be wished in the ideal of a great man. To say yet more sung of his talents for war is the enthusiastic confidence with which he has inspired his troops, and which, we are told by those who write from the information of eye-witnesses, was such, that "his army might have been cut to pieces, but could never have been defeated." It is in securing the attachment of their men that many commanders, otherwise great, have failed, and in this object, so difficult of attainment, Napier has been successful. His conquest of that country has been represented in the light of an unprovoked aggression; and we are told that at no distant day we shall be driven out from Scinde in disgrace, and that the disasters of Afghanistan will be acted over again. Those who hold this language forget that the Ameers drew upon themselves the retribution which has fallen upon them; that, after intriguing with our enemies, and being in consequence compelled to sign a treaty, acceding to certain demands of the British Government, they violated that treaty when the wax of its seal had scarcely cooled, and made an attack on the life of our envoy, in which, although he escaped unmjured, the British residence was destroyed. In no punishment to be awarded for a gross breach of faith, and a flagrant insult to the Majesty of England in the person of its ambassador? When has this country acted so pusillanimous and mean-spirited a part? Again, the invasion of Affghanistan is no just precedent by which to pronounce on the present case. The most experienced observers have declared that we might have retained our hold in that country but for the mismanagement of the agents to whom we intrusted its government. However this may be, we shall have the benefit of our experience there to guide us in dealing with the newly-conquered population of Scinde, and it we are true to ourselves, we shall avoid the blunders which led in the former case to so fatal a result. For ourselves, it is our unvarying maxim to view all questions of public policy in a light totally irrespective of party consideration, and with reference only to the general interests of the nation. Under any government to which the people of Great Britain may intrust their destinies, we should rejoice at the annexation of a new province to their widely-extended empire. We should hail it as a pledge of equal benefits for the conquerors and the conquered. For the conquered Scindians, we rejoice to see them exchange the tyranny of their native despots for the mild and paternal rule of the British Government. For our conquering countrymen, we anticipate a new development of their commerce, as well as an increase of general strength from the acquisition of the Delta of the Indus, a territory as fertile as that of the Nile. We gladly see in the abolition of slavery and remission of arrears of tribute, which has already taken place, a cheering token of the spirit of justice and benevolence in which, we trust, the Government of Scinde will be conducted. The policy of Sir C. Napier, and the directions which he has issued to the officers in whose hands he has placed the administration of Scinde, do equal honour to his head and heart. If these directions were acted upon in the spirit which dictated them, we see no reason to doubt that the exasperations and animosities of warfare will speedily subside into a state of feeling among its people as tranquil, happy, and contented as that with which the long-subdued provinces of India repose under the blessings of British rule. We subjoin the instructions to which we have alluded:—

"The above objects can only be made any avoidable change in the ancient customs and laws of the country as we now find them. The conquest of a country is a sufficient convulsion for the people of that country, without adding to their disturbance by abrupt innovations on their habits, and the usual routine of their social life. The above-mentioned officers are, therefore, requested to confine their exertions to the correction of those numerous evils which the late tyrannical government of the Scinde conquerors had inflicted upon the unhappy land. It will depend upon the Government of Scinde to make the people heal the coming of the British as a memorable redemption from slavery and oppression; or look upon it with apathy, as a mere change of cruel masters.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Ascot Cup, and the Ascot Royal Hunt Cup, were submitted on Saturday, at Buckingham Palace, by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, to the Queen and Prince Albert, who were graciously pleased to express their high approbation.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Claremont soon after nine o'clock on Monday morning for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince entered the Park at Frogmore, and drove by the royal dairy to Adelaide-lodge, where they alighted. The Queen did not visit the Castle, but remained at the Lodge until her Royal Highness walked through the park, and at half-past twelve o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness left for Cambridge, attended by Lord Hardwicke, General Sir Edward Bowater, and Col. Buckley, on horseback.

Monday being the birthday of his Majesty the King of Hanover, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at an early hour at his Majesty's residence in the Ambassador-court, St. James's Palace, to pay a visit of congratulation to his august relative. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, arrived at half-past twelve o'clock, on a visit of congratulation to the mother of his Majesty. At half-past twelve o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness left for Carlton-house, attended by Lord Hardwicke, General Sir Edward Bowater, and Col. Buckley, on horseback.

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Tuesday was the birthday of the Queen, and her Majesty held a court at St. James's Palace, which was numerously attended by the nobility and gentry, who presented congratulatory addresses on the auspicious return of his Majesty's natal day.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Claremont at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, from town, to pay a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness lunched with her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and took her departure in a carriage and four, at a quarter past three o'clock, on her return to her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk, in the forenoon, in Claremont Park.

On Wednesday the royal party at Claremont took a drive in the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert in an open pony carriage. In the forenoon her Majesty and Prince Albert went out, as usual, early in Claremont Park. His Royal Highness afterwards rode out on the riding-ground, attended by Sir Edward Bowater. The Earl of Warwick arrived at Claremont on Tuesday, and succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as the Lord in Waiting on the Queen. The Earl of Hardwicke took his departure from Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing, on a pony, in the morning, in Claremont Park. The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Tuesday afternoon in a pony carriage.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, left Marlborough House at a quarter past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, for the Eastern-square terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway. Her Majesty took her departure for Worcestershire, to pay a visit to Croome.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—On Tuesday the King honoured Sir Robert Peel with a visit at his residence of the Right Hon. Baronet in Whitehall Gardens. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge visited his Majesty. His Majesty visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester-house. The King gave a grand dinner to the Queen Dowager and the Royal Family, at his residence, the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George visited his Majesty on Wednesday. Prince Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, also paid a visit to his Majesty, at his residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's. Her Royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a grand dinner to his Majesty, at her residence, Gloucester House.

A licence was taken out on Wednesday for the marriage of the Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, of St. James's, Westminster, a bachelor, with Mary Jane Hoare, of Hornsey, county Middlesex, spinster.

MARRIED, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Captain William Henry Dixon, R.N., K.C.H., to Elizabeth Catherine Maurice, eldest daughter of T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., of Bayside-row.

ALMACK'S.—The ball, on Wednesday night, at Willis's, boasted of above 500 of the rank and fashion at present in the metropolis; and, notwithstanding the Duchess of Gloucester's party, and the very unfavourable state of the weather, the subscribers may be considered to have taken every advantage of their subscription, for, according to the number of vouchers circulated, less than 100 were absent. In fact, from there not being any private party opposed for that night in consequence of the ball, the "*cuisine* at Almack's was the greatest resource.

We have authority to state that the Court being out of mourning, black dresses (except in cases of private mourning) will not be worn by ladies and gentlemen attending the drawing-room on Wednesday next.

We regret to learn that the Marquis of Normanby, who is still at Naples, is not sufficiently recovered to return to England as yet. The noble marquis intended, by change of his residence, to proceed to the baths of Lucca.

THE LATE VISCOUNT HEREFORD.—We have to record the demise of this nobleman, who expired at Honfleur, in Normandy, on the 31st ult., in the sixty-seventh year of his age, after an illness of two years' duration.

THE WESTMINSTER-HALL EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday workmen were busily occupied, as on the previous days for the past week, in hanging and fixing up the various cartoons that will constitute the exhibition shortly to be opened in Westminster-hall. Along the east side of the temporary erection that is nearest to the entrances to the different law courts, eight of the large cartoons are placed, the tops of which reach several feet above the building that encloses them. Thus the public may expect soon to be admitted to view these novel and most interesting works of British art.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town at twenty minutes before six o'clock on Thursday afternoon in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, from Claremont.

The Lord Chamberlain has given directions for the erection of a temporary room in the Royal Stand at Ascot to be prepared for the use of the Earl of Rosslyn (the Master of the Buckhounds, and one of the Stewards), and those members of her Majesty's and Prince's Household who may visit the course; but the grand refreshment-room will not be fitted up as usual when the Sovereign honours the races with her presence.

Frogmore Lodge, after the extensive repairs it has undergone, will be in a fit state for the reception of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent by Tuesday next.

HER MAJESTY'S INTENDED VISIT TO DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The Queen has signified her gracious pleasure to command a performance at this theatre on Monday next, the first state visit since Mr. Macready has been the lessee. A communication to that effect was forwarded to the theatre from the office of the Lord Chamberlain on Thursday, and a list of pieces was sent for her Majesty's selection. The appearance of the Sovereign at the theatre on Monday, will, it is expected, have a beneficial effect on the fallen fortunes of Drury-lane, and cause an additional number of nights to be added to the season

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, returned to her residence, Marlborough House, at eight o'clock on Thursday evening from Worcestershire.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge paid a visit to his Majesty on Thursday.—The KING honoured Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence with a visit at their seat, Ealing Park, Middlesex.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry gave a grand dinner to his Majesty at Holdernesse House the same day. Covers were laid for thirty-six. The noble marchioness had afterwards a numerous assembly.

During the passage of Major Sandland's ship Captain William's Companies of the Royal Artillery, to Corfu, in the Tory transport, Gunner and Driver Smith was blown overboard in the Bay of Biscay, leaving a widow and several children to lament his loss.

THE THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The second match for this season was sailed on Thursday by the five following boats:—the Phantom, the Champion, the Kingfisher, the Blue Bell, and the Mystery. All the regulations were admirably managed, and indeed it required no little skill to sail them. The position as to precedence was kept all the way back to Greenwich, where the match was concluded by the Enigma overcoming the Champion by about one minute past four o'clock, and her competitors following her at intervals of a few minutes. This match has proved the superiority in speed of iron yachts.

An atrocious scoundrel, named *Isaacs*, a Jew, came before Mr. Ballantine, the magistrate at the Thames Police-office, on Thursday, to charge a poor lad, named Morgan, with picking a sailor's pocket of a handkerchief at Stepney fair. From the evidence adduced there could not be a shadow of doubt that the accuser had himself committed the robbery, and brought the false charge against Morgan for the sake of his expenses as a witness at the Old Bailey. A police-officer deposed that Isaacs at one time proposed to him to convey bad money into the pockets of certain parties, in order that he might have them afterwards arrested. The magistrate dismissed the charge against Morgan.

DIABOLICAL PROPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT TO ASSASSINATE MR. O'CONNELL.—BOW-STREET.—In the course of Wednesday evening the greatest bustle was observed in and about the neighbourhood of the court, in consequence, as it was understood, of communications having been made from the authorities at the Home-office to Mr. Twyford, in the absence of Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate, for issuing a warrant for the apprehension of a man of the name of Mayne, who, from the accounts which our reporter was enabled to collect, had written a letter to Sir James Graham, offering, for a certain reward, to assassinate Mr. O'Connell. The circumstance, as might be expected, created a great sensation, and on the messenger arriving at the court, and finding it closed, search was made for Mr. Twyford, and he was ultimately found at the Athenæum Club, whence he immediately hastened to the court, to have the necessary document made out, and, shortly afterwards, certain persons arrived from the Home-office, in order to make the necessary depositions. The whole transaction was accomplished during the whole of the night upon the subject, and between four and five o'clock, on Thursday morning, he went away in a cab, and, on his return, about eight o'clock, being met by other persons connected with the Government, they remained in consultation some time, but the entire proceedings were conducted with so much secrecy that the result of their deliberations have not been allowed to transpire, and we were unable to learn whether any person had been taken into custody. *Times.*

Friday, two o'clock.

The miscreant who made the above proposition has been since arrested, and is now undergoing examination at the Home-office, before Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate of Bow street, in the presence of the Home Secretary Sir James Graham, and other of her Majesty's Ministers. It is understood that the letter in which the murderous proposition was contained was addressed to Sir James Graham himself. In the present state of Irish affairs, the matter has created a very unpleasant feeling in ministerial and official quarters.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—DEATH OF SIR C. BAGOT.—The popular and successful steam-ship Great Western, Lieut. Hosken, arrived at Liverpool at six o'clock on Thursday morning, at last. She sailed from New York in the afternoon of Friday May 26, and has thus performed the passage in thirteen days and a half. She brings 138 passengers

The news by this arrival is of more than ordinary importance. Poor Sir Charles Bagot, when his arrival was daily looked for in England, died at Kingston, on the 19th of May. Had his death occurred three months ago, when it was expected by every packet, it would have excited less surprise; but now he was believed to be getting better, to that feeling of surprise will be added general regret.

A very important feature of the news is a speech which Mr. Webster has been making at a dinner given to him in the city of Boston. It is not what would be termed in England a "free trade" speech; but one, the spirit of which is in favour of commercial treaties with particular countries, and a scaling of duties adopted by this country for the admission of each country. As regards England, he is in favour of a considerable reduction of duties in the American tariff, and expresses a strong wish to see a low scale of fixed duties adopted by this country for the admission of the principal produce of the United States. As regards wool and flour, he appears to think it liable to expect that that principle [illegible] the British Ministry; but he urges [illegible] and flour, and [illegible] question [illegible] States, and which is little known and less used in England. This speech has naturally excited great interest, the result of Mr. Webster's late official position, and the high rank on the score of talent and character which he ds amongst his countrymen.

The Mexican forces, amounting to 3000, had been captured by the Yucatans, whom they went to invade, near Merida. The want of provisions is stated to have been the cause of the surrender. An action at sea between a Mexican steamer and the Yucatanese ended in the defeat of the former and the capture of the steamer. By the articles of capitulation the Mexican force was to embark for Tampico within eight days, leaving their arms behind.

President Tyler and several members of his cabinet were about making a tour of the principal cities of the union, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, &c.

Mr. Andrew, agent of the late United States Bank, has arrived in the Great Western; his mission is said to be connected with the sale of the Pennsylvania public works.

The operations in bills for this packet are described as being limited, and the rates rather heavier than by the former one—London, 8 to 8¼; France 5. 30. In the South the rate of foreign bills had risen.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRISTOL.—A most daring burglary and attempt to murder took place on Sunday morning last, in an unfrequented district, named Conham, within five miles of Bristol, where an old lady named Hunt was so barbarously maltreated, that the burglars departed, taking with them a considerable quantity of valuable property under the impression that life was extinct. Most providentially, however, the recovered her senses, and has since identified her assailants as three men named Watkins, living in the neighbourhood.

CHELTENHAM.—Joseph King, the unfortunate victim of the Northleach prison, who was unable through weakness to give his evidence at the late inquest on Jones, died on last Tuesday week. It was found difficult to hold an inquest, in consequence of the few former victims, Bayly and Hall, being witnesses to his ill-treatment. His own depositions, and also those of his parents, went to prove that he must have died from the effects of the discipline he was subjected to during his confinement. His remains presented a most heartrending appearance, but cannot be described. He was interred on Tuesday last. His age was 22. He was sent to Northleach by the Cheltenham magistrates for stealing a piece of stone of the value of 6d. He is described by the [illegible] as of a healthy disposition, but at distant intervals was subject to abberations of intellect. In one of these temporary fits he was induced by some other lads to take the stone, for which he was punished.

KENT.—INCENDIARY FIRE.—A few days since, as Mr. Farrant was driving with Mr. Daily past Tyland-farm, on the Rochester-road, he saw a staunch stack burst into flames, and a man run away from it, up a road leading to the Warren. Mr. Farrant immediately galloped in pursuit, and overtaking the man, apprehended him. He proved to be a stranger in this district, knowing nothing whatever of Mr. Hulle, the owner of the stack. He confessed that he had done it from a desire to be sent out of the country, as he was starving, and could not obtain employment. He was taken to Bexley cage, where he is now in custody. His name is George Brown, a gardener, from Bradford, Essex. The stack was entirely consumed, but was insured in the Sun office.

LIVERPOOL.—The fires at Liverpool are occupying the serious attention of the journalists of that place, and attention is directed to the discovery of the cause of such frightful calamities, and to the consideration of remedies. On Tuesday last, it is stated in the *Liverpool Times*, a piece of cotton bagging and a handful of cotton, both half burnt, were taken from a bale in a warehouse containing 13,000 bags. These were discovered by a warehouseman during his nightly examination of the premises, but if they had passed unnoticed, there is no doubt that the whole of the premises would have been destroyed before the following morning, and the fire-brand would have involved the destruction of property worth at least £100,000. The opinion expressed on the appearance of the burnt cotton is, that the fire was produced by a spark from a pipe or cigar, and this leads to animadversions on the want of system which marks the warehousing of goods in Liverpool. The keeper of the warehouse has no control whatever over the men employed on the premises, but they are usually picked up in the street, by the foreman of the merchant who owns the cotton, and are therefore his servants alone. The suggested remedy is to place in the hands of the warehousekeeper himself the entire control of the warehouses, so that none but persons whose character he knows may be employed. Under the present system, the set of men who are employed one day may never appear again, and the succession of new faces prevents anything like responsibility.

RURAL AFFAIRS.—The heavy rains of the last month have extended throughout the whole of England and Scotland, and serious apprehensions are beginning to be felt for the consequences. The Severn, the AVON, and many of the other rivers in different parts of the kingdom, have overflowed the surrounding districts, destroying great quantities of meadow grass, and in some cases covering the arable lands; whilst the uplands have been deluged and saturated by incessant rains, which have injured the appearance of the wheat and spring corn, especially on the heavy soils, and have much retarded the planting of potatoes and the sowing of Swedish turnips. In this county there still remain large breadths of potatoes ground to be planted, it having been impossible to work on heavy soils for the last month. This is likely to diminish the productiveness of the potatoe crop; for even if the sets are got in now, they cannot be expected to yield well; and the crop will be still further diminished by the rotting of the seed in the ground, which is beginning to be complained of, both on the Lancashire and Cheshire sides of the river Mersey. Should the weather be favourable for the next month, the crops, as a whole, may still, however, be large, notwithstanding the very heavy rains of last month; for the light and well-drained lands already give promise of great abundance (especially of grass and hay), and the heavy lands, though in a critical state, have not yet sustained any irreparable injury. A gentleman who has just returned from the south of England informs us that the crops at present look better north of Birmingham than they do in Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire, where the weather has been even cooler and wetter than with us.

SUSSEX.—As Mr. and Mrs. Renville, an elderly couple, residing at Old Maidlouse Farm, in the quiet village of Bolney, were sitting at supper on Thursday se'nnight, the door was opened by a party of ruffians, six in number, having their faces covered with crape. Two of them immediately seized Mr. Renville, and two others compelled his wife to unlock the drawer where their money was kept, while the remaining pair kept watch. They found about £10 in the house, with which sum they decamped, having first locked the inmates into the parlour, to prevent pursuit. As the alarm had been taken by the East Sussex constabulary to discover the thieves, who it is conjectured live in the parish, but hitherto their attempts have not been successful.

THAKEHAM UNION.—On Tuesday afternoon Henry Hill, relieving officer of the Thakeham Union, was charged before the Steyning bench of magistrates with embezzling various sums of money, amounting to upwards of £500. It appeared from the evidence that, in addition to filling the office of relieving officer, the prisoner acted for several of the churchwardens, overseers, and surveyors of various parishes in the district, and he was a favourite to each of them in various amounts. The prisoner was committed for trial.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Although we are in the midst of the season for out-of-door pleasures, the implacable character of the weather has damped the popular ardour for the healthy exercises of flood and field. Silver Thames, with the little rosy cheek her bosom few and far between, and cricket is a thing to be thought of only by the amphibious. The *sort canta fames* alone tempts man a-field, and, with mackintosh and mendacium, the hardie lad went took his way to Banstead-downs, as in that which is approaching, he will for Ascot Heath. A glorious tryst, oh, Ascot! time Olympic revels! Let them rail as they please against royal exclusiveness where are there spots in merry England that a monarch should affect, when disposed to take his pleasure on the turf, like the plain of chivalrous Runnymede, or the classic wolds of Windsor. Talking of *Runnymede* reminds one of the cup for the Derby, on which occasion it gives us pleasure to state, that only one gentleman actually *bolted*, in the direction, as it was understood, of *Ratcliffe "Cross."* A good many, indeed, "grinded" considerably, but the rate to which the acorn, *particularly if shipped up to their collars*. Leaving by-gones and all other departures, however, to their fates, let us look ahead, and tell the race-goer what he may expect in the way of sport during the week at Ascot.

Tuesday will open with the Trial Stakes, for which the entries are to be made on Saturday (this day), by four P.M., either in London, at Weatherby's or at the Grand Stand, with the clerk of the course, at Ascot. The Ascot Handicap, has seventeen left in, of which Vitellius is the best *on paper*. A good three-year-old, with 5 st. 12 lb. on him, surely "didn't ought" to lose. The Gold Vase has fourteen nominations, the much people gone-by fancy Charles XII.; still, by public running, he can hardly give Hyllus 4 lb.; but this is too professional. The Ascot Derby, with its nine subscribers, will be a very choice field. It would seem to rest between Kinsman and Amorino, the latter kept for it. The St. James's Palace Stakes will be a very poor affair; and why should not Gasper win the 200 sovs. Stakes, with a 5 lb. allowance, if he can live the distance? There will be the Town Plate, and probably a match to wind up the day's amusement.

On Wednesday there will be lots of running (seven races at the least), whereof the most sporting is the Ditch-in Stakes, with thirty-two nominations. As these are weighted from 10 st. to 5 st. 10 lbs. severally, a good deal of speculation attaches to the issue.

Thursday, like Tuesday, is a royal day (unless the weather scare the royalty *train away*) has also its seven events on the carpet, including *the* Cup. As this will be a sporting affair among the speculators in gloves and small money, we venture to recommend Ralph as not undeserving their attention.

Friday being a professional day, we have no need to go into its details, which will be sufficiently known to all whom they may concern. To the general racing amateur we may observe, *en passant*, there are three year-olds to come out at this meeting which it may serve his turn to keep his eye on. For example, in the Buckingham Palace Stakes, Napier (a bit of a fancy with us for the Leger), and some others.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN OF FORTUNE.—On Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, the family of Mr. Goulburn, a gentleman of fortune, residing in property living at No. 25, Torrington-square, was thrown into a state of the most painful excitement in consequence of it having been discovered that he had committed self-destruction by hanging himself in a room near the staircase. He was immediately cut down and a medical gentleman sent for, but life was found to be quite extinct. The unfortunate deceased, who was advanced in years, possessed large landed estates, and had resided in the square many years.

The Golden Lion public house at Bexley Heath was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. Happily no lives were lost. The origin of the fire is UNKNOWN.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, an alarming accident occurred to Mr. ALEXANDER SIBTROCK, baker, of Wobbern-street, Brickfriars-road. He was out with his cart delivering bread, and took with him a servant girl and child, who sat at the bottom of the cart, and, arriving in the Walworth-road, near the Elephant and Castle, he stopped to serve a customer, giving the reins to the servant. By some accident she let them out of her hand, and they dropped to the horse's heels, which made him start off. Mr. SIBTROCK, who was on the pavement, seized hold of the horse's head to stop it, when he was knocked down by the point of the shaft, and the wheel passed over his body. On his being raised, he was in a state of insensibility. He was taken to a chemist's in the neighbourhood, and afterwards to Guy's Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced to be of such a nature as to leave no hopes of recovery. The horse continued his course along the road till he ran against the high footway, and overturned the cart, throwing the servant and child out, but without injuring them. He was stopped at the turnpike.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-office on Thursday; all the ministers were present.

DEATH OF MR. GOULBURN, JUN.—We regret to state that Mr. Henry Goulburn, eldest son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expired on Thursday morning at five o'clock, at the official residence of his father in Downingstreet. Mr. Goulburn was in the 31st year of his age.

THAMES TUNNEL.—Last week 38,478 persons paid toll to pass through the tunnel, and on Sunday alone 17,513 persons.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It is rumoured that several of the magistrates of the county of Chester, who have been so severely handled by the Secretary of State in his letter relating to the non-dismissal of the Knutsford jailer, have declared their intention of withdrawing their names from the commission of the peace.——The first German Whol Fair this year commenced at Breslau on Wednesday last.——Sir Charles James Napier is to be created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, in token of his services at the late battle of Meeance.——The King of Hanover, on his arrival at the Custom-house, on Friday week actually went to his residence in St. James's Palace in a hackney-coach, and slighted at the archway in Cleveland-row, walking from thence to his dwelling.——A meeting of the commissioners for the government of the Pentonville Prison was held at the prison on Saturday last. The commissioners present were the Duke of Richmond, Major Jebb, and Lord John Russell.——It is rumoured in the sporting circles, that Mr. Bowes, M.P., the owner of Cotherstone, the winner of "the Derby," nets somewhere about £30,000 by the result of that race.——The Sardinian Government has just expelled from its territories several persons who were engaged in the late attempt at revolution in the Swiss Canton of Tesino.——A formidable riot took place on Sunday last in the Liverpool workhouse, when the inmates assembled in the quadrangle of the building and commanded their liberty. The ringleaders having been captured, the insurrection was happily quelled.——The annual gathering of the disciples of teetotalism took place on Monday at Hampstead-heath, and, numerically speaking, may be fairly stated to have exceeded any meeting before held in the metropolitan suburbs.——The Lord Advocate of Scotland is to offer himself for the county of Argyll, in the room of Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, who has retired. The Lord Advocate will be elected without opposition.——The revenue of the Customs-house at the port of Liverpool for the month of May 1843 exceeded by £30,000 the amount received in the corresponding month last year.——Mr. Haliburton, one of the judges of Nova Scotia, came in the Hibernia, from Boston, a few days ago, and has since arrived in London. He is better known as the author of the works passing under the name of "Sam Slick."——The Duchess of Orleans, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., being the anniversary of her marriage with the late Prince Royal, visited Dreux, and remained during the greater part of the day in the sepulchral chapel where his body is deposited.——Several corpses of Mediterranean refugees, of inferior quality, have been taken out of bond, and shipped to the Baltic and to Denmark. The price of some was as low as 20s. per quarter.——The question has recently been raised before the Kensington Police Court, whether the owners of Putney-bridge have the power of demanding toll from troops employed in her Majesty's service. The subject has been mooted in consequence of the keepers having, on the 23rd day of May, taken toll for a horse belonging to an officer in the 13th Light Dragoons.——A woman, named Anne Steele, an inmate of one of the alms-houses at Arundel, died a few days since, when, on breaking open her boxes, it was found that she had died possessed of nearly £150 in gold and silver coins.——The Rev. Dr. Booth, from the curacy of Whitchurch, Somerset, has been appointed Vice-Principal of, and Professor of Mathematics in, the Liverpool Collegiate Institution.——Government have contracted with Charles Milner, Esq., for the piece of land near Maidstone for the erection of a new military hospital, which we presume will be commenced forthwith.——Stepney fair, which has been revived on the old site, has been well attended during the holidays. On Monday the crowds were immense, and at one time there were not less than 10,000 persons in the fair and its immediate vicinity. Greenwich was also well attended, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather.——The widow of the late lamented Bishop Heber has again married. Her husband is a French Catholic gentleman.——On the cause list being called before the Vice-Chancellor of England on Wednesday, of the twelve cases down for hearing not one of the parties was prepared to go on, as his Honour rose without doing any business at all. The "dead" list is about to pay his annual visit to the metropolis, having been engaged by Mr. Webster for the Haymarket.——For the disease commonly called the gripes, to which horses are so subject, there has been discovered an infallible remedy, and one that is in the possession of every person; it is merely one spoonful of soot, and one of wheat flour mixed with a pint of cold spring water, given with a horn in the usual manner. This will be found to afford instantaneous relief.——The youth who was supposed to have been killed by the cannon on the head at Waterloo-bridge, on Monday, is still in the hospital, and going on favourably.——The *Moniteur Parisien* announces the death of Lieut-General Count Alphonse de Colbert, Commandant of the 13th military division.——There are at present in Paris 7,000 gas lights, private and public.——During the month there were consumed in Paris 6558 oxen, 1621 cows, 6,021 calves, and 38,626 sheep; being an increase upon the month of May, 1842, of 226 oxen, 213 cows, and 887 sheep, and a decrease of 802 calves.

There has just been discovered in the ground excavated for the Northern and Eastern railway, between St. Leonard's and Bromley, a girdle of solid gold, wrought to imitate a cord, having a hook at each end. The weight of this object is 342 grammes, and the gold is valued at 880f. It is supposed to belong to the Gaulish period, about Julius Cæsar's time.——Amongst the miscellaneous cargo carried out to Egypt as a present to the Pacha, by the Great Liver pool, was a case of six splendid salmon, caught in the river Tert. They were well packed in ice, and there is little doubt of their arriving at their destination in good condition. As this description of fish is never yet been seen in Egypt, it will indeed be a rarity.——The commission for the health of towns assembled at Gwydyr House, Whitehall, on Thursday, the 1st of June, for the first time, and will continue their sittings on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.——Mr. Gachard, keeper of the Royal archives at Brussels, and Mr. Hansens, First Clerk of the Home Department, have gone to Spain, by command of King Leopold, for the purpose of examining the archives there, and to procure copies of all important documents which can throw new light upon Belgian history. The Spanish Government having granted all possible facilities, this mission promises highly interesting and important historical results.——The King of Prussia has presented three beautiful vases from the Royal porcelain manufactory at Berlin, to a confectioner at Cologne, as an acknowledgement for a perfect and most accurately-executed model of the cathedral of Cologne, made of sugar.——We are glad to see that means have been adopted by the inhabitants of Southwark, to procure ground for the formation of a park where the people of that district may enjoy healthful recreation.——His Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by a number of his distinguished friends, visited the Napoleon Museum, at the Egyptian Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, and, after a long examination, expressed himself highly gratified with the exhibition.——The sale of the late noble President of the Board of Control's stud of carriages, &c., took place on Wednesday, in the mews at the back of the late noblemen's residence in Belgrave-square. The lots consisted chiefly of his lordship's town and travelling chariots, stanhope, barouche, and other carriages, with his lordship's carriage-horses and hackneys.——The nephew of Denman entered upon his office of Governor of the Queen's Bench prison, vice Chapman, who retires upon a pension. Mr. Chapman resigned the office of marshal as he felt himself unequal to the onerous duties imposed upon him by the new regulations, which, amongst other things, compel the governor to visit the rooms every morning before ten o'clock.——The second exhibition of the West Kent Floral and Horticultural Society took place on Wednesday, at Vanburgh-house, Maize-hill, Greenwich. Several marquees were erected in the ground, and the flowers and vegetables were classified and tastefully arranged within them. The show of flowers was brilliant and diversified, comprising all kinds, both of hot house and open-air plants, at present in bloom.——The salmon fishing in the Tweed continues to improve as the season advances. The grilses having made their appearance, are every day caught in great numbers, and there is reason to believe that the season will be a satisfactory one.——There landed from the steamers on Sunday at Chelsea, 6741; at Putney, 3483; and at Richmond, 4246 passengers.——The poorrate for the town of Manchester, for the present year, is 2s. in the pound, on an assessment of four-fifths of the rack-rent. In 1839, it was only 3s.; in 1840, 2s. 4d.; in 1841, 2s. 4d.; in 1842, 3s.——The "Medical Times" records the case of a molar tooth extracted at Edinburgh, on the 1st ult., without pain or consciousness, during the state of mesmeric sleep.——The Emperor of Russia has taken active measures to build an imperial residence on an extensive scale in the southern part of the Crimea. This was a favourite plan of the late Emperor Alexander, who purchased for that purpose, a short time before his death, a large estate not far from Tangarok, and which is said to be one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the empire.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

Chilly and uncongenial as the weather of late has been voted by those reared in a drawing-room atmosphere, the Whitsun holidays have not failed to draw thousands from their brick-and-mortar Babylon to the picturesque ruralities of Hampton Court. Regardless of those "skiey influences" which too often mar the English holiday, pleasure-seekers of every grade might be seen, in the past week, betaking themselves to Hampton Court—by steamboat and railway, and, in short, by every variety of carriage which distinguishes this age of locomotion from its predecessors. Amidst all these "conveyances," however, none were more characteristic of the occasion than that which bears the attractive name of "pleasure-van," freighted with gaily-dressed groups of holiday-seekers—the sons and daughters of toil, exchanging the smoke and stifling heat of the factory and workshop, and their black and dingy aspect, for the airiness and, perchance, the sunshine of early summer, and the variety and gushing beauty of leafy June. How delightful, too, to exchange the clank and ceaseless hum of busy London for the minstrelsy of birds and the melody of rural sounds and rural song! and in such innocent recreation hundreds of happy faces tell us how the labour of the past week is forgotten.

Hampton Court is, unquestionably, our most popular holiday resort. Formerly it was an aristocratic and expensive place: the palace could only be in part seen, and then by payment of a fee, and the number of visitors was comparatively few. Now the public are admitted gratuitously; and on a fine Sunday 1000 persons pass through the palace per hour, for the fidgetty housekeeper and her tinkling keys have disappeared, and the doors are really thrown open, to remain so. "A visit to Hampton Court Palace," says William Howitt, "is one of the bravest pleasures that a party of happy friends can promise themselves. Especially it is calculated to charm the thousands of pleasure-seekers from the dense and dusty vastness of London. It lies in a rich country, on the banks of the Thames; there, unmuddled by commerce, but flowing free and pure amidst the greenest meadows, scattered villas, and trees overhanging its clear waters, and adding to its glad aspect the richness of their beauty. From the swelling hills of Esher, Richmond, and St. George, the palace is seen standing aloft amid a sea of woodland foliage, like a little town in its extent. Its ample and delightful gardens, bounded by the splendid masses of its lime-tree avenues; its ancient courts, with all their historic recollections; its accumulated paintings, the Cartoons themselves being part of them—all are thrown open to the leisure and perfect enjoyment of the public. There is no royal palace in England, excepting Windsor, which, after all, is to be compared with it; and this is, as it should be, given up to the use and refreshment of the people." Mr. Howitt then remarks upon this very fit appropriation of public property, and adds, "The tolls at the doors of St. Paul's and the Tower have been relaxed; park after park in the metropolis has been thrown open; and now this charming old Palace of Hampton Court has been made the daily resort of any and of all of the English people who choose to tread the pavements, and disport themselves in the gardens, and gaze on the works of art, which for ages were wont to be accessible only to the royal, the aristocratic, and the ecclesiastical dignitary, and their retainers."

Another visitor, "Felix Summerly," is still more enthusiastic, when he says, "How many and various are these ennobling and exhilarating delights! Nature's works and man's bravest achievements go hand in hand together here. Space bounded by art, which crowds can never rob of solitude! Trees never leafless; verdure and brightness omnipresent! In all the whole world where are there such flower-forests of chestnuts? The gayest blossoms of every season gladdening the eye, and filling the air with fragrance. Beauty of scene near at hand, and stretching as far distant as the sight can reach. The rolling music of waters; the magnificent in architecture; the matchless in painting; and, best of all, the throng of happy faces (the statist tells you they exceed 30,000 a month in the summer), abandoned to mirth, and oblivious of dull care and toil left behind them! Miserable, indeed, the wretch whose sympathies are not touched with some of these.

> "Let any wight (if such a wight there be),
> To whom thy lofty towers unknown remain,
> Direct his steps, fair Hampton Court, to thee,
> And view thy splendid halls; then turn again
> To visit each proud dome by science praised,
> 'For kings the rest,' (he'd say,) 'but thou for gods wert raised.'"

Of the several modes of reaching Hampton Court, the river route is, probably, the pleasantest, though not the most expeditious. To prepare himself for receiving the livelier impression from Hampton Park and Palace, Felix Summerly recommends the visitor to embark when the tide is favourable, on one of the Richmond steam-boats, from the upper side of London-bridge. He maintains that "the cheerful mill-stream dashing and foaming of the water under the paddles is assuredly preferable to the reverberating rattle of the streets, or the close dustiness of the suburban roads; while the ease and rapidity with which we proceed, and the rainbow lightness with which, consequently, the successive arches, from the vast stretch of the Southwark to the contracted span of the Vauxhall, seem to fly over our heads, give to the whole moving scene—especially under the shifting lights of an April or September sky—an airiness of effect, no less exhilarating to the spirits than expanding to the thoughts." Having reached Richmond, the remainder of the journey, by land, lies through a rich and picturesque country. Mr. Jesse, in his "Summer's Day," recommends a drive to Hampton Court, by way of Kensington and Hammersmith, by Marble Hill, Twickenham, Teddington, Bushy Park, and so to the noble palace gates. But the most expeditious route is by "four-penny steamer" to the railway pier, and thence by the South-western line to the Hampton Court station, about two miles eastward of which lies the palace. Let the visitor eschew "the conveyance," and walk thither, through delightful lanes, flanked with beautiful objects for his admiration, while ever and anon he catches a glimpse of the stately object of his journey. Our artist appears to have taken up his sketching station on the Ditton bank of the Thames, just above the *débouchement* of the mole. This spot is a very favourite resort of the London anglers; but Mr. Hofland, in his excellent "Manual," tells us that Hampton Court has stronger attractions for the antiquary, the architect, and the lover of history, than for the angler; it has, however, a *deep*, called the water-gallery, 200 yards long, being from the summer-house of the palace to the eastward. It contains barbel, roach, dace, and many fine perch, and may be fished from the shore or in a punt. The river assumes a new character here, after we have passed the deep just mentioned, from being so intersected by numerous islands that it forms narrow channels only. The verdure is exquisite, and the tall elms still continue to rear their lofty heads, and verify Mr. Symond's observation, that "they supply the place of mountains." The palace is a noble pile, but offers more to the eye of an architectural draftsman than to that of the amateur landscape painter. Nevertheless, our artist, by aid of the river and its banks, has presented the palace in a very picturesque point of view, ill adapted as are the long and almost unbroken lines of its south and east fronts to aid this effect. It is true that from this point the parts of Wolsey's palace which still remain are not the most prominent, and we must be content with Wren's less picturesque fronts, built for William III., with the gable of the noble hall of a better period rising above the attic line; but the bright river, the old picturesque tow-barge, and the private garden terraces, "in which Watteau would have rejoiced, as backgrounds for his satin and brocaded dames," all make up a very charming scene. Friend Felix, taking a last look at the southern and eastern fronts of the palace, says:—"Their orange-coloured brick, contrasted with the cooler grey stone ornaments, and the deep sombre yews, make a picture, under all lights, ready for the painter's easel. The sculptures of the Corinthian capitals and other ornaments are still sharp and perfect; the latter, chiselled with great freedom, we judge to be the work of

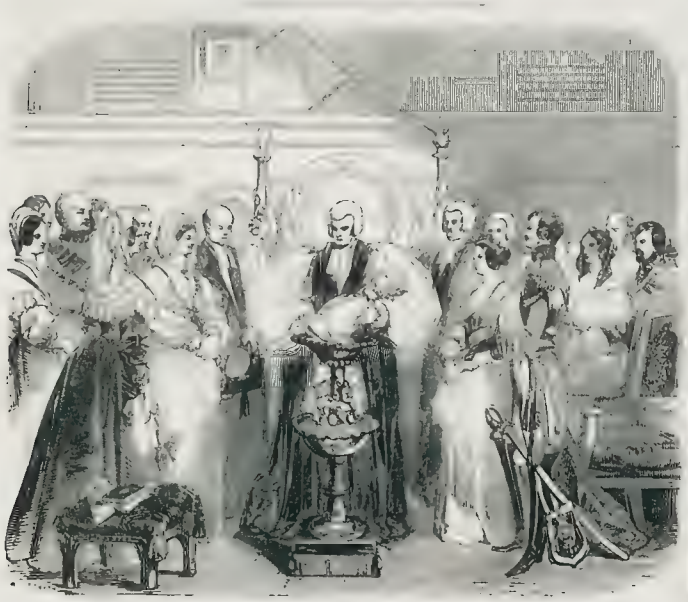
HOLIDAY GROUP—HAMPTON COURT GARDENS.

THE JESTER.

Grinling Gibbons: Hercules is the subject of the basso-relievi of the eastern pediment."

Our artist has next sketched a holiday group from the gardens, the chief beauty of which, we think, with Felix, to be the appearance of illimitable spaciousness, to be attributed, we consider, to a feature little beautiful under most circumstances, but here essentially so—their flatness. It is a perfect treat of its kind, to throw yourself on the green velvet carpet, under the deep shadowing of the rich-tinted yews, the eye wandering delightfully from one flower-bed to another, each rivalling the other with the brightest of colours; the fragrance of the verbena, and rose, and musk-plant, perfuming the air, and stillness only broken by the hum of an errant bee and the note of a skylark, and music dashing unceasingly from the fountain. It is a sort of Arabian enchantment to one released from the whiz and suffocation of London. Go there on a cloudless Sunday, when, besides all recited before, you may chance to hear the trumpets and clarions of a military band pealing down the aisles of lime-trees, and if your heart is not grateful to God for the wonderful union of glories there, you may make up your mind that you are miserable and soulless. Do not neglect to look at the chubby gold and silver fish in the basin, where the fountain is playing; they are marvellously fat, and you will enjoy the fun of their greedy and cunning contentions for a few crumbs, if you are able to supply them; they all swim forward for their fee the instant the stranger approaches.

Of the collection of pictures, increased by recent additions to some thousand in number, we present the reader with a specimen—one of Holbein's reputed paintings—Will Somers, Jester to Henry VIII., looking through a lattice, half length, life size; it hangs in the Queen's Gallery, and never fails to attract around it a group of visitors. The collection contains no fewer than 33 "Holbeins," including those *reputed* to be from his pencil.



THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The ceremony of the baptism of her Royal Highness the Infant Princess, second daughter of her Majesty and Prince Albert, took place on Friday week in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace, the details of which we gave in our Saturday's edition, but, as we here present our readers with an engraving of the interesting event, we are induced to give the particulars at greater length. The whole of the royal household were in state. The yeomen of the guard lined the grand hall and staircase, commanded by the exon in waiting, Captain Sadler. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of that regiment, was on duty on the palace lawn, and received the royal family with the usual military honours. The noble and illustrious visitors invited to the solemnity began to arrive at Buckingham Palace about half-past eleven o'clock. The French Ambassador, the Hanoverian, Belgian, and Wurtemberg Ministers appeared in their respective diplomatic uniforms. The Duke of Wellington wore his uniform as Commander-in-Chief, with the collar and star of the Order of the Garter, and the ensigns of the Golden Fleece. The Duke of Buccleuch was habited in his splendid uniform as Captain of the Royal Scottish Archers, and wore the collar of the Garter. Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Ripon, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Mr. Gladstone, appeared in the full dress official costume. Sir George Murray wore his uniform as Master-General of the Ordnance, with his insignia as Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The Earl of Rosslyn wore his costume as Master of the Buck-hounds, The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the officers of their respective departments, appeared in the full-dress household costume. The different members of the royal family came in state, and immediately on their arrival were conducted to the Queen and Prince Albert. Her Majesty wore her magnificent diamond diadem, with diamond necklace and earrings, and the riband, star, and armlet of the most noble order of the Garter. His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore his uniform as field marshal, with the collars and stars of the most noble order of the Garter, of the most ancient order of the Thistle, and of the most hon. military order of the Bath.

The Cabinet Ministers and other visitors were conducted at 1 o'clock to the seats provided for them in the Chapel Royal; the Duke of Wellington and some of the members of the diplomatic corps being ushered to the north side of the Chapel, and Sir Robert Peel and other Cabinet Ministers being conducted to the opposite side. The altar of the Chapel was decorated with some very fine specimens of gold communion plate, and was covered with crimson velvet, richly trimmed and ornamented with deep gold lace. Sir George Smart presided at the organ. The Queen's closet was occupied by Her Majesty's private band, under the direction of Mr. Anderson; also by twelve gentlemen of the Chapels Royal and ten of the young gentlemen of the Chapel. The font of silver gilt was the same that was used at the christening of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. It was placed on a pedestal in front of the altar and was filled with water brought from the river Jordan. A very large painting was hung at the back of the altar.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich (Clerk of the Closet), with the Dean of Carlisle, Rector of the pariah of Saint George, Hanover-square, the Honourable and Reverend Charles Leslie Courtenay (Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty), the Archdeacon Wilberforce and Lord Wriothesley Russell, Canons of Windsor (Chaplains to his Royal Highness Prince Albert), assembled in the room adjoining the old dining-room.

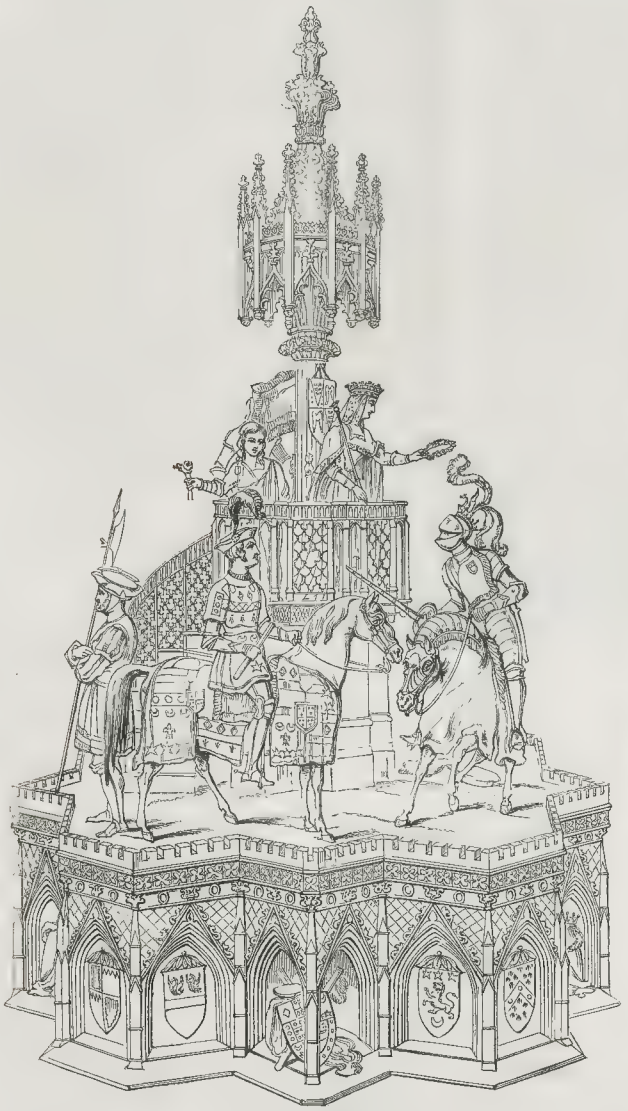
As soon as the visitors had taken their seats, the procession of the sponsors for her Royal Highness the infant Princess was formed. Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and other royal personages, having taken their seats, the great officers of the household, the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took their places near the Queen and his Royal Highness. The Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Household took their places behind the sponsors. Others of the household, with the attendants forming the suites of the members of the Royal Family and illustrious visitors, arranged themselves on either side of the chapel. A chorale was then performed, followed by a hymn, "I will give thanks" (Palestrina). At the conclusion of the hymn her Royal Highness the infant Princess was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, and the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, into the chapel; her Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse, and attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The dress of her Royal Highness the infant Princess was a robe of Honiton lace over white silk made at Spitalfields, and cap to correspond; the whole dress of British manufacture.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing in front of the altar, commenced the baptismal service, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London standing on either side of the altar, the Bishop of Norwich being near the former prelate; the sponsors, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, standing near the font on the north side, opposite to her Majesty and Prince Albert. Their Royal Highnesses made the customary responses. When the archbishop came to that part of the service for naming the Princess, the Princess Sophia Matilda and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz named her Royal Highness "Alice Maud Mary." The baptismal service was concluded, and her Royal Highness the Princess Alice was re-conducted from the chapel. The Hallelujah Chorus from the "Mount of Olives" (Beethoven) was then performed with admirable effect. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the royal sponsors, and the other illustrious visiters, left the chapel and returned to the Queen's apartments. The Queen and royal family afterwards passed up the grand staircase to the Throne-room. The rest of the company shortly followed.

At two o'clock the whole of the illustrious party entered the picture gallery, where a grand collation was given in honour of the event. This magnificent apartment contained a long table placed in the middle of the gallery, and extending nearly its entire length. This table exhibited a great number of the finest centre pieces of gold plate in the royal collection. At each end of the table were sideboards of gold plate enclosed in pilasters of white and gold, supporting an architrave, the mouldings carved and gilt. The "Shield of Achilles" was the principal ornament of one sideboard, and a large shield representing "Bacchus and Ariadne" formed the corresponding ornament of the opposite sideboard. Both were filled with shields, salvers, sconces, vases, tankards, and cups, selected from the numerous articles in the royal treasury. Several of the articles displayed on the occasion, such as the antique urn of the Spanish Armada, are objects of historical interest, and many pieces were remarkable for the beauty and excellence of their designs and workmanship, and almost all the cups are beautifully and elaborately carved and enriched. The articles were most tastefully grouped, and were relieved by a background of crimson. The sides of both sideboards were adorned with choice plants and flowers reaching the full height; and at the north end of the gallery, the space between the architrave at the top and the elliptic arch of the gallery was entirely filled with flowers and plants. The walls of the gallery were covered with the choicest and most valuable collection of pictures;

it was richly carpeted, and presented a scene of the greatest magnificence and splendour.

The company, having entered the gallery, took their respective seats, and partook of the collation. The Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, gave as the first toast, "Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary." The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who were stationed in an anti-chamber, played "Rule Britannia." The Lord Steward gave as the next toast, "Her Majesty Queen Adelaide." The band performed her Majesty's own march. The Lord Steward gave as the third toast, "The Queen." The band played, "God save the Queen." The Lord Steward gave as the next toast, "His Royal Highness Prince Albert." The band played, "The Coburg March." At three o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the royal family, and the distinguished guests, quitted the gallery and entered the suite of drawing-rooms. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager left the Palace, attended by her suite, at half-past three o'clock; her Majesty was conducted to her carriage by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the other members of the royal family, and the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg left immediately afterwards. The remainder of the company also took their departure.



THE EGLINTOUN TESTIMONIAL.

This magnificent group of chivalric commemoration which has just been executed in silver by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, is about to be presented to the Earl of Eglintoun, in testimonial of the taste and liberality displayed by his Lordship in the splendid tournament at Eglintoun Castle in 1839. The composition is about four feet in height, and includes an equestrian group, showing the presentation of a victor-knight to the Queen of Beauty, by the Knight Marshal. The victor-knight appears in full armour, and his horse fully caparisoned, the housings bearing the arms of the Earl of Eglintoun, whilst the Knight Marshal is shown in an emblazoned surcoat, his horse armed, and upon his caparisonings are the arms of Sir Charles Lambe, Bart. The Queen of Beauty is attended by her two pages and her maid of honour, a dismounted squire in half-armour standing by his horse, a halberdier, dogs, &c. The whole is grouped on a Gothic base, and is surmounted by a staircase and Gothic canopy, under which stands the Queen of Beauty in the act of rewarding the victor-knight: on the column of the canopy are suspended the arms of Lady Seymour, the Queen of Beauty. Around the base are the arms of the Earl of Eglintoun, as Lord of the Tournament, and victor-knight; those of the Marquis of Londonderry, as King of the Tournament; Lord Saltoun, as Judge of Peace; Sir Charles Lambe, Bart., as Knight Marshal; each with their appropriate emblems; besides twelve coats of arms of the knights combatant engaged at the tournament. The weight of this superb work of art is 1600 ounces, and its cost, about 2000 guineas, has been defrayed by the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry. The figures in the composition have been designed by Cotterill; the architectural portion by Sibron.

THE SETTLING DAY.

The race is run—the prize is won—
And steeds and men are far away;
For human sins and human bets
There comes, alas! a settling day;
For men with high and pompous mien,
Who largely bet, with nought to pay,
For baseless pride and futile hope,
A *settler* is the settling day.

But on that day, some are away,
Some of their winnings lackers,
Some will not *forward* come to pay,
Because they have been *backers*.
Some hide, but not in *Hyde-park*—then
Victims of hope that flatters all—
Some dressed in rich and flaunting green,
Now shrink to come to *tatters all*.

Oh Mr. R——! oh Mr. R——!
Blest in thy wits are thou;
Oh Manchester, it ever dull,
Thy genius droops not now.
For "heads I win, and harps you lose,"
A noble game to play is;
'Tis sweet to get one's winnings in,
But pitiful to pay is.

Oh, Mr. —— thou couldst not come,
For thou wert indisposed;
Why shouldst thou come, sweet Mr. ——
By fell disease inclosed.
A "galloping" disease they say
Some time since o'er thee fell,
Some say 'twill run away *with thee*,
Some think thou'lt soon get well.

Peers, baronets, adjust their bets,
Some in new schemes embark,
Some very much admire the notes,
But do not like the lark.
Some by small entries in their books
Anticipate the Ledger,
The knowing one who takes "the field,"
Contrives to be a *hedger*.

"Now four to one on Cotherstone."
"I'll bet," some one replies;
"The bet I'll double," says my Lord,
"'Tis done," the other cries.
"The money post," a friend suggests,
And if you don't you'll rue,"
For he's another Mr. R——
That's following his *cue*.

Oh, where are they—oh, where are they—
The gay deceivers gone,
Who staked their many hundred pounds,
And will not render one?
That "winner" to a large amount,
Affecting apathy;
Good man! he lingers 'mid the crowd,
His *better* he can't see!

The settling day—the settling day—
The anxious hour is o'er;
Some have gained cash, some have gained sense
Who ne'er had sense before!
A Scott is backed for Ascott race,
His "lot" is for the Ledger;
Abstain from bets—of their good healths
At home remain a pledger!

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, June 2.

Mon cher Monsieur, If we may judge of the fashions here by what is seen at this moment in the public streets and the ateliers of our leading artistes, we may conclude that straw bonnets, always excepting fancy articles of that class, are almost entirely abandoned. On the other hand, those of sewn pailles de riz, trimmed with a branch of citron, gracefully mingled with Bengal roses, have been extremely successful, and are rather frequently to be met with amongst our aristocratic fashionables; and the same may be said of hats of deep blue tissue, trimmed with a bouquet of feathers of the same shade. The crêpe hats of Lucy Hocquet are remarkably small, and almost always white, though I have seen two or three of apple-green crêpe, trimmed with a Bengal rose, a fancy which confers all the distinctive attributes of the queen of flowers, with, alas! its ephemeral existence. In a former letter I spoke to you of the Penelope hat. I assure you that the success of this creation has even surpassed the hopes of its inventor, and is to be seen everywhere; indeed, there are few elegant women who have not one, or a modification of the same fashion. Amongst other elegant creations to which my attention has been called, I cannot resist citing two or three that have struck me, as well by the justness of their taste as the extreme elegance of their tout ensemble. The first I shall mention is a crêpe hat, trimmed with plaid ribbons of a green and white check, and with marabout feathers of a green shade. Another is a hat of blue poult de soie, trimmed with little biais of crêpe laid upon the passe, and with a half-garland of Pompadour roses. I shall pass over a hat of white crêpe, with a half coronet of yellow roses and Parma violets, and come at once to a most superb invention in the shape of a delicious hat of rose poult de soie, trimmed with four rows of English point lace laid flat upon the passe, and separated from each other by two little biais in crêpe, the first row of lace forming the edge of the passe; a long white plume, attached by a knot of taffety ribbon, falls down on one side. I assure you this bonnet was superb. I informed you in my last letter that mantelets had again become the fashion here. Perhaps a description of two or three that I have had an opportunity of observing would give you the best idea of the sort of thing now worn. Let me then mention a mantelet of embroidered muslin, lined with green taffety, and trimmed around its whole circumference with a wide band of lace, and also another in blue mohair, rounded behind, and scalloped at the height of the arm, falling down in the front in rounded ends, and carried up to the neck, where it is fastened coquetly. This mantelet is trimmed completely round it by a little piped frilling, surmounted by a similar ornament in passementerie, the same trimming forming the fall-back round the neck. I have now under my eyes an exceedingly beautiful invention of this sort in another description of material; it is a paletot in embroidered tartan, having two rounds of pelerines in front, each of them trimmed with a double row of valenciennes, and a third pelerine formed of five rows of valenciennes, which terminates at a point in front, at the height of the waist. This paletot is lined with green taffety, and is closed in front by bows of ribbon of the same colour.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—Wednesday last being the first day of Act Term, a congregation was holden for granting degrees, &c., when the following were conferred:—Bachelors in Divinity: The Rev. W. A. Strangr, Pembroke College; Rev. T. Briscoe, Queen's College. Masters of Arts: Rev. H. Brancker, Wadham College; Rev. D. D. Guille, Pembroke College; R. F. Smith, Pembroke College; Rev. B. Price, Pembroke College; Rev. J. Hannah, Lincoln College; Rev. H. G. Bunsen, Oriel College; G. A. Ward, Christ Church College; Rev. J. Lomas, Worcester College; J. B. Bostock, Brasenose College; B. Chevallier, Brasenose College; C. S. Hawkins, Magdalen Hall; Rev. J. Rigg, New Inn Hall; G. H. Messiter, Wadham College; W. O. Maclaine, Wadham College; Rev. R. Congreve, Wadham College; Rev. W. H. Chepmell, Jesus College; Rev. H. Caparn, Magdalen College; W. White, Christ Church College. Bachelors of Arts: C. Tomlinson, Trinity College; T. G. Nicholas, Wadham College; W. S. Thorpe, Wadham College; G. S. Hookey, Wadham College; G. Harper, Pembroke College; G. Richards, Pembroke College; J. W. Morrice, Exeter College; H. W. G. Sperling, Oriel College; N. C. Charrington, Oriel College; J. L. S. Lumsdaine, Oriel College; T. Renwick, Christ Church; J. Shepard, Queen's College; F. B. Collings, Queen's College; A. A. Seaton, Queen's College; T. H. Smith, Queen's College; J. Comins, Queen's College; C. S. Peel, Worcester College; C. A. Johnson, Brasenose College; W. H. Caparn, Brasenose College; Rev. J. Booth, Brasenose College; C. Cardwell, Magdalen Hall; J. D. Merewether, St. Edmund Hall; R. S. Holt, Corpus Christi College; T. Lloyd, Jesus College; H. Stapylton, University College; J. Alexander, Christ Church; Lord H. Lennox, Christ Church; H. Wright, Christ Church; C. R. Conybeare, Christ Church; T. R. Bennett, Christ Church; G. W. Watson, Mert.-n College.

His Grace the Archbishop of York has left town for Bishopthorpe, the archiepiscopal palace in Yorkshire, the ecclesiastical duties of the venerable archbishop calling him from town for a few weeks.

The Earl of Dartmouth and the Bishop of Lichfield have respectively presented an additional donation of £50 to aid to the fund for the restoration of St. Mary's Church, Stafford, one of the most interesting ecclesiastical edifices in the country.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester presided at a public meeting held at the Horns, Kennington, on Wednesday, in support of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The Bishop of London intends resuming his course of confirmations on Monday next, on which day he will attend at Hill-ngton and Beckmansworth. During the same week his lordship will hold confirmations at St. Alba 's, Chipping Barnet, Chesh.unt, Ware, Barkway, and Edmonton.

FIRE IN A LODGING HOUSE.—On the same morning a fire broke out in the house of a man named Davies, Leg-aley, Long-acre, by which several poor individuals were for a time placed in great danger. The house is generally occupied by poor individuals as a night's shelter, where beds may be obtained for threepence, but under very good order and regularity. A man and his wife were the last that took up their abode about two o'clock in the morning; and when all had gone to sleep in the room, the man took a pipe from his pocket, and having filled it with tobacco, commenced smoking, when he fell asleep. Shortly after he and his companion were aroused by the bed clothes burning under them. An alarm was raised, and speedily the engines and firemen from Chandos-street arrived; but before they were was extinguished nearly all the bedding, &c. of the room was destroyed.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Saturday last a new *danseuse*, named Donna Lolah Montez, appeared, created a most novel and delightful sensation, and—has not been heard of since. What this is owing to we cannot presume to say. She was decidedly successful; but perhaps the veterans of what may be called classical dance, have set their faces against national, just in the same fashion as an exclusive devotionalist to the Italian Opera would turn away with disgust from a melody of Ireland or Scotland—the most distinguished cradles of true melody in the world. Be this as it may, we cannot but regret the *disgrace* of the beautiful Senorita—" a moment bright, then (*it?*) gone for ever."

On Tuesday "Semiramide" was given in most magnificent style; the heroine by Grisi, *Arsace* by Brambilla, *Assur* by Formasari, and the inimitable *Orze* made good by Lablache, as is usual, by what has been ennoblin.g artiste; we say ennobling, because there is no part, however insignificant in itself, which Lablache cannot render prominent and interesting, while, on the other hand, there is none of such great excellence or perfection as does not receive from his treatment a higher polish and grace. It would be vain to inquire what or which is Lablache's master-performance—everything he does is his best, as Johnson almost said of Goldsmith. The celebrated duetto "Giornol d'Orrore" was cleverly sung, but Brambilla, with all her art, cannot overcome some natural defects; and a treat it would be to hear Grisi and Mrs Alfred Shaw together in this beautiful opera!

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixth concert of this society took place on Monday evening last, and was one of the most interesting of the series. Good taste and liberality are now presiding over this establishment, and the consequence is that *tout va bien*. The orchestra on the occasion (led by Mr. T. Cooke) was more than usually effective; the glorious C minor symphony of Beethoven was performed in most admirable style. The symphony by Haydn, which opened the concert, fell flat upon modern ears: ingenious and occasionally sportive as it is, the instrumental music of this otherwise great man must qual octore the mighty monsters of imagination that Beethoven and a few followers (*longo intervallo*) have conjured up. Haydn's own quaint expressive words were "All my strength is gone—old and weak am I," but in the very juvenility of that strength he could not have competed with the sinewy Beethoven. Haydn's turn of mind was more for the graceful than the sublime, in fact (passing by a quibbling antropo) there is nothing in his greatest work, "The Creation," that approximates to that high feeling; the chorus, "The Heavens are telling," is a very effective structure, but it lacks the solemn grandeur of a Handelian pile!

Mr. Sterndale Bennett's concert, "Stick," *is not equal to Weber's*, but contains some good intentions, though not worked out, together with many incertitudes or indecisions or design that lead the intelligent hearer into a multiplicity of mistakes, making him anticipate conclusions which the composer himself only dreamed about. What song is they was played very neatly and expressively by the author. Miss Dolby and Mdlle. Pacini were very charming vocalists, but the all-absorbing interest of the night was Camillo Sivori, who had the gratification of having all, and more than we said of him last week ratified by the universal and tumultuous applause of the most unerring *dilettanti* in Europe. On this occasion he was no unitoned; he followlower; he stood alone on his own solid pretensions, and, as Johnson said of Milton, he is now only not the greatest because he has not been the first! The music which Sivori *composes*, not dovetails, is beautiful and original, and is a lesson to mere digitalists that the whole of their art is not always to be found at their fingers' ends. The ensuing concerts promise novelties of the most interesting nature, the presence of the great Spohr to wit, &c.

HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—HANDEL'S MESSIAH.

On Wednesday evening this "marvellous work" was performed at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians, under the immediate patronage of the royal and noble directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music. The vocalists were Miss Clara Novello, Miss Birch, Mr. A. Shaw, Miss Rainforth, Miss Marshall, Miss M. B. Hawes; Messrs. Manvers, Machin, and Phillips. Nothing could have been more beautifully executed than the portions allotted to the fair vocalists, but candour withholds our highest praise from the *gentlemen*, with the exception of Mr. Manvers, who, at a short notice, undertook the tenor parts for which Mr. Pearsall (absent through indisposition), was announced, and acquitted himself with great credit. Mr. F. Cramer led the band, Sir H. R. Bishop conducted, and Mr. Lucas was the organ *obligato*. The band and chorus were those usually engaged at the Ancient Concerts; and it is but just to state that the cause being for a brotherly charity, their services, as well as those of the principals, were gratuitous. There were upwards of 600 persons present.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Mr. Macready relinquishes the direction of this theatre at the close of the present season.

STRAND THEATRE.—The Strand Theatre has been taken by Mr. Maywood, an actor whose excellent delineations of Scotch character, both at Drury-lane and the Haymarket are well known.

MR. MACREADY.—It is rumoured that the lessee of Drury-lane contemplates, shortly after the close of the season, a trip to the United States. The name of Mr. James Wallack, we know not how truly, has been mentioned as a candidate for the management about to be relinquished, after ten years, by Mr. Macready.

Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre, has offered a prize of £500 certain, with contingent advantages, for the best modern comedy illustrative of British manners. The scheme is novel, and the result will be looked for with interest.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN V. FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND OTHERS—JUDGMENT.

In this case the Court on Wednesday morning gave judgment on the rule obtained last term, for an arrest of judgment on Mr. Feargus O'Connor and a number of other defendants who had been found guilty at the late Special Commissions in the North. It appeared that Mr. O'Connor and others were found guilty on the fifth count of the indictment only, and an objection was taken to that count, on the ground that there was no distinct place stated where the offences were committed by the defendants—in fact, that there was no venue legally set forth. The Court held that this objection was fatal to the indictment as regarded Mr. O'Connor and the others who had only been convicted on the fifth count. The "real question" is that they will not be brought up for judgment. It amounts to an acquittal. There are some of the defendants found guilty on the fourth count of the indictment, but the validity of that count has not yet been decided.

In the Bail Court, on Saturday, the case of the Proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre v. Chapman (the keeper of the refreshment saloon) was brought to a close with the following award:—That the defendant had, under a mistaking; that the alterations made by Mr. Macready were made without the authority of the proprietors; that the defendant's profits had been diminished thereby; and the jury had therefore awarded the plaintiffs £300, instead of £450, the amount claimed." Mr. Macready was examined as a witness to the case in the course of the afternoon. He said that before he had made the negotiation excluding women of improper character, he lady could go to the theatre without being accompanied by a gentleman; but now a lady could go and take her child, and did so. This part of his evidence was followed by a burst of applause.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—*Michael Nowak*, a Polish refugee, appeared to answer a charge of assault committed by him upon Lord Dudley Stuart, the vice-president of the Polish Literary Institution. On Friday the complainant had slept out of a cab in Duke-street, St. James's, when he was attacked in the passage of the institution by the prisoner with a stick, with which he inflicted several blows on him, till it was wrested from his hand by the cab driver. The man then struck him a blow on the breast, and the further violence was only prevented by the interference of a policeman. The defendant stated that he was in great distress, and that he had attacked Lord Dudley Stuart on the ground, that, as chairman of the Polish fund, he had improperly held relief from him.—Lord Dudley Stuart said that the defendant was at one time on the list of distressed Poles, but he had committed the mistake for a sum of money. Since that period he had been a party to acts of felony, and sentenced to seven years' transportation, but for good conduct had been discharged from the hulks at the expiration of four years. So indifferent a character could not, of course, be countenanced by the association, who had refused him all further aid.—Lieut. Charles Sa.lczewski, the secretary of the association, said that the prisoner was under the deepest obligation to his lordship for former kindness. The defendant had belonged to a small section of Poles whom the respectable Poles had requested to be suspended or expelled from the society. The magistrate made remarks on the opprobrious character of the defendant, and the disgraceful nature of the attack, and sentenced him to pay a fine of £5, or two months' hard labour. A fine was then conveyed away in the van.

MARYLEBONE.—Another of these "gentry" was held to bail for threatening to do Lord Dudley Stuart some grievous bodily harm.

MARYLEBONE.—In the case of Mr. Stratford, who committed an assault on Mr. Chisholm, the surgeon, in Baker-street, Mr. Chambers, on behalf of the accused, made an apology, and the prisoner was discharged.

Robert Henry Wain, charged with having robbed his employers, Messrs. Druce and Co., furniture dealers, Baker, Baker-street, to a considerable amount, was committed for trial from that locality.

QUEEN SQUARE.—In the case of the robbery at the late Lord Fitzgerald's, the prisoners were, on Wednesday last, fully committed for trial.

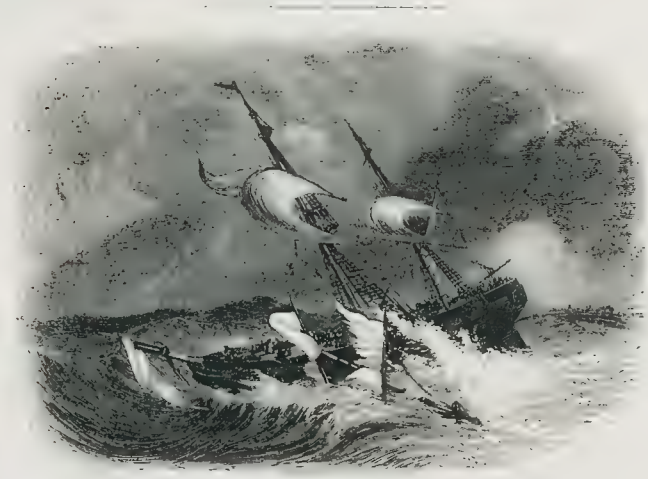
The four men, *Watkins, Hill, Williams*, and *Thompson*, who have already been examined at Union Hall on the charges of plundering the houses of licensed victuallers of money, have been again remanded

FANCY FAIR—PAINTED HALL, GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

bert's beautiful volume on needlework; but, geometrical as were their pincushions, it were mathematically impossible for us to describe the infinite variety. The counters were quickly cleared of their tasteful wares, and as quickly supplied, in comprehensive phrase, "by the cart-load;" and the result has been—aided by the admission-money of one shilling each person—a profit of £1000 to the funds of the "Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society." The Fair was continued on Friday, and was proportionally profitable.

Public attention has of late been so urgently called to the many sufferings entailed by shipwreck, in consequence of the recent severe and ruinous instances of loss of life and property, that our readers will, we are convinced, feel interested in a brief account of the "Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society," which has done much towards mitigating the miseries which attended upon the wrecks that took place in the early part of the current year. This excellent institution originated in a letter addressed by John Rye, Esq., of Bath, to Sir Jahleel Brenton, then Deputy-Governor of Greenwich Hospital; in consequence of which Sir Jahleel induced Vice-Admiral the Right Hon Sir George Cockburn to preside at a public meeting in February 1839, when the society was formed. Sir George was elected president, and Capt. E. P. Brenton undertook to act as honorary secretary. The objects of the institution are to relieve the widows and orphans of fishermen and of mariners, members of the society, who lose their lives by storms; likewise to render aid in board, lodging, clothing, and a passage home, to such mariners, soldiers, and other poor persons who suffer shipwreck upon the coasts of the United Kingdom. The committee soon succeeded in obtaining honorary agents at the various seaport and inland towns in the United Kingdom, and at the present time the charity is represented in 462 places; and the following is the number of persons relieved to 31st December last:—Widows, 331; orphans, 1215; aged parents, 203; shipwrecked persons, 2991; fishermen, heads of families, left destitute from storms, 438—total, 5178. The society long since obtained the patronage of the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge. When the King of Prussia was on a visit to this country, his Majesty, unasked, presented a handsome donation to the society, and subsequently became one of the vice-patrons. Very recently, too, Prince Albert has condescended to become vice-patron of the society, and has also made a liberal contribution.

Nothing but the most zealous co-operation on the part of the public can enable its managers to alleviate so large an amount of misery as the shipwrecks upon this coast occasion. The small subscription asked by the charity is only half-a-crown, and we should hope that those who have the means will not refuse so small a sum for so great an object.



SHIPWRECK OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

The annexed engraving represents the wreck of the splendid packet-ship, Great Britain, Captain Shaxsin master, which has been before noticed in this paper, and which took place some time ago on her outward passage to New York, when the vessel and cargo were entirely lost. She was frigate-rigged, of 404 tons burthen, and was built at Quebec in the year 1839. The preservation of her crew and passengers was truly miraculous, as will be observed in the particulars subjoined—a narrative written by Captain Shaxsin to the owners of the ill-fated vessel:—

Painful as my task now is, in my writing the present, it must be communicated, and, under the distressing events, my heart is lifted up with thankfulness that my life and those of my people, sufferers with me, have been spared. The Great Britain is no more—her career has been short and trying. After leaving the Channel we proceeded to the westward, where we encountered a succession of gales, but without any bad result until the 5th of March. We were then in latitude 47.20, and longitude 34.40, and experienced one of those terrific hurricanes which sweep destruction in its ravages. It commenced at three o'clock in the morning, and continued without intermission until the 28th, with an awful sea. The ship fought nobly against the storm until the morning of the 27th, when the foremast was carried away, it breaking off 18 inches above the deck. She had previously laboured hard, but made little or no water—not more in four hours than we could have pumped out in five minutes at one pump. We were now a complete wreck, the darkness of the morning and the fury of the hurricane preventing our getting at it to cut away anything. Sea after sea washed over us in rapid succession, sweeping everything off the deck, and the hurricane preventing almost all communication with the crew without bawling as loud as we possibly could. The surging of the ship was truly frightful: the pumps were now constantly going. At 8 A.M. a sea again struck the vessel forward, and turned the cutwater fore and aft on the left or larboard side, tearing with it the main stem down to six or eight feet under water. The leaks now increased, the water rushing in through the bows like a river, the wood-ends laying all open. After considerable difficulty we got a sail and threw it over the bows, filled with oakum and ends of rope, which eased the rush there, and the carpenter cut the ceiling where it was to be got at inside, forcing oakum outward any where, but the water had gained in sight under the forecastle deck, and the ship settled well in the water. Nothing now appeared before us but death—we toiled at the pumps, but three of the crew gave up to despair, and could not by threats or entreaties be brought to exert themselves. The cries of the women and children, of whom you know there were many, sometimes fell on our ear, but this I need not describe. Towards the afternoon the gale abated, and the sea fell very much. Our long-boat was left uninjured. The crew rushed into her and all resistance was in vain. I threatened to disable her if more than half left the pumps to get her ready for the last extremity. She was easily got across the deck, and I put 1 cwt. of pork, a box of bread, compass, my sextant and quadrant, and a sail in her, in short, everything I thought necessary to keep such a number from starvation for a certain time. All being in her, nothing would satisfy the crew but to launch her; I endeavoured to persist against it; but the pumps were left, and in an instant she floated over the ship's deck. The next moment she filled, and all would have gone to the bottom but for the pieces of wreck hanging round about the vessel, which they laid hold of, and held on until extricated by myself and others. One seaman, however, named Webb, sunk, and was never seen afterwards. During the whole of that night, the following day, the 28th, 29th, and part of the 30th, the horrors we endured were dreadful. We were all worn out through excessive exertions at the pumps, for that was our only means of preservation. But a appeared on all the seamen's legs and arms, and they were benumbed by being continually burned in water, and were exhausted for want of food. On the evening of the 29th violent gales again commenced, with almost equal severity as the former; the only sail left was shivered to atoms, the sea boarded us aboft, washed away the binnacle and compasses, broke the wheel, and split the port-head. I cannot go further to describe the wreck, my heart sickens. These last scenes scarcely excited a feeling; my heart was bound to exertion, and if all failed then death was certain, and to meet that event the most calmly appeared to me the only relief to our sufferings. Daylight, 30th—Nothing in sight; noon the same; at two P.M. a sail crossing right towards us; at four, close to us under close-reefed topsails. After a great deal of manœuvring we got a buoy from them, and two of their crew attached a line to their boats. They returned to their ship, and we hauled the empty boat back to the wreck. I must tell you that only two at a time and two to row could go. The first trip nearly closed all—the sailors, so frightened and anxious to get on board of the vessel, nearly filled the boat, and the mate and the seamen declared, if I did not take charge of the boat to conduct her, they would not return again. I was obliged to comply, and after three trips, those whom I intrusted for rowing became tired out. The vessels were nearly a mile apart, and only eight taken off. Night came on very dark, and a light sea. Drew lots for other two to row the boat. I had yet fourteen souls to take off, and seven of them were small children. Two trips I made, three of them each time. The third, four children and mother, the youngest child only 14 months old, which I placed in a pocket, and safely brought to the ship, and lastly, at 11 o'clock, I brought off the father and three boys; all of them, thank God, were saved. The ship proved to be the Philadelphia, bound to Boston, to which place we were conveyed, the utmost kindness being shown to us by those on board. I have no doubt the Great Britain foundered soon after we left her. None of the passengers or myself were able to save any property whatsoever—all was lost. The ship and cargo were insured to the extent of £25,000.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—Whitehall, 26th May, 1843.—Her Majesty's Commissioners hereby give notice:—1. That whereas various statues in bronze and in marble, of British Sovereigns and illustrious personages, will be required for the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster, artists are invited to send models to be exhibited, for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in the selection of sculptors to be employed. 2. The models are to be sent in the course of the first week in June 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. 3. The specimen, or specimens not exceeding two in number, to be sent by each artist, may be either prepared for the occasion, or selected from works already executed by him within five years prior to the date of this notice. 4. The works may be ideal or portrait statues, or groups, but not *reliefs*. The subjects are left to the choice of the artists. The materials are to be such as are commonly used for models and casts. The dimensions are to be on the scale of an erect human figure not less than three nor more than six feet. 5. The invitation to send works for the proposed exhibition is confined to British artists, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United Kingdom. 6. Artists who propose to exhibit are required to signify their intention to the Secretary on or before the 15th of March, 1844. By command of the Commissioners, C. L. Eastlake, Secretary.

CHESS.

ERROR IN PROBLEM No. 24.—The White King should be placed on the *King's* Rook 3rd instead of Q R 3rd. The solution will be found quite correct.

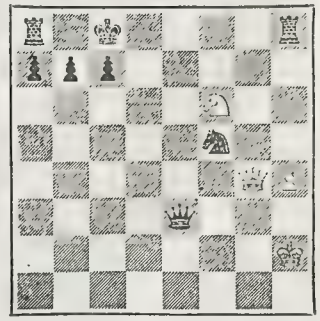
Solution to problem No. 26.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Q to Q Kt 8th ch	K to Q R 3rd (best)
Q to Q 6th ch	K to R 4th (best)
Q to Q R 3rd ch	K moves
Q to Q B 5th ch	K to Q Kt 2nd (best)
Q to Q B 7th ch	K to R 3rd
Q to Q B 6th ch	K to R 4th
B to Q B 7th ch	K to R 5th (best)
Q to R 6th ch	K moves
Q to R 3rd ch	K moves
Q to Q B 5th checkmate.	

PROBLEM, No. 27.

White to move, and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

THE CONVENT OF ST. BERNARD AND THE AVALANCHES.

The present season is that in which travelling in the Alps is attended with most danger. In the depths of winter—the months of December, January, and February, for instance—with which we commonly associate our ideas of peril in traversing the Swiss passes, there is less of real and sudden catastrophe than in the spring, although the snow storms are in violence and duration far beyond what we have any notion of in England. Yet this advent may be generally foretold, at all events in sufficient time to gain some of the excellent "*refuges*" with which all the chief mountain *routes* are provided. It is true that drifts take place to an enormous extent; but apart from them, the great body of the snow usually remains where it falls during the winter, freezing together into an almost solid mass. This may be of incredible magnitude. We may take the false summit of Mont Blanc as an example, where the snow is supposed to be, at times, from four to five hundred feet in depth. But when the weather becomes warmer, the influence of the sun's heat detaches large masses from the tops of the mountains, or their slopes, which roll down the sides, increasing in size and gathering fresh impetus as they descend, until their power is sufficient to snap the strongest trees like reeds; and when they happen to come down upon a village, the most frightful desolation is the consequence. Avalanches of smaller magnitude are continuously falling throughout the summer and autumn; but they generally take their origin from above the line of perpetual snow, where it never thaws.

The apparent paradox that a greater degree of cold should exist the nearer we approach the sun, as shown in the line just spoken of, may be thus popularly explained:—The heat which we feel in warm weather does not come directly from the sun, although dependent upon it, but is radiated from the earth, in the same manner as a red-hot cannon ball would throw out rays of caloric around it. The air cannot retain the heat of the sun, but owes it temperature entirely to that which it procures from our globe, and this is necessarily diminished as we attain a greater elevation. The decrease of heat is in the proportion of one degree of the thermometer to every 300 feet we ascend; and there must consequently be some point where the mercury never rises above 32 degrees—in fact, where it is perpetually freezing. This point rises with the latitude, as well as with summer or winter; but on the St. Bernard, with which we are at present principally concerned, it may be fixed, even during the hottest summer, at an elevation varying from 9000 to 9500 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and this altitude is termed the *line of perpetual snow*.

The great St. Bernard Convent stands pre-eminent amongst the mountain institutions for affording assistance to travellers, and most justly so, for every year numbers of lives are saved by the active humanity of those pious men who have devoted their existence to the succour of their fellow-creatures in those districts of awful solitude and danger, aided by the noble dogs whose sagacity is renowned throughout the world; and their exertions are more especially called into play at the present time. The view which we have given above of the convent is minutely correct—a remark which will not apply to many others now extant, or to the descriptions thereunto attached, most of which are plagiarisms from the guide-books (with all their

AVALANCHE—MONT ST. BERNARD.

MONT ST. BERNARD CONVENT.

errors), or the descriptions of previous travellers. It is situated on the neck of the pass leading from Martigny, in Switzerland, to Aosta, in Piedmontese Italy; being distant from the former town, at which the ascent of 8000 feet commences, some thirty English miles. The principal building shown in the view comprises the convent and chapel; the elevation to the right is a house for the reception of travellers of inferior grade, station-boys, muleteers, and the like. The small building nearest to the spectator is used for stabling the mules and horses of the convent, which are constantly engaged in traversing the pass, everything being obliged to be brought up from the valleys, even to an egg or a piece of fire-wood; and to the extreme left is the Morgue, or dead-house, to which we shall presently refer. The establishment generally includes twelve monks, and six of the dogs; but during the autumnal months the convent is crowded with fashionable travellers, amounting at times to between twenty and thirty visitors on the same evening—a singular contrast to its winter loneliness.

The real convent dogs belong, strictly speaking, to the spaniel tribe, and not to the mastiff, as is commonly supposed. They are of an uniform light colour, somewhat approaching to dirty sand, of enormous size, and possessing great strength, although extremely playful and inoffensive. But with all their sagacity the anecdotes of them current amongst us of their rescuing travellers, and carrying children on their backs to the convent, are mere inventions, possibly originating in the well-known French prints. Their chief use is to point out the foot-paths when concealed by snow, which they are enabled to do by their fine sense of smell. They precede the monks in their daily excursions during the winter and spring to look after travellers who may have been overwhelmed by an avalanche or become benumbed by cold, and are also useful in clearing the snow away. The prior of the convent, in 1840, told the writer of this article that a short time previously one of the dogs had been covered up by a sudden avalanche, from which he was immediately rescued by the others, who, unbidden, set to work and scratched him out. The dogs are constantly at liberty, and the monks are always able to tell by their uneasiness and whining if they have discovered a body, when they never fail to conduct their masters to the spot, if left entirely to themselves.

The winter snow rarely melts without some accident to those who traverse the pass from necessity, although not always a fatal one. But when a body is found it is conveyed to the Morgue, spoken of above. Although this building is not exactly on the line of perpetual frost, yet the temperature is so unfavourable to decomposition that the bodies remain unchanged for years within its walls, where they are placed to be recognised. We say unchanged, because nothing like putrefaction takes place: they dry up and turn dark, like a mummy, and, after some years, gradually waste away, until nothing but the bones are left. When we were first at the convent, in 1838, we noticed a woman pressing a child to her breast amongst the inmates of this gloomy place, but on our last visit their bones had mingled with the others that cover the ground.

The reader is referred to any work upon Switzerland for detailed accounts of the convent—its history, regulations, &c., which we have not introduced here, preferring to mention merely such few facts as he would not be likely to find in the common conventional guide-book. The chief objection to most works of this kind is, that in their letterpress they do but copy what has been written before; and in their views, fidelity is invariably sacrificed to artistic effect.

As a mark of the high estimation in which the ordinances of this establishment and inmates are held by travellers, we subjoin two interesting extracts made from the "Livre des Voyageurs," in which it is usual for visitors to inscribe their names:—

"Je n'ai pas voulu terminer une carrière déjà bien avancée, et marquée par de grandes et sévères vicissitudes, sans venir rendre hommage à cet asile si justement renommé de la charité Chrétienne—cette aimable fille du ciel, qui depuis 800 à 900 ans ne cesse d'y répandre des bienfaits, dont elle seul est capable. Honneur et vénération aux hommes éminemment recommandables qui consacrent toute leur existence au soulagement de leurs semblables. Nous nous éloignons à regret, bien touchés de leur excellent accueil, et pénétrés d'estime pour leurs vertus.—Au Grand St. Bernard, le 21 Août, 1834. —Le Marquis de Galard Terraube, Contre-Amiral en retraite."

"Je me souviendrai toute ma vie de l'hospitalité toute Chrétienne que j'ai reçu au Mont Grand St. Bernard. — Bernard Dulac, Etudiant en Médecine."

As a contrast to these expressions of gratitude we almost blush to add the next:—"Mr. and Mrs. A——, and Mr. F——, arrived here wet through on the evening of August the 20th, 1839. They came from Martigny, and are going on to-morrow to Aosta.—God save the Queen!"

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

May and June are the months in which the Society of Friends hold their "yearly meeting" in London, which this year opened on Wednesday, May 24, and continued into June. This is the most important event in the Friends' religious system, the most interesting season in their year. To this great meeting the business of all their lesser meetings points, and is here consummated.

For the better understanding of the working of the system, it may be as well to explain that, in every place in the kingdom which the

Friends have a meeting-house for worship, they hold, once a month, after the meeting for worship is over, a meeting of discipline—a meeting, in fact, for the transaction of the civil affairs of the society; such as providing funds for the support of the poor, for the education of the children of the poor; inquiring into the general moral condition of the meeting, or taking individual delinquents to task. This is called a preparative meeting—that is, a meeting preparative to the monthly meeting, which is a meeting consisting of several preparative meetings. To the monthly meetings one or more representatives are sent from each preparative meeting; and from the monthly meetings are sent to the quarterly meeting, which generally includes within its jurisdiction one or two counties, and, of course, several monthly meetings. From the quarterly meetings then, in spring, representatives are sent to the yearly meeting.

The engraving represents a monthly meeting of discipline at the meeting-house in Houndsditch; and we have selected that of the female Friends—for the women, as well as the men, hold their preparative monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings *of discipline*, as they are called, in contradistinction from those of worship. The grand basis of the society is that of the most perfect human equality—an equality which extends to sex, as well as to every other condition of humanity. Women are placed on the footing of companions and coheirs of all social rights and privileges, and therefore hold their own meetings of discipline, and transact all affairs belonging exclusively to their own sex; that is, they watch over the wants, interests, and moral conduct, and religious consistency of the female part of the community; so that, at the close of a meeting for worship, once a month, the women retire into another apartment, and open their books, and discuss there their own concerns, as the men do theirs in their meeting; and of course they send to the monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings their own representatives too.

William Howitt describes an assemblage of young women Friends as very dove-like. There is such a delicacy and spotless purity in their whole appearance, and they sit in such a profound and devotional quietude; there is such a subduedness, and, indeed, total absence of colouring in the whole scene, so different from the strong and varied colouring of most assemblages of females; there is something so unworldly, so exquisitely clean and fresh, that they look rather like an assembly of spirits, or of vestals, than women who have to move amongst the corrodings, harassings, and bedimmings of every-day life. The costume of the elderly women—Friends—is very becoming, and that of the younger ones truly graceful; and, by their taste, they have even given it a certain elegance. The bonnets of the most genteel and refined amongst them have a striking superiority of figure over those of the rest, though constructed of the same materials. Their shawls are more tastefully disposed. There is an air, a style about the Quaker-lady, which it is not easy to describe. The prevailing colour of their bonnets at this season of the year is delicate silver-grey; their shawls of rich crape, of delicate French white, or of silver-grey, to correspond with the bonnet, sufficiently large to fall in graceful folds, pinned in front in a manner peculiar to them, and of so soft a texture as to show the bust and fall of the shoulders. A clear muslin collar, and a light zephyrine scarf round the neck; the gown of a delicate shade of drab; and kid gloves to match, always well-fitting, new and spotless—complete the young lady Friend's costume. Occasionally you see a darker gown, a shawl of a darker shade, or even a bonnet of a rich brown, giving some variety and contrast to the mass; but it is really wonderful, with so few elements to work with, with almost no colour at all, how they produce so good an effect as they do. It is the extreme delicacy, the purity, the freshness, of the whole which impresses you with an irresistible feeling of a corresponding purity and tone of mind. They remind you of Charles Lamb's "Hester," one of their own sisterhood,

> When maidens such as Hester die,
> Their place ye may not well supply,
> Though ye among a thousand cry,
> With vain endeavour.
> Her parents bent the Quaker rule,
> Which doth the human feeling cool;
> But she was trained in nature's school—
> Nature had blest her.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ETON COLLEGE REGATTA.

The annual Eton College Regatta took place on the Thames on Monday evening last, and, attracted, notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather, an unusually large assemblage, in carriages and on foot, on either side of the river. In the Brocas, from whence the boats started to Surley-hall, we observed, in addition to several old Etonians from Oxford and Cambridge, the Baron and Baroness Dunsdale, Hon. Captain Boyle, Hon. and Rev. H. C. Coke, Viscount Drumlanrig, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Lieut. Vowler, Esq., J. Jesse, Esq., Captain Burrell, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. H. A. Ashes, Esq., the Rev. H. Dupuis, Captain Spong, Captain Roberts, R.N., Colonel Shaw, the Rev. G. J. Dupuis, Hon. Captain Bertie, the Rev. E. Balston, Sir W. Whymper, J. Tighe, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Tighe, Lord Lewisham, — Arkwright, Esq., Lady Healey, the Rev. J. E. Young, &c.

The excellent arrangements which had been made by the captain of the boats (Mr. Tinker) having been completed, the seven boats, each with a splendid flag at the stern, and excellently manned, started from off the Brocas to "Old Sarley," and the following order, preceded by the band of the 2nd Life Guards:—

The Monarch (10 oars).—Tuke (captain of the boats), Fitzhiott, Wilson, Spooner, Smith, M. Shaw Stewart, Lord Henley, Harkness, Smith, ma., Speke, and Luttrell, Lord B. Cecil, steerer

The Victory.—Stapylton (2nd captain), Myers, ma., Babington, Slade, Loch, Lord Burleigh, Hyett, and Magniac; Mr. Finch, steerer

The Prince of Wales.—Lord Garmrey (stroke oar), Dickson, Rowlls, Lord Dunkellin, Addington, Sergeold, ma., Gates, and Robinson, Smith, steerer

The Britannia.—Burton (stroke oar), Sax, Errington, Burrowes, Williamson, Saltmarche, Robinson, and Heywood; Mr. Eliot, ma., steerer

The Dreadnought.—Burton, stroke oar), Preston, Bank, Burton, O'Beirne, Talford, Myers, ma., and Mr. Hanbury, Ma.; Count Bathyany, steerer.

The Tartar.—Woodbridge (stroke oar), Lo & Moreton, Stanhope, Tighe, Bunnett, Sutherland, ma., Wyndham, and Sergeold; P. Smith, steerer

The Sir George.—Mr. Carew (stroke oar), Mills, Poch.n, Mr. Sidney, Trenderoft, Baillie, ma. Sou.a, and Ward; W. Smith, steerer.

A splendid cold collation awaited the arrival of the boats' crews and their friends at Surley hall. This was soon despatched, after which the successful boats had been drawn up humpers of champagne and clares, the boats returned to the Brocas, where they arrived shortly before nine o'clock

Immediately on the arrival of the boats at Windsor a grand display of fireworks took place from a barge moored opposite the Brocas, a little above bridge, which lasted for nearly an hour. The last piece was a brilliant representation of St. Peter's at Rome. The sons of the Life Guards, and also the band of the Foot Guards, performed in the immediate vicinity during the time the fireworks were being discharged, concluding, at their termination, with the national anthem.

Notwithstanding the immense number of boats on the river, we have not heard of the slightest accident having occurred during the day.

ANNUAL FOUR-OARED RACE OF THE OXFORD SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS.

This race, the third from the establishment of the club, took place on Wednesday, over the usual course, from Wenman's to the Isis. The start took place at a quarter to six, when the following boats, manned by the gentlemen of the club, came to the post:—Blue Mr. Welch, 1; Mr. Cox, 2; Mr. Powys, 3; Mr. Pocock, stroke; Mr Mayerier, coxswain. Red: Mr. Stuart, 1, Mr. Richmond, 2; Mr. Heywell, 3, Mr. Longmore, stroke; Mr. A. Bushwell, coxswain. Yellow: Mr. Churchill, 1; Mr Atkinson, 2; Mr. Lovesey, 3; Mr. Rogers, stroke, Mr. Fookes, coxswain. On the word "go" being given, the boats got off at a good pace, and rowed nearly abreast until near the Horseferry, when Yellow dropped astern, and Blue at the same time went ahead of Red. No alteration took place through Folly-bridge. Blue gradually increased their lead, and went under Putney-bridge about a quarter of a minute ahead of Red, Yellow being about the same distance from Red. There was some excellent rowing, and, although not a severe race, the crews appeared more evenly matched than is usual in races in which the competitors are thrown together by lot. The Leander Club (right), the Cambridge Subscription Rooms (right), and several four-oars and wherries, accompanied the match.

CRICKET.—THE MARYLEBONE CLUB v. THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.—This, the first grand match of the season, was played, on Monday and Tuesday, at Lord's, and terminated in the defeat of the Sussex county men. The Maryleboners, batting only, with three

innings, scored 174. H.R.H. Prince Albert has forwarded 5*l.* on aid of the subscription establishing the grand regatta at Putney, announced for the 3rd and 4th of July next.

GRAY'S INN.—The undermentioned gentlemen were on Wednesday last called to the degree of barrister-at-law by the honourable society of Gray's Inn, viz.—Mr. J. Woolley, Mr. R. H. Wyndham, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. H. Purcel, Mr. A. de R. Labistour, and Mr H. J. Hunter

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAMER.—LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—We have no intelligence of the Great Western being off this port, although her arrival has been generally looked for to-day. No telegraphic communication has been received from Holyhead since the morning, so that it is possible she may be now without previous intimation.

WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON.—The new rules and regulations of the Queen's Bench are extending their influence to Whitecross-street Prison. Hitherto the utmost liberty and indulgence were allowed its inhabitants, but latterly Mr. Burden, the governor, and Mr. Douglas, the under-governor, are most vigilant in exacting strict obedience to the rules that have been laid down for its direction. They alternately visit the rooms every night and suppress any excess that may appear in the shape of drinking, card playing, or gaming; and a perseverance in a breach of the rules of the prison or orders of the governor is punished by confinement for forty-eight hours in the "strong room" on bread and water.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE INTRODUCTION OF VINCENT DARNLEY.

EING no longer apprehensive of the influence of Charles interfering with her own, Caroline was now upon that point perfectly at ease; but as Sir Arthur, in consequence of the colds which he caught so repeatedly, began to grow feeble she became extremely petulant and frequently wearish. His cough annoyed her; his weak accents annoyed her; his voice annoyed her, and sometimes even the manifestation of his love. And still the chief study of his life to please her, although she was dissatisfied with everything he did.

The rebellion was not, however, open; it was, at least, partially concealed: it is true Lady Cleveland *thought* that she showed a little *temper* "—but that she loved him all—finally, passionately, loved him—he fervently believed

"I do not" said he on one occasion, when Caroline, on being disgusted with his cough, had said something severe, "I do not care about you being a little cross with me *sometimes*, because I have lived sufficiently long in the world and know enough of the character of your sex to know that ladies have occasionally a very peculiar method of showing their affections; but I wish you wouldn't say such cutting things when you are cross; because, although I well know that you would not willingly wound my feelings for the world, you do wound them by making those observations nevertheless

"Wound your feelings," returned Caroline petishly, "you appear to have no regard for mine To hear you continually cough, cough, cough—really it's enough to enrage an angel

"You are an angel—my angel—you know that you are, but although I did not say that you were enraged, you again said something extremely severe. Are you aware that you just now made an observation in the effect that I had no regard for your feelings? My dearest love, be reasonable. I know that this cough is extremely unpleasant: I know that you cannot bear to hear it, because anything which inflicts me imparts pain to you, and I assure you I am beautifully sympathetic, a feeling which so mutually exists between us, and which constitutes one of the chief joys of my life; but you must not blame me, my sweet,—really you must not blame me—because you cannot for a moment conceive that I hold a cough to be a luxury, or that I would not get rid of it, dear, if I could.

"*Other* persons," replied Caroline, "can get rid of coughs."

"And I shall get rid of mine—in time.

"So you said six months ago.

"But think, my love, of the late hours we have kept! consider my dear, I've caught cold upon cold

"You are perpetually pestering me about the late hours. They have not been unusually late, and even if they have been, why do not I catch cold upon cold I am constantly with you, I endure the same changes, and am less warmly clad: and yet *I* never have to complain of colds! There must be *something* the matter—*something* constitutionally wrong

"By no means; by no means; my constitution's sound as ever—never was so sound. I can endure any fatigue—in the air!—the open air.—walk fifty miles a day—ride a hundred!—nothing can beat me—in the air! no man was ever blessed with a more powerful constitution. I've proved it a—hem!—I've proved it. It's only this tiresome cough that hangs upon me. But that shall soon go. *I'll* soon settle that."

"I wish to Heaven you would

"I will my love; I will. But come do not be cross with me, *do* not be cross. You don't know what a sweet little present I'm going to make you:—you haven't an idea of it—but I purchased this morning accidently one of the most beautiful little Italian greyhounds you ever beheld. Are you fond of Italian greyhounds?

"When they are very beautiful.

"Then I'm sure that you will much admire this I've just sent for it. You'll be delighted—It's symmetry is so perfect, and it is so playful! And now give me a kiss and let us make up this desperate quarrel—You don't know," he added, as he stood gazing on her with an expression of the purest affection while pressing [illegible] "that I am [illegible] But I will not [illegible] I know you do. But it's all over now [illegible] another word about it

Now although scenes of this kind frequently occurred, Caroline had too much respect for herself to permit the slightest expression of dissatisfaction to escape her lips in the presence of any third party. When they were alone she considered that she had an unquestionable right to say anything she pleased, but when in society she felt bound to treat him with the highest consideration. There was no assumption of superiority seen, no show of discontent or regret: they appeared to live in the most perfect harmony, and every individual the conviction that their happiness was complete. Not even their own servants were ever suffered to hear an unkind syllable pass between them: those servants, it is true, had constant proofs of her ability to be angry, but they were as well convinced as they were of their own existence that to him she was most amiable, affectionate, and mild.

And thus matters went on, until a circumstance occurred which had the foundation of a new state of things, the character and progress of which it will now be correct to explain.

Among Caroline's most constant guests was the widow of Captain Darnley, an excessively delicate, gentle creature, who resided throughout the year in the vicinity of the Lodge, and who, by her affectionate, amiable manners, commanded universal esteem. At the Captain a death she was possessed of considerable property, but having a son—an only son—upon whom she doated, and who in return had contracted most extravagant habits, the means of indulging in which she applied, and which gradually grew and branched forth so ably, bearing, however, no fruit save that a lack was perceptible in her once ample fortune and a weeded to a bare competence, with which she was, nevertheless, content, being sustained by the cherished conviction that it had all been done to make her "dear dear Vincent happy.'

At this period the age of Vincent Darnley was about twenty-six; but while his appearance was extremely prepossessing—being tall and symmetrically formed, and having well-defined, aristocratic features—he was one of the most lordly polished scamps about town. In the drawing-room he was a gentleman, in the dog-pit a blackguard, in the prize-ring a Cribbinian, in a mess-room a sharp. He would accommodate his language and manners to any society; but being destitute of every just or honourable feeling he won the contempt of all by whom his character was known.

In general he resided in London; but occasionally, when he knew an affectionate creditor had put the legal bloodhounds on the scent, he would visit his mother in order to avoid them, and it was with this view that he went down at the period in question.

Of course Mrs. Darnley was blind to all his faults, for a mother is the last to see the profligacy of a son as he appears to the world; and he appeared a fine handsome fellow—and in her view these qualities were actually superative. She was, therefore, beyond expression proud of him, and introduced him to all her friends, among whom, of course, she numbered Sir Arthur and Lady Cleveland, whom he visited frequently, and by whom he was greatly admired.

On one occasion, however, while he and his mother were at the Lodge, having been invited by Caroline to meet a select party of friends, one of the servants entered the drawing-room just before dinner was announced, and addressed Vincent in a somewhat mysterious style, informed him that a person wished to speak with him privately

In an instant it a truth flashed upon him, and his countenance fell; and having made a desperate effort to rally he left the room, but not before his mother and Caroline had perceived that he looked deadly pale, and even trembled.

Anxious to ascertain the cause of this extraordinary change in his appearance, Mrs. Darnley at once followed, and on reaching the hall, Vincent, whose fears had been realised, informed her that he had been summoned on business of the most pressing importance and desired her to excuse him on that ground to Sir Arthur and Lady Cleveland. In vain she implored him to explain to her the nature of this business; in vain she announced her suspicion that all was not right: he would give her no further information on the subject, and was about to leave the house, when she rushed towards the stairs with the view of speaking to Sir Arthur; but before she had ascended the first flight, she met Caroline, whose curiosity had prompted her to leave the room.

"Oh, lady Cleveland!" she frantically exclaimed, "my dear lady Cleveland, I am wretche!"

"What on earth has occurred?" enquired Caroline

"I know not, I know not; he will not tell me.'

"Be calm, dear: my dear Mrs. Darnley, be calm. Compose yourself. I'll go and speak to him. Mr. Darnley, she added, addressing Vincent, who was leaving the house, but who remained at the door until she approached him, "Mr. Darnley, why surely you are not going to leave us?"

"I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to do so," returned Vincent, who was still extremely tremulous, "but business of the utmost importance——"

"Dear Vincent, tell me," exclaimed Mrs. Darnley, "what is the nature of this business?"

It were useless to explain to you its nature, mother, you would not understand it."

"My dear Mrs. Darnley," said Caroline, "will you do me the favour to leave us but for a moment." And the poor lady trembling violently, suffered herself to be led into one of the front parlours, when Caroline, on opening the door of the other, invited both Vincent and the man to walk in.

"Lady Cleveland, said Vincent, as he entered, "I am extremely sorry that this should have occurred, but I hope that you will excuse me at this present.

"Indeed," returned Caroline, playfully, "I *cannot* excuse you: unless you give me a very sufficient reason I will not *allow* you to leave us."

"He must go, my lady," said the officer.

"Why *must* he, sir?" demanded Caroline.

"I tell your ladyship, the gentleman's bashful, and I respect him for it. debt makes cowards of all honest men. rogues don't care so much about it."

"I perceive," said Caroline, "you are arrested, Mr. Darnley. Well, can it not be settled? What is the amount? Come, tell me: we are all friends here!—and these are things to which all men are liable. My brother Frederick was arrested once—but was settled, and surely this may be

"Of course, it may be settled by paying," observed the officer.

"What is the amount.

"Why, it's near upon two hundred, fees and all!"

"Then it *shall* be settle I.

"Lady Cleve and" cried Vincent, as Caroline was about to leave the room. "I beg of you to excuse me, I feel already sufficiently humiliated, and I would not have my mother know of it for the world.

She shall not know of it Mr Darnley," replied Caroline.

Nor you! I [illegible]

Mr. Da [illegible] between us"

I really, Lady Cleve and I cried Vincent, as Caroline quitted the room

"Hood your tongue, do you foolish man," cried the officer, "never feel ashamed at being helped out of a scrape"

"Vincent, I [illegible] the room valet

"Do you, your mother [illegible] me you had come here to dine.

"And so I will not wait till I returned

"Oh, we never [illegible] out of trading, we never throw away half a chance. It would [illegible]

During the [illegible] with a cheque which Sir Arthur had given to [illegible] but the [illegible]

My dear Lady Cleveland, said Vincent, "I really must protest——"

ALICE AND LUCRECE.

"Mr. Darnley," said Caroline, smiling, "you have nothing whatever to do with it. My business is now with this person, and I beg that you will not interfere. What is the amount, exactly?" she enquired.

"Only, it's a hundred and eighty-four pounds," replied the officer.

"Very well, here is a cheque for two hundred and fifty. My servant will accompany you to the bank, and by him you can return the balance.

"Your ladyship will excuse me, but it isn't usual to take cheques in affairs of this description

"But, Sir Arthur is sufficiently well known to you, I presume?"

"No doubt; I was merely saying that the thing was unusual. The gentleman himself had better walk with me, and then he can bring the change back.

"Nay, nay, my good man; surely, that is unnecessary. I am responsible for him. Besides, the debt will create suspicion, and I am sure you will consider that a gentleman has feelings:

"I do consider that; and your ladyship should consider that he is not the *only* man that has feelings. I have feelings! and as far as responsibility is concerned, I am responsible to the sheriffs, and the sheriff is responsible for me; and yet I, a respectable tradesman in the town, having paid scot and lot for thirty years, am not to be trusted with a cheque, but must have a servant with me to see that I don't run away with the balance:

"If I do believe your lad- hip. But I *did* think it strange. However, I beg pardon. I have not the slightest doubt of the cheque being paid, and will return you the balance in the morning

"That is all that I require," returned Caroline. "But what is your fee?"

"A guinea; but that is included."

"Then, instead of one, I beg that you will take five. I may depend upon your keeping this affair a profound secret?

"As far as I am concerned, your ladyship may. I thank you."

He then bowed respectfully and quitted the room, when Vincent began to express his gratitude with the utmost fervour; but Caroline declaring that she would not have a word [illegible] him into the parlour, to which his mother had retired, and in which she had remained trembling with apprehension.

"Well," said Caroline, as he entered, "I have prevailed upon him at length not to leave us. But I have had a world of trouble to do so; I never yet met with so inflexible a creature.

"What was the matter?" exclaimed Mrs. Darnley; "tell me, dear Vincent, what was it?"

"You had better let me tell you that," said Caroline. "The idea of his leaving our society on the present occasion, merely to have a great maid out to forgive him. But come, the servants are waiting to announce dinner; let us return, to the drawing-room, and look as if nothing of the kind was ever contemplated—come

She then took Vincent's disengaged arm, and when Mrs. Darnley, who had been anxiously hanging upon the other, felt sufficiently recovered, they rejoined their friends with the appearance of all possible gaiety, and thus removed what ever suspicion their absence might have engendered.

For some time Vincent scarcely knew what to think of this display of friendly feeling on the part of Caroline, but being an excessively vain man he very soon inspired the idea of her being absolutely enamoured of him! What besides could have induced her to take so much interest in his affairs? What else could have prompted her to exhibit so much anxiety on his behalf? What but that could have led her, or any other woman, to act as she had done with the consciousness of disinterested love. These questions he put to himself again and again, and being unwilling to believe that it had been done with the view of relieving his mother's feelings, he ascribed it solely to love, and more especially as Sir Arthur was old

and feeble, while he was—he wished not to conceal it from himself at all—one of the most splendid fellows breathing. His therefore, during dinner, kept his eyes fixed constantly upon her, and as she occasionally smiled at the recollection of what had occurred, and made a variety of playful remarks, with the view of raising his spirits, which she conceived were still depressed, he felt convinced that the cause he had imagined was the true one. He was sure of it:—nothing could be in his view more palpable than that.

And then, *there* was a conquest! Decidedly one of the most magnificent creatures he had ever beheld. He had seen no one comparable with her. Lovely, young, highly accomplished, elegant, and wealthy: his senses were dazzled by the prospect which opened before him—he longed to declare his passion—he panted to throw himself at her feet, and to swear that she was the idol of his soul! Prudence, however, of course subdued the ecstacies with which his frail imagination teemed, for although they addressed each other frequently, he suffered no word to escape which can d convey the idea of his supposing that she was in love with him, his unmeaning object being to inspire her silently with the belief that he was desperately enamoured of her.

But Caroline had no such feelings as those which he so fondly imagined she possessed; nor did she entertain any such belief as that with which he was so anxious to inspire her. True, she thought his manners very strange; she could not but think that his conduct altogether was peculiar; but she ascribed all to the position in which he had been placed, and felt sorry that his embarrassment in consequence—as she imagined—was so perceptible. Nor did she, when, after the evening they met to the drawing room again, where the wine he had taken induced him to be more eloquent, attribute the fervent expressions in which he indulged to any other feeling than that of gratitude. Hence, her very efforts to relieve him from that which she conceived to be his embarrassment confirmed his belief that she ardently loved him, and hence when on taking leave for the night, and pressing her hand with unusual warmth, she returned the pressure and sighed, he made up his mind that a i was secure and began to think of the best means of carrying her off. That she imagined that this extraordinary conduct sprang from any other feeling than that to which she had ascribed it, she would have accepted him on the instant; but as she felt that that was alone a sufficient reason for the warmth he displayed, her language and manners were just as unreserved as if he had been indeed her brother.

In the morning, however, when he called, he inclined her to *think* upon the subject, for he became still more bold, and in his view had indolence was justified by the smiling playful manner in which she received him. He addressed her at first as "my dear Lady Cleveland," and then as "my dearest Lady Cleveland," and then as "my dearest," without "Lady Cleveland," but the moment "Lady Cleveland" was omitted she looked at him firmly for an instant, and that firm look appeared to wither all his hopes. She, however, took no further notice, and the cloud passed off: but he felt it to be insupportable to try the effect of "my dearest" again that morning, either with or without "Lady Cleveland."

Still "my dearest" continued to ring in her ears. Long after he had left, her mind dwelt upon "my dearest." Was it to be ascribed to inadvertence or design? That was the question she was anxious to solve. In her judgment it was not at all surprising that he should have addressed her as "my dear Lady Cleveland, or even as "my dearest Lady Cleveland," inasmuch as she believed that he felt extremely grateful, nor did she conceive it to be unreasonable to suppose that the omission had in the course of conversation been inadvertently made, and yet it was evident that he felt much embarrassed when she frowned, which plainly proved that he was conscious of that omission while he made no effort either to supply or to apologise for. However, she wished to believe it to be a matter of little importance, although she was not quite sure after truth.

On the other hand, Darnley was more puzzled. In his mind there was no doubt about her having *frowned* when he used the effect of "my dearest:" but then was she really angry? That was the question with him. It was true, very true that she frowned at the moment, but did she frown at that? And if she did, might she not have done it to show that she was not to be too easily won? That he had given no very great offence was abundantly clear, for the frown had been instantly followed by a smile when she caught an early opportunity. And yet that frown!—it was but transient—still it was a frown! And the influence of a frown upon the brow of a virtuous woman is amazing. Nothing can surpass its power to repel the first attacks upon her virtue, nothing can more effectually eclipse the vicious hopes of those by whom it is assailed. Even Darnley, base as he was, could not endure a frown. Still, arguing from his hopes, he thought that the frown he had witnessed was attributable solely to the fact of the sensitive chord in the heart of a woman having been in this case for the first time touched.

At Palgrave's in the evening they met, and addressed each other as usual; but as Caroline was anxious to know whether he really entertained any other feelings towards her than those of mere friendship, she gave him every opportunity of proving the fact, and, as he was equally anxious to know whether the fact could with safety be proved, they conversed on irrelevant topics, each fearing to advance one step beyond the bounds of common courtesy, and the result was, of course, most insipid.

On taking, however, a retrospective view of that evening's conversation, she more than ever admired not only his intellectual acquirements, but his peculiarly elegant style of expression. She even regarded him as an exceedingly gentlemanlike person, but she viewed him then as the most agreeable creature she had ever had the pleasure to meet; while he, having reflected upon all that had passed, was by no means more than ever satisfied, but resolved by a bold declaration to bring the matter to an issue at once.

He therefore shut himself up, and went to work, and, having studied the importance and probable effect of every sentence, produced a most passionate, ardent, but most absurd letter.

On receiving this letter from the hands of the servant, Caroline, who had just alighted from her pony phaeton, broke the seal at once, supposing it to have been sent by Mrs. Darnley, but, on perceiving the inscription, she rebolded it hastily, and, tearing the servant to wait, took it with her immediately into her bedroom.

Here, having by conjectures prepared herself for the nature of its contents, it was reopened and read, and her first impulse was to return it unanswered, conceiving, and very correctly, that she ought to feel excessively indignant; but having read it again with additional care, she imagined that a short sharp letter would meet the justice of the case, seeing that if he really entertained those feelings—and she had not little doubt that he did—he was in her gentle judgment—notwithstanding his conduct was held to be principle reprehensible—much to be pitied

She therefore immediate.y wrote the following note :—

"Lady Cleveland acknowledges the receipt of the note of Viscount Darnley,' and desires that Mr. Darnley will never *presume* to address her in the same strain again

(To be continued weekly.)

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER. The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed, that ONE GRAND PERFORMANCE of this celebrated Work, will take place at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on Monday Evening, June 19, supported by the following eminent artistes:—Mdme Grisi, Mdlle Brambilla, and Mdlle. Molina; Signors Mario, Lablache, F. Lablache, and Formasari.—In addition to the talent effort to the execution of the great Work, the CHORUSES will, on this occasion, be supported by the entire talent of the principal Artistes of her Majesty's Theatre, and will be increased to above ONE HUNDRED VOICES. Arrangements have been made to secure the celebrated OVERTURE composed expressly by MEYERBEER, for the "STABAT MATER," and which will be executed by the Full Orchestra of her Majesty's Theatre. The whole under the direction of Sig. COSTA.—Doors open at half past Seven, to commence at Eight

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 15th, an extra night, not included in the subscription), will be performed, for the last time this season, M. MOZART'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE, IL DON GIOVANNI. Principal characters Dessus Mdlles. Grisi, Duchess Kems, Mdlle Molina, Zerlina, Mdme Persiani; Don Giovanni, Sig. Fabrisiani; Leporel o, Sig. Lablache. Masetto, Sig. F. Lablache; Don Ottavio, Sig. Mario. With OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS, in which Mdlle. Carlin, Mdme. Guy Stephan, M. Perrot, Sr. Leon, and the Principal Artistes of the Ballet will appear.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

AERIAL NAVIGATION. ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on the subject, illustrated by Models of several kinds which elevate themselves by mechanical force alone, is delivered at Two o'clock daily in addition to all the varied and instructive amusements of the Establishment. Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

THE GRAND MODEL of the BASILICA of ST. PETER'S at Rome.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and likewise all the Crowned Heads of Europe. Executed by ANDREA GARBARINI, of Tuscany. The model is 7½ feet in length and 12 feet in height, carved in oriental woods, with statues elegantly carved in ivory, being reduced to one-hundredth part of the original size. By its construction the internal parts are exhibited to the spectator, the construction of which occupied the aforesaid artist fourteen years. Open daily, at 12½, Full-mall, from ten to eight. Admission, 1s.

GLACIARIUM, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, Portman-square. The usual specimen of ARTIFICIAL ICE is REMOVED from the Colosseum, and a surface of 2000 square feet is now exhibiting, and open to the Public for Skating on, at all seasons, on which skaters may be seen performing their elegant evolutions, amidst Alpine scenery, covered with snow and hoar frost, forming a beautiful and faithful Panorama of Lucerne and its lake frozen, taken on the spot expressly by Mr. F. Palmer, from Mount Pilatus, and, in the Evening, beautifully Illuminated from Seven till Ten o'clock, with the addition of a Promenade Band, under the direction of Mr. J. Sedgwick. Admittance, 1s.; Chargefor Skating 1s. per hour, without additional charge for skates and attendance, which are provided.

ROSOMY HALL.—MR. LOVE WILL PERFORM ON FRIDAY NEXT.

MR. LOVE, the Original Dramatic Polyphonist, has the honour to announce that, during the remainder of the season, his ENTERTAINMENTS will be confined exclusively to Crosby hall, Bishopsgate street, where he will appear every Friday until further notice. He will present his Mono-Dramatic Entertainment, entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES; or, The Gallery of Portraits. To be followed by A REMINISCENCE OF BY GONE TIMES. To conclude with the LOVES LABOUR LOST Begun at Eight. Reserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—*.* On Monday, June 12, Mr. Love will appear at the Assembly Rooms, Barkhcath; on Wednesday, June 14, at the New Lecture Rooms, Greenwich; and on Monday, June 19, at the Assembly Rooms, Peckham.

Just Reprinted, price 1s.,

THE PROTESTANT'S TRIAL by the WRITTEN WORD.—An admirable controversial work—particularly recommended to the attentive perusal of the serious inquirer after truth.

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ROBINSON CRUSOE, in humourous Verse, in a few days.—Will be published, on Monday next, price 1s. 6d. plain, or 2s. 6d. coloured, No. 1 of "A New Tale of a Tub."—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, by ALBERT SMITH.—JACK THE GIANT KILLER. By the author of the "Comic Latin and English Grammar."—SLEEPING BEAUTY, by a "Second Dunsel."—Price 2s. 6d. each, ornamentally bound.

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"A work which should be in the hands of all who regard their health, comfort, or personal appearance." Standard

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Just published, price 14s., cloth boards, the First Volume of

TRAITS and STORIES of the IRISH PEASANTRY. By WILLIAM CARLETON With an Autobiographical Introduction, Illustrated Notes, and Graphic Illustrations, on wood and steel, by Phiz, Harvey, Mac Manus, Frank Lee, and other artists.

"His tales are full of vigorous picturesque descriptions and genuine pathos They may be referred to as furnish.ng a very correct portrait of the Irish peasantry."—Quarterly Review.

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CLAUDET'S DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS taken daily at the ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY.—The wonderful art, by which perfect likenesses are taken in a few seconds, has lately received very important improvements, and has arrived to such perfection that former productions, however extraordinary they were, cannot be compared with the new specimens produced by M. CLAUDET, and which are exhibited at the Adelaide Gallery These pictures are fixed, and do not fade. Price of a single portrait, with frames, upon plates 3½ by 2½ in., and five guineas, upon plates 5½ in. by 4½ in. Intermediate sizes in proportion. Coloring from 5s. to 10s

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—Subscribers paying £3 3s. a year are entitled to Six Books or Pieces at a time in town, Eighteen, in the country. Subscribers paying £2 2s. a year are entitled to Four in town, or Twelve in the country. Every description of Music (Vocal and Instrumental) and any work (unless of a very unpopular character) not already in the Library, will be added, bought, or presented.—New Bond-street.

ASCOT RACES, June 13, 14, 15, 16, 1843.—WETTON'S OFFICIAL CARD AND LIST, published by authority of the Master of her Majesty's Buck hounds, will alone contain the Stewards' arrangement, which will be found to correspond with the number of the winning horse, stamped on the telegraph, at the judge's stand, after each race.—Printed by C. C. Watton, Egham, and sold at his printing office, 3, Hamilton, near the stewards' stand; also, by E. Watton, Clerkeny, and J. B. Brown, Windsor.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10, Chatham place, Blackfriars, London—Established January, 1844.

Parliament—SIR JAMES HUNTT CARMAC, Knight, M.P., Chairman.

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Facilities are offered by this long-established Society to suit the views and the means of every class of Insurers. Premiums are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale. The insured for life participate septennially in the profits realised. All the commissions are paid to Solicitors and Agents.

DAVID FOGO, Secretary.

N.B.—Agents are wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed.

THE METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY, Offices, 1, Craven-street, Strand, London.—Loans are advanced by this Company, on the security of responsible householders, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods, at the option of the borrower, of 25 weeks, at 2½ per cent., and of 50 weeks, at 5 per cent., to be repaid by weekly instalments. Forms of application, and particulars, may be obtained at the offices as above, which are open daily from eleven till three o'clock. If the security is considered approved, the loan is granted without delay. Larger amounts are granted by the Company upon special agreement with the Directors.

HEARTS OF OAK ENROLLED BENEFIT SOCIETY, held at the BIRD IN-HAND, 17, Long-acre, London.—Respectable men, whose ages do not exceed 35, and whose average earnings are equal to 20s. per week, are invited to join this truly benevolent institution. Entrance money, 2s 6d. Free immediately. No fines for stewards. No spending money. Monthly subscriptions, 2d. The benefits are—4s. per week for sickness; £30 for member's funeral; £10 for wife or nominee; £15 for loss by fire, £5 for a substitute for the militia; 4s per week superannuation; £3 10s. superannuation for widow.—Persons desirous of becoming members residing in town, can enter their names at the bar of the society house; those residing in the country, by sending to the secretary one postage stamp, can have a blank form, to be filled up and returned, for that purpose. The rules will be forwarded post-free, on the receipt of 1s., by Mr. JOHN HADLEY, secretary, 12, Exeter-street, Strand, London.

A Valuable and choice Collection of OLD PAINTINGS, of high quality, rarity, beauty and unquestionable authenticity. On the 7th JULY, 1843, at the St. James's Picture Gallery, 58, Pall mall, London, opposite the Palace gates.

MR. DE LAINEY has received instructions to offer to public competition at the above Gallery an elegant assortment of Paintings of the Old Masters, which has been collected at an enormous outlay, and with great judgment, by James Dixon, Esq., of Hart and House (deceased); comprising valuable and authenticated specimens of the Italian, Flemish, Spanish, Dutch, French, and English schools, amongst which will be found unqualified productions by Raffaelle, Correggio, Guido, Perugino, Claude, Domenichino, Teniers, Cuyp, Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Vandyke, F. Bol, Murillo, G. Poussin, Wilson, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Morland, &c. &c., which will be Sold without reserve, and may be viewed two days previous to the sale, by catalogue only.

Catalogues (to be ready on 30th June) 2s. 6d. each, to be obtained at the place of sale, and of Mr. DE LAINEY, at his office, Marlborough Villa, Marlborough-hill, Bristo..

ALE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palate will be sure to appreciate. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Bull brewery office, 29, Philpot-lane, City.

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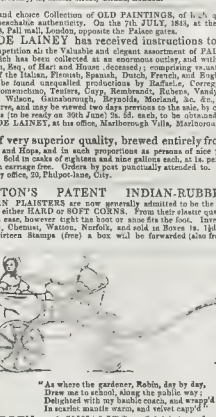


"As where the gardener, Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school, along the public way;
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapp'd
In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet cap'd."

CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—Of high value in the preservation and restoration of health. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a very superior elegant, and compact make, and so perfectly secure and easy that children may be trusted with impunity to the most careless hands. In use from the palace to the cottage. Invalids' Wheel Chairs of all sorts, and Spinal Carriages; also, Self-moving Chairs for house or garden.—On sale or hire at INGRAM'S, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

IMPROVED ART OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH PATTERN-TAKING, CUTTING, AND FITTING.—Mrs. POLLETT, formerly of New Bond-street, sole inventress of the above system, and which was first introduced upon models, in 1836, devotes her time in giving lessons in her improved art, by which means young persons, totally unacquainted with the business, or those who require training, are ensured, superior to take pattern, cut out, and fit the most difficult figures with a facility and precision not to be excelled.—Terms, for a course of lessons, only one sovereign.—Apply between the hours of eleven and four.—No. 3, Lower Wharton-street, Lloyd-square, Pentonville

A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the best expression of the truth and constancy of friendship: it is always with the giver, and always doing him service.—J. JONES, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty, has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all classes. Five elegant gold horizontal watches, at £7 each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 132 years, 3, Birchin-lane.—The largest assortment of fine Second-hand Watches of any house in London, by the most eminent makers, many nearly equal to new, and at little above half their original cost, all of which W and Son warrant. They have also in contemplation a great variety of new and elegant horizontal watches, of their own manufacture. New Watches of the most elegant patterns upon the principle of their chronometers, for which the Government awarded the prizes three years in succession, with compensation balances to counteract the variations of temperature; also a large assortment of lever and elegant horizontal watches for ladies and gentlemen, at considerably reduced prices. Old Watches taken in exchange. The most experienced workmen are employed on the premises in the repairing department.

Webster and Son, 3, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

THE FACT is established in the most satisfactory manner, by comparison, that DIXON is selling Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, one third lower in price than they have before been offered, caused by his having availed himself of the stagnation of commercia. affairs in France, and purchased (for cash) a large quantity of cambrics at a great discount. He is offering beautifully fine hem-stitched real Cambric handkerchiefs at 30s. and 42s. a dozen, the latter equal to those usually charged twenty shillings each. Gentlemen as well as ladies should promptly avail themselves of this rare chance. The Irish cambric manufactory he has from 15s. a dozen. Purchasers will be sure to have goods, as they really are, not Irish passed as French, and all warranted, of DIXON, No. 237, Regent-street, her Majesty's principal linen-draper

ELASTIC BOOTS.—THE QUEEN'S BOOTS.

J. SPARKES HALL'S PATENT ELASTIC ANKLE BOOTS require neither lacing, buttoning, nor tying; they can be put on and off in a moment, without trouble or loss of time. The constant annoyance of laces breaking, buttons coming off, the wearing out, and many other imperfections in the ordinary modes of fastening, suggested the improvement which is now submitted to the public. No boots can surpass them in neatness of fit and elegance of shape, or correspond so exactly to their natures, and anatomical form.—308, Regent-street, Langham-place, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

Ladies and Gentlemen at a distance can be fitted by forwarding a pattern boot.

BONNETS.—Paris Chips, Leghorns, Tuscan, Fancy, Dunstable, and Silk Bonnets and Caps, from Paris, in all the New Shapes for the Season, possessing the advantage of giving a youthful and graceful appearance—a peculiarity never met with in the Bonnets for sale in London, and which, after a long and full benefit of the New Tariff, Children's Leghorn Hats, 6s. to 12s.; Ladies' Leghorns, 7s. 6d. to 15s.; Fine Chips, for Bridal Bonnets, &c., 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Sewn Paris Chips, 10s. 6d.; Fine Peruvets, 12s. to 18s.; Tuscans, 6s. to 10s. 6d.; Dunstables, 4s. to 10s.; Gentlemen's Garden or Cricket Hats, 1s. to 5s.; French Shapes, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s., 45s., 50s., 55s., 60s., 65s., 70s., 75s., 80s., 85s., 90s., 95s., 100s., 105s., 110s., 115s., 120s., 125s., 130s., 135s., 140s., 145s., 150s., 155s., 160s., 165s., 170s., 175s., 180s., 185s., 190s., 195s., 200s., 205s., 210s., 215s., 220s.,

THE KING OF HANOVER.

In a country like ours, where loyalty is so universal and so early instilled into the youthful mind as to appear almost an instinct, it is a striking circumstance to see a prince of the blood royal, the uncle of a beloved Queen, and, at one time, the more than possible occupant of the throne of England, received, on his return to his native land, after years of absence, not with those rife sounds of gratulation and good-will which are wont to track royal footsteps. The *vox populi* must be indeed a fallacious oracle if there be not some cause for so strange an anomaly in national characteristics, and so unusual an evidence of national feeling. The strong impulse of universal loyalty cannot causelessly be universally repelled. It may be that indifference to the opinion of the multitude continually manifested has brought about the multitude's disregard. Of what value, as a corrective of evil, is public opinion, if it be a received doctrine that it is each man's duty or privilege to be indifferent to its expression? The man conscious of rectitude amidst the din of unappeasable hostility and the blastings of implacable envy may erect a tabernacle in his own breast, to retire to and be at peace; but, it is his duty to society and himself not to provoke those manifestations, or suffer them to exist, while obvious and ordinary means for their prevention may be resorted to. Stoicism of this kind is a delusion which all ought to discountenance, and has its origin in a pride which a press, having any object beyond that of partisan attainment, ought not to hesitate to denounce. A more striking subject, for its exemplification, than the present, we believe, could not occur.

The subject of our observations is unquestionably the most unpopular man of his day, and yet his gallantry as a soldier, and kindness towards the few whom he considers his friends, are unquestioned. We subjoin a memoir of the principal events of his military, or official career. He was born on the 5th of June, 1771, and spent the years of his infancy and early education at Kew, together with his younger brothers, the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge. The tutors of the princes were Mr. Cookson and Dr. Hughes, the latter of whom died only a few years since, having recorded his opinion nearly half a century ago, that Prince Ernest was one of the best Latin scholars he knew, and in general a boy of great aptitude and vigour of mind.

In 1786 the three royal brothers were sent to Gottingen to finish their studies, and remained there till 1790, under General Malortie, as their joint governor. In 1790 Prince Ernest entered the army, and served in the 9th Hanoverian Light Dragoons, and was raised to the command of the regiment in 1793. In the year following he was appointed to the command of the first brigade of cavalry, in charge of the outposts of Marshal Walmoden's army, and distinguished himself as a soldier by his gallantry and good conduct in the field. Early in the campaign of 1794, in an encounter with the enemy near Tournay, he was severely wounded in the arm, and lost his left eye, and in consequence of these wounds was obliged to return to England; but, on being partially restored to health, he hastened to rejoin the army in November of the same year, again to share its toils and dangers. His Majesty took part in the sortie from Nimeguen; and afterwards commanded the rear-guard of the British force in the retreat through Holland, a post of great importance and difficulty. He was next left in command of the line of demarcation in Westphalia till the end of 1795, when peace being made between Prussia and France, the army retired into Hanover.

PORTRAIT OF THE KING OF HANOVER.

Having acquitted himself of the duties requisite upon this movement, he revisited his native country in 1796, and remained, without affording any incident for our sketch, till the 24th of April, 1799, in which year he was created Earl of Armagh and Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, with a parliamentary endowment of £12,000 per annum. He was appointed to command the British cavalry in the expedition to the Helder; but in consequence of its failure that branch of the force did not disembark, nor afford its chief an opportunity of gathering laurels in war. After remaining for about six years in this country, during which time he held the command of the Severn and South West districts, his Majesty again went abroad and joined the Prussian army, then engaged in the prodigious struggle against Buonaparte. He was present at several of the great battles fought at this extraordinary epoch, and was a witness to the death of the celebrated Moreau. On the ultimate defeat of the enemy, and the disorder which ensued, his Majesty promptly availed himself of the existing state of things, and entering Hanover resumed the possession of that kingdom. This politic step had a very considerable effect upon the arrangements of Europe which ensued, and contributed much to promote the continental interests of Great Britain.

In 1815, after the terrible contest which had convulsed the world for five and thirty years had been brought to a victorious conclusion, his Majesty married at Strelitz the daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh, and widow, first, of Prince Frederick Louis of Prussia, and secondly, of Frederick William, Prince of Solms Braunfels. He returned with his bride to England, and they were received at Carlton Palace, on the 29th of the following August, and at the gay court of the Regent the handsome and noble presence of the Duchess was the theme of universal admiration. His Majesty's elevation to the throne of Hanover, and his subsequent career are matters within the recollection of all our readers.

With regard to the political opinions of his Majesty we have nothing whatever to do. In 1817, when the parliamentary grants to his royal brothers were enlarged, the House of Commons made in his case an exception, and a majority decided against augmenting the revenue which he derived from the state.

Of the private character of the subject of our sketch there is much contradiction, and possibly much misrepresentation. A decision respecting it we leave to another tribunal. One thing is clear—and this brings us back to the line of observation with which we commenced—that no man ever took less pains to disarm hostility, or more uniformly selected unpopular positions. He mingled but as little as possible with the people, and rarely associated himself with them in the common promotion of those objects of benevolence which in this metropolis are so praiseworthily cultivated, and which afforded to his late royal brothers the means of conciliating so warmly in their favour the regards of the British public.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXIX.

DR. PUSEY.

We this week present our readers with a portrait of Edward Bouverie Pusey, Doctor of Divinity, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford. Active men of the world are apt to despise men of the cloister; but a memoir of Dr. Pusey, embracing only the last ten years, would exhibit the action of one mind producing, in comparative obscurity, results affecting the social condition of England, and which are, and must be, felt in Courts and Parliaments, as well as in the Church.

Dr. Pusey is a member of one of the most ancient families in the kingdom, a family known, by an interesting fact, to have been distinguished before the Roman Conquest. The name of Pusey will at once suggest to the antiquarian both the birth-place of Dr. Pusey and the antiquity of his family. The name is derived from the manor of Pusey, near Farringdon, Berkshire, the residence of Mr. Pusey, the member for Berkshire, who is as well known for his devotion to scientific agriculture as the subject of this notice is for his devotion to Patristic Theology. The manor of Pusey is held by the celebrated "Pusey Hunting Horn," which was presented to the family by Canute the Great, who so expressively rebuked the flattery of his courtiers upon the beach at Southampton. The horn is that of an ox, of a dark-brown colour; and by its production the manor was recovered in the reign of James II.

Dr. Pusey was elected to his Canonry of Christ Church from Oriel College, of which he was a fellow; but at that period his opinions were altogether opposed to those now held and taught by him. In an admirable work, published in 1828, after a visit to Germany, he vindicated the distinguishing opinion of the Reformers, that "*Scripture is the only authoritative source of Christian knowledge;*" and quoted approvingly the language of Müller, in speaking of the four dumb church idols—"the Font, the Pulpit, the Confessional, and the Communion Table."

It is impossible not to wonder at the contrast which Mr. Pusey, thus speaking, presents to Dr. Pusey, sentenced to two years' silence by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, for having, a month since, preached sacramental efficacy, consubstantiation, and the doctrine of the cross, in the pulpit of Christ Church, Oxford.

The events of the past week have rendered a sketch of the founder of a wide-spread "heresy" more valuable than it would otherwise have been, as the fiat of the heads of the university has interdicted him from public preaching for two years. The reader then can have no hope of seeing, hearing, and judging for himself; but we will ask him to go back with us to what he *might* have seen but a short time since—the appearance of Dr. Pusey in the pulpit of Christ Church Cathedral—an event of no small interest in Oxford. It is the 14th of May, and it is known that the Doctor is to preach; there is a throng to hear him, for he has many and zealous disciples; he is followed and worshipped as few men of our church have ever been followed. The interest he excites is not confined to men or to students; ladies, it is said, have been known to gaze for hours at the window of the room in which he was sitting, anxious to catch a glimpse of him; to esteem it a privilege to tread on the same flags of the same pavement he has trodden; and to crowd upon him in passing, that they might touch the hem of his garment! Many such are here now, mingled with a congregation which, though attentive and decorous, is not entirely influenced by a zeal that would pay a homage which, to us, seems rather unseemly either to give or receive. A little delay, for of course the reader came early to secure a good place, and the door admits two or three gowned officials, immediately following them comes Dr. Pusey himself, the observed of all observers. And what sort of man does the reader see? A reed shaken by the wind is scarcely less frail than that small, attenuated, meagre figure; he wears the usual black gown and scarlet hood, but no robes however ample can give breadth or effect to such a form. He stands perhaps five feet five inches in height, and at the first glance you would guess his age to be between fifty and sixty; on a second look, however, you would be inclined to doubt whether the effects of time have not been somewhat anticipated by intense mental application, by watchings, vigils, study and fleshly denials; all these tell sorely on the frame, and all these it is said he has endured, and does endure, for he is one of those men, whose

> Fiery mind, which, working out its way,
> Still frets the pigmy body to decay,
> And o'er-informs its tenement of clay.

DR. PUSEY.

There he is—the apostle of revived theology—self-collected, self-concentrated; heeding none, though remarked by all, he advances, with a slow and solemn step, up the aisle, his eyes fixed on the ground, and his chin bent upon his breast. His features are thin, and his skin, shrivelled and brown, makes his whole *physique* a strong contrast to many of the substantial forms which speak of the presence of other doctors of divinity. He is a perfect instance of the triumph of mind over matter. In him, as in Dr. Channing, and many others, intellect conquers all disadvantages. His brow is high and commanding—a very "dome of thought, a palace of the soul." A phrenologist would remark a deficiency in the reflective organs, but a most ample development of the faculties of veneration, hope, wonder, and ideality. Such is the outward man of Dr. Pusey. His preaching is that of a man thoroughly in earnest, and, when supported by ability and acquirements, in that consists the great danger, when the principles propounded are pernicious.

Dr. Pusey is not disposed to submit silently to the sentence of his superiors; he has written the following protest against their decision.

PROTEST.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—You will be assured that the following protest, which I feel it my duty to the church to deliver, is written with entire respect for your office, and without any imputation upon yourself individually.

I have stated to you, on different occasions, as opportunity offered, that I was at a loss to conceive what in my sermon could be construed into discordance with the formularies of our church; I have requested you to adopt that alternative in the statutes, which allows the accused a hearing; I have again and again requested that definite propositions, which were thought to be at variance with our formularies, should, according to the alternative in the statute, be proposed to me; I have declared repeatedly my entire assent, *ex animo*, to all the doctrinal statements of our church on this subject, and have, as far as I had opportunity, declared my sincere and entire consent to them individually; I have ground to think that, as no propositions out of my sermon have been exhibited to me as at variance with the doctrine of our church, so neither can they, but that I have been condemned either on a mistaken construction of my words, founded upon the doctrinal opinions of my judges, or on grounds distinct from the formularies of our church.

Under these circumstances, since the statute manifestly contemplates certain grave and definite instances of contrariety or discordance from the formularies of our church, I feel it my duty to protest against the late sentence against me as unstatutable as well as unjust.

I remain, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, your humble servant,
Ch. Ch. June 3, 1843. E. B. PUSEY.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

We continue our illustrations of "the Secession," from original sketches, by an artist in the Scottish capital. First, is a portrait of

DR. CHALMERS,

First Moderator of the Free Presbyterian Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The reverend doctor, according to his biographers, officiated many years at Kilmeny, in Scotland. He has written several works of merit, but his fame has been chiefly established by his high powers of oratory. His preaching to his own congregation was so well spoken of that he was soon invited to Edinburgh, where he was allowed to be one of the most powerful and impressive speakers of the Kirk of Scotland. Dr. Chalmers has more than once visited London, and preached several times in the meetings of his persuasion; and, although he speaks with a very broad Scotch accent, he gave general satisfaction to crowded audiences. The Doctor resides in an elegant retreat at Burnt Island, opposite Edinburgh, on the Frith of Forth.

FIRST FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Next is a view of the exterior of the first Free Presbyterian Church of the Rev. Dr. Candlish, in the Lothian-road. The building is a neat and substantial structure, and is capable of accommodating about 1200 persons. It was first opened for service on Sunday, May 21.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LLOYD, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, June 10, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 59.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 196, STRAND.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The words which proclaimed, that in the government of the British empire Sir Robert Peel's "chief difficulty would be Ireland," introduced a prophecy that was oracular of truth. Ireland, in a condition of agitation, has been the chief difficulty of his, and indeed of all administrations—and the amount of turbulence with which it is now stirred through all its heart, and in the very depths of its fiery spirit, has lately begun to colour that difficulty almost with an aspect of alarm. Ireland has suddenly become a political watchword. The latent and concentrated energies of her daring people have been stimulated into sudden and enthusiastic activity by a wild cry for repeal, loud, far-spread, simultaneously uttered, and bearing upon its wings defiance to all government in Ireland but self-government—to all law but the law which her liberator, with a native legislature, shall enact. And this fierce up-shouting for a separation from Great Britain has sprung up rapid as the flash that sweeps the lightning over the desert, and at the spell-bidding of a single man has found sounding echoes, not only in the hills, and woods, and vallies, but in thousands—nay millions of Irish hearts, that before nursed their ambition in silence, or were content to murmur only of their wrongs. The system which Catholic Emancipation took years to organize, has for Repeal of the Union grown large and powerful almost in a single day.

There has been an impetuosity, and yet an order, in the movements of the people unparalleled in the annals of peaceful revolution. They have placed themselves—or their spiritual teachers have placed them—their hearts, their hopes, their hands, their purses, and their glowing pride of nationality—all at the beck and bidding of O'Connell, who is using them vigorously, determinedly, with a bold, fixed, triumphant, though sometimes contemptuous and sneering indication of purpose—but who declares that he will only hold them for the peaceful consummation of that purpose—that is, as weapons to be held *in terrorem* rather than to be used. Men meet by hundreds of thousands—they march from city to city—they gather upon plain and plain—they listen to the speeches of their accepted patriots and priests—warm, glowing, violent, unscrupulous orations—and there is a blaze of agitation among them burning with an ardour—almost a fury—alike unbounded and unrepressed. One drop of oil—one promise of balm and hope—is shed from the lips of O'Connell upon this devouring flame, and its glare and madness cease; it is not quenched, but it quells itself back into the spark which lies and smoulders until he who struck it shall call it into burning life again. The finger of the liberator is raised in the storm, and all is peace; but, as Lord Lyndhurst pithily asked, will he raise it for peace always? and were he to raise it for war, would not Ireland be in open rebellion?

Raise it for war we do not think he will, nor do we dread open rebellion in the Sister Isle. We rely on the love of Ireland for our Queen—upon the loyalty which seems a natural ingredient in generous natures—upon the courage and resolution of a large portion of the owners of her soil—upon the more sober spirit of her merchants—upon the affection which the English people honestly entertain towards her—upon the depth of sympathy which this country has ever and truly felt in her grievances, and in any fair and legal remedies for their redress—but most of all upon the sense of necessity which must solemnly impress itself upon all British Governments, no matter of what party composed, for grappling, in a generous spirit, with the social ills of Ireland—for conciliating her people of all denominations—for sweeping away some of her most tormenting evils—for building up in her beautiful bosom new landmarks of hope. No English Government will dare neglect the condition of Ireland when the repeal turbulences shall, by blended kindness and firmness, be brought to subside.

But from the abstract question of "Repeal of the Union" we will not shrink; for the sake of Ireland we will meet it, nay, denounce it in the teeth. Our first reason for opposing it with marked decision is on account of its impossibility; our next and best, because we are convinced that its achieval would ruin the country in which its battle had been fought. Ireland—her own statesmen have proved it—has gained more in commerce, in wealth, in civilization, and general improvement since the Union than before. Collectively her people have progressed, and politically she has gained the great boon of Catholic Emancipation, and had her interests represented in England by a body of members, so strong as for years to determine the majorities in Parliament, and to decide the existence of party rule. We admit the continuance of many bitter grievances, of deep-seated injury, of culpable indifference and neglect, to all which we are alive with sorrow and indignation, and of which, honestly and energetically, we will urge the practical reform; but we deny that any such reform is to be found in a domestic Irish legislation, in an O'Connell government, which must keep unquelled the storm between Catholic and Protestant, landlord and tenant, on the soil—in a dismemberment of the general empire, so firmly and beautifully knit for the good of all—in an estrangement of Ireland from the English heart—in a destruction of strong social sympathies and fondly-endearing ties—in the uprousing of new jealousies and passions, the paralyzing of the energies of trade, and the total abandonment of the cherished hope that redundant English capital will, as soon as repose shall give any security for property, be exercised in improving the aspect, enriching the manufactures, and developing the fertility of the lovely soil of the shamrock, so that it might peacefully realize its character of—

First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.

Dearly do we love all the children of the soil of Erin. We may, therefore, even claim to love Repealers while we abhor repeal. So it is in a kind, respectful spirit that we would seek to reason them out of the winning madness of that false patriotism which has in it all the elements of an alluring chivalry, without one sober atom of worthiness or truth. We think that these monstrous repeal meetings are illegal, we believe them to be unjust, and we know that they will tend to delay the arrival of justice from the English shores. Much as O'Connell has done for Ireland, let him not mislead her after all. Let him not collect whole armies of devoted peasantry, and triumph in the "physical force" which they muster; "abundant," as he is ever telling them, "for the conquest of Europe"—"as well able to walk in order after a band as if they wore red coats, and as ready to obey their repeal wardens as if they were called sergeants and captains." This is not language either to intimidate England or settle Ireland: it only infatuates and deludes the people to whom it is addressed, and wakes regrets and anxieties in the minds of virtuous and peaceful men.

Ireland wants no repeal, she wants her grievances redressed from England—her other home; she wants suppression of religious and political agitation, a few fair boons granted her, and then, in one holy word—peace! Let the Government firmly but mildly, and without exasperation, put down the storm that is alive—let them lull it rather than force it into calm—let them simultaneously legislate here so as to conciliate the affections and the gratitude of her people—they will then fall away from their present infatuation, and with them the tree of repeal will have shed its blossoms; they will welcome a royal visit with the exuberance of joy and loyalty, and, instead of arms, phrenzy, and rebellion, we shall have order, happiness, and repose.

PROCESSION OF THE "TRINITY BOARD."

TRINITY MONDAY.

A more useful and important establishment for maritime affairs than that which is called the "Trinity Board" does not exist in England, and the value of the admirable services rendered is not confined to this country alone, but is experienced by all the civilized world possessed of a mercantile marine. The origin of this institution is of ancient date, for previous to the time of Henry VIII. we find mention made of a Trinity House, at Deptford Strond. It was composed of a company of seamen, authorised by the sovereign to take cognizance of "sea-marks," and to bring to punishment those who injured or destroyed them; and to this body, in a great measure, was entrusted the pilotage of the Thames. Henry VIII. was the first who collected what may be called, in reality, a royal navy; and, besides forming an admiralty and navy offices, &c., he incorporated the Trinity Company, by granting them a charter, which was confirmed by Edward VI., and also in the reign of Queen Mary. In 1538, Queen Elizabeth greatly extended the powers and jurisdiction of this company "for the improvement of navigation and the security of ships;" and it is recorded that during her reign "the masters, wardens, &c., were a company of the chiefest and

most expert masters and governors of ships having the conduct of the Queen's Majesty's navy royal, and bound to foresee the good increase and maintenance of ships, and all kinds of men traded and brought up by water-craft, most meet for her Majesty's marine service." It was in this reign that the onerous duties of buoyage and beaconage, which had been invested in the Lord High Admiral, were given to this corporation "in trust for the maintenance of the widows and children of seamen, and to improve the government of ships and encourage navigation."

James I. granted a still further extension of their privileges, and authorized them to demand and receive certain tolls and duties from ships, &c., in consideration for the expenses of erecting and keeping in repair the sea marks, light-houses, &c., and to superintend the ballastage, buoyage, primage, and beaconage. Subsequent monarchs improved and ennobled the company; and in 1795 they erected the house on Tower-hill. Besides various other important obligations, the masters, wardens, &c., have to ascertain at certain periods the progress made in mathematics by the pupils of Christ's Hospital; to examine all masters of the royal navy as to their nautical qualifications; to prevent aliens from serving in English ships; to take cognizance of all affairs relative to merchant seamen; to clear the River Thames of shoals and accumulating banks; to ballast ships, &c., &c., for all which a handsome salary is paid.

The corporation at present consists of a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren; the younger brethren are admitted without limit, and from amongst these the vacancies amongst the thirty-one elders are filled up. The members however, in the present day, are not confined to seamen, as numbers of civilians and even soldiers are admitted, the Duke of Wellington being the master; and it is a curious fact, that throughout the whole rule of this body, officers of the royal navy have generally been excluded, the maritime members being chiefly old commanders of East and West Indiamen, and masters who have served in the east country trade.

Once a year, on Trinity Monday, the corporation assemble at their house on Tower-hill, and then embark for the Trinity Ground at Deptford, to inspect the alms-houses, and keep up their charter. The annual festival took place on Monday last. The Duke of Wellington, as master, was in attendance as early as ten o'clock, but he did not embark with the corporation, who, at noon, repaired in official costume to the splendid barges that were laying at the Tower-stairs to receive them. The procession down the river presented a gorgeous appearance. First in advance were the boats of the deputy harbour-masters, Lieutenants Stone and Tucker, with their flags flying; next came the boat of the principal harbour-master, Captain Fisher, R.N. This was followed by a six-oared barge with a band of music, and carrying a union flag; then came a richly-gilt eight-oared barge, having in her bows the ancient flag of the Trinity Company (four ships of the olden time, borne quarterly); and to these succeeded five other gorgeous barges, bearing the flashing banner of the Lord High Admiral now carried by the Admiralty; a handsome barge, with the flag of Greenwich Hospital, came next; and the rear was closed by a Trinity row-boat—the whole flanked on either side by the galleys of the Thames police.

In this order they proceeded down the river, salutes being fired from the wharfs during their progress, and the shores, wherever a sight could be obtained, lined with spectators. The Trinity steam-yacht, decorated with flags, was lying off the King's Yard, at Deptford, and saluted as the barges passed; and it was at this moment that the view we have given was taken.

Having landed at the lower water gate, the body marched to the Trinity Hall, situated in the grounds of the alms-houses, where business was transacted, and then the whole repaired to the venerable church of St. Nicholas, where an appropriate sermon was delivered. About four o'clock the re-embarkation took place, and nothing could be finer than the scene as it crossed the river, the barges shooting abreast of Prince's-stairs, Rotherhithe, over to the London Docks. The spectators on the occasion of the morning display were much disappointed at not seeing the Duke of Wellington, who was absent from the procession.

In the evening a grand banquet was served up at the Trinity-house, at which the Duke of Wellington presided. Amongst the guests were the Duke of Buccleuch, Marquis of Bute, Marquis of Camden, Marquis of Douro, Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Minto, Viscount Lowther, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Stanley, M.P.; Sir R. Peel, M.P.; Sir G. Murray, M.P.; Sir H. Hardinge, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Dr. Lushington (judge of the Admiralty Court); Capt. Gordon, R.N., Sir G. Seymour, R.N.; Sir J. A. Gordon, R.N.; Sir B. Martin, R.N., and many other distinguished members of both navy and army, as well as of the commercial world. The entertainment was upon a very superb scale, and the dining-hall was brilliantly illuminated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, June 13.—Again we have rumours of a change of Ministers, and report goes so far as to name their successors. I feel, however, certain that the only Minister who will go out is Admiral Roussin, but who will replace him is yet unknown. It is not generally supposed that M. Salvandy will accept the *portefeuille* of the Marine and Colonies. Although the Ministers may remain in office, the majority in the Chamber of Deputies daily dwindles away, and, were it not for the Châteaux, it is more than probable they would be ere the close of the session in a minority. In public opinion they greatly lose ground, and really, with justice. They do everything they can to render themselves obnoxious to the nation by intimidating the people. The finances are in a most flourishing condition—are expended in a way the most profligate, and that, too, frequently without consulting the Chambers. At the present moment Marshal Soult, the Minister of War, is erecting on the Quai de Bercy a military bakehouse and flour-mill, composed of forty-six ovens, the expense of which will be upwards of ten mil lions of francs. It is proposed that, notwithstanding the immense bakehouse already erected by Marshal Soult on the Seine, the majority of the bread will be baked in this new building; but, at all events, under a constitutional government the Chambers ought to have been consulted. The people, always alive to their own security, pretend that the arsenal is preparing for a more intimate connexion of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, 3500 municipal guards, the pompiers, four companies of veterans, and two companies of gendarmes, in all 42,000 men and 6000 labourers' march of Paris twice or thrice a week. These, with the fortifications and the millions expended in enlarging the Fortress of Vincennes, are surely quite force enough to keep in awe the most turbulent population. The marshal thinks otherwise, and the Chambers will decide the question. On the other hand, the Ministers are seriously turning their attention to increase their commercial resources. China they fondly imagine offers to them a more profitable market, and an embassy on an extensive scale is now fitting out for that kingdom. The minister plenipotentiary is M. de Lagrenée, formerly minister in Greece. His suite will be composed of about thirty *attachés*, undoubtedly of a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce. The frigates La Syrène and La Charte are to carry out the embassy. M. de Lagrenée is a well-informed politician, possessing many judicious and great prudence. It is supposed that he will leave in about a month. Much cautery is also going on in Egypt, and great efforts are to be made to diminish British influence at the court of Mehemet Ali. The person selected for this delicate mission is M. Lesseps, of Barcelona celebrity: he goes to Alexandria as consul general. M. Fabvier has left for Greece.

Most curious news continues to reach us from Algiers. It is now said that Abdel Kader was seriously wounded in the thigh in the action of the 19th of May; private letters give this as certain, the official reports are silent. The French may gain battles, they may, in order to prove themselves to be the most civilised nation in the world, continue their ravages, destroy crops, and take unarmed populations prisoners, but thus much is beyond doubt, that the Arabs are the masters of the Arabians; they interfere with their administration of justice, and now with their education. It appears positive that sending the chief mufthi lately into France was a punishment for that purpose, whereby the young Arab.an schoolmasters to give their lessons in French to the young Mussulmen who frequent the Mahabibum (religious schools). As connected with Algeria, you cannot fail to remember the celebrated passage in the *Journal des Débats*, comparing the Duke d'Aumale to the Prince de Condé; the article was severely criticised by the London press; perhaps the remarks would have been less *piquante* had it been known—and I give it as positive—that the article was written by Louis Philippe, and sent by his majesty to the paper by Count Fleury; great allowance should be made for the feelings of a father, and Louis Philippe is a most excellent father—he doats on his children. On the receipt of the news of the marriage of the Prince de Joinville, the king read it aloud at the breakfast table; he was greatly agitated; the queen shed tears. The royal family leave shortly for the Château d'Eu, near to Dieppe, there to receive the Prince de Joinville and his illustrious bride; from thence they return to the Tuileries, where apartments have been prepared for the young couple near to the Pavilion Masson. The prince will be promoted to the rank of vice-admiral. All the royal family enjoy the most perfect health; the Duchess of Orleans continues to lead a most secluded life; in the deepest mourning, every Sunday, she prays for the repose of the soul of her late dearly beloved husband in the Protestant chapel, Rue des Bietres. The Princess Clementine and the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg will reach London the first week in July.

The affairs of Spain greatly occupy the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the telegraph are constantly at work. I inherited that unfortunate country many years, and from experience I am enabled to say, that unless its affairs can be aided by a foreign power, Espartero must triumph. So long as the army remains faithful to the Regent he has nothing to fear; besides, his great strength lies in the want of unanimity amongst the would-be factions heads, each of these patriots, like the renowned Abbé Sieyes, having a constitution ready cut and dried in each pocket. You may hear of risings in different districts of certain cities adhering to the *pronunciamiento* of Malaga: be assured the mass of the people and the army are opposed to a Lopez administration.

The camps for manœuvring, under the command in chief of the Duke de Nemours, having, as chief of the general staff, Colonel Perrot, will be composed as follows:—The Camp de Compiègne, under the immediate orders of Generals Anthonie de Saint Joseph and Loyré d'Arbonville; one brigade of cavalry, commanded by General Waldener de Freudenstein; two batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, and a detachment of gendarmerie. The Camp of Brittany, under the orders of Count Rumigny, will be composed of two brigades of infantry, commanded by Generals Boulle and Neumager; one brigade of cavalry, commanded by General Bremond; two batteries of artillery, one company of pioneers, and a detachment of gendarmerie.

It is said that an order has been issued by the Minister, that in future all the houses built in the Island of Guadaloupe shall be of iron instead of stone.

The Minister of the Interior has proposed to the Chambers to grant to the Director of the Italian Opera a subvention of 60,000f. (£2400) annually, and, in all probability, the proposition will be carried. This trifling sum has created great discussion in the Chambers, and it is said that, unless it be increased, it will be impossible to open the Italian Opera next season. The demand on a Government to pay a portion of the expenses of a theatre lies greatly against our French friends; but it is the custom of the Government; the people are fond of amusements, but do not like to pay their value. At Milan the Grand Duke gives 210,000 per year; at Venice, 4000 for the entire carnival (nine months); and 40,000 for that of Bologna during the same period. The subvention of the theatre of Vienna for six months is upwards of 20,000. The Governments of Madrid and Lisbon, when they can, largely contribute to the theatres; and the munificence of the Emperor Nicholas is proverbial. Englishmen, and Englishmen only, pay the *full value* of the amusements they partake of.

Rossini continues to lead a most retired life. Offers were lately made to him to bring out "La Donna del Lago" and "Semiramide," with new French translations, and place them under his immediate directions: the illustrious *maestro* declined, and the project has been abandoned. Donizetti, who is expected in Paris on the 15th of July, is the great favourite of the day. Donizetti is 45 years of age; he was born at Bergami, on the 25th of September, 1798. His first opera, "Enrico Conte de Borgogna," was brought out in the Theatre Saint Luca, of Venice, in 1819. Since that period this truly locomotive opera-fabricator has written at least one hundred—amongst others, sixteen for the Teatro San Carlo, five for Rome, eight for Milan, two for Florence, six for Venice, and I know not how many for Paris: has "Lauda di Chamouni" was written for the theatre of Vienna.

Dupres, after finishing his engagement in Bordeaux and one or two other provincial towns, leaves for England: he intends presenting himself at the Princess's Theatre, as *Arnold*, in "William Tell;" *Rodrigo*, in the "Lady of the Lake;" *Robert*, in "Maria;" and *Ugo*, in "Parisina." Owing to the indisposition of Chollet, Balfe's opera of the "Pit of Love" has been laid aside. It is now said that "Stradella," by Niedermeyer, will be brought out before "Les Martyrs," by Donizetti. "Don Sebastian" is in repetition, but must wait until after the Paris representation of "Les Huguenots."

Yesterday I was more than astonished on hearing a M. Fasano, an Italian, play a trio on the clarionet in a manner the most distinct. I must confess I would have discredited it had I been told it, but I heard the wonderful performance of M. Fasano. Lately a M. Vivier executed a quartette on the French horn; not having been at the concert, I regret to record you any account of what appeared to me to be fabulous. A Miss Louise Shurbel, not eight years of age, is creating great sensation as a pianiste; she is now making the tour of the provinces, and from thence goes to Germany. Report speaks highly of the Italian Opera at Marseilles: Ivanoff is engaged as first tenor. Mercadante's opera, "La Vestale," has met with great success at Ferrara. Meyerbeer Peri's opera, "Dinorè," was most enthusiastically received at Reggio, the principal characters were confided to Moriani and La Marra.

I have been favoured with the following anecdote of Paganini:—The day on which he gave a concert (1808) at Livourne, he put on a new pair of boots. On the road to the rooms a nail entered his right heel, and he appeared lame before the audience. He was in pain, but he laughed, the moment he was about to commence playing he upset the music-stands, and candles and music fell to the ground. The audience continued laughing. At length Paganini began, but at the first note one of his strings broke; the hilarity was now general—but Paganini remained calm and unconcerted, and actually played his most difficult concerto on three strings. This *tour de force* and his sang froid called forth the most enthusiastic bravoes, which lasted for some minutes.

Madame Montgolfier, widow of the celebrated aëronaut, is now 110 years of age; she is in the full enjoyment of all her faculties.

A mine of mercury has been discovered near to Toulouse; the French chemists will find it of great advantage, for that precious metal has advanced upwards of 100 per cent. within the last few years.

The weather throughout France has been and continues most dreadful; all the great rivers have overflown the banks, particularly the Rhone, Saone, and Isère. On the latter river the hay ricks are destroyed; in many places the hail which fell was as big as an egg. The damage done by the storms in the valleys of the Pyrenees has been very considerable. Here, in Paris, we are glad to get round the fire, and the umbrella-makers are reaping a most bountiful harvest.

A German, from Hesse Darmstadt, has grossly taken in the French Government; the fellow pretended that he could fabricate a congreve rocket capable of destroying a whole army. The Minister of War placed the fortress of Vincennes, with its well-supplied arsenal, at his disposal; he remained there feeding most luxuriously at the public expense, and then quietly the police have, however, caught hold of him, and he is now in durance vile.

Last week died one of the most celebrated French generals of the Republic and Empire, Count Denoüet. The count was at one time Governor of Martinique, and the Ionian Islands.

Bishop Luscombe left Paris this morning for Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and St. Omer, on his tour of confirmation. The Rev. Dr. Wolff, a zealous man of missionary celebrity, is like to undertake the duty of an episcopal chapel, at Batignolles, near Paris.

The Marquis d'Aragon, one of the richest noblemen in France, lately made a present of 2200 and some rich relics of Napoleon to the famous surgeon Lisfranc, for setting his hip-joint.

As I anticipated, the countryman County, so unjustly accused and convicted at Tours, of cheating at cards, has, on a new trial, been acquitted by the tribunal of Orleans. The public prosecutor has, however, to the great astonishment of every one, appealed against the verdict, and poor County remains in prison.

There are in the Salpêtrière 1900 mad and epileptic women. On an average 567 mad women are yearly taken to that excellent establishment, of whom 271 are turned out cured!

Count Pahlen the Russian Ambassador to the court of the Tuileries, is expected next month in Paris.

On Monday last "La Juive" was performed for the 186th time at the Opera. Mademoiselle Mequillet was greatly applauded in the difficult character of *Rachel*.

The following artists have been decorated with the Legion of Honour—Messrs. Jouffroy (who is engaged on a bust of Napoleon for the city of Dijon), Thuilier, Monvoisin, Desmarquet, Gosse, St. Jean, and Jacquier.

The museum of the Louvre will be opened to the public on the 15th of the present month.

The races on Sunday, at Versailles, were again well attended; the Duke of Nemours and Montpensier were on the ground. The prize given by the society for the amelioration of race horses in France, 3000 francs, was most cleverly won by Governor, the property of M. A. de Rothschild. The prize given by the Consul-General, 1000 francs, was won easily by Rhinplastie, the property of Count d'Hedouville. The grand prize, given by the town of Versailles, 2400 francs, was won by Karaghouse, the property of M. Sabatier. The Porte-Maillot sweepstakes, 1000 francs, was won by Coquetiche, the property of Count Cambes. The Hedge stake, for 1200 francs, gentlemen riders, was won by Leporello, the property of Viscount Perregaux, and ridden by Mr. Gale.

A great quantity of wolves have made their appearance in Picardy, particularly in the neighbourhood of Montdidier.

FOUR O'CLOCK. Copy of a letter this instant received from Perpignan:—"A revolution has broken out at Barcelona; a Central Junta has been formed, composed of the Deputies and Alcaides. The *Rando* was published on the 6th of June. The captain and crew of the brig Isabella II., stationed in the roads of Tarragona, has joined the insurgents of Reuss. The general cry at Barcelona was, 'Muera Espartero!'"

SPAIN.—We have received Barcelona news of the 10th, Madrid news of the 7th, and even later. The disaffection of the regiments is confirmed. His vanguard deserted Zurlano, who was marching against Prim, and he was obliged to withdraw. Prim is master of South Catalonia.

The Barcelona Junta at Sabadell had declared their separation from the Madrid Government. It was not known what reasons the Regent would take, but it was feared that it was too late for him even to accept a Lopez cabinet.

The *Morning Herald* contains the following:—"We receive assurances from a most authentic quarter, that Queen Christina is attempting to turn the present movement in Spain to her favour. She has despatched emissaries and money to several parts of the Peninsula, and strong hopes are entertained by her partisans that the defeat of Espartero will terminate in their favour. We believe that Queen Christina miscalculates her advantages; and though there is a Carlist, a Moderado, and a Liberal party in Spain, there is no party in favour of the return of the ex Regent.

EGYPT.—Alexandria, May 24th.—The new Transit Company is now in full operation. This company has been established under the direct auspices and patronage of Mehemet Ali Pasha, who supplied the requisite funds, and granted them extraordinary privileges, as his highness was determined that the service, through his territories, should be conducted in a satisfactory way without the direct support of the Pasha; this would be impossible, as on occasions of emergency his highness only could instantly supply efficient aid of every kind.

Trade is in a very depressed state here, produce being held by the Pasha (who is the merchant-prince of Egypt) at much higher prices than the cotton and other goods would net in Europe. Therefore, the only sales much the Egyptian Government effect are to those parties who are its creditors, and are glad to get paid in any way they cannot get cash. There are now twenty vessels lying idle in our port, without freight, and little prospect of any, even at very low rates. House-rent and living are excessively dear, decidedly dearer than any other city of the Levant. It is the retailers, however, who must make the profits, as the merchants can scarcely obtain first cost and charges on importation.—*From a Correspondent.*

GREECE.—ATHENS, May 27.—The Greek metropolitan Bresthenes, Bishop of Sellasia, but long resident in this city, died here a few days ago, and was interred, within a few hours, with all the pomp and strange pageantry adopted by the Greek church on such occasions. The poor old man's corpse was dressed out in his robes, seated in the episcopal chair, with the mitre on his head, and a crosier in his hand, and in this way was paraded through all the principal streets of the city, the military band playing the dead march. What a beautiful contrast to all this was the recent unostentatious visit of the English Bishop of Gibraltar, on the occasion of his consecrating the new English Protestant church at Athens. The superb steam-vessel Talbot arrived here, on the 20th instant, from England with a full cargo and thirty passengers; and after embarking other passengers, she proceeded on to Smyrna and Constantinople. It is very much to be desired that these experimental voyages may lead to a permanent line of steamers being established between England, Greece, and Turkey.

King Otho remains in a sad suspense as to what the three allied powers will really do, to compel him to meet the national engagements towards them—respecting the guaranteed loan. They plainly say they will compel Greece to pay the interest; while King Otho hopes to escape by some way or other, saying he has not the means. *From a Correspondent.*

UNITED STATES.—ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—Another of the usual rapid passages made by the North American mail steamers puts us in possession of American advices to the latest possible date. The Caledonia, Capt Lott, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning shortly before nine, having left Boston on the afternoon of the 1st inst., and Halifax on the 3rd. She brings intelligence of her consort, the Acadia, having reached Boston on the 1st inst., having made the outward passage to Halifax in 12½ days, including her call at Halifax, being one of the most rapid runs ever yet achieved. The Caledonia has brought over 64 passengers. We do not find any intelligence of importance, beyond what was received by the Great Western steamer last week. The subject of a commercial treaty still engrosses public attention. Mr. Webster was at Boston when the Caledonia left. The doctrines broached in Mr. Webster's Baltimore speech have made, and are continuing to make, a great impression throughout America.

CANADA.—The Canadian papers are still speculating upon the probable course of policy to be pursued by Sir Charles Metcalfe. The assembling of the colonial parliament will soon inform them of his views in the matter. In his replies to the addresses presented from different parts of the provinces we can find nothing that foreshadows any policy in the slightest degree. The remains of Sir Charles Bagot arrived at New York on the morning of the 30th ult., and were immediately taken on board the Warspite, which would soon leave for England, with Lady Bagot and family. Some extensive forgeries on Canadian banks had been discovered, the principal actor in which had made his escape into some South American district.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Letters from Hayti are to the 11th of May inclusive. They contain a proclamation, issued by the provisional government, in the name of the "sovereign people," anticipating a scarcity of provisions by reason of the diversion of the hands from the ordinary business of life, which are occupied in effecting the regeneration of their country; and with a view to alleviate the evil of which they have been the victims, through the calamities of war, conflagration, and earthquakes. By the 11th instant everything was going on well. The people were quiet, and anticipated immediate and beneficial results from the late revolution.

There is nothing of especial interest in the particulars from TEXAS or Mexico.

THE BRAZILS.—Her Majesty's packet Swift, Lieut. Douglas, arrived at Falmouth on Saturday night, from Rio de Janeiro April 23; Bahia, May 3; and Pernambuco, May 11. Orders for the steamer Imperador overtaking her at Bahia she was enabled to bring home dates of April 26th from Rio; and of the 12th from the River Plate. It is stated that the British commodore had warned off the Buenos Ayrean fleet from before Monte Video. The Belle Poule, Prince Joinville's frigate, was undergoing internal improvements to receive the intended bride. Arrangements are said to be in progress at Rio between the government there and that of France for a regular transmission of mails between the two countries direct. The arrival of the Emperor's bride was eagerly looked for. Accounts of affairs at Rio Grande are unchanged and unsatisfactory. The American ship England, from Matanzas and Havannah, whilst running in a gale of wind on the 8th instant, was thrown on her beam ends, and to right her her topmasts were cut away; she is leaky and has put in at Falmouth in distress.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Earl STANHOPE gave notice that on the second reading of the Canada Bill in their lordships' house, he would move a resolution that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord CAMPBELL gave notice that he would next day move for copies of the letters addressed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to the various magistrates in that country who had been un-pensioned.—Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The attendance of members was very full, owing to the expected discussion on her Majesty's message. Some questions relating to the affairs of Scinde, the Scotch Church, and the dispersal of a meeting in Kerry, Ireland, having been asked and answered, Sir R. PEEL moved an address to her Majesty, thanking her for her most gracious message relative to the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. To this he anticipated no objection, and he should afterwards move that the house should resolve itself into committee to take the message into consideration.—Mr. HUME moved an amendment, with the view of adding that the house should take the message into consideration with a due sense of the state of the country in its finances, its commercial concerns, and the distressed condition of a vast portion of the population.—Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment.—Sir R. PEEL hoped that the hon. members would not persevere, as the motion only pledged the house to take the message into consideration, and in no way pledged hon. members to any subsequent course. He trusted that he would make his proposition, which, he flattered himself, would convince the hon. that Ministers were by no means indifferent to the present condition of the country.—Mr. MACKINNON hoped the hon. baronet would not press his motion.—After a few words from Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Lord HOWICK suggested to the Government the propriety of only bringing forward its proposition on that evening, and giving some time for the words of one acquiesce, convinced as he was that the value of his proposition would depend more upon the manner in which it was acceded to by the house than by the force of numbers by which it might be carried.—Sir J. GRAHAM hoped that the course would be pursued, and that the right honourable baronet might be allowed to state the proposal of the Government.—On a division Mr. HUME's amendment was negatived by a majority of 276 to 32.—The house then went into committee, and Sir R. PEEL said that, in proposing to make a provision on the Princess Augusta, the Government had no intention of making any immediate call upon the boroughs of this country. It was the intention of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to make provision for his daughter during his own lifetime; and he, therefore, only proposed a resolution that there was a probability to confer on the Princess Augusta an annuity of £3000 per annum, after the death of her father.—Mr. MACKINNON moved as an amendment, that the annuity should be reduced to £2000, which he contended was the utmost that her Royal Highness's marriage. Sir R. PEEL said that the proposed reduction was in fact an increase on the grant he moved for, inasmuch as it would commence immediately after the husband of the princess should have died.—In the committee,—After some discussion, Mr. MACKINNON withdrew his amendment.—Mr. WILLIAMS then adverted to the appointments held by the Duke of Cambridge, and also said that there was a liability to confer on the Princess Augusta, the father of present duke, who was already a pensioner on this country, and had been so fora period of 43 years. The sums paid to these German princes and princesses who were related to the royal family already amounted to £200 000 per annum. This fact and the distressed condition of the country justified him in opposing the grant.—Sir H. DOUGLAS supported the motion for a grant to the granddaughter of that monarch who had voluntarily surrendered the immense revenues of the crown to the control of Parliament.—Mr. HUME advocated the necessity of postponing the motion.—Sir R. PEEL said that as the discussion had been raised he could not consent to the postponement.—Lord HOWICK thought that in conformity with former precedent, the right hon. baronet ought to postpone the discussion.—Lord J. RUSSELL was of opinion that the discussion should go on as it had been commenced.—Sir R. PEEL, however, eventually consented to postpone the discussion until

Wednesday.—Colonel RUSHBROOKE then moved a new writ for the borough of Sudbury.—Mr. TUFNELL moved, as an amendment, that leave be given to bring in a bill for effectual inquiry into bribery and corrupt practices said to exist in the borough of Sudbury, the inquiry which took place before the House of Lords having been who ly inadequate. He contended that it was unquestionable that the House of Commons could agree to the issue of a writ after having passed a bill to disfranchise the borough. He proposed it as the commissioners of inquiry should be empowered to go down to Sudbury, in order that the investigation might be thoroughly carried out.—Mr. C. W. WYNN said that the house would scarcely do its duty if it did not inquire fully into the whole case; and he would therefore move as an amendment that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the matters which led the House of Lords to throw out the bill for the disfranchisement of Sudbury.—Mr. TUFNELL withdrew his amendment to make room for that of Mr. WYNN.—Colonel RUSHBROOKE contended that the writ should be suspended for one month, which was agreed to.—On the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee of ways and means, Lord HOWICK moved an amendment, for the purpose of enabling the house on an early day in the next Session of Parliament, as related to the imposition of a duty on the exportation of coals. His object was to obtain a repeal of the duty imposed last year, which could not have been laid on for the purpose of economising our supply of coals, because it had been estimated that the coal fields of Durham and Northumberland would last for upwards of seventeen hundred years, without taking into account the supplies from Staffordshire and the other inland counties. As there was no fear of exhausting the supply, there was no reason why our shipping interests should be injured to the extent to which they were diminished by that measure. It had caused the trade to fall off one third, although that trade had some years previously increased ten-fold under the system of free trade. The right hon. bart. had estimated the produce from the coal duty at £200,000, but it had only produced £100,000, from which was to be deducted £12,000, the amount of the former duty. This miscalculation, however, was not the only evil, for he believed that the Treasury was a loser rather than a gainer by a measure which by its indirect operation affected every branch of trade in the kingdom.—Mr. GLADSTONE said the real question was, whether the finances of the country were in such a position as to permit the opening up of the discussion of the repeal of a duty the short experience of nine months was not sufficient to test the policy of this duty, which was not adopted until after the fullest consideration. The right honourable gentleman contended, at some length, that the duty was perfectly justifiable under the circumstances of the country, and that the estimates upon which Lord Howick had grounded his opposition to it were fallacious. The falling off in the exportation of coals, as shown by the noble lord, was only a falling off as compared with the trade of last year; but last year's trade was unnaturally swelled by the enormous exportation which took place in anticipation of the duty. He was not of opinion that the pressure on the shipping interest was to be attributed to this tax, but rather to the general depression in trade; nor did he think any case had been made out calling for the interference of the house.—Mr. H. HINDE, Lord HARRY VANE, and Mr. BELL supported the motion.—Sir G. CLERK contended that the tax had not depreciated the shipping and trading interests as was insisted upon by the noble lord.—Mr LABOUCHERE contended that the coal and spirit duties, which had been last year laid on, were wholly fallacies as measures of revenue, while they had inflicted great mischief on the shipping and other interests of the country. He should vote against the tax, because the evil it was producing was out of all proportion to the amount of revenue it brought in.—Sir R. PEEL reminded the house that there was still a deficit in the revenue to meet the expenditure, and they were not therefore in a position to listen to propositions for the reduction of taxes. With respect to the diminution of our export of coals to the United States, it was to be accounted for by the fact that those states had levied a duty of no less than 8s a ton on the importation of British coal. They had not sufficient experience to judge of the operation of the tax, and therefore hoped the house would support the Government in opposing the motion of the noble lord.—Mr. LIDDELL said that although in point of time he thought the motion of Lord Howick injudicious, yet he should give it his support.—The motion being put on a division, by 187 to 126, the house went into committee *pro formâ* and resumed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, thanking her Majesty for her most gracious message respecting a provision for her Royal Highness the PRINCESS Augusta of Cambridge, and expressing their lordships' readiness to take into consideration any proposition which might be submitted to them.—Earl FORTESCUE expressed his satisfaction at the propriety of the message; but called attention to the marriages of the Duke of Sussex, who had left two children unprovided for, and for whom some provision ought to be made.—The Duke of WELLINGTON observed that the facts were only known to him as they were to the world generally, but at all events their case could not be considered in connection with the present motion.—The motion was then agreed to.—The Earl of ABERDEEN then moved the second reading of the bill for regulating the admission of ministers to benefices in the Church of Scotland.—The Earl of ROSSLYN opposed the second reading because not only was it not calculated to meet the present emergency, but that it also contained principles to which he could not accord his assent. The noble earl moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.—Lord BROUGHAM had no doubt whatever of the sincerity and honesty of the seceders, but thought the course they had pursued very injudicious, for when they should begin to feel they would find that they had placed themselves in a state into acets; or, looking at the matter in another point of view, they would experience the difficulty, with the exception of some few popular preachers, of maintaining themselves and their families. He thought the noble earl was not calculated, as he had admitted, to conciliate the seceders, but it was calculated to gratify what remained of the church, and that gratification he was not disposed to give them by conferring upon them privileges heretofore exercised by other parties. The noble and learned lord then analyzed the provisions of the bill, which bill was not, he contended, consistent with the existing law.—The Earl of HADDINGTON opposed the bill, and said he could not see how the abuse of power could be more effectually guarded against by this bill.—Lord COTTENHAM opposed the bill, which went to confer upon the Church of Scotland that for which it had often struggled, but which it never yet possessed, for Parliament would never grant it.—The Lord CHANCELLOR advocated the second reading of the bill, on the ground of the state of affairs in Scotland, and hoped the objectionable portions of the bill might be remedied in committee.—Lord CAMPBELL thought that legislation of some kind was requisite, and he would, therefore, oppose the second reading of the bill, although it in its most materially altered in committee, he would oppose it in all its subsequent stages.—The Earl of ABERDEEN replied, after which the bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The Leamington Priors Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord DALMENY moved the second reading of the Hallsteads and Langley Railway Bill.—Mr. HUME BIRCH opposed the second reading, on the ground that it would be most injurious to private property in the neighbourhood. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord DALMENY supported the statements of the gallant major. The bill was not opposed by a majority of the landed proprietors.—Colonel WEMYSS said that this was a mere transfer of four or five miles, intended to benefit a few coal-owners, at the expense, and though he was one of them, and would share the profit, he felt bound, on principle, to oppose what he considered a flagrant job. (Hear, hear.)—The house divided.—For the second reading, 49; against it, 81; majority against the bill, 32.—Several private bills were forwarded in their respective stages.—Sir V. BLAKE gave notice of a motion, for Monday next, on the subject of the recent civil and military demonstrations in Ireland, for the purpose of knowing whether or not they were approved of by the house, and as he conceived that the subject was a matter of privilege, he trusted he should be permitted to have precedence with his motion.—Lord R. GROSVENOR asked the question of which he had given notice with regard to the interments in the precincts of towns. He wished to know in what manner the Government intended to proceed with respect to the bill before the house on this subject.—Sir J. GRAHAM said, having given his best attention to the bill, he was bound to say that he was not prepared to give it his support. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, he would also say that the subject to which the noble lord had called his attention was one of very great importance, and, he was bound to add, one of very great delicacy and difficulty. He could not say Secretary of State, he could not say whether he should proceed with his bill or not. Whatever objection there might be to the details of the bill, he thought its principle ought to be adopted.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved, "That the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider the laws relating to the importation of foreign grain." The noble lord contended that no class in the kingdom was satisfied with the law as it now stood, not even that of the agriculturist. The real cause was to be found in the depression of the manufacturing interest re-acting upon it. It ought to be clearly understood that it was utterly in possible to name any given amount of price in corn by legislation. As a great article of consumption it baffled all attempts to fix it at a steady rate of value. The sliding scale had been described by Mr. Canning as a measure which would prevent importation except at a particular period of the year, and that then it would come in like a deluge. During the greater part of the year, while prices were high, corn could not be admitted; but, just prior to the harvest, when the farmer was in anticipation of a good price for his produce, the deluge of foreign corn was poured in, and he found himself grievously disappointed. The blame of these inundations of corn was attributable to reckless speculators; but speculators, he hoped, there always would be; and if they were actuated by reckless, it was to be remembered that it was the law which made them so.—Mr. GLADSTONE said there appeared to be but little difference between the noble lord and himself as to the consideration to be attached to certain interests, but he entirely differed from him as to the propriety of disturbing those interests by proposing a new change in the Corn-laws before the recent one had had anything like a fair trial. He was of opinion that the present corn-law did not afford the same temptation as was given by the old law to import corn in a mass at a particular period of the year, as might be proved by a reference to the amounts of delivery. The great fluctuations of price under the old law could not be alleged against the present one, for under its operation there had been no sudden action on the currency—the effects of the Bank were full, while the complaints of the British shipowner had been removed.—It would be dishonourable on the part of the Government if it disturbed the virtual contract entered into with the agricultural body in passing of the existing law, and he would not be a party to unsettling throughout the country that it was not passed with any latent intention of repealing it. Nothing had yet occurred to justify a change, and notwithstanding the ostentatious attempts to alarm the public, the deposits of the country showed that a great portion of them were satisfied with the law as it now stood.—Mr. LABOUCHERE supported the motion of Lord John Russell, and regretted that a measure so recently passed as the sliding scale should have given rise, owing to the unsound principles on which it was based, to incessant agitation and a probability of indefinite change. Mr. HUME contended that protection was spoliation and injustice, and ought to be abolished. He declared there were any peculiar burdens on land. He objected alike to a sliding scale and a fixed duty, the latter being a fixed impediment to trade. He contended, for a totally free trade in corn.—Mr. WAKLEY was glad the fluctuations in corn in England had been less than in any country in Europe except Sweden. He denied that he advocated the corn-laws for the sake of the landed interest; and he believed that gentlemen reckless, it was from the agricultural population if the changes now called for were made.—Sir W. CLAY agreed with those who held that the corn-law could not remain in its present state. It crippled manufactures, and those should have given the class more interested in the immediate settlement of the question than the landowners themselves.—Colonel WOOD was opposed to a fixed duty. Let the present law be reconsidered or abolished.—Mr. ANSTEY, M.P. for Cambridge, said, it was idle to expect a return of prosperity without making a change—that was now inevitable.—Mr. Villiers would vote for the motion as a means of keeping the question open.—Sir Robert PEEL and the fluctuations in corn in England had been less than in any country in Europe except Sweden. He denied that he advocated the corn-laws for the sake of the landed interest; and he believed that gentlemen reckless, it was from the agricultural population if the changes now called for were made.—Sir W. CLAY agreed with those who held that the corn-law could not remain in its present state. It crippled manufactures, and those should have given the class more interested in the immediate settlement of the question than the landowners themselves.—Colonel WOOD was opposed to a fixed duty. Let the present law be reconsidered or abolished.—Mr. ANSTEY, M.P. for Cambridge, said, it was idle to expect a return of prosperity without making a change—that was now inevitable.—Mr. Villiers would vote for the motion as a means of keeping the question open.—Sir Robert PEEL said, that even if the motion of Lord John Russell should be carried, the noble lord could still have no hope that he could make any proposition in committee which would be agreed to by those who would support the motion for going into committee The differences between the advocates of a total repeal and of a fixed duty would then become at once apparent; and the whole proceeding, therefore, must necessarily terminate in nothing. He had no doubt but that the proposition of the noble lord would be moderate enough, but fixed it could not be according even to his own appreciation of future circumstances. The right hon. baronet replied *seriatim* to the chief arguments of the supporters of the motion, and said he considered the measure of last year a compromise between all the interests concerned, and which was asserted to by the noble lord who moved the motion of being adhered to. Believing that it was most mischievous to be constantly tampering with the corn-laws, and believing also that it was impossible that any settlement of the question could be arrived at in consequence of the motion of the noble lord, he should at once, in opposing the motion, avow his determination to maintain the law of last session.—Lord J. RUSSELL replied, and said that hope/anonymous success was no ground for not bringing forward such motions. If such a reason were admitted as valid, the questions of parliamentary reform and of Catholic emancipation never would have been carried. He grounded on the success of reform with far less support than he expected to receive on that occasion.—After a few words from Sir R. PEEL in explanation, the house divided, and the motion of Lord J. Russell was negatived by a majority of 94 to 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. HUME gave notice that on Tuesday week he would bring forward his motion respecting the discontinuance of the pension to the King of Hanover.—Mr. M. GIBSON asked if it was the intention of the Government to persevere with the Factories Bill and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, a general feeling being prevalent that the former measure would be abandoned for the present session, and the latter postponed.—Sir J. GRAHAM said, what had taken place? Sir R. PEEL said that the postponements were attributable to the frequency of adjourned debates. His right hon. friend (Sir J. Graham) would make a statement on the subject of the Factories Bill to-morrow evening.—The house then resolved itself into committee on her Majesty's message, and Mr. HUME objected to the grant of a dowry to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge in private as well as public life, as compared with that of the other members of the royal family, was deserving of the admiration of the house. The royal family of Russia exceeded £700,000 per annum, exclusive of parks, palaces, &c., and this while the country was in almost a state of bankruptcy, for it was unable to meet its engagements.—Lord J. RUSSELL considered that the arrangements which had taken place? Sir R. PEEL said that the postponements were attributable to the frequency of adjourned debates. His right hon. friend (Sir J. Graham) would make a statement on the subject of the Factories Bill to-morrow evening.—The house then resolved itself into committee on her Majesty's message, and Mr. HUME objected to the grant of a dowry to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge in private as well as public life, as compared with that of the other members of the royal family, was deserving of the admiration of the house. The royal family of Russia exceeded £700,000 per annum, exclusive of parks, palaces, &c., and this while the country was in almost a state of bankruptcy, for it was unable to meet its engagements.—Lord J. RUSSELL considered that the arrangements which had taken place?

> That it is the opinion of this committee that the ample allowance granted for a lengthened period to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge should have enabled him to make provision for his children; and that it was neither wise nor just, in the present state of distress of the manufacturing and labouring classes of the community, to propose any grant for the said Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

Mr. LIDDELL rose amidst loud cries of "Divide," and protested against the language and motion of the honourable member for Montrose.—Mr. R. INGLIS contended that the Crown had lost 47 millions, which sum the people had gained by the bargain which it had made with the Crown for the surrender of the Crown lands. Having thus lost the means of making such grants as the one before the house, the Crown had a right to look upon its means of making provisions such as the present, it was but reasonable that Parliament should be called upon to do so. This grant was no expension of the time to which the former grants applied, and he thought it was not unreasonable to give £3000 per annum to the granddaughter of a King. He thought, however, that the grant should not come into operation until after the ceasing of the pension to the Princess Sophia Charlotte Strelitz. Colonel Wood reminded the house that the name of the Duke of Cambridge was at the head of numerous charities in this country, and they should not therefore refuse this grant to his daughter.—Mr. WARD said that that reason was not allowed to apply in the case of the Duke of Sussex, when it was proposed that his income should be increased.—Sir R. PEEL said it was the wish of the Government to make the sum the house such a proposition as would be deemed reasonable by every honourable member. There could be no doubt but that the income of the Duke of Cambridge was a large one, but then the demands upon it for charitable purposes were also very large; and it was for the interests of the public that means should be given to enable royal princes to promote by their example the numerous charitable institutions by which the country abounded. The line was not in this case extended, and the house, therefore, in agreeing to this proposition would not be establishing a new precedent. Indeed, in the case of the Princess Sophia Charlotte Strelitz, on informing her Majesty that this pension might be equivalent to the sum of £6,0,0, he must say that if he had done so he feared her Majesty would not have ratified the unfriendly intimation (much like the high arithmetical authority of the hon. gentleman. (Increased laughter.)—Mr. HUME replied; and on a division the motion of the hon. member was defeated by a majority of 228 to 67.—The resolution in favour of the grant to the house agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

The Lord CHANCELLOR having taken his seat on the Woolsack.—The Earl of ABERDEEN moved that the Committee on the Scotch Church be postponed till that day week.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved for certain returns connected with the union of parishes in Ireland, which, after a long conversation in which the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and the Earl of RIPON, and the Earl of WICKLOW took a part, were ordered.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Lords' amendments to the Thames Lastage and Billastage Bill were read and agreed to.—The Sunderland Roads Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Great North of England (Clarence and Hartlepool) Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.—An immense number of petitions against the educational clauses in the Factory Bill were presented; and after some desultory conversation relative to royal pensions, Sir J. GRAHAM said—I think it will be convenient to the house and the country if I now make an announcement, on the part of her Majesty's Government, with reference to the educational clauses in the Factory Bill. By the permission of the house I was allowed to propose certain extensive modifications in the original framing of the measure, which I hoped would obviate the objections which were stated on the part of the Dissenting body generally. In that hope I am bound to say I have been entirely disappointed. The objections have not been removed by the modifications which have been introduced. The opposition to the measure remains unabated; and, therefore, having given the subject the best cons deration, I have to announce to the house and to the country that we have come to the conclusion that it would be most consistent with our public duty not to press the educational clauses in the present session—(Cheers). If I might for one moment speak of myself, I am bound to say that I feel disappointed at this result. I have been accused of framing these clauses in a Sectarian spirit. I can assure the house that they were framed by me in a spirit entirely opposed to Sectarianism—(Hear, hear). I had hoped that it might have been possible to obtain general concurrence in a scheme of national education. I can assure the house that I never discharged a public duty with more sincerity, and perhaps pain, than in abandoning this clause, a course which I could not take without an apparent disrespect to my fellow-countrymen.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to a question, said that he intended to take the County Courts Bill to-morrow; and with respect to the Eccles astical Courts Bill, it was the intention of the Government to proceed with it in its amended shape.—The house then went into the consideration of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge's annuity, and, after some opposition by Mr. HUME and Mr. Williams, the annuity was agreed to.—On the order of the day for the third reading of the Cork Corn Bill being read, Colonel SIBTHORP moved, as an amendment, that it be read that day six months.—The house divided—for the third reading, 150; for the amendment, 73; majority, 75. The bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.—On the motion to go into committee on the Arms (Ireland) bill, Mr. WYSE moved that it be referred to a select committee to inquire into the justice of its provisions.—Mr. BLEWITT seconded the amendment.—Lord ELIOT contended that the bill was substantially the same as that which had existed for fifty years.—Mr. WARD supported the amendment.—The Irish ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. PIGOTT, Captain JONES, Captain BERKELEY, Mr. P. BOSWORTH, Mr. HUME, Lord DUNGANNON, Mr. ROSS, and Lord HOWICK took part in the discussion which followed, and on the motion of Mr. S CRAWFORD, the debate was adjourned.—The Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill was read a second time; committee on Monday.—The Ch Oaths Bill (Ireland) was read a third time and passed.—The Assessed was read a third time and passed.—The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time; committee on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at the usual hour, but, with the exception of the presentation of a number of petitions, nothing worthy of notice took place. Their lordships adjourned over Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of a great number of petitions on various subjects, Mr. BLEWITT gave notice that he should, on Monday next, ask the members of her Majesty's Government whether, in their opinion, it was not inconsistent with the dignity of his Majesty the King of Hanover, that his Majesty, while filling a foreign throne, should have a seat in the British legislature.—On the motion for granting an annuity of £3000 a year to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge being made by Sir R. PEEL, Mr. HUME met the motion by a direct negative. The house then divided, when the numbers appeared—For the motion, 141; against it, 37; majority, 104.—The house then proceeded with the resumed debate of the Arms (Ireland) Bill.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ROBBERIES.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning the shop of Mr. Smith, a hab rdasher, in High street, Hoxton, was discovered to have been robbed, the thieves having contrived to force the iron bar of the window and rake downone of the shutters—and breaking a pane of glass, they extracted three boxes filled with rbands, and other property, through the aperture. On the same morning, also, an alarm was given that the house of Mr. Ironside, in Westmoreland-place, Hoxton, had been robbed; a quantity of plate, consisting of spoons of various sizes, of the King's pattern, and marked "T. C. J." A window was broken, as if thieves had enter ed that way; but upon inspection of the place by the police, there was no appearance of a forcible entry from the outside, and a suspicion arose that some follower of the servant girls had committed the robbery.

FIRE AT A STATION-HOUSE OF THE FIRE ESTABLISHMENT.—About six o'Clock on Tuesday evening, considerable consternation took place in the Southwark-bridge-road, in consequence of a large body of flames being seen to issue from one of the chimneys of the engine-house of the London Fire Establishment. The alarm was occasioned from the close proximation to the house of Mr. Cooper's timber-yard, the livery-stables of Mr. May, and the ponce-station of the division of police. The men of the station instantly rushed for the purpose of rendering assistance to the brigade to work the engines, &c., but to their astonishment the doors of the engine-house were closed, and the engines, which are so promptly in action at other fires, were kept out of sight. The brigade were, however, observed to be most actively employed, by getting on the roof of the house, and pouring buckets of water down the chimney: this, with other measures adopted, was attended with speedy success.

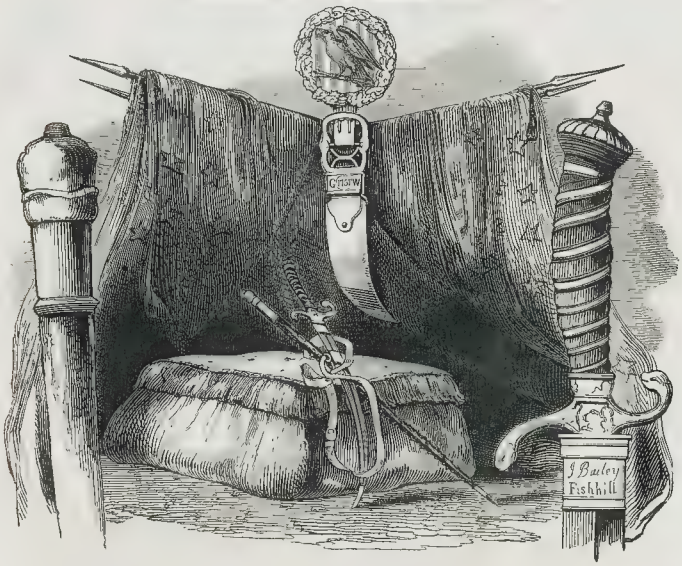
RELICS OF WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN.

Considerable interest has recently been excited in the United States, by the presentation to the American Government, through Congress, of the sword of George Washington and the staff of Benjamin Franklin. The ceremony is described by a correspondent at Washington as "one of the most impressive spectacles ever witnessed in the council of a nation." Occurring at a time when the opposing party of both houses of Congress were marked by fierce contention, it was beautiful to see how magically the bitter feelings of partisans were at once quelled, as the members of each house assembled like a band of brothers to receive these memorials of the hero and of the sage. This was more particularly manifested, when the venerable ex-president Adams rose, and moved the resolution of acceptance and thanks. The sword has been presented by Samuel T. Washington, of Kanawha, co. Virginia. The father of the donor was one of five nephews, to each of whom the illustrious Washington bequeathed a sword; [1] with an injunction (to use the words of his will), not to unsheathe them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and in the latter case, to keep them unsheathed and prefer falling with them in their hands, to the relinquishment thereof."

The father of the donor of these relics selected the sword presented to Congress, in preference to the others which were more splendid (particularly the costly one presented to the hero by Frederick the Great), because it was emphatically the weapon of Washington. It was constantly worn by Washington, from the time he was Colonel of the Virginia troops in Forbes's campaign against the French and Indians, throughout his whole military career. It is a plain *couteau*, or hanger, with a green ivory handle, mounted with silver. The guard is of the same metal, and formed of two serpents' heads. On one side of the guard is engraved the head of an animal resembling a wolf, surrounded with cannon. On the reverse is engraved an open helmet, encircled also with cannon. The scabbard is of leather, silver mounted, on the upper ward of which is engraved "J. Bailey, Fishkill." This name, together with the size of the scabbard, evidently too short for the blade, has induced the belief that this was not the original scabbard, but one belonging to another sword, which the disfigurations wearer presented into use during the exigencies of a campaign. As "Fishkill" was in those days too small a village for the manufactory of swords, the name must be that of a previous owner.

Attached to the sword is a buckskin belt, secured by a buckle and clasp, on which is engraved G. W., and between the letters the figures 1775. This belt is represented on the buckle sustaining the flags at the back of the sketch. At that date Washington was in his twenty-sixth year. It was just two years after the singularly defeat of General Braddock by the French and Indians. The blade of the sword has been somewhat ornamented, but the traces of it are nearly all effaced: the length of the entire sword is three feet.

The staff of Franklin, the fit companion of Washington's sword, is thus described in a codicil to the last will and testament of that philosopher and patriot:—"I give to my friend, Samuel Mather, a gold-headed walking-stick, with a



RELICS OF WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN.

are still in finely preserved relief. In the accompanying sketch the handle of the sword, and the head of the staff, preserve every detail of ornament.

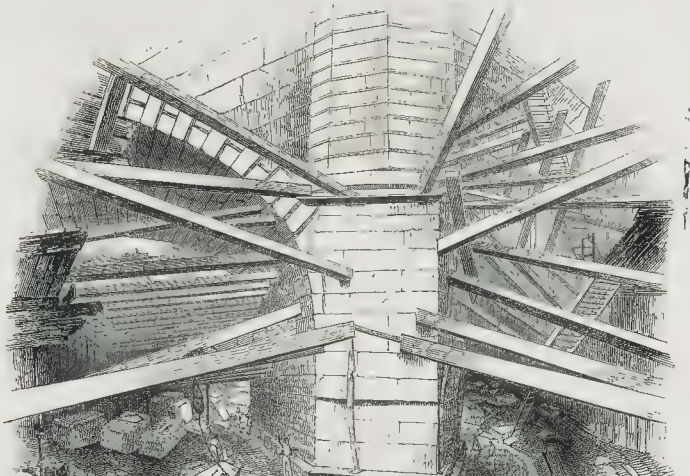
The following song, suggested by the eloquent remarks of Mr. Summers, on the presentation of the sword of Gen. Washington and the cane of Dr. Franklin to the Congress of the United States, was sung by Mr. Russell at his concerts in New York:—

The sword of the hero!
The staff of the sage!
Whose valour and wisdom
Are stamp'd on the age!
Time-hallow'd mementos
Of those who have riven
The sceptre from tyrants,
The lightning from heaven!

This weapon, oh Freedom!
Was drawn by thy son,
And it never was sheath'd
'Til the battle was won!
No stain of dishonour
Upon it we see!
'Twas never surrender'd—
Except to the free!

While Fame claims the hero
And patriot sage,
Their names to emblazon
On History's page,
No holier relics
Will liberty hoard,
Than FRANKLIN'S staff guarded
By WASHINGTON'S sword.

GEO. P. MORRIS.



COFFER DAM, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

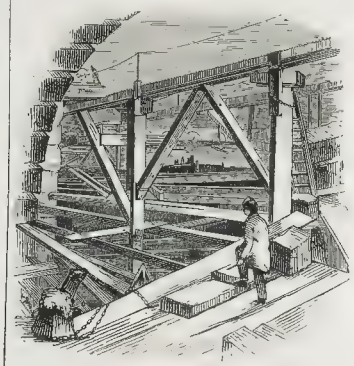
REPAIR OF WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

The repair of this metropolitan bridge, commenced in the year 1838, is now hastening to completion; so that a glance at the cause of the defect in the structure, as well as at the means taken for its remedy, will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers.

Westminster Bridge was designed by, and executed under the direction of, M. Labeyie, a Swiss architect and engineer of great celebrity, and he states the quantity of stone contained in the structure to be nearly double that employed in building St. Paul's Cathedral. The material is Portland stone. It was commenced in 1739 and completed in 1750. There are certain defects in its construction, which the better skill of the engineers of our day has enabled them to remedy. The piers, it seems, were originally built in caissons, and lowered to the bed of the river, without removing the stratum of gravel and sand; and the current becoming very strong since the removal of old London-bridge, by constant action it undermined the whole structure. Labeyie likewise neglected the precautionary measure of fixing sheet-piling round the piers, except in the case of four. The consequence of these constructive errors was a settlement of the various piers, attended with an extensive alteration of the original level of the arches and roadway; whilst, from the soft nature of the stone, such parts of the piers as are exposed to the action of the atmosphere, by the alternate rising and falling of the tide, have become much injured.

Mr. Walker, the eminent engineer, upon examining the foundation of the bridge, discovered that the edges of the caissons on which the piers of the arches were originally built, and which extended a short distance beyond the superincumbent masonry, had become undermined; and although (though, in some cases, sunk below their original level), yet that their projecting ends were forced upwards, and that the wash of the tide was hourly working under their edges, and thus rendering the foundation insecure.

To remedy this evil, Mr. Walker commenced by forming an extensive coffer-dam, by driving down two rows of piling into the clay below the gravelly bed of the river; and having done this, the whole of the gravel and clay between the inner and outer faces of the coffer-dam was excavated to a considerable depth below the level of the caissons. This excavation was then filled up with puddling, thus excluding the possibility of any leakage, either through or under the piling; and by which means was obtained a certainty of carrying on the work, not merely secure from occasional interruption by water, but in perfect dryness at all times. The coffer-dam being thus made secure, the whole of the water, gravel, sand, and soil between the inner face of the coffer-dam and the foundation of the piers, was removed to a level of three feet below that of the caissons themselves, which were left perfectly dry. To restore the foundation, Mr. Walker has surrounded all the piers, at a distance of six feet from the stone-work facing, with a series of piles of green beech, 15 feet long, their lower ends being driven many feet into the clay, and their upper extremities cut off flush at a level with the edge of the foundation. This range of piling has bolted on to it walling-pieces, at the distance of every two or three feet, the bolts extending through or under the piling being made fast to the bed of the caisson itself. The space between the inner piling and the caisson has then been filled up, withing a short distance of the top, with concrete, on which is laid squared masonry paving 18 inches in thickness, accurately fitted. The piers of the bridge themselves, on the southern side, are carried out, or extended, some 12 feet beyond the face of the original pier, and are based on platforms of wood, resting, at distances of three feet, on bearing-piles. The whole of the masonry is executed with Bramley-fall stone, cemented with pozzolano. The new stone facings of the piers average two feet in thickness, i.e., the headers are two feet six inches thick, and the stretchers one foot six inches, and they have dove-tailed joints. It will thus be seen that the outer edges of the caissons on which the pieces rest are completely surrounded and defended from the under-wash of the water, whilst the foundations are extended and rendered completely solid; first, by the beech piling, which, being at all times covered with water, and never exposed to alternations of wet and dry, may be supposed to be almost imperishable; and secondly, by the intervening concrete and stone covering.



COFFER DAM—FROM THE PLATFORM.

The under-surfaces of the piers and arches are being completely repaired, and, where necessary, faced with fresh stone-work, and all injured or unsound arch-stones replaced by new ones. In the first place, the diameter and form of the stone to be replaced having been determined by accurate measurement, three pieces of stone are prepared, which, when placed together, exactly correspond with the size of that to be displaced; the injured arch-stone is then cut out, and a large piece corresponding exactly with the lower portion of that removed—*i. e.*, having its inner surface larger than its exposed face—is then laid in its place, but having upon its lower surface a projection or joggle fitting into a cavity in the lower stone on which it rests. The two upper portions, which are nearly perfect cubes, are then placed upon the top of the new stone, and are thus fastened to it—corresponding holes are made on the surface of the upper and lower stones; in the hole of the upper one is fixed a sort of slate bolt, kept from falling out by a string, and which keeps the end of it level with the surface of the stone in which it is eventually to enter. Upon this latter being put into its proper place, with the hole on its lower surface containing the bolt brought right over the corresponding hole in the lower stone, the string is cut, and the bolt let fall with its lower end into the under stone, and part of its upper end in the upper stone, thus accurately connecting the two. We are indebted for the substance of the preceding details to the *Times*.

The portions of this ingenious repair as yet executed are solid, substantial, and perfect, and may be quoted as specimens of good work. The cost will be very considerable, the amount of the contractor, Mr. W. Cubitt's tender in 1838, being £87,000. One of the greatest triumphs of the work was the successful closing of the second coffer-dam in 1841; indeed, it was a marvel in hydraulic engineering to find this dam (erected in a tidal river, with a rise and fall of 16 feet of water, and exposed to every trial of one of the severest winters on record), so completely resist the efforts of its most insidious adversary, that after the wear and tear of five months there was scarcely sufficient water from leakage to supply the ordinary demand of the works; and this too on ground that was declared unsuited for the purpose by the engineer who constructed the bridge, and by all who succeeded him up to the time when the present repairs were commenced. During their progress, several interesting relics have been discovered in the bed of the river; especially a Roman *amphora*, of great beauty, in the year 1841.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—By the latest accounts from the Brazils the approaching marriage of the Imperial Princess Donna Francisca with the Prince de Joinville was the all-absorbing topic of conversation. On the 19th of April Baron Langsdorff, the French special Ambassador, formally demanded her hand, in the following speech, in presence of the whole court:—"Sire, I come, in the name of the King, my august master, to demand of your Imperial Majesty the hand of her Imperial Highness the Princess Donna Francisca, your sister, for his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville. Nothing will be more gratifying to the heart of the King, my master, than such an union, which will draw closer, not only the family bonds by which the two dynasties are already united, but also those of friendship, which unite the two countries. I venture to hope that your Majesty entertains the same sentiments. Having had the honour of being permitted to approach the sanctuary of his Majesty's family, when the pomp of sovereignty which now surrounds us is laid aside, I have found, sire, those private virtues, those affections, so amiable and so sweet, which France admires in the royal family which governs it. On being separated from a brother, who has watched, with the greatest love and anxiety, over the tender years of a beloved sister, the Princess Francisca (whose virtues recommend her to the love and respect of all the world) will go to reside in the bosom of that royal family whose sentiments are so sincere and generous; her happiness will only change places, and will receive, on accepting for her spouse one already celebrated by name, the guarantee of its permanency, which the eminent good qualities and the so charming virtues of his Royal Highness cannot fail to secure her." To which his Imperial Majesty graciously replied:—"I consent with all my heart, to an alliance which is so dear to me, and at which all Brazilians will rejoice. My sister, to whom you will please address yourself, will, I have no doubt, confirm what I have said, since we are all persuaded she will find in the affections of the royal family of France a consolation for the regret she must experience in quitting the country which gave her birth." The baron then addressed the Princess:—"Madame—The happiness of the Prince de Joinville will not be complete without your deigning to confirm the answer the Emperor, your august brother, has been pleased to give. It is from yourself that his Royal Highness wishes to obtain your hand. More favoured than princes in general, he has already had an opportunity of appreciating all the good qualities which distinguish your Imperial Highness." The Princess answered:—"Sir—It gives me great pleasure to confirm the reply of my august brother. I am confident that the attentions I shall receive from the members of the royal family of France will console me for the regret I shall feel in having left my native country, and a beloved brother and sister."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

This distinguished individual, who has just retired from the office of Foreign Secretary to the Government of the United States, was born on January 18, 1782, at Salisbury, in New Hampshire, his father being a respectable farmer, who bore arms with honour in the war of independence, and for many years filled the office of judge. At this period Salisbury, now the centre of a vast population, was on the extreme frontier of civilization. It was, therefore, in the midst of forests that Mr. Webster may be said to have passed his early years. He received the rudiments of education from his father, and in 1801 he entered the College of Dartmouth, where he completed his studies with great *éclat*. Having chosen the bar, he studied the practice of law, first in his native town, and next at Boston, where he was appointed advocate in 1805. After having practised for two years in a small village in the neighbourhood of his birthplace, Mr. Webster established himself at Portsmouth, the commercial capital of New Hampshire, where he acquired high reputation for his eloquence and ability.

In 1812, through the confidence of his fellow c tizens, he was nominated one of the representatives of the state of New Hampshire, in the lower chambeer of Congress, where, notwithstanding his early age (for he was scarcely 30), he made a striking *début*, and immediately took a part in all the most important discussions. The measures of the party who favoured the war between the Union and Great Britain, and who sought to establish a sort of conscription, found in Webster an intrepid adversary; whilst he supported to his utmost the plan of increasing the navy, and of fortifying the northern frontiers. In the question of the establishment of an united Bank in the midst of the difficulties which beset the United States at the close of the war, Mr. Webster displayed the knowledge and talent of the political economist and financier, combined with the brilliancy of the orator, and an ardent love of his country and her institutions.

In 1816 Mr. Webster was compelled to retire from the House of Representatives. He had lost much property in a fire, which, in 1813, consumed the town of Portsmouth; and his duties as a public man, so far from allowing him time to repair the losses which he had suffered, subjected him to considerable expense. He, therefore, retired from public life, and settled at Boston, where he has since resided. For eight years he applied himself so closely to his profession as firmly to refuse all political offers from his new fellow citizens. His success exceeded his expectations. His reputation for legal skill greatly extended itself: the circumstances of his retirement gained him confidence, and he soon ranked among the first jurists throughout the Union. Clear and simple narrative, great perspicuity, becoming gravity, an air of truth evidently from a heart full of the love of justice, these are the means by which Mr. Webster obtained an irresistible ascendancy over a jury, and, at length, all his fellow citizens.

In 1823 he re-entered the House of Representatives, and soon became one of its most popular speakers. In 1827 he was unanimously elected to a vacant office in the Senate; and in this new theatre his fame rapidly increased; and the services which he has rendered to his country and their constitution are deeply imprinted on the American nation.

PORTRAIT OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

As a statesman, Mr. Webster is worthy of rank with Jefferson, Hamilton, and Adams; and his administration of foreign affairs has been characterised by enlightened views, prudence, boldness, and reflection; all which qualifications were exercised in his recent negotiation of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States. Upon all the points of dispute on the Maine frontier question, the slave trade, and the mutual giving up of criminals, his language has been well fitted for the occasion, and especially for a republic seeking respect from the aristocracies of the Old World; and, upon all the above points, Lord Ashburton has acknowledged the high credit due to the American minister.

The principal speeches delivered by Mr. Webster in Congress and elsewhere were published a few years since at Boston; as his political discourses rank so highly as to be considered by the Americans to be "pages of the constitution."

Mr. Webster's physiognomy is strikingly characteristic of his active life. His dark eyes, though deeply sunk, have an irresistible brilliancy; and his large and thick black eyebrows are expressive of energy and decision. His manners are full of dignified simplicity, and his entire character is marked by modesty. He has been unjustly reproached with indolence and love of pleasure; for his whole life testifies that in the service of his country he is surpassed by none in disinterestedness and activity, and that he has in no instance sacrificed public affairs to his own enjoyment.

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(*Continued from page 340.*)

249. "A Welsh Glen." T. Creswick.

> The meeting cliffs each deep sunk glen divides,
> The woods wild scattered clothe their ample sides.

A view of one of those retired mountain basins, where the gathered stream, wearied of "winding at its own sweet will," rests in a tranquility so profound, that the very sun-beams, as they struggle through an occasional crevice, seem to disturb the general serenity. Painted with a full brush in a pure and forcible manner.

252. "A Scene from 'Bombastes Furioso.'" J. Franklin.

> Army. He's but a general, damsel, I'm a king.
> *Distaffina:* Oh! sir, that makes it quite another thing.

Travesties, in a picture seldom, perhaps never, succeed; for like the spirit of broad jokes, the fun being essentially ephemeral, the pleasure derived from its contemplation very soon evaporates, and the thing becomes stale. For this reason we do not like Mr. Franklin's performance. It is very ably painted, and contains much strength of genuine comic humour, but this, in a permanent form, wearies and offends us. We want the actors to proceed to raise another and another laugh; but their drolls are stationary and not even suggestive of successors.

279. "Highland Cearnich defending a Pass." R. R. M'Ian. This picture is an acquisition to the national history; but it is, unfortunately, placed so much above the line of vision that no detailed

PORTRAIT OF THE H. S. ASHLEY PENSENEY. PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A. For description see ante p. 412.

HIGHLAND CEARNICH DEFENDING A PASS. PAINTED BY R. R. M'IAN.

account of its merits can be given. It is a scene of the civil wars, and, in its main incident, represents a Highland family and their followers in the act of discharging a huge granite block from the summit of a perpendicular cliff, at a moment when, in its descent, it may be calculated to deal death and wounds to some twenty or more of the Cromwellian leaders in the pass beneath. No particular story has been followed in its composition. In many Highland glens similar scenes took place, especially in a place called "Glencholm's Pass," between Strathglass and Glen Affrich, where four Caterans, or broken men, defended themselves against a powerful body of troops. But the spirit of all these desperate encounters has been gathered and embodied in the picture. The artist has described his "history" with great force, and with much truth of costume and character; but his colouring might be very greatly improved.

237. "Waterloo, 18th June, 1815, half-past Seven o'clock, P.M." Sir W. Allan, R.A.

This picture represents the last desperate effort of Napoleon to force the left centre of the Allied Army, and turn their position. In the centre of the picture are several battalions of the Imperial Guard, formed into one massive column, led on by Marshal Ney, who, in endeavouring to ascend the rising grounds occupied by the British, is received in front by Captain Bolton's battery, while General Maitland's brigade of Guards attack the French on their right, and General Adams's brigade assail their left. This combined attack throws the head of the French column into irreparable confusion, perceiving which the Duke of Wellington, who with his staff is immediately behind Captain Bolton's battery, orders the general advance of the Allied Army, covered by a range of batteries seen on the right and left of the Duke's position. To the left of the duke is the village of Mont St. Jean, and that of Waterloo, of which the church spire is alone visible. In the distance is the forest of Soignes. The farm of La Haye Sainte is seen at the bottom of the slope, close to the road from Brussels to Genappe; a little above the farm house is the cross road to Wavres, and the hauge-row where, during the early part of the day, the battle raged furiously, and where Picton fell. In the neighbourhood of the farm, and along the line towards Planchenoit, the French are seen in full retreat. On the extreme left of the spectator the 33d Light Dragoons are driving back the French Cuirassiers from their final attempt to silence the guns at the north-east angle of Hougoumont, from whence the smoke is issuing, the chateau being then in flames. Beyond the smoke is the 71st Regiment, above which is seen the Nivelles road and the church of "Braine la Leude" in the extreme distance. Napoleon and his staff form the principal group in the foreground, comprising Soult, Bertrand, Drouet, Labedoyere, &c.

Louis XIV. would have given a dozen Vander Meulans for the painter of this picture; for in Sir William Allan he would have had a man who could paint the effects—the dreadful instinct of a battle, as well as the meretricious trappings of its general officers, and the tinsel glories of mere military victors. Here we are not confined to the idolatrous exhibition of one grand monarch twirling his truncheon at another; but we have a great conflict in its entireness—force against force—strategy against strategy. The actors are lost in the action—the French reserve, as the last representatives of the Imperial army, move sullenly on the British position, and are rece red with "admirable coolness" by the brigades of Maitland and Adams, who, flanking them with a terrific fire, the life of the enemy expires. In treating this great subject, the painter has used a grandeur of style for which we had not previously given him credit; he seems to have felt that the fame of Wellington rests on the *small number* of his battles, which, indeed, is less than those of any other great general; and that his fame for posterity is more moral than military in its nature. This feeling is made the governing principle of the picture: the horrible details of blood shedding, the heroic personalities of hand-to-hand slaughter, are suppressed, and the united effects made subject to the grand result—victory, complete and irreversible. Wellington's general order to the allied armies to advance is felt to be the proclamation of peace to Europe—peace to the world.

The plan of the battle appears to have been most carefully studied, and it has consequently all the accuracy of a map combined with the life and beauty of a picture. The colouring is perhaps the only element of the picture in which improvement could have been desired, as we conceive it to be cold and leaden in the distances, and greatly deficient in variety and strength in its middle ground: the somewhat garish foreground groups of Napoleon and his staff require a distribution of colour which should give them a more manifest union with the rest of the scene. The picture has, we are glad to learn, been purchased for five hundred guineas by the Duke of Wellington.

409. "View on the river Medway." C. Stanfield, R.A. A scene near the Nore; several of England's wooden walls, new and "taut," but laid up in ordinary, waiting commissions, rock on the waters of the middle distance; the sea in furrows, driven by the double influence of tide and wind, rolls, wave over wave, in sprightly undulations. The natural fluency of the Stanfield's pencil in the delineation of marine subjects is familiar to all lovers of art, but, we believe, their admiration was never arrested by so beautiful and faultless a performance. It is painted in a clear, broad manner, free from mannerism, and true to nature.

412. "Evening." J. Creswick, A. "Day shuts," and peaceful and happy is its close. Like the tranquil scene which it portrays, the picture woos us to contemplation; and thus the painter's aim is accomplished. We regard this to be Mr. Creswick's finest work: it is painted very much in the manner of Sir George Beaumont's "Jacques," in the National Gallery; but while it equals it in feeling, it surpasses it by many degrees in the breadth and beauty of its execution.

416. "Scene from Moliere." C. R. Leslie, R.A. To catch a stray smile from the humour of the French comedy is, for an Englishman, no mean achievement; but to embody the fun of an entire scene is nothing less than a great victory, and this fame belongs to Mr. Leslie. This picture is admirably conceived and finely painted. *M. Purgon's* maledictions are really pregnant with the very miseries they imprecate.

432. "Sands of Mont St. Michel, Normandy." E. W. Cooke. In this picture, the desolate *grève* and the lazzaroni-like *pecheurs* of "the rock," form the foreground, while in the distance are spread the treacherous *laves*, bounded by Mont St. Michel and Tombelène. The subject is a grand one; but it is here treated with a tameness amounting to insipidity; the sublimity and romance of the briny deserts—once the fertile theme of the Norman minstrels—being made subservient to a cold, uneventful quietude. Mr. Cooke is a very able painter; but his fame will certainly not be enhanced by dealing with noble opportunities in a superficial manner.

553. "The Poor Teacher." R. Redgrave. Here we are called to contemplate the heart-breaking sorrows of a gentle being, left by the death of her natural protectors to struggle with the rough usages of a proud and pampered world. She is evidently a person who has seen, not merely better days, but who has lived and breathed in the atmosphere of a refined and elevated existence. From rank and station—from the graces, the pleasures, the intelligences of independence, she has been torn by misfortune; and with nothing left but the sad inheritance of a delicate spirit "tuned to her issues," sent to beg her bread as a humble teacher of the village poor. She had, however, one friend, upon his counsel she depended, and a large portion of her happiness was found in paying strict obedience to his advice; but even he has not been spared, death has bereft her of her last solace, and now, sad girl—

Her reason crushed, her resignation dumb,

she resigns herself to the meekness of a tearful unquestioning despair. With an honest, generous, sympathising world she would be equal to any struggle, but, under the meanness and baseness of its rebukes, she faints. Such is the pathetic subject of a picture which, we are free to say, has no equal in the range of domestic art in Britain. As a picture, its finish is marvellous, while its breath is in no degree frittered away or impaired.

We have now concluded our review of the paintings of the exhibition; to which, for the furtherance of art, we have devoted more space than has ever yet been given by a public journal. We also take to ourselves the credit of being the first to attempt an illustration, by drawings made on the spot, of some of the principal pictures in the exhibition. This we have been enabled to do by the liberal consent and co-operation of the president and council of the Academy, and of the several artists concerned, to all of whom we tender our thanks and congratulations.

NOT ON THE HANGING COMMITTEE.

My painting tho' high in its art,
Is *low* in its place—more the pity;
The reason I quickly impart,
I'm not on the "hanging committee."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24th.

SUNDAY, June 18.—First Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 19.—William IV. died, 1837.
TUESDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Longest Day.
THURSDAY, 22.—Battle of Mcrat, 1476.
FRIDAY, 23.—Two Moons seen in London, 1679.
SATURDAY, 24.—Midsummer Day.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE JUNE 16.
Morning..... 35 minutes after 4 | Evening..... 56 minutes after 4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. L. D.*"—*We scarcely think the engraving referred to by our correspondent would help the cause.*
"*Old Mitre.*"—*Had our correspondent been a regular subscriber he would have known that we have given two Supplements besides those charged.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*We believe the parties referred to are cousins.*
"*J. G. C. W.*"—*If the circumstances be as stated, heavy damages might be obtained.*
"*Viator,*" *and many others.*—*We are happy to receive their approval.*
"*S. B.,* Oct! — er, *should be careful.*
"*W. P. M.*"—*We do not remember to have received the plate; the portrait is ... at present, of sufficient interest.*
"*Richard*" *should apply to the publisher.*
"*Willie*" *is thanked; but an event of 1539 cannot be considered news.*
"*Charley Lop,*" *Parse.*—*Apply to either of the principal bookseilers in Paris, who will supply the volumes of our journal.*
"*A Cricketer.*"—*The case can have been played but little of late; but the suggestion may be useful.*
"*Our Native Land*" *will not suit.*
"*W. H. B.*" *should write to the Income Tax Commissioners, and state to them the circumstances.*
"*Veritas.*"—*We have not room.*
"*A. Taylor,*" *C. New York, should get our print mounted.*
"*W. J. Z.,*" *York.*—*Only original airs are adapted for our journal. Our last song,* "*The Forest Days,*" *is by the author and composer of* "*The Brave Old Oak.*"
"*Hockley,*" *Newbury.*—*We believe he is not liable.*
"*S. S. L.*"—*The subject is under our serious consideration.*
"*A Poor Tradesman.*"—*The mode of proceeding depends upon the amount, which is not stated.*
"*Dei,*" *Rio.*—*Declined.*
"*T. H. B.*"—*The paper must be posted within seven days from its date.*
"*V.*"—*Vol. II. will be completed on June 24; and a title page and index will be ready on July 1.*
"*C. R. C.,*" *Nottingham.*—*The papers were not suited for our journal, and we do not undertake to return rejected articles.*
"*J. Stuart Worthyman*" *is thanked; his suggestions shall not be lost sight of.*
"*T. N. N.*" *should apply to an assessor.*
"*Harrow Speeches.*"—*The report did not reach us till our last day of publication.*
"*A. B.,*" *Walderchare, should order that edition of our paper which leaves London by Saturday night's post.*
"*Inquirer,*" *Stafford, had better apply to a respectable solicitor in his own neighbourhood, than have any communication with the society referred to.*
"*A Glasgow Subscriber*" *is thanked for his suggestions.*
"*C. A. R.*" *should consult his banker.*
"*J. A. C. K.*" *will find the origin of the Derby and Oaks in our account of Epsom Races last year.*

Our correspondents "*Mensa,*" "*H. T.,*" *and* "*Z. Z.*" *are informed that the portrait of Dr. Chalmers was sketched from the life by Mr. Constable, of Edinburgh, and sent to us by Jas. Cawan, Esq., of the same place.*

"*Nasealon.*"—"*The College Breakfast*" *is inadmissible.*
"*A New Subscriber.*"—*Thanks for the subject suggested. Father Mathew has been engraved in our journal.*
"*Dunfries.*"—*The portrait has not appeared; will our correspondent forward a sketch, or refer us to a print or picture?*
"*M. M.,*" *Battersea.*—*We have already engraved several pictures in the present Exhibition. We think our correspondent's design scarcely practicable with useful effect.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Great Marlborough-street, is recommended to write to Mr. Webster, as we do not know the particulars of the scheme.*
"*L. H. L.*"—1. *The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross.* 2. *The charge of 2d. is correct.*
"*H. H. S.*" *The marriage would be illegal.*
"*Ben,*" *Ipswich.*—*The letters on the London post-mark is merely to ascertain, if required, the name of the officer who stamped the letters sent from the office on that day.*
CHESS.—"*W. C.,*" *Constantinople.*—*Thanks for the problem; we shall be glad to hear from you again, early as possible.*
Several chess correspondents shall be answered in our next.

Want of space this week compels us to postpone the Chapter of the Novel, also our Chess article.

*** The Second Volume of this Journal, beautifully got up, with title-page, and an index upon a new and improved plan, will be published on the 1st of July.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

A journal which enjoys the enviable distinction of being monopolized by all that large section of the lowest classes which thinks it no shame to be considered the reverse of respectable—a journal whose church is the tap-room—whose drawing-room is the stable-yard—whose religion is blasphemy—and whose strength is invective, has, for a series of years enjoyed that particular circulation which such qualifications were sure to acquire, and that peculiar influence among the low, the abandoned and the profligate, which no honest or respectable paper would either exercise or accept. For years it has been allowed to wallow alone in the filthier gutters of the community—no one wishing to follow it thither—no one emulating the luxury of its peculiar mud, or seeking to be patronized by its depraved readers. Unnoticed by the press generally, save by withering sneers of contempt for its low wretchedness; unnamed in controversy, and inconsequential in influence, it still held its army of readers, and it has not disbanded them yet. It is essentially the organ of the crime districts of England, and its circulation will always be proportioned to the existing amount of depravity in the land. It keeps its venom well set in the teeth of society, as a sort of retaliation upon families for preserving the morality of their servants by forbidding its perusal in any decent home. We repeat, however, that its circulation has been great, and that, in proportion to the foulness of its atmosphere, the insect has grown to swarm.

But suddenly the subject of newspaper diffusion took a new aspect—and the novelty was attributable to the production of this journal. The experiment of tempting the better taste of the people with pictured illustration into paths of reading which were at least sound, moral, and instructive—of putting the seal of art upon the honesty of politics and the authenticity of news, without making brutality a necessary ingredient of the one, or crime and misery the eternal *pabulum* of the other—succeeded to an extent which rejoiced the well-thinking, and disturbed the tranquillity of those who were afraid that their *readers*, much as they had endeavoured to corrupt them, were still possibly not bad enough to give unto the devil a soul-adherence, but might yet be converted to better principles after all. The respectable press—the *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Post*, and the host of high contemporaries of all grades of politics inspired us on, and crusaded against the reign of newspaper ruffianism by declaring it to be attacked in its vital essence by the success which this journal had attained—by its patronage from the richer, and its attractiveness to the poorer grades—the one class not only taking it itself, but recommending it to the other as a brighter and purer means of newspaper instruction than they had hitherto been accustomed to receive. Above all, the press, without one spark of jealousy, hoped that we should supersede the abomination and immorality by which it had been disgraced by the unblushing abandonment of its lowest and most vicious offshoots.

Bitterly, and with the writhing of the reptile, has the paper we have alluded to felt that we have done this. Hitherto, as it had been lowest in good repute—yet as it was the only organ of those whose repute was proverbially bad—it stood highest in circulation among the weekly journals. Suddenly, after only nine months of existence, it found the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS heading it in the prowess which was its darling boast. The Government Stamp Returns for December stood thus:—

The ——— (we prefer omitting the name of the paper)	225,000
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS	261,250
In favour of the NEWS	36,250

No sooner was this statement published than the "galled jade winced." There was a hullabaloo of invective—a charge of fraud—of the exercise of money-power—and every possible alternative of ingenuity to distort the Stamp Returns. To these attacks, to set ourselves right with the public, we made the following reply:—

"The ———, in its last number, attacked the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for its publication of the Government December Stamp Returns, which exhibited the unprecedented circulation of this paper, and which proved that we had progressed up to that circulation in the usual course of events. The ———, however, intimates that we had purchased stamps for the unworthy purpose of public deception, and stakes its veracity upon a prophecy (he is a poor logician who has to imagine data in the future, instead of taking them from the past) to the effect that the next returns from January to March (moved for before the ——— published its prophecy, and therefore beyond the reach of any money influence of ours) will show a great reduction in our circulation—a reduction, jeers our amusing prophet, to some 16,000 instead of 60,000. We join issue upon this point, and we leave it to wait the publication of the next returns."

Now we *have* waited till the next return; it was admitted that the time was passed when we could influence it, for Dr. Bowring had already moved for and obtained it when the ——— made its charge; the return is now published, and the result for March the month precisely corresponding with the December of the previous quarter, is—

The ———	275,000
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS	292,500
Excess in favour of this Journal . . .	17,500

Upon this more-and-more rate the great organ of public depravity makes a new onslaught, and will no doubt make a fresh one on the publication of every fresh stamp return; but as we have not named the paper now, so we shall not notice it again. It is loud in its demands for an average; and we will frankly state that we do not average the weekly sale of that journal, which, by saying that three or four years is the only test of newspaper circulation, puts us out of the pale of the experiment, because we have been little more than *one year* in existence. If we do not, however, fairly average more than any other journal in the empire, it is plainly because *we can't*—because we have no means of printing as many as we could supply. It is known to our readers that we have two new machines nearly prepared for working, and that, when they come into play, neither the low journal we have alluded to, nor any more respectable contemporary, can hope to compete in circulation with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

We notice with some regret the retirement of Mr. Webster from the public councils of America, and with equal pleasure the report that the feeling in that country is beginning to harmonize with that gentleman's opinion of the advantages of a commercial treaty with this. Mr. Webster was nearly the most respected man in the United States. Nations that would not put faith in the more solemn engagements of his country would take his single word. His name was a tower of strength in the administration of public

affairs, and it will shine brightly in the annals of American history. We hope his secession from office may be but temporary and brief. In another column we have introduced his portrait to our readers.

It is now more than ever incumbent on the Government of this country to watch with jealous care the progress of events in Spain. The condition of that land, so renowned in history, has long offered to the world the most deplorable of spectacles. Shorn of its ancient might, a prey to foreign insult and internal discords, her energies prostrate under the numerous influences of ignorance and superstition, she is but the bleeding carcase of that giant frame which once stretched the long arms of it power over two hemispheres, and has left memorials of its greatness on every continent. Time it is that the wounds which have so long galled her should at length be closed, that peace should revisit her shores, and that the enjoyment of good government and tranquility should afford scope for the calling forth of her magnificent resources, and at length restore her to her true position among European states.

The Government of the Regent has lately undergone a fresh attack of that chronic affection of change, whose disturbing forces have tried his administration so severely. In Spanish affairs mutation has long been a rule without exception. One Cabinet is hardly formed ere it falls, and is succeeded by another; the country has scant time to breathe from the shock of one agitation, ere some fresh cause of disturbance supervenes to distract and paralyze her energies. Split into hostile factions, which pursue one another with rancorous antipathy, no common bond of union has yet been found to knit together these discordant elements into one compact body. None, save that sword which the fortunate soldier who now guides her destinies is too honest and too patriotic to wield for the purpose of repressing the rage of party at the cannon's mouth, of the public liberties. In the late overthrow of the coalition formed by Lopez and his colleagues every friend of Spain has reason to rejoice. They appealed to no great national principles on which their tenure of office might rest with some assurance of stability and duration. Personal ambition and enmity were their watchwords; and their grand object was the wicked and unprincipled one of curtailing the authority of Espartero, the sole means by which, in the present divided state of feeling among Spaniards, any promise of maintaining peace and order is held out.

The new ministry of Becerra and Hoyos enters on its duties with greater prospect of permanence and usefulness than any that has been formed for some years. It possesses the favour of the Regent, and the great mass of the army; the sympathies and good wishes of the middle classes generally, tired of eternal contest and revolution; and the confidence and support of the population in most of the large towns. Its accession to power has been marked by several judicious measures: an amnesty for political offenders; the abolition of the tolls levied at the gates of towns, a most obnoxious tax on internal transit, and the declared intentions of the Government to abide by the spirit of the constitution in giving freedom to the press, and in declining to levy taxes which have not received legislative sanction, denotes a healing policy, and will themselves assuage some of the worst miseries by which Spain is afflicted. Insurrectionary movements of trifling importance have been suppressed at Malaga and elsewhere with an ease that shows that the strength of the Government is based on the good wishes of the people. But the new elections, consequent on the dissolution of the Cortes, will be a fresh fountain of discord, which foreign as well as domestic enemies will be sure to trouble. French intrigues are already actively at work, to profit by this new complication of affairs; and it is to the counteraction of these, and to the strengthening of the Regent's hands by all legitimate means, that the efforts of the British Cabinet should now be directed. If the present Administration be defeated in the coming struggle, there is too much reason to fear that their term of office may be brought to a premature close; as least it will linger on, divested of all the authority and privileges which can make it worth preserving. What, if this happens, is to follow? A new ministry formed under the influence of France, ever the inveterate opponent of Spanish independence and prosperity, which will consign the hand of Isabella, and with it the destines of Spain, to the disposal of Louis Philippe, unless this consummation should be averted by another war of succession, reviving the days of Marlborough and Anne. The statesmen of the Tuileries have already given signs, which cannot be mistaken, that this is the object at which they aim. Europe ought never to forget the arrogance which dictated the measure of sending a special envoy to all her capitals, to threaten war with France should Isabella II. espouse any prince but one of the Bourbon line. Should that event take place, Continental and British statesmen will alike have cause to rue the supineness by which alone it can be permitted; and the people of England will most assuredly exact a stern account from all who may contribute to such a result.

The City articles of the *Post* and *Herald* have called the attention of the commercial world to a company entitled the British Hollands Distillery Company, established for the distillation of Hollands in this country, which are said to combine the flavour of the Dutch Schiedam with the purest quality of spirit known either here or abroad. The question opened by the scheme is that of the encouragement of home manufacture—which, if not advantageous to the revenue, is at least greatly so to the community. It appears that the home produce can be sold at a price considerably under what is charged for duty upon the foreign spirit, and as Hollands are distilled from grain there can be no reason why—with benefit moreover to our agriculturists, it should not be as well distilled from English grain as from Dutch. The whole project of the company in question is likely to be immediately and acutely opposed, and this is well, as perhaps, teach us that even the revenue may be improved, as the consequence of the larger consumption causing the smaller duty, by increase, to exceed the sum derived from the larger duty on Schiedam.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Saturday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by Lady Portman, Lady Caroline Cocks, the Earl of Warwick, Colonel Buckley, and Sir E. Bowater, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, also honoured the Opera with her presence.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, and the household, attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Queen Dowager attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended Divine service in the chapel in Kensington Palace. The Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, attended Divine service in Grosvenor Chapel.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the Royal Gardens, and an airing in the afternoon in an open barouche and four. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Viscountess Canning, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. Miss Hamilton, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, the Marquis of Exeter, Viscount Combermere, Earl of Beverley, Earl Jermyn, Right Hon. G. Dawson Damer, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord George Lennox, Colonel Hall, and Sir George Anson. Her Majesty and Prince Albert afterwards went in State to honour Drury-lane Theatre with their presence. The Royal *cortège* left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before seven o'clock. A party of the Royal Horse Guards escorted her Majesty from the Palace to the theatre. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also went to Drury-lane Theatre, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Couper.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Chapter of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle in Buckingham Palace. The Knights Brethren were robed in their magnificent mantles of green velvet, and also wore their collars. The Queen wore the mantle and insigns of the Order; Prince Albert also wore the mantle and insignia. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness having been conducted to the Chapter-room by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, the Knights Brethren were introduced, attended by the officers of the Order. The Most Honourable John Marquis of Bute, and the Right Hon. William Earl of Mansfield were invested by her Majesty with the Collar and Jewel. The ceremony was performed in the usual solemn manner in the presence of the Ministers and Officers of State. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was on duty on the Palace-lawn. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also honoured the performance of the Opera with her presence.

The Queen gave a grand dinner on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. The company consisted of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, his Majesty the King of Hanover, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses Prince Edward and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George and the Princess Augusta, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess Brownlow, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Caroline Legge, Lady Augusta Somerset, Count Kielmansegge, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Haddington, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Baron Falke, General Von Hattorf, Baron Maltzrtie, General Sir John Slade, the Earl Howe, Baron Knesebeck, Baron de Nanclery, Comte de Zeppelin, and Lord George Lennox. The band of the royal regiment of Horse Guards attended during dinner. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party. The suite of state rooms were opened. The application of Professor Faraday's new solitaire tubes was applied to the small cut glass lustre in the vestibule, which was fitted up with eight gas-burners. The result of this system is the effectually carrying away all the burnt air and noxious products of combustion, and also an increase of light. Its effect was particularly pleasing, and added very much to the appearance of the lustre. The burners were surrounded with large ground globes and cut glasses.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—On Monday, a deputation, consisting of the clergy, magistrates, and principal inhabitants of the village and parish of New, Surrey, had an audience of his Majesty the King of Hanover, for the purpose of presenting an address agreed to at a numerous meeting of the inhabitants, assembled in vestry, expressive of the great pleasure they experienced at his Majesty's expense of the country during the late military short period. His Majesty returned a most gracious reply. His Majesty arrived at his residence in St. James's Palace on Tuesday, from Kew, and in the evening honoured the Earl and Countess Brownlow with his company at dinner, at their residence in Belgrave-square.

THE INTENDED ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz are, it is understood, now finally arranged to take place on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Some sensation has been created in the royal household by an order recently issued by command of her Majesty. It is well known that the Queen and Prince Albert are early risers, and that every morning at nine o'clock they invariably attend prayers, which are in the chapel in Buckingham Palace, at which the ladies and women of the bedchamber, maids of honour, and all the domestics are strictly enjoined to attend, excepting only those who are in what is termed "close waiting." On Sunday also it is expected that all the royal household attend divine service twice at the new chapel.

HER MAJESTY'S SUMMER EXCURSION TO THE COAST.—The contemplated visit of her Majesty to her Irish dominions, during the summer, accompanied by her illustrious consort, having been abandoned, in consequence of the alarming and excited state of the population of Ireland, it is now expected that the Sovereign and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with (probably) their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the infant Princesses, may pay a second and an early visit to Walmer Castle, the official residence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In the event of this arrangement being carried into effect, it is considered more than probable that the Royal Yacht and Albert yacht will be anchored off the castle during the Sovereign's sojourn at Walmer, in order that her Majesty and the Prince may take frequent excursions along the Kentish coast, and visit the ports of Dover, Deal, Margate, &c. by sea. Various and extensive alterations and improvements are being effected at Walmer Castle, nearly every portion of that ancient edifice being now undergoing embellishments and repairs. Several workmen have also been employed by the Ordnance Department to effect considerable improvements in other portions of the fortress. The long open stone passage, leading from the drawbridge to the principal entrance (which was enclosed during the visit of her Majesty, in November last, by means of the material composing the celebrated tent of Tippoo Saib, taken at the capture of Seringapatam) has been roofed in and glazed in, thus adding greatly to the comforts of the inmates of the Castle, and to the general improvement of the interior of the Lord Warden's residence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MONUMENT TO MILTON.—Considerable curiosity was created on Monday last in Watling-street by the erection of a tablet on the walls of All-hallows Church, to the memory of Milton, the poet. It bears as an inscription the following well-known lines:

> "Three poets, in three distinct ages born,
> Greece, Italy, and England did adorn:
> The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
> The next in majesty: in both the last.
> The force of Nature could no further go,
> To make a third she join'd the former two.

"John Milton was born in Bread-street on the 9th of December, 1608, and was baptised in the parish church of All-hallows, Bread-street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1608."

We regret to announce the death of Thomas Brockelbank, Esq, which took place at his seat, Westcombe-park, near Greenwich, on Saturday last. Mr. Brockelbank had been all his life engaged in active business on the river Thames as a lighterman, barge-owner, timber merchant, and lastly, as managing director of the General Steam Navigation Company, a situation of great responsibility and importance. The deceased gentleman, in the course of a well spent life, amassed a large fortune, and has left a numerous family to inherit it. He was in his 69th year.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—A very numerous meeting of this body was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday last. Lord Camoys in the chair. The Chairman having addressed the meeting on the purposes for which the Institute had assembled, the report was read, after which, the Hon. W. Langdale moved the adoption of the report. He represented to the meeting the necessity for a vigorous cooperation in order to secure the permanent existence and stability of the Institute, and the success of the objects for which it had been established. It was a disgrace to the Catholics to witness the state of ignorance in which many of the children of the poorer classes belonging to that religion were allowed to remain. This arose from the deficiency of the funds at present devoted to the purposes of education, and he therefore hoped that the Catholics who were able to afford it would contribute liberally in order to enlarge those funds.—The Rev. Mr. O'Neil seconded the motion, which upon the adoption of the report, and it was carried unanimously.—The next resolution was proposed by the Hon. E. Petre, who complained of what he described as the unjust and tyrannical character of the educational provisions of the Bill. It was opposed to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and he trusted the Catholics of London would petition against those clauses. A petition against the amended Factory Bill was proposed by Mr. Bernard Burnett, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Sisk, and unanimously adopted. Several other speakers addressed the meeting, amongst whom were Mr P. Howard, the hon. member for Carlisle, who stated that it was his intention to oppose the future stages of the bill. The meeting then separated.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—The second anti-slavery convention was held on Tuesday in the hall of the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. The convention was very numerously attended, and a large number of representatives of religious bodies of the United Kingdom, of America, and other parts of the world, was present.—In the absence of Joseph Sturge, the chair was taken by Samuel Gurney. Mr. Sturge read an affecting letter from the venerable advocate of abolition, in which he deeply regretted his bad health and infirmities prevented his personal attendance, and stating he had put down in writing what he had intended, as chairman of the convention, to read to that body. It was then unanimously decided that Mr. Clarkson's address should be entered upon the minutes.—Mr. Evan Morgan read the report of the proceedings consequent on the Anti-Slavery Convention of 1840, which, on the motion of the Rev. J. Burnett, was unanimously adopted. The convention then adjourned, but sat again in the evening, and finally adjourned until next day. A letter was read from Paris during the course of the morning, stating that the Anti-Slavery Society there had been most anxious to appoint one of their vice-presidents, M. Odillon Barrot, to represent them at the convention, but that his Parliamentary duties would prevent his attendance; and that M. Odillon Barrot sincerely regretted this, as he had previously promised to accompany him on the occasion.—The Duc de la Rochefoucaut d'Liancourt and M. Amadée Thayer, treasurer of that body, promised, however, to attend.—Second Day. The business of the Convention was resumed, on the minutes having been read. Mr. Richard Peck, in the absence of Mr. Samuel Gurney, being in the chair. After the minutes of Tuesday's proceedings had been read, and a few trifling amendments had been agreed to on the motion of the president, present proceeded to discuss the subject of the Creole and American slavery in general; and, on the motion of the Rev. J. Woodward, a sub-committee was appointed to take into their consideration—"The question of the Creole and the principles of national law involved therein, as well as that of the fugitive slaves from the United States of America to Canada and elsewhere, and to make a report thereon to the Convention at its earliest opportunity."

MEDICAL CHANGES.—Dr. Bright has resigned his office as senior physician at Guy's Hospital, and has been succeeded by Dr. Addison. Dr. Barlow and Dr. Rees, have been appointed physicians, and Dr. Golding Bird assistant physician, to the same hospital. At St. Thomas's Mr. M'Murdo has succeeded the late Mr. Tyrrell; and Mr. Guthrie has resigned the surgeoncy, at the Westminster Hospital, his resignation having been followed by that of Mr. H. Thompson, the assistant-surgeon, who has declared himself a candidate for the surgeoncy, and, from his relationship to the treasurer, and his connexions, will doubtless succeed. Mr. C. Guthrie, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Alcock, and Mr. Lucas are candidates for the assistant surgeoncy, which it is generally expected Mr. C. Guthrie, will obtain. The large number of governors that have been made recently will materially influence the elections. Mr. Guthrie has been appointed consulting surgeon to the hospital.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.—A General Court of the Governors of this institution was held on Monday, at the house in the Westminster Bridge-road, Lambeth, William Shadbolt, Esq., in the chair, when seven female orphans were elected on the funds of the institution.

GRAY'S-INN.—W. Cracroft Roke, Esq., was, on Wednesday, called to the degree of barrister-at-law, by the Honourable Society of Gray's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN.—The following gentlemen were called to the degree of barrister-at-law by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn, on Wednesday, viz.:—Nathaniel Stainton, Esq., Charles William Wood, Esq., Charles Groom, Esq., Richard Bagally, Esq., and Henry White, Esq., B.C.L.

LONDON TEMPERATURE.—Up until Thursday last the degree of Fahrenheit in the shade had not exceeded 85, and the highest in the sun 87; whereas last June the shade register indicated 83, and the sun 121, exhibiting 38 and 34 degrees less this year than last; but the most extraordinary difference is in the mean daily average, which, during the 13 days, makes a variation of more than 9 degrees less in the shade, and 22 degrees diurnal diminution in the sun, than the averaged daily temperature of the corresponding days of last June

On Tuesday a bazaar was held at Denmark-hill, Camberwell, in behalf o the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather few persons were present.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk on Thursday in the royal gardens at Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the afternoon, attended by Sir E. Bowater. The royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, Lady A. M. Dawson, Colonel and Mrs. Damer, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, and the Rev. C. L. Courtenay. The Prince of Wales paid a visit to the King of Hanover at his residence in St. James's Palace. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Frederick of Mecklenburg visited the King on Thursday. His Majesty honoured the Duke of Buckingham with his company at dinner. The Queen Dowager, attended by the ladies of her suite, took an airing on the same day in an open carriage.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. Keate, presided on Thursday evening at the dinner of St. Luke's Hospital, at the Albion.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Council sat two hours and a half.

The Rev. T. A. Power, who left Ireland from Gibraltar, on his way hence by Malta to Rome, died suddenly in the steam-vessel from Naples to Civita Vecchia.

QUEEN'S PRISON.—Captain Hudson, R.N. (and not Lord Denman's nephew, as stated in our last) has been appointed keeper of the Queen's Prison. The salary is £800

On Wednesday a number of gentlemen of respectability assembled at dinner at the London Tavern, and presented a magnificent service of plate, which had been voted to Sir John and Lady Pirie, on the 1st of December, 1842, in testimony of the courteous, exemplary, and distinguished manner in which they sustained their high honours and discharged their important duties as Lord and Lady Mayoress of the City of London; Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England, in the chair.

FORNASARI'S BENEFIT.—The most brilliant singer who has for many years made his *début* will take his benefit on Thursday next, at her Majesty's Theatre, and his talents well merit the most bumper house of the season. With great good taste Fornasari has chosen for his occasion the "Puritani," in which he first made his singular success. In addition to this the "Provas d'un Gran Seria" will be given, for the first time in four years, with a new ballet, "Ondine." This accumulated entertainment will embrace, within at a single exception, every member of the present superb operatic company and forms de ballet. It will also be the last time the "Beissario" can be given this season.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday morning, about seven minutes past one o'clock, the policeman on duty in Crosshall-street, discovered that a fire had broken out in the outer room of Messrs. Thomas and Henry Croft's somgery in that street. In a few hours the premises were entirely destroyed. Such was the fury of the flames that the premises on the opposite side of the street were several times set on fire, but as quickly extinguished. They have been entirely preserved, though the inhabitants fled in terror, taking with them such of their goods as could be most easily removed. One or two of the tenements sustained damage from the fall of the front wall of the soapery, about half-past three o'clock. The back wall shortly afterwards, when the whole area presented a mass of blackened rubbish, amid which stood up the tall, ornamental chimneys, which were recently erected for the purpose of carrying off the smoke of the manufactory. The damage has been estimated from £14,000 to £18,000. The buildings is insured in the Sun Fire office for between £5000 and £7000, and the stock in the Phœnix for between £7000 and £8000. It is not known how the fire originated.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—NEW COURT.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF DOUBLOONS.—On Thursday *James Boon*, a sea-faring man, was indicted for stealing 220 doubloons, value £715, the property of Philip Hart. upon the evidence, it appeared, from the statement of the prisoner, that the prisoner was a waiter in the Thames steamer, which, on her passage home, called at the island of St. Thomas, where a bag containing the above property was given to the purser. On arriving at Martinwood the money was missing, and it was subsequently found secreted between two beds. The prisoner was found guilty; he received an excellent character. The Common Serjeant said he thought it was a sudden temptation, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

ROBBERY OF BANK-NOTES BY A CABMAN.—On Friday *William Bradshaw*, a cab-driver, was indicted for stealing ten £5 Bank of England notes, the property of the Rev. Alexander Murray.—The prosecutor stated that he resided at No. 7, Crescent, Clapham. On the 30th of May he received ten £5 Bank of England notes from the bank of Messrs. Coutts. He called the prisoner, and desired him to drive him to Camden-town; he, however, alighted at the York and Albany tavern, and had not left the cab more than five minutes before he missed the property. The notes were stopped at the Bank, and two of them were traced to the prisoner.—The jury found him *Guilty*, but strongly recommended him to mercy on the ground of sudden temptation. The Common Sergeant said he would take time to consider the verdict.

DISTRESSING CASE.—On Friday *Louisa Sawyer* was indicted for stealing one brooch, a ring, and an immense quantity of other valuable property, belonging to J. F. Chappel, her master, and other articles, the property of Elizabeth Maddison, in the same dwelling-house.—Mr. Bodkin prayed the court to allow the prisoner to plead guilty, which was granted, he (Mr. B.) said this was a very deplorable case. The prisoner was one of seven orphan children of a once respectable tradesman, and, although only nineteen, she had for several years lived in respectable service and down to this time conduct her character was unsullied. The prosecutor was anxious to recommend her to the merciful consideration of the court, inasmuch as she had been induced by a woman of desperate character to take a trifling article, and who, after getting her into her power, insisted on her following it up by taking the other property.—The prisoner was sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

OLD COURT.—On Friday *William M. Brown*, a highly-respectably dressed young man, pleaded guilty to having forged different bills, to the amount of near £2000 Baron Gurney deferred the sentence.—It is said that the prisoner's father keeps his carriage.

ASCOT RACES.—FRIDAY.—The Dinner Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h ft. Old mile. (12 Subs.) Mr. Wreford's c, by Bay Middleton, out of Margelina, walked over.

The Wokingham Stakes of 5 sovs. each, for three-yrs-old, &c. (Handicap.) Last three quarters of a mile. Lord Chesterfield's Dil-bar, 1; Lord Exeter's Alberic, 2; Mr. King's Dahlia, 3. Nine ran.

The Members' Plate of 50 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. Three quarters of a mile. Mr. Braithwaite's f Gaiety, by Touchstone, out of Golsbana's dam, 1; Lord Exeter's Antidote, 2; Mr. Booth's Donnybrook, 3. Six ran.

The Second Class of the Wokingham Stakes, of five sovs. each. Handicap. Mr. Jarvis's Promedary, 1; Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 2; Mr. Treen's Temerity, 3. Nine ran.

Sweepstakes of ten sovs. each, for three-yrs-old, &c. Lord Lynedoch's Elegance filly, 1; Mr. Bates's Vitellius, 2; Mr. Kimber's Nyghau, 3. Two others ran.

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs. each, and 50 added. Mr. Scott's Windsor, 1; Mr. Petit's Kinds and Odds, 2. Seven others ran.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—We have received the Madrid journals of the 7th, but they supply us with no news of interest. The capital was tranquil, but an excitement was evidently getting up against the Regent, and an attempt was making by a party to depose him, and establish a Junta, with what the faction would call National Guardians for the young Queen. Some of the Opposition journals say the Regent has applied to the British Ambassador for the intervention of England, and a story is told of the defection of a Spanish war steamer, and of a British ship having been sent in chase of her; but the account does not appear to us to be entitled to credit.

THE REAL RULER OF FRANCE.—"If it be true," says the *Courrier Français*, "that the apathy of the Ministry be such that it might be imagined they had resigned, the most incredible activity prevails at Neuilly. From morning till night there are conferences, councils, and receptions. In fact, it is calculated that, on an average, not less than 250 couriers or orderly dragoons bearing despatches pass through the palace gates every day."

ASCOT-HEATH RACES

ASCOT GRAND STAND.—THE RACE.

This year of 1843 — (what part of the year we know not how to call it, for just now it is certainly not summer, and there is a drizzling, Novemberish atmosphere about us which makes us doubt if it be June)—this year of 1843, we repeat, has been most unpropitious to the turf. In a double sense the Derby received a damper, partly in showers first, and partly in defaulters afterwards, and the winners have been haunting Tattersall's, like so many Canadian emigrants, in search of a *settlement*. The debtors, on the other hand, may be considered as having arrived in America already, upon the banks of the "*Oh, I owe.*" Since then we have had Ascot water parties—the crowds beat by the weather—the worst drivers and the most delicate ladies obliged, in their crisis of difficulty, to take the *rains*—the sun, like the King of the French, confining himself to *St. Cloud*, and the light wine-bibbers, the moselle-mongers and champagne-quaffers obliged to swallow or take in the largest imaginable quantity of *heavy wet*. Drenching, drenching has been the order of the race days and race journies—drenching in the skies—drenching in the stables—drenching in the gutters—drenching by rail and road! The rains accompanied the trains—the horsemen *ran* faster than their horses—dresses became draggle-tails in drags, and many a man, whose *forte* was in his tilbury, would have given his riding-whip for a shelter in Tilbury Fort. Many people, in fact, were inconsistent enough to say of the race what the tippler at Offley's said of his short measure of brandy—that it was *no go*, and abstained accordingly. The sweating of the horses revived the ancient lawsuit of steam against team—the whips lamented their trips—and many a poor dragsman, without passengers, declared his coach to be all dickey; he had four-in-hand and that was all. On the courses, it was wetting against betting all day long.

But to our theme—Ascot.

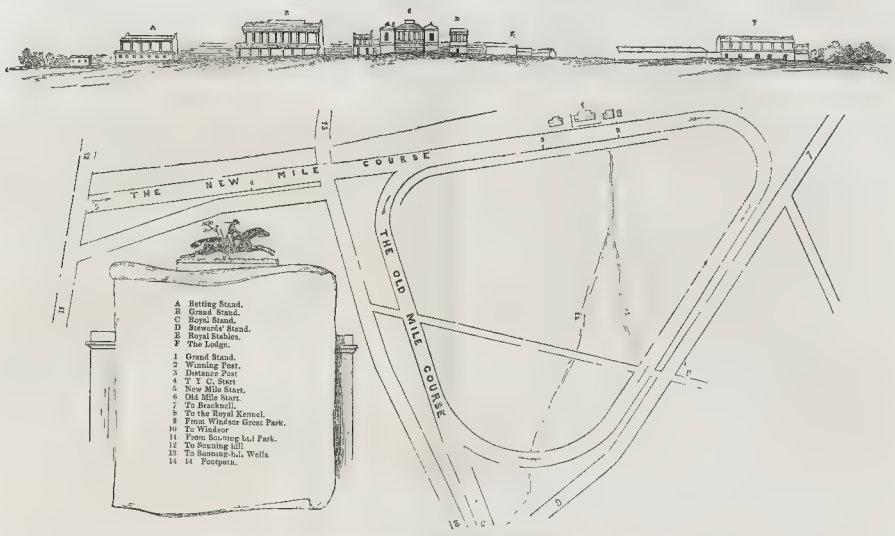
Who when the weather is fair, the sky smiling, and heart exultation at the full does not love Ascot—race of the nobility—race of the aristocracy—race of the Queen? What a beautiful course does it present! See our own plan, as well laid as any plot (of grass or treason); what a glorious assemblage of dashing equipages unfreighting their divine beauty—the patrician loveliness of England—at the Grand Stand! Look up—there is a gush of sunshine from that galaxy of smiles—there is fair hearty excitement beaming forth happy radiance upon all around, and harmonizing with the variegated picture. See that aristocratic promenade peopled with beautiful women during the intervals between the races. There are as many hearts as wagers won there. Then listen. The time for the Cup race is approaching,

ASCOT PLATE.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

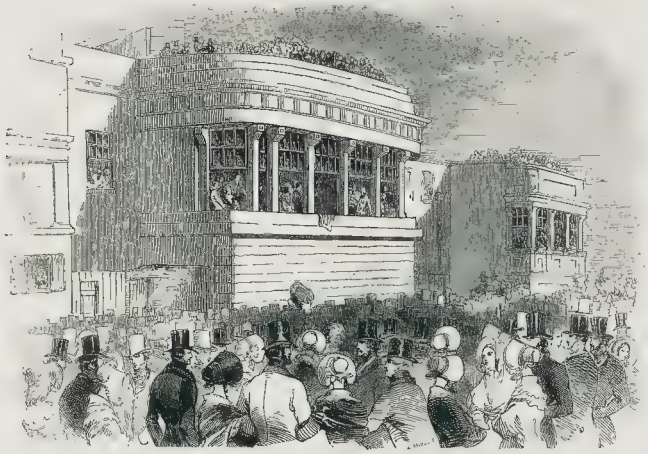
ASCOT CUP.

NEWSPAPER
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



PLAN OF ASCOT-HEATH RACE COURSE.

and a bevy of royal carriages comes rolling upon the course. A dim indistinct murmur ushers them on from the distance—it gathers into a loud whirring agitating sound—it grows like the gathering of a passion—it has swollen into a mighty shout—"The Queen! the Queen!" There is a short silence—a brief interval of expectation—a rush of multitudes under the royal stand—a beautiful sovereign gallantly escorted by a young and honest husband, presents herself to her people, and in a moment the air rings with joy. That hearty burst of gladness would dissipate a year of pain. Thus it used to be, and thus it will be again, although our gracious Sovereign has made this year an exception to the condescending presence at Ascot which her subjects have been wont so fondly to enjoy. Those, however, who have seen her go of yore will find pleasure in catching even the reflex of her former journey upon our page. Her royal retinue, too, has ever added animation to the dazzling *tableaux* of the Ascot course. The Master of the Buck-hounds, the high official patrons of the turf—the huntsmen, the yeomen, all bedight in high costume or bright livery, have made a sprightly episode of the peopled landscape; and the mounted nobles—young bloods on fiery horses galloping from stand to carriage, from post to rung—have thrown striking elements of grace and beauty into the scene. At Ascot, too, the regulations are better than at Epsom—there is a



THE ROYAL STAND.

wiser organization of police, a selectness about the visitors, an absence of riff-raff, and a less determined intrusion of the swell mob. In fact there is more brilliancy about the Ascot-heath races than any other hipppodromic exhibition we wot of, and we rejoice in the *comme il faut* ease and elegance by which they are universally pervaded.

So much for our general *prestige* in favour of Ascot. For the special doings of the present year we refer to the details accompanying our cuts, and we commend the reader to take interest in our group of jockeys, the stable or unstable portraiture which it displays, the flight of pigeons and the *bird's*-eye view which they and the reader may take together—which the pigeons, the pigeoners, and the pigeoned may inspect alike. We must find room, too, for the Cup and Plate, exquisite pieces of highly-wrought workmanship, and one of them — the modelled poem by Cotterill—a delicious gem of art. These we will honour with due description, giving the Queen's Cup precedence, as in duty and loyalty beholden and behoved.

As is customary at the present day, the prize is no longer a real *cup*, but its value remains though its form is changed. In this instance we have a splendid *tazza* or salver, containing in high relief an illustration of Schiller's poem "Pegasus im Yoche" (Pegasus in the yoke), moulded in silver after

Chifney. Robinson. Wheatley. W. Scott.

JOCKEYS.

THE AERIAL COURIERS.

the designs of Mr. Edmund Cotterill. For the information of those who may not be familiar with the poem, we may mention that the story is an allegory, illustrative of the impossibility of taming down the fervid spirit of the true poet to the commonplace labours of the piqdding, work-a-day world, and is thus exemplified :—A starving poet resolved one day, for lack of bread, to sell the winged steed of the Muses, and brought him to the market. The steed neighed shrilly, and caracoled proudly—every one was lost in astonishment at his beauty, and broke out into loud exclamations of praise. "Das edle, könig-liche Thier!" The noble, the royal animal! "But," they added, "what a pity that his slender back should be shadowed by two ugly wings, he would otherwise have made a capital post-horse. The breed may be a rare one, but who wants to drive through the air?" with other like disparagements. One farmer, however, at last took courage; the wings, it is true, were of no use, but they could be tied down or cropped, and then the horse would be fit for draught; he was willing to lay out £20 on him, and the poet consenting he bought him for that money. The noble steed is now harnessed to a cart to try his mettle, and he whisks away with it at such a rate (very nearly upsetting it, however, at the edge of a precipice), that the farmer, thinking to save the work of two other horses, resolves to put him as leader to his team, observing, "*Der Koller giebt sich mit den Jahren,*" in other words, "in time he will get used to the collar." But he reckons without his host, for Pegasus, true to his nature, dashes off at score, and dragging the waggon over flood and fell, never stops till he has landed it on the summit of a lofty mountain. The farmer is now at fault, but after long reflection, he at last hits upon the idea of subduing his energies by yoking him in the plough with his heaviest ox. Pegasus again tries, but this time in vain, to scour the country; his dull companion cannot emulate his speed, and the hippogriff loses heart; "*Unwillig steigt der Grief*" he refuses to stir, and casts himself upon the ground, leaving his unhappy owner to curse his bargain and belabour him with his whip. In this predicament a bright, fair-haired youth—Apollo himself—accosts the farmer and promises, if Pegasus be unyoked, to show him something wonderful. His proposal is accepted, and the youth laughing throws himself on the back of the steed, which no sooner feels the master's sure hand than he champs the bit and bounds with joy and pride. He is no longer the same being, he feels himself royal—a spirit—a god; he rushes eagerly upwards to heaven, and quicker than the eye can follow him he is lost in the depths of ether:—

Und eh' der Blick ihm folgen kann,
Entschwebt es in den blauen Höhen.

Mr. Cotterill has chosen the moment when, released from the yoke, the winged steed and his immortal guide are mounting to their skies, leaving the farmer Hans and his brute companion to ponder in stupid amazement. His Pegasus is a noble creature, full of fire and motion, and worthy the great German poet's eulogium, and the figure of Apollo is graceful and full of life. The vigour and animation which mark the god of light and his celestial courser are well contrasted with the Bœotian peasant and the dullard ox, and the climax of the story is altogether admirably told. The workmanship, in bright and frosted silver, is, as usual, very well executed; but comparing Mr. Cotterill's model with the cast, we find that the latter falls short of the original in several respects; a fact which is, no doubt, to be ascribed to the work being slightly hurried to be ready for the prescribed day. It is, however, a noble prize, and the winner has cause for congratulation. The manufacturers are Messrs. Garrard, of Panton-street, Haymarket.

Pass we now to

THE ASCOT CUPS FOR 1843.

Ascot is this year graced, in addition to the prize which we have described above, with works of unusual splendour, the Royal Hunt Cup and Ascot Cup, which have been executed by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, the eminent silversmiths, of New Bond-street. The Royal Hunt Cup is composed of a beautifully-finished group of a stag and dogs in silver, in the spirited style of Snyder, on a bronzed base, with which the silver forms a fine contrast. The stag, wounded by the rifle, is still struggling forward, pressed by the dogs behind. The artist has chosen the distressing moment when the stag is just sinking from exhaustion, and the dogs are about to seize their prey. The modelling is exquisite; the agony of the stag and the energy of the dogs are beautifully portrayed; and, as a piece of animal modelling, it cannot be surpassed.

The Ascot Cup is Herne's oak as now seen in Windsor Forest, surrounded with beautifully-modelled deer in various attitudes, by the same artist. The oak, which is well known, is quite dismantled by age; and the top is made to remove and be replaced by a rich falcon (adapted for lights), adorning it in primitive beauty. The well-known legend of this oak is told in Shakspere's well-known lines—

There is an old tale goes that Herne the Hunter,
Some time a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
Doth all the winter time, at still midnight,
Walk round about an oak.

The poet's conception is perfectly carried out.

Now may the reader plunge into all the details of the race.

The announcement last week, that for the first time since her accession, the races would not be honoured by the presence of the Queen, contributed, in some degree, to diminish the lustre of this far-famed meeting. The butterflies that exist only in a fashionable atmosphere, or under courtly influence, and those to whom a sight of the Sovereign is the "all and all" of Ascot, were deprived of a motive for looking on a pastime for which they have no feeling; unfortunately, too, the weather, in the early part of the week, was unpropitious in the extreme—the rain set in early on Monday, and continued without ceasing throughout the day. The approaches to the course were ankle deep in mud, and the course itself in a state that we have rarely seen equalled—worse it could not possibly have been. The jockeys had a wretched time of it; their jackets presented any colours but "colours of the riders"—their persons were drenched to the skin, and their features, on returning to scale, were anything but a feature to be very distinguishable; the ceremony of washing and scraping was quite as needful with them as with their horses; of those who were concerned in the day's proceedings, none had so much cause to rejoice when the last race for standing for the last race, and yet some will say that they get their money easily. As it is usual to speak of the "officers" on these occasions, we may state here that the meeting was under the superintendence of the Earl of Eglinton, Master of the Buckhounds, and the Stewards of the Jockey Club for the time being (Duke of Bedford, Hon. S. Byng, and Lord Stradbroke), Mr. Hibbard officiating as clerk, Mr. Clark as judge, and Mr. Charles Davis (the Queen's huntsman), as starter. A body of the police, under Superintendent Grunsell (L), and Inspector May (K), Partridge (A), and Diway (A), were useful in keeping order, preventing encroachment of property, and in clearing the course—the latter portion of their duties being rendered light of execution by the weather. Of the arrangements, too much cannot be said in praise; they were in all respects calculated to increase the comfort of the visiters, and to make the sport as good in reality as it looked upon paper. To afford every possible facility to those connected with the Press, a room in Messrs. Ryan's stand was appropriated to their use, a boon that we have never seen granted at any other meeting. The racing, as announced on Monday, commenced at one o'clock with:

The Trial Stakes.

Mr. Ford's Poison, by Plenipo, 3 yrs	(Bell)	1
Duke of Bedford's John o' Gaunt, 5 yrs	(Robinson)	2
Mr. Greer's Grace Darling, 3 yrs	(Loy)	3

Eight others started, but were not placed.

Betting.—5 to 2 agst St. Laurence, 4 to 1 agst Poison, 5 to 1 agst Ma Mie, 6 to 1 agst John o'Gaunt, 8 to 1 agst Grace Darling, and 20 to 1 agst Wee Pet. Ma Mie went away with the lead, which she retained for about a quarter of a mile only; St. Laurence took her place, and with John o' Gaunt in attendance made the running to the distance, where he gave up. Poison then passed John o' Gaunt, beat him at the stand, and ran in a very easy winner by two lengths, Grace Darling a bad third, and St. Laurence fourth; the others beaten off.

The St. James's Palace Stakes, of 100 sovs. each. (4 subs.)

Lord Westminster's c. by Touchstone	(Templeman)	1
Lord Exeter's c. by Beiram	(Darling)	2
Mr. Greer's b. by Bay Middleton out of Rosalie	(Nat)	3
Lord Jersey's c. by Sliane, out of Cobweb	(G. Edwards)	4

7 to 4 agst the Langdale colt, 2 to 1 agst Rosalie, and 3 to 1 against each of the others.

The Ascot Derby Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, for three-year-old colts. Swinley Course. (9 subs.)

Sir G. Heathcote's Amorino	(Chapple)	1

*By a "curious coincidence," the words of Schiller have a direct reference to the spot where the Queen's Cup has been manufactured. He says—

"Auf einem Pferdemarkt *vielleicht zu Haymarket*—
Wo andre Dinge noch in Waare sich verwandeln,
Bracht' einst ein hungrigen Poet,
Der Musen Ross, es zu verhandeln."

Mr. Thornhill's Elixir .. .. (Chifney) 2
General Wyndham's c. by Velocipede—Guerdon .. .. (Nat) 3
Lord Exeter's Czar .. .. (Darling) 4
.. Antidote (Galata c.) .. .. (Mann) 5

Even on Elixir, 5 to 2 agst Lord Exeter, and 7 to 2 agst Amorino. The favourite made the running, followed by the Guerdon colt and Lord Exeter's two, Amorino lying off; in making the last turn Antidote dropped off, and at the distance Amorino joined the three horses in front, of which, in a few strides, he took a slight lead; the run home was remarkably close, Amorino winning by a head, and Elixir beating the Guerdon colt for second by no more; Czar was an excellent fourth.

The Ascot Stakes.

Mr. Dawson's Teetotaller, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb.	(Riley)	1
Mr. Payne's Johnny, 6 yrs, 7st. 12lb.	(Nat)	2

African took the lead at starting, and, with Pannakeen, Ilions, and a host of light weights at his heels, went at a good pace to the top turn, where he was displaced by Ilions, who went on two lengths in advance, African second, Teetotaller and Ajax next, and nothing else near. At the Brick-kiln turn Teetotaller headed Ilions, and Johnny approached the leading horses, mending his position gradually, until, in making the last turn, he had passed everything but the leader; on him he waited to the stand, made his effort, failed, and was beaten by half a length; Ajax an indifferent third, Eaglesfield fourth, and everything else beaten off. Pannakeen dropt dead the moment he reached the judge's chair.

Match, 200 sovs. Last three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Ford's Sequidilla, 7st. 7lb.	(Nat)	1
Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 8st. 7lb.	(Robinson)	2

Betting, 7 to 4 on Oakley.—Won by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each. (14 subs.)

Colonel Peel's Murat	(Chapple)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper	(Rogers)	2
Lord Chesterfield's New Brighton	(F. Butler)	3
Mr. Greville's Portumnus	(Nat)	4

Betting—Even and 6 to 5 agst Gaper, 5 to 2 agst Murat, and 4 to 1 agst New Brighton. Gaper started with a strong lead, and made play at a moderate speed for half a mile, and afterwards at a good pace, New Brighton lying in his wake, and the other two a couple of lengths in the rear. In making the last turn Portumnus gave up, Murat joined New Brighton, was with Gaper in a few strides, headed him at the stand, and won very cleverly by half a length; New Brighton a bad third.

The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each. Two miles. (14 subs.)

Colonel Charritie's Gorhambury, 3 yrs, 7 st. 7lb.	(J. Howlett)	1
Sir G. Heathcote's Sirikol, 3 yrs, 6 st. 13 lb. ..	(Chapple)	2

Betting—5 to 2 agst Charades the Twelfth, 3 to 1 agst St. Franc, 6 to 1 each agst Sirikol and Hyllus, 8 to 1 agst Gorhambury, and 10 to 1 agst Fakeaway. At the distance Gorhambury challenged Sirikol, and they ran a close race home, Gorhambury winning on the post by a head. The same pair, it will be recollected, ran second and third for the Derby.

The Windsor Town Plate of £250.

Mr. Wreford's b. f. by Camel, 3 yrs	(J. Howlett)	1

On Wednesday the first event decided was—

A Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each.

Mr. W. Kimber's Neigbeu	(J. Day, jun)	1
Lord Orford's c. by St. Patrick, out of Mercy ..	(Nat)	2

The Coronation Stakes, of 100 sovs. each.

Sir G. Heathcote's La Stimata	(Chapple)	1

6 to 1 agst La Stimata.

The Swinley Stakes of 10 sovs. each.

Lord Exeter's Maria Diaz, 3 yrs	(Pettit)	1
Duke of Bedford's Eliza, allowed 5lb. 4 yrs	(E. Edwards)	2

5 to 4 on Eliza. The non-favourite took the lead, cut down her opponent off hand, and won as she liked.

The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.

Mr. Wreford's f. by Sultan Junior, allowed 3lb. ..	(J. Day, jun)	1
Col. Peel's c. by Touchstone, out of Vittoria, 3lb. ..	(Nat)	2

The Royal Hunt Cup of 200 sovs, added to a handicap of 10 sovs. each; for 3-yr olds and upwards. Old Mile. (43 subs.)

Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs, 8st. 8lb.	(Nat)	1
Col. Peel's Garry Owen, 6yrs, 8st. 3lb.	(G. Edwards)	0

At the distance the Knight went away from his horses, and ran in an easy winner by three lengths. A dead heat for second between Garry Owen, Epaulette, and Bourra Tomasha; Mallard fifth, and behind him the rush. The pace was excellent.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, &c.

Colonel Peel's Mundig		1
Duke of Richmond's Elysium		2
Mr. Theobald's Highlander		3

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for three yrs old, &c.

Lord Lowther's Sivertail colt		1
Mr. J. Day's Kate Kearney colt		2
Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie		3
Colonel Charritie's Gander		4

The Mickleham Hall Stakes of 200 sovs. each, &c.

Lord Chesterfield's New Brighton		1
Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper		2

GOLD CUP.

Lord Albemarle's Ralph	(Robinson)	1
Mr. Petit's St. Francis		2
Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham		3
Mr. Holmes's Vulcan		4

Won easy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The position of out-of-door amusements is still the same, if not worse, than when last we had occasion to allude to it. Such midsummer weather was never known, probably, since the origin of the *jeu de mot*, wherein an English summer is said to have set in "with all the severity of the season." Racing alone induced people to leave the shelter of their roofs during the present week, and even on Ascot on Tuesday and Wednesday speedily forget the trip. A more unmitigated scene of misery than the course on that day presented cannot enter into the imagination of man—or woman either, with her symmetrical trench-shoes, barrel fashions deep in a quagmire, and her cachuncr done to death by the pitiless winds and waters. This, however, is not the place for a description of "the moving accidents by flood and field," which distinguished the week's meeting. To us belongs the business of the course there as elsewhere, and to that we address ourselves. Ascot-heath Races opened this year with a very decided spirit to be doing, or done. The experience of the last meeting was scoffed to scorn, and men shouted on the terrace of the Grand Stand in the ecstasies of speculation, as if—

Life only had two pleasures for their choosing,
The one being winning, and the other losing.

The character of the betting on the first day will be gathered from the fact that, on that occasion, the field won every race. The great difficulty of analysing the betting likely to exist made us be very cautious in our last weeks' programme of the sport in hinting at the possibility of the issues, save in a very few cases. In reference to the Ascot Derby, indeed, we said, "with its nine nominations, it will be a very short field, and it would seem to require only remaining to be added to the account of the meeting. An indication likely to serve the cause of racing materially was given in the expulsion, from the weighing-house, of the proprietor of one of the winners of the great races. The party was superintending the weighing of his jockey, when Lord Rosslyn ordered him peremptorily to make himself scarce, or a policeman should do it for him. After a faint remonstrance he departed crestfallen. This individual was a very heavy defaulter in the Derby of 1842. Many rumours are in circulation as to the cause of the Queen departing from the usual custom of her Majesty's visiting Ascot on the Tuesday and visit on the Tuesday and Thursday. We believe the sole reason was that Windsor Castle could not be made ready for the reception of the court, in consequence of the unwonted length of the present season." With the exception of the business done on the running then and there carried on, the betting at Ascot was very limited, a few commissions only on the Leger and Derby executed at the prices subpœned. Hampton Races commence on Wednesday next, and should the sun condescend to shine, it will be a brilliant meeting, for who the deuce will keep in doors an hour longer than he can avoid after the imprisonment he has already suffered?

THE ST. LEGER.—5 to 2 on Scott's lot: 2 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 15 to 1 agst Nutcracker; 20 to 1 agst Progress and Ugly Buck.

THE DERBY 1844.—4 to 1 agst Scott's lot; 25 to 1 agst Ugly Buck; 40 to 1 agst Valerian; 50 to 1 agst Assay. 50 to 1 agst Ironmaster.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION.—The success predicted in our early notice of this beautiful exhibition has been fully realized. The life-like diapason of the figures introduces the spectator at once to the habits of the Chinese people; the superb display of lanterns is characteristic of their gaudy pageantry; and the excellent models of their junks and pleasure-boats, prove their adaption of the conveniences of life in their aquatic pleasure-trips. The specimens of their tools and furniture correspond closely with those now in use; and among the articles of dress, the smartness of the shoes excites much curiosity. The collection is altogether the most complete as it is the most rational exhibition of the day.

THE MISERABLE WEATHER.

The loyalty of Britain is worn out,
Even that our gracious Queen her throne sustain;
For her liege subjects now, beyond a doubt,
Are all disgusted with the present *rain*.

What is the cause of all this *downfall*—what
Makes June appear with such a watery eye?
The Earth has not of late so thirsty got,
Indeed she rather wishes she were *dry*.

The landlord can't give over groaning now,
Because, alas! his grief is overgrown;
The Scottish farmer has not mown his hay,
For grief will only let him "hae his moan."

The Irish haymaker of woe is full—
By wet out-witted—all his being bowed,
No more he blunders out his merry *bull*,
Indeed how could he, when his spirit's *cowed*?

The winds around his shivering ears do blow
Such tunes as once did stir his native town,
For as they o'er the levelled corn sweep on,
They seem to whistle "Croppies now lie down."

The wild gusts are disgusting, and 'tis sad,
Nay more a shame and what the French call *honte*,
To think this June should be so very bad,
That the winds *will* blow, and the flowers *won't*.

Here's Patter versus Clatter come again,
As women tramp the streets in noisy clogs
It is as if—so great the flood of rain—
The Isle of Sky would drown the Isle of Dogs.

Tobacconists have almost failed in trade,
All people's pipes are full—they can't tell how;
And pawnbrokers this sad complaint have made,
That there is nought but water *spouted* now.

If but to take a walk the people try,
When the sun shines a moment, just to chisel
The creatures into thinking 'twill be dry,
It soon begins to rain, and then *they* mizzle.

Men keep their ground, and first, and second floors,
Or in their dismal attics lie a-bed;
And as they know they can't get out of doors,
Of course they do get out of sorts instead.

The first of June there was a fancy fair
For Lord Howe's victory, got up with much pains
At Greenwich—but we heard no Lord Howe there
Except the wonder-cry, "Lord how it rains!"

If we made June our washing month, and men
Got all their twelvemonth's linen up together,
We could not want a change of linen then,
Nor *get* it dry—without a change of weather!

Wednesday, June 14, 1843.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Among the novel importations that the new tariff is almost daily bringing to our ports is one announced of a cargo of ice from the United States. It arrived from Boston in the Shannon. The ice thus entered is principally in large blocks.——It is expected that a first dividend of 5s. in the pound on the estate of Messrs. Parker and Shore, of Sheffield, will be paid about the end of June.——It is stated that the Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Trade, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Gladstone, was offered to Mr. Hogg, M.P. for Beverley, an East India director, and chairman of the late Nottingham election committee which unseated Mr. Walter, sen. Mr. Hogg declined the office, and Lord Dalhousie, who married a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of the Marchioness of Douro, was appointed to the vacancy.——Lord Denman has purchased the large tract of land between Sydnam and Stoney Middleton, including the towering rocks in Middleton Dale, with the view, by tasteful alterations, of making his villa at that place more picturesque.——Tuesday next is the anniversary of her Majesty's accession, when it will be observed with the usual rejoicings.——Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, it is said, contemplates a short sojourn at Malvern Wells, and has given a negative decision on the subject of the infant Earl of Coventry's seat, Croome Park, as her Majesty's autumnal residence.——The *Gazette de Cologne* announces, that the long-pending negotiations between Belgium and Prussia, relative to a reduction in the tariffs, were on the point of being concluded in a satisfactory manner, with regard at least to certain articles.——An official order has been forwarded to the Custom-house at Gloucester, intimating that Mr. Samuel Mayer, whose foolish letter to Sir James Graham, with regard to the assassination of Mr. O'Connell, has produced so much excitement, is no longer to be retained in the Customs.——One of those brutal conflicts called prize-fights took place at Rainham, in Essex, on Monday last, between two fellows named Burke and Castles, for £25 a side. After 37 rounds Burke was declared the victor. It is said that several distinguished members of the aristocracy were present at this ennobling exhibition.——The Emperor of Russia, upon hearing that the village of Solez, in Government of Pelaskar, had been destroyed by fire, despatched immediately one of his Aides-de-camp with five thousand silver rubles, to be distributed amongst the poor sufferers, and a promise of further assistance to rebuild their habitations.——Boz's work entitled "America Notes" published in England at one *guinea*, is printed and sold in America at three cents-*three-halfpence*.——The greater part of the bell-tower of the church of St. Mary at Konigsberg, in Prussia, fell down about six in the morning of the 2nd inst. Fortunately no person was injured.——The *Journal de Frankfort* states, from Vienna, that the steam-boat Vienna, which plied between that city and Presburg, had run on a bank, and been sunk. Several of the passengers were drowned, and a large quantity of merchandise was lost.——We learn from Saumur that a violent storm burst over part of the department of the Maine-et-Loire on the 5th instant, and did considerable damage. It commenced at Rosiers, on the right bank of the Loire, and took the direction of Mans. Hailstones fell as large, it is stated, as pigeons' eggs, and corn meadows and fruit trees were dreadfully injured. Huge trees were uprooted, and not a single bud remains on the vines.——Mdme. Montgolfier, the widow of the celebrated savant who was the inventor of the first air balloon called "Montgolfier," is still living, and has just entered her 110th year.——Thorwalsden, the celebrated sculptor, had, on the 1st of June, opened his splendid collection of pictures and marbles to the view of the public at Copenhagen. The pictures, particularly, are said to be of great value, and he has declared his intention to leave the whole after his death, upon certain conditions, to the city.——Upwards of fifty thousand labourers are at present employed upon the St. Petersburgh and Moskow Railway. The whole distance will be nearly five hundred English miles; and nevertheless, it is confidently hoped that the gigantic work will be completed in less than two years.

AIR.—MURDER AND COLLIERY RIOTS.—On Monday morning, in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, the colliers implicated in the murder of Dawson, at the strike riots, near Ayr, in November last, were put upon their trials. The parties indicted were Michael Murray, Daniel M'Cauley, and William Welsh, colliers. The prisoners had fled from Scotland, and were not apprehended until long after their associates were tried and condemned in December last. Welsh not appearing, sentence of outlawry was pronounced against him; and the prisoners Murray and M'Cauley both pleaded guilty to the charge of mobbing, rioting, and assault, as libelled; on which the Solicitor-General agreed to depart from the charge of murder. The Lord Justice Clerk, after hearing the opinions of Lords Mackenzie and Cockburn, sentenced the prisoners to transportation for ten years, and addressed them on the brutal ferocity and savage violence of their attack upon a body of unoffending and unprotected men, whose only crime was their willingness to work for their subsistence.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Oxford held an ordination on Sunday at Oxford.

The rector of Morpeth has contributed £1000, the Earl of Carlisle the site, valued at £400, Lady Elizabeth Grey £5, Lady G. E. Grey £5, towards the projected new church at Morpeth.

OXFORD.—The second of the three open scholarships at Trinity College, was on Monday last adjudged to William Gifford Palgrave, son of Sir Francis Palgrave, from Charterhouse School.

ELECTION FOR THE CHAPLAINSHIP OF ST. SAVIOUR'S.—On Tuesday morning a vestry meeting was held at St. Saviour's Church, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a chaplain *vice* the Rev. W. Mann, deceased. The candidates were the Rev. Edward Thompson, M.A., the Rev. T. Troughton Leale, the Rev. J. R. Barber, M.A., the Rev. Samuel Benson, M.A., the Rev. W. S. Rowe, M.A., the Rev. Thomas Gibson, M.A., the Rev. R. Plumer Wader, M.A., and the Rev. G. W. Conder, M.A. Previously to the commencement of the election all the candidates, with the exception of Messrs. Benson and Rowe, resigned. At eleven o'clock Mr. Rowe also resigned, the numbers being for the Rev. Samuel Benson, 119, the Rev. W. S. Rowe, 3. Mr. Benson was then declared duly elected. The emoluments are estimated at about £400 per annum, the fixed salary being £300.

IRELAND

MANUFACTURING PROSPERITY.—SOMETHING SIGNIFICANT.—The gunpowder works, within five miles of Cork, formerly held by the Government, are now at full work. At the suggestion of Major-General Lord Downes, which will be received with universal satisfaction by the citizens of Limerick, Government have directed that the store of gunpowder in the private depôts of Limerick shall be transferred, for *security* (?) to the ordnance magazine, artillery barracks.

DUBLIN.—The usual weekly meeting of the repeal association was held at the Corn Exchange on Monday last, but owing to the absence of Mr. O'Connell the proceedings were divested of a good deal of their interest and excitement. The business of the day closed about a quarter past six o'clock, when Mr. John O'Connell announced the repeal rent for the week to be £717 11s. 10½d. Tremendous cheering followed the announcement. This amount is nearly double the rent of the previous week.

Her Majesty's steamer, Cyclops, Captain Austin, C.B., arrived at Kingstown on Sunday, from Cork and Waterford, at each of which ports she left several companies of marines, and has on board a company of marine artillery for Dublin. She is a fine war-steamer, 1100 tons and 300 horse power, mounting six guns of large caliber.

Master Linton has reported to the Chancellor that there is now due to the corporation of Cashel, by Mr. Pennefather, the sum of £12,000 for rents, which he received since 1835, for the lands which were improperly leased to him by the late corporation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRISTOL.—The severe embarrassments of the Ebba Vale and Sirrhowy Iron Company, carried on by Messrs. Harford, Davis, and Co., have produced great consternation at Bristol. This event is ascribed to the present unequalled depress on in the iron trade, the price of iron being now but a little above £4 per ton, being the lowest ever known. Even within the last few months the decline has been from above £5 per ton to the price above quoted. This depression, as may be imagined, has produced the most serious state of distress and alarm in the iron districts of Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and other neighbouring counties, and it is well known that some of the most eminent and wealthy houses have recently made applications to Government for grants of money, on the ground that the dismissal of their workmen would be the possible consequence of the present low prices. The embarrassments of the Ebba Vale and Sirrhowy Company are of serious consequence, as between 5000 and 6000 persons are constantly employed by them, their mass being somewhere about 25 000 or 30,000 tons per annum. The liabilities of the firm cannot be correctly ascertained, but they are understood to be at £300,000 to £400,000 sterling. The general opinion seem to be that they will not fall very far short of the latter sum. The consequence of this lamentable occurrence will, it is feared, be the embarrassment of many private individuals who have been in the habit of depositing with the firm; and the consternation has been greatly increased by the fact that numerous benefit societies in the city have placed their funds in the hands of the company.

BROMSGROVE.—Most of the nailers having returned to their work, and tranquility being restored, the troops returned to Birmingham on Saturday; and the additional police also withdrawn.

FALMOUTH.—ALTERATION IN THE PACKET STATION.—On Thursday se'nnight a public meeting of the inhabitants of Falmouth was held in that borough, for the purpose of memorialising the Lords of the Treasury against the intended removal of the packet-station from that port to Southampton. Resolutions were adopted that a memorial should be prepared, and that a deputation should proceed to London for the purpose of presenting the same in person to the Government. A very strong feeling prevails in Cornwall upon the subject.

ROMSEY.—On Monday last a commission of lunacy was opened at the White Horse inn, Romsey, about eight miles from Southampton, before Francis Barlow, Esq., one of the commissioners of lunacy, and a special jury, to inquire into the state of mind of Joseph Anthony Swinburne, described in the commission as of "Grove-place, in the parish of Nursbington, in the county of Southampton, Esquire." The alleged lunatic, it was understood, is possessed of considerable wealth, consisting of funded and landed property, and is said to be connected with the ancient family of Sir John Swinburne, Bart., of Castle Capheaton, Northumberland, who is allied by marriage to several distinguished and noble families, and amongst others to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland and Earl Ashburnham. The unfortunate gentleman having been examined, the jury, after a brief consultation, found a verdict, dating Mr. Swinburne's unsoundness of mind from the 27th of April, 1830.

LIVERPOOL.—ANOTHER FIRE.—On Friday se'nnight the town had another narrow escape from a serious conflagration. Between two and three o'clock was seen to issue, by the policeman on duty, from the windows of the cellar of one of the new warehouses, commonly known as "Gibson's," extensive from the Pleasure at the Salthouse Dock up Salthouse-lane. The alarm was instantly conveyed to Mr. Whitty, who was speedily on the spot with an engine, and, though the flames burst from the windows of the building with apparently irresistible fury, they were conquered without having effected any material damage. The rooms in the upper part of these warehouses were filled with cotton, the basement contained shumac and other merchandise, and at the time of the warehouse-keeper the clock was hung pyramids of sulphur. The warehouses being free, the cellars were not vaulted, and the windows were on a level with the foot-path. It is s.-pposed that some person, while passing, either carelessly or wilfully threw a lighted substance into the cellar, which communicated with the sulphur, and but for the promptitude and efficiency of the police, and a plentiful supply of water being at hand, the whole of the premises might have been destroyed, and an incalculable property which was contained there n. As it was, the sulphur only was consumed. The wind b ew high from the north-west; and, had the fire broken out in the night, the most disastrous consequences might have ensued.

WALES.—NARROW ESCAPE.—Last week, while twelve men were at work in a coal-pit, the property of Mr. William Davies, at Llansamlet, the sides of the pit suddenly collapsed, shutting up the men in the bowels of the earth! Fortunately the men were aware of an old passage from the pit they were in to another, and succeeded, after encountering many obstacles, in reaching the latter, and thence were conveyed to the surface in perfect safety.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Sittings in Banco.)

THE QUEEN V. GREGORY.—CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

In this case a rule nisi had been obtained, calling upon the defendant, Mr. Barnard Gregory, of the *Satirist* newspaper, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for publishing a series of libels reflecting upon the character of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick. The rule was applied for in the last term, and the nature of the libel was then stated. It will be recollected that it was argued by the Duke, in his affidavit, that the defendant had charged the Duke with being an immoral character, and had insinuated that he had been concerned in the murder of Eliza Grimwood. Mr. Erle now showed cause against the rule, and contended that no one except a person, who, like the Duke of Brunswick, took up the *Satirist* newspaper for the mere purpose of discovering in it libels which he might take to himself, could imagine that the passages relating to Eliza Grimwood had reference to his Serene Highness. The Duke had, before these articles had been published, indicted the defendant for libel, and the indictment had been removed by *certiorari* into this court, and had not yet been tried. The Court, moreover, had had it down as a rule that it would never interfere in cases of this sort where the parties aggrieved had taken the law into their own hands. Now the affidavits disclosed that in the month of February last, Mr. Gregory appeared at Covent-garden Theatre in the character of *Hamlet*, and that on that occasion the Duke of Brunswick and his attorney, Mr. Valance, attended at the theatre, accompanied by a party, for the purpose of hooting Mr. Gregory from the stage, in which they succeeded, and that the Duke of Brunswick and Mr. Valance had frequently boasted of having done so. The Duke, therefore, had no right to come before the Court for the redress he sought, and therefore he submitted that the rule must be discharged with costs.—Mr. Serjeant Shee followed on the same side, and in the course of his speech dwelt in severe terms upon the seclusion to which he contended the Duke had been doomed by his own misconduct.—The Duke of Brunswick (who was seated among the Queen's Counsel, next the learned counsel, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd) interrupted the learned counsel in the course of his speech.—Lord Denman: If these interruptions are renewed I shall order hat person sitting there to be removed.—The Duke of Brunswick at first seemed inclined to address the Court, but on receiving a hint from Mr. Serjeant Talfourd his Serene Highness sat down.—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd submitted that the rule must be made absolute, even upon the showing of Mr. Gregory's own affidavit. The crime of which the defendant had been guilty in making these false attacks upon the Duke had been aggravated by the course which he had instructed his Counsel to pursue, and by the affidavits which he had filed, in which he sought, by the evidence of discarded servants—and he verily believed that the evidence was false—to fix upon the Duke the imputation which were now solely directed to rest upon himself. But it was the Duke lived in comparative seclusion—true it was he did not go to Court. He might object to being received there in an inferior capacity, and he had not, he did, that he was

an act of the Macready dynasty that we can contemplate without approval; and, at the close of the season, we have only to regret that there was not sufficient public taste to meet more heartily and generously the refined spirit in which he catered for its improvement.

Having thus said our say, and so as we think performed a duty, we have only to record the event of her Majesty's and Prince Albert's visit to Drury Lane on Monday last, just as we witnessed its occurrence. We may premise that it created an enthusiasm that was cheering in the extreme.

At six o'clock all the streets adjoining the theatre presented a scene of the greatest excitement. Each side of the steps of the entrance in Brydges-street was lined with spectators, and both the pathways in Russell-street, where stands the private box door, were literally impassable from the throngs with which they were filled. The pit, boxes, and gallery of the house were densely crowded, and the standing places behind the upper boxes, which are peculiar to Drury Lane, were filled with those of the audience who were not lucky enough to obtain seats, and who were leaning forward with intense anxiety to watch the entrance of her Majesty. The royal box was, as usual, built out from the stage box to the left hand, and the projecting portion, in which were the seats for her Majesty and Prince Albert, was supported by gilt pillars, fastened to the stage. The hangings were of rich crimson, and the box terminated at the top in the form of a tent. The box was fitted up by Mr. Crace. The two adjoining boxes had been converted into one, by the removal of the partition, and had been appropriated to her Majesty's party.

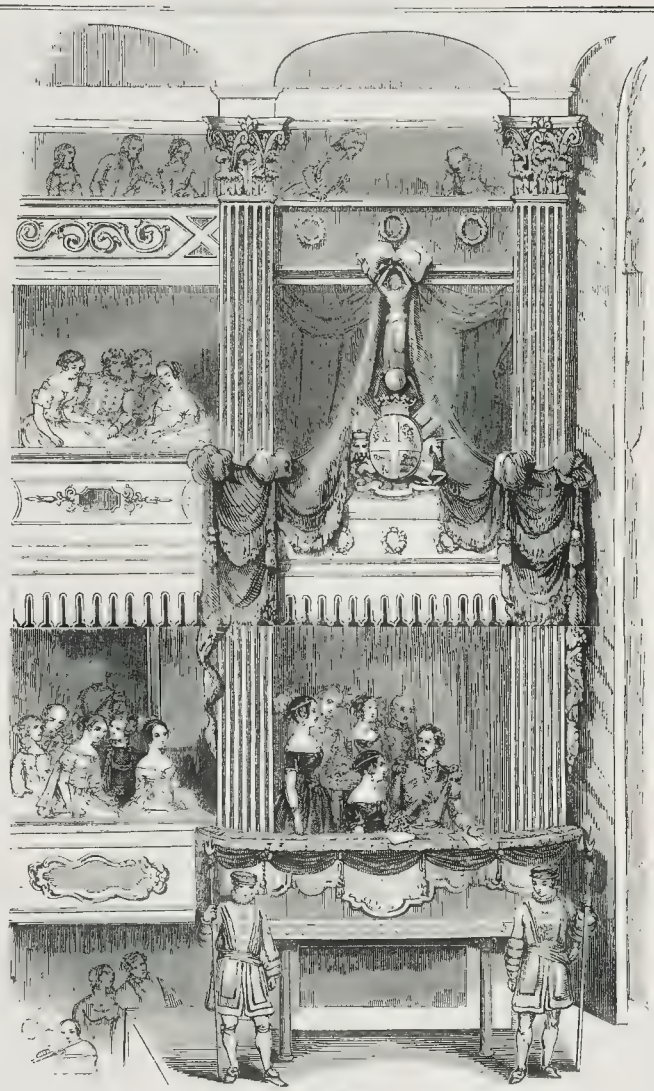
It will be seen that we have given illustrations of not only the royal box, but of the ceremony of escorting her Majesty thither, according to the etiquette of state visits.

A few minutes after seven o'clock the royal visitors appeared, and at the same moment the curtain rose for the national anthem. Loud acclamations burst forth from every part of the house, which her Majesty and the Prince, who was dressed in a full military uniform, answered by repeated acknowledgments.

The play was "As you like it" —a play in which Macready's impersonation of the melancholy *Jaques* has been held by critics to be one of the finest dramatic interpretations of Shakesperian meaning upon the English stage. He has made this character, so far as the acting is concerned, a new creation—and not new only, but "beautiful exceedingly." He was never more warmly or deservedly applauded for it than in the presence of his Sovereign on Monday night. The old exciting episode of the drama—the wrestling scene—we have transferred to illustration. The farce of "A Thumping Legacy" followed, and evoked the royal risibility with hearty force.

At eleven o'clock the performances terminated, and the national anthem was, according to custom, repeated, with fresh acclamations from the audience. Not only the regular vocalists of the theatre, but Miss Rainforth and Miss M. B. Hawes (if we mistake not), assisted on the occasion. As her Majesty rose to depart a new volley of cheers was given, and hats were waving in all directions as she receded from the public view. The street, at this hour, presented the same animated scene as on the Queen's arrival. Crowds awaited to see her enter the royal carriage, and as it rolled away, followed by the Guards, the applause of the multitude might be heard in the distance.

The following night, Tuesday, the house was again crammed, and on Wednesday, to a still full audience, Mr. Macready took his farewell of the public for the present season. His appearance for this purpose (after playing *Macbeth*) in the character of the *man* and not the actor, was the signal for an ecstasy of applause. Showers of bouquets fell at his feet—clouds of cambric were raised in the air—and shouts, not less enthusiastic than those which greeted royalty itself, bore testimony to the warmth of his admirers, and the earnestness with which they acknowledged the merits of their favourite tragedian and manager.



THE QUEEN'S BOX.

LIGHTING THE QUEEN TO HER BOX.

A necessity for giving his long farewell speech in full will preclude the possibility of our adding further comment.

The following is a copy of the speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—As the present management of this theatre must close to-night, I now appear before you to lay down my office, and give some account of my stewardship. It has been currently reported, and generally believed, that the want of encouragement from the public, and the consequently low nightly receipts, are the causes of my resignation. I beg leave to contradict the assertion—(Loud cheers). By a reference to my accounts of Covent-garden and Drury-lane Theatres, I find that the nightly average of last season's receipts was greater than those of both my Covent-garden seasons, and that even in this year of unprecedented depression and increased taxation, the average of our nightly receipts is only £13 below that of my *last* Covent-garden season, which, with profits to the management, paid £7,000 rent to the proprietors, and that it exceeds by £91 per night the average of my *first* Covent-garden season, which paid a rent of more than £5,500. If not at present amounting to a remunerating return, such a result, at such a time, may, in my opinion, be confidently taken as an earnest of future and permanent success. It certainly has not discouraged me. The question that obviously arises as to the application of such receipts is answered, I think, by the property itself. Upon taking possession I found, I may without exaggeration say, a poor and scanty collection of lumber. The whole female wardrobe would have been dearly valued at £40! not one scene fit to be placed upon the stage. not even a rope in the whole building to work a scene. The condition of my occupancy—that "the theatre should be put into a tenantable state," could not be fulfilled. A very inadequate sum, in annual deduction for rent, was allowed towards its fulfilment; and thus the burden of restoring the various departments of this large establishment from decay and ruin to their present state, has fallen *really* upon myself. I do not urge these facts in accusation of individuals; but against the law, which gives to persons totally unacquainted with the drama and with all appertaining to the dramatic art, an irresponsible power over it, every impartial voice should be lifted up—(Hear).

A brief history of my own connection with the two large theatres will, I think, demonstrate the partial operation of this oppressive law. Covent-garden Theatre, it may be remembered, during my tenancy, was raised by public favour from a degraded position into repute and estimation. The treatment I received from its proprietors justified me in applying to the then Lord Chamberlain for a personal license—for new permission to exercise my art—to pursue my rightful calling without infringement of the law. My application was refused. At Drury-lane Theatre my exertions and my sacrifices have been much greater, and proportionately larger results have been obtained, inasmuch as the drama has been re-established in this patent theatre, from which the patent holders themselves had suffered it to be excluded. The principal performers, ladies and gentlemen, have testified *their* confidence in my system, by deliberately consenting to hazard one-third of their incomes in its support: and I have volunteered myself still further sacrifices towards perfecting what is so far advanced; but as I cannot subject myself to the liabilities required of me, I have reluctantly, and with deep regret, resigned my charge. The consequence is, both these large theatres are now untenanted. The holders of their patents are unable themselves to present the glorious works of Shakspere to an English audience, and yet are armed by the law with power to forbid their representation elsewhere. For were I now, after all I have given and endured to maintain the drama in these theatres —were I excluded by circumstances as I now am from them—to attempt in a theatre lately licensed by the Lord Chamberlain for the performances of brutes and brute-tamers, were I to attempt there the acting a legitimate play, the law, "with all their might to urge it on," would be put in force to prevent, or to punish *me*—(Shame, shame). May I not ask for what public benefit such a law is framed, or for what one good purpose it is persisted in?

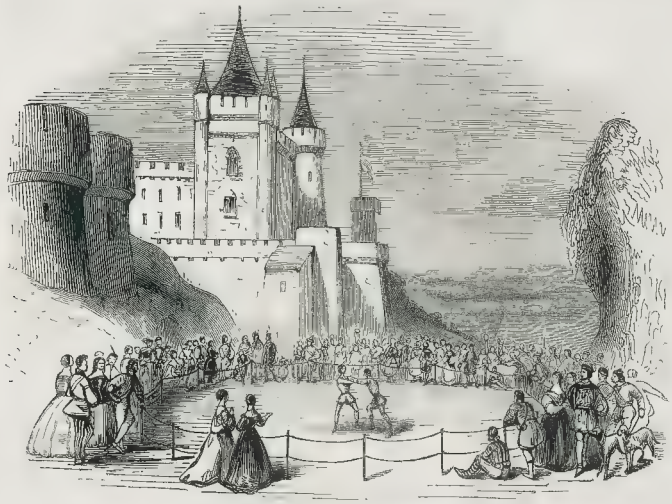
In regard to the proprietors of this theatre, let me once again, and emphatically, disclaim all intention of imputing blame individually—for many of them I entertain the highest respect and esteem—it is the law under which they act that I complain of, and condemn as the drama's worst enemy.

In conclusion let me merely add, that I have endeavoured to redeem, throughout my management, every pledge of my introductory address:—I have endeavoured to make your national theatre worthy of Shakspere and of our country. In this attempt I hope I have not entirely failed; I have at least striven my utmost, and the encouragement I have received from you would have been sufficient to sustain me in the struggle, if, as should have been the case, this theatre had been adequately appointed.

For that encouragement, ladies and gentlemen, I return you my warmest acknowledgments. To the respectable portion of the public press I am anxious to offer the expression of my gratitude for its sympathy and aid; and with my own, with the performers' thanks, let me indulge the hope that time may bring about a better state of things, and that I may yet again, under happier auspices, be honoured with your favour and approval.

With a feeling of sorrow, but no desponding, ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully and most gratefully take my leave.

Mr. Macready retired amidst loud and continued cheering.



WRESTLING SCENE IN "AS YOU LIKE IT."

HAYMARKET THEARE.

The very clever little drama entitled the "Little Devil" continues to be played with the success which greeted its first arrival upon Mr. Webster's stage. The imp *Asmodeus*—this time in the guise of a minstrel boy—is played by Vestris with her wonted *naiveté*, while Charles Mathews takes the *rôle* of *Vicentia D'Estella*, and infuses into it a sparkling and admirable vivacity. Nothing could be more amusing than his invocation of the supposed *Asmodeus*, or the way in which he imagines the spirit influences his destiny; the scene where he thinks the Devil is claiming his share of his intended wife is also an admirable piece of acting, and quite convulsed the house with laughter. This is the episode which our artist has engraved. His singing of the dicing song was also exceedingly good. Miss Julia Bennett, who plays *Clotilda*, fully maintained the favourable impression she had created. She is really an excellent actress, and will certainly become a great favourite; in addition to which she sings very nicely, joining with much effect in some of the duets. The plot of the drama has been so recently given that we need not recapitulate it here. It has, however, been extremely well adapted, the dialogue being invariably neat and pointed; and, altogether, the piece well deserves the applause it receives throughout.

MADAME VESTRIS, CHARLES MATHEWS, AND STRICKLAND, IN "THE LITTLE DEVIL."—NICOLO CLAIMING "HALVES."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

ANOTHER MUS. DOC.—In the plenitude of their bounty another Doctor of Music has been created by one of our universities in the person of Spohr; only think, the great *Spohr* to be *pregated* with brainless brethren, who have been honoured by the title of Doctor for knowing no more than the pounds, shillings and pence of their art. How ridiculous it would be to say Doctor Beethoven, or Professor Handel! Luigi Spohr *(sans titulo doctoris)*, we are delighted to hear will visit us shortly—time enough to direct the eighth Philharmonic Concert, at which he will produce some novelties expressly written for that fine orchestra, and probably appear as an instrumentalist himself on the occasion. A complimentary concert to him is to be given on Friday, July 7, when his oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," will be performed on a most extensive scale. This is as it should be.

THE LONDON PROFESSIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—This most praiseworthy fraternity will give their annual concert on Friday, July 27, when, amongst other novelties, Küngen's "Hallelujah of the Creation" (a good title,) will be performed.

MADLLE. LUTZER.—This accomplished German vocalist (Nightingale, as she is called in her native land) will shortly appear in two operas in the Bohemian language at Pest.

NEW BALLET.—A new ballet, by M. Perrot, to be called "Ondine, ou La Naiade," is in rehearsal at her Majesty's Theatre, and will be shortly produced.

ROSSINI.—This *gran Maestro*, we regret to state, is again in a very precarious state of health at Paris. A selection of his works was to have been performed in honour of his visit to that capital, but his indisposition has caused it to be deferred.

RUBINI.—This distinguished tenor is singing at present at the Italian Opera of St. Petersburg, enchanting his hearers and enriching himself at an unprecedented rate.

MENDLESSOHN.—The recent composition by this scholar, musician and instrumentalist ("The Choruses of Antigone"), we learn is in preparation of performance at Dresden, where a grand musical festival, under the direction of H. H. Reissiger, Wagner, and Muller, is to take place shortly. The choruses are to consist entirely of male voices. Wagner's "Rienzi" is soon to appear at Hamburgh.

FANNY ELLSLER.—This extraordinary *danseuse* is at present engaged at the Theatre Royal Brussels, with the extraordinary salary of £80 per night, for 12 nights.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

HERR STAUDIGL.

Competition in vocalism was never at a higher state than it is in the present musical season of our metropolis. The *prime donne*, the *flûte* of *soprani* and *contralti*, are now congregated among us, and, by their many and various perfections in their several departments, not only "puzzle the will" but the judgment as to which should be considered the first of her time. Tenors are more scantily sprinkled, but those we enjoy have rendered us not only satisfied but indifferent to the advent of any greater future promises. Of the *bassi* it is hardly possible to imagine any thing beyond the three stars, Lablache, Fornasari, and, "though last not least," Staudigl, who, like the southern cross, form a constellation in themselves of the most dazzling brilliancy. Of the two former we have had frequent and glad occasion to speak in the highest terms of unqualified delight—of the latter we will say a few words devoted to himself, in a spirit which we trust will be alike favourably received by that great *artiste* and our readers in general. Horace has said, "*Poeta nascitur non fit*," he may have been right as to the *mens divinior poetæ*, but in the musician, no matter what his inborn propensities to his art may be, education is necessary, and to such a degree that we are obliged to alter the Horatian maxim and say that "*musicus nascitur et fit*." Herr Staudigl is the product of this double influence of Genius: in him there is a cause for conflict between the two parents, Nature and Art, and we cannot do better than adopt the decision of the "wisest man the world e'er saw," and cut him in two to satisfy their respective pretensions. Staudigl is a renowned man in his own country—has been since his first appearance as an actor and singer; moreover, Jos. Staudigl, K. K. Hof-Opern Sänger, is known to be a sound musician, not merely "capable of merit in others," but "foregetive" in his own imagination: witness several songs of his own composition—"Wogentäuschung—An die Nacht," "Das Süsseste und Schwerste," "Der Himmel im Thale,"

HERR STAUDIGL AS CASPAR.

all of which, with many others we could name, prove him to be "a fount himself, tho' drinking other streams."

Our opportunities of seeing and hearing this great *artiste* have been few upon the English stage. The meagre part of *Oroveso* in "Norma" afforded him no scope for the development of his mighty powers; Handel's *Polyphemus* allowed them a little expansion; but they were again crippled in the Rossini-and-water music of *Alcander* in Pacini's "Sappho." The element of Staudigl's muse (for he is so attended) is extremely *spirituelle*—the greater the task he has to perform the more does he possess an "*ingenium par materia*;" and we know not what higher praise to bestow than that he is always faithful to the expression of the most delicate subtleties of the most metaphysical authors. How he has embodied *Caspar*, that wild piece of musical poetry! The great Kean was so taken with this part that he once intimated a wish to have played it. Charles Horn was the only man on our stage who had a notion of the character; but see Staudigl in the part, and you could almost fancy you saw Carl Maria conducting, so much does he enter into the spirit of the Fuseli-musician! Staudigl possesses a voice of prodigious extent and power—of most passive obedience to its master, with a tone for "tenderness awhile—terror anon," and a style of purity and attention to both words and music that constitutes him one of the first *mental* musicians of his day.

HERR STAUDIGL AS "OROVESO."

SIGNOR MARIO.

As we predicted in a former number that Mozart's *chef-d'œuvre*, "Don Giovanni," would not be often repeated, it was played *for the last time* this season on Thursday se'nnight. It is vain to inquire into the cause of the "few and far between" "angel visits" of this matchless production of genius and art. At one time we are inclined to metaphoricise and think that, like the sun, it cannot be long gazed upon without dazzling the beholders, whose un-eagle-like vision can rest undisturbed only upon "*minores stelle*;" at another we suspect that the fault lies in the treasury, which department estimates the merit of everything by what it will bring to its coffers; and here again we are puzzled, for no better *houses* attended any performance than those which crowded to enjoy the *Don* of all tragi-comic operas. We relinquish the hopeless task of solving the difficulty, and hasten to the more pleasant one of recording the *réunion* of strength wit which it took its departure from us (*for the season*) on Thursday se'nnight. The cast, as we have before observed, has never been surpassed, and in some particulars never has been equalled. We have seen the libertine hero personated by Garcia, Ambrozetti, Zuchelli, Tamburini, &c.; but with all the magnifying glass-power which Memory uses when considering those who made the earliest impressions upon her, we are forced to consider the *Giovanni* of Fornasari as something beyond that of his predecessors. Of Lablache's *Leporello* it would be vain to say more than that it is perfection. Grisi's *Donna Anna* is a truly splendid performance; her singing that anguished broken recitative, "Il padre mio," is in the highest degree tender and passionate.

MARIO, AS DON OTTAVIO.

Moltini's *Elvira* is very charming, and altogether vindicates the character hitherto called *ungrateful*. What can be more bewitching than the etherial Persiani's *Zerlina*? When ever had we such a *Masetto* as Sig. F. Lablache. And to come to the immediate object of our illustration, what predecessor in the part of *Ottavio* ever sang the music of Mozart with the soul, the purity, the love-breathing quality of voice of Mario? We fearlessly answer our own question, and say—none! Not even the great Rubini himself! We never heard "Il mio tesoro" sung by any one before Mario's time with the chastened ease and tenderness which he infuses into it, with his own feeling for the author's meaning, and the young freshness of intonation that breathes from him without exertion,

Like the unfor'd aroma of a flow'r!

Another advantage which Mario possesses over Rubini is, that he does his best always, never making *points-d'orgue* whereon he puts forth his reserved strength or graces, isolating himself from the general effect, and stepping out of a finely-grouped picture in the vanity of being considered as an individual portrait. Mario is superior to all this; and we hesitate not to say, that if he have good sense enough not to be early turned from study and reflection by the applause which he already richly deserves, he will, ere long, be the first tenor singer of the day! Let him look to his great song-companion, Lablache, who constantly studies!

Adieu! Gl'vanni! Adieu! Mozart! at least (after the 15th inst.) till next season for one or two nights!

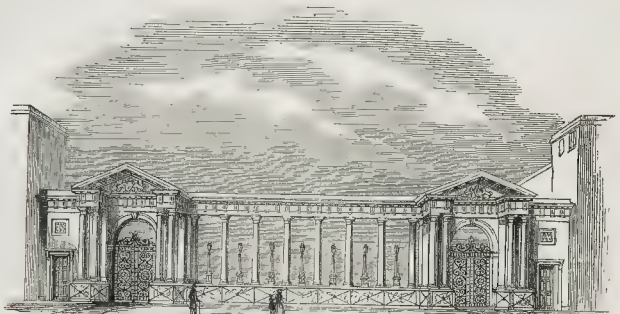
THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, June 12.

Mon cher Monsieur,—But a few years back and Fashion was a tyrant, whose slightest decrees were sovereign laws, and before whom every one was bound to bow without murmuring. Now, however, the case is altered; the tyrant has become a good-natured, well-accommodating lady, who sets herself willingly to all the caprices of her subjects; and whose decrees are sufficiently elastic to permit any one, if not to transcribe them openly, at least to modify them, provided that elegance be not lost sight of. Fashion may decide that bonnets shall advance more or less on the face, and that skirts of dresses shall be more or less furbelowed, or more or less ornamented, but she never interferes in the private affairs of the toilette, which detracts from your physiognomy or injures your tournure, to meet the exigencies of the case by slight deviations from the strict rule. There are compositions therefore to be made with fashion, as well as with conscience; and provided that good taste and elegance are respected, anything may be worn, and the wide sleeve may boldly meet the plain one without such an event creating a sensation, or without exciting public indignation, an event which ten years ago would have been sure to follow any departure from public caprice or prevailing fashions. This explanation is necessary, in order that your readers may comprehend the several apparent contradictions which a superficial observation may lead them to suppose they may detect in our indications; but these will only mislead novices, as every body of experience in such matters will, as far as fashions are concerned, there is a possible medium of variety, beyond which

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Sign. FORNASARI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, JUNE 22nd, 1843, when will be performed for the last time, arranged in two acts, DONIZETTI'S heroic opera, BELISARIO. Belisario, Sign. Antonio Fornasari; Giustiniano, Sign. Puzzoni; Eutropio, Sign. Dal Pozzo; Alamiro, Sign. Lorenzo Ivanoff; Adelaide, Mme. Bolticci; Antonina, Mdlle. Nau. After which will be performed, LA PROVA D'UN OPERA SERIA. By Mdme. Grisi, Signor Lablache, Signor Lablache, Signor Lablache



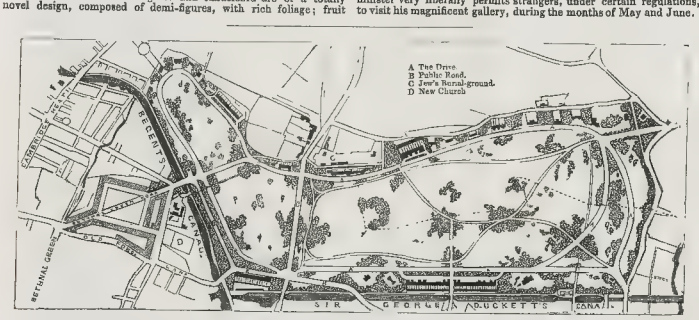
NEW FACADE, GROSVENOR-HOUSE.

This magnificent entrance to the town mansion of the Marquis of Westminster, in Grosvenor-street, has lately been completed from the designs of Mr. Cundy, his lordship's architect. The new façade is constructed of stone, and is 110 feet long; with two carriage ways, having coupled columns of the Roman Doric order on each side; and is connected by a screen of columns, on a continued rustic basement with candelabra and lamps in the inter-columniations.

The archways are surmounted by pediments inscribed with the arms of the Grosvenor family. On each side of the arches are foot entrances, over which are panels containing sculpture emblematical of the four seasons. The gates and candelebra are of a totally novel design, composed of demi-figures, with rich foliage; fruit and flowers of the most elaborate description being introduced, the centre having the family crest surrounded by the order of the garter.

The stone and ironwork of this noble gateway has altogether been most carefully executed; and the effect of the whole is truly beautiful.

Attached to Grosvenor House is one of the finest private picture galleries in Europe. The collection was commenced by the purchase of the late Mr. Agar's entire collection for thirty thousand guineas. It contains some of the finest works of the ancient and modern masters, particularly of Rubens. The Marquis of Westminster very liberally permits strangers, under certain regulations, to visit his magnificent gallery, during the months of May and June.



VICTORIA PARK.

Although the Act of Parliament for the formation of this park at Bethnal-green has been passed for some time, few steps have been taken in its progress. On Saturday, however, the surveyors recommenced their labours in making estimates of the value of property, which in some instances the proprietors are disposed to litigate. The last act, empowering the commissioners with full authority, received the royal assent on the 13th of May, 1842, when five years were assigned for the full completion of the park. The tenants occupying the tenements and lands have received notices to quit by the 10th of October. Amongst these are eleven persons occupying fields, as market gardeners, who have lately cropped their grounds for the winter months, for which they have expressed their intention to apply for remuneration. A valuation has, during the last week, been made of six houses, the remnants of the ancient palace of Bishop Bonner, known as Bonner's Hall, the inhabitants of which have all received notice to quit, and preparations are being made for leasing the field adjacent, and in front of the chief entrance, for the erection of a handsome square of houses. A great deal of the land required for the park is the property of the trustees of Guy's Hospital and of Sir John Cass's charity, who have shown every disposition to forward the views of the commissioners. A new road will, at the suggestion of Mr. Baker, the coroner, be shortly commenced from Limehouse to the southern entrance of the park. It has been decided by the commissioners that the principal entrance shall be through Bonner's-hall-fields, opposite the Greyhound, in Old Ford-lane.

The entire tract of land lying between the Hackney and Whitechapel roads, contains about 290 acres.

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the proposed improvements in the City have recently presented their Report to the Court of Common Council. It contains numerous and important suggestions, commencing as follows:—

It has long been the subject of public complaint, that Newgate-street, Snowhill, and Holborn, the great thoroughfare to the north-western, and that of St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street, to the western part of the metropolis, are both quite inadequate to the immense traffic of carriages, waggons, and vehicles of every description which throng in those directions; and the numbers of waggons and carts which convey provisions to and from Newgate-market frequently choke that thoroughfare, creating delays and inconvenience to the mail-coaches, and other impediments to the Post-office arrangements. The special committee having examined carefully those plans which have been suggested to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for a new thoroughfare, commencing in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, through Lincoln's-inn-fields into the city, crossing Farringdon-street by a viaduct, next considered the practicability of forming a street which would connect the end of Cheapside with such a thoroughfare at Lincoln's-inn, and with a branch diverging into Holborn, which would effectually relieve the great pressure of the public traffic in the thoroughfares alluded to, and at the same time render a viaduct at Holborn-bridge unnecessary. They were of opinion that the formation of a street combining these desirable objects was decidedly practicable, the street to commence at the east end, and continue along Paternoster-row, through Amen-corner, across Farringdon-street to the south-west corner of Farringdon-market in a straight line, the main line to continue across the middle of Fetter-lane to the city boundary, and a branch to diverge from the corner of the market to the end of Fetter-lane, at the summit of the hill in the wide part of Holborn. The special committee having had the levels in this proposed new line accurately taken, find that the greatest inclination of any part of it would not be more than about 3 feet in 100, and that only for the distance of 370 feet. It occurred to them in pursuing the investigation, that this new line would be still greater improved by the removal of the whole of the houses between the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard and Paternoster-row, from the end of Cheapside as far as Ave Maria-lane, which could be done for the additional sum of £150,000. Should this be effected, that magnificent structure would terminate a vista of upwards of onethird of a mile, and the whole would, in addition to the increased facility and convenience which would be afforded to the growing commercial traffic of the city, form one of the grandest improvements of an architectural character yet achieved in the metropolis.

The order in which the special committee have classed the improvements which they consider called for is according to the relative importance of each, and as follows:—

A. From the east end of Paternoster-row to Fetter-lane, and a branch street to Holborn, commencing with the houses at the west end of Cheapside, projecting beyond the line of St. Martin's-le-Grand, all between Paternoster-row, St. Paul's Churchyard, as far as Ave Maria-lane, Amen Corner, crossing the Old Bailey, to Farringdon-street, to Shoe-lane, Printer-street, Great New-street, to Fetter-lane to the city boundary; and the branch street from Little New-street, to the north end of Fetter-lane, Holborn, about 3360 feet in length. The greatest acclivity in the whole of this line will not be more than 1 in 31, and that for only about 370 feet.

B. From the north end of Dowgate-hill to the east end of St. Paul's Churchyard, thence to Earl-street, Blackfriars, through Tower Royal, Little and Great Distaff-lane, crossing the Old Change into St. Paul's Churchyard, about 1360 feet in length, and from the Old Change, through Knight rider-court, Carter-lane, Godliman-street, Bell-yard, Addle-hill, to the east end of Earl street, about 1200 feet in length.

C. Watling-street, from Aldermanry Church to the west end of St. Paul's Churchyard, about 1055 feet in length.

D. The Poultry, on the north side, to the Old Jewry, and 100 feet of the north side of Mansion-house-street, about 1055 feet in length; from the Mansion-house across Bucklersbury and Size-lane to Queen-street, from Watling-street to the east end of Basing-lane, the east side of Queen-street from Watling-street to Thames-street, about 1400 feet in length.

E. Lime-street, east side, from Cullum-street to Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-market from Fenchurch-street through to the south end of Gracechurch-street, about 860 feet in length; Aldgate, south side, from the Saracen's Head to Jewry-street, and the east end of Leadenhall-street at its junction with Fenchurch-street.

F. Broad-street buildings to the Curtain-road, through Hairmoon-street to Sun-street, thence to Skinner-street, and on to Worship-street, about 1550 feet in length.

G. From Aldersgate-street, opposite the end of Jewin-street, to Smithfield, and from the corner of Little Britain across Bartholomew-close, to communicate with the above line of street to Smithfield, about 1280 feet in length.

H. Threadneedle-street, north side, at its junction with Broad-street, and south side, from the church of St. Benet Fink, to Finch-lane, about 265 feet in length.

I. Holborn-bridge, north side, about 90 feet in length. Butcherhall-lane, east side, about 55 feet in length. St. Martin's-le-Grand, north-east corner, Angel-street.

K. Maiden-lane, north and south sides, about 275 feet in length; Jewin-street, south side from the corner; Redcross-street to Redcross-square, and north corner next Aldersgate-street; Aldermanbury, the west side of the south end; Milk-street, east side next Cheapside; White Rose-court, Coleman-street, and Mason's-alley, Moor-lane, south side, east corner, and north end, west side, from White-street to Type-street, and south end, Milton-street, east side; New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, through Tudor-street to the Temple.

The Special Committee then state that the Corporation have not the means at their disposal of effecting these improvements; and they suggest co-operation for that purpose with the metropolitan improvements commission, and application to the government.

For the convenience of our friends at a distance from the metropolis, we annex an engraved plan of the proposed improvements.

KEEPER'S NEW LODGE, AND DOG-KENNEL, WINDSOR.

The picturesque building represented in the above vignette has lately been erected near the footpath, across the Little Park, from Windsor to Datchet. It is occupied by Mr. Maynard, one of the royal keepers. In its rear is the private kennel, where are kept the fancy dogs belonging to the Queen and Prince Albert. As her Majesty and Prince Albert, when they visited the canine pets, found it inconvenient to cross the public footpath, it has been levelled or sunk, and across it has been thrown a light iron bridge, which connects in a line with a private footway leading from the slopes near Queen Adelaide's lodge to the kennel. We understand it to be in contemplation to erect near the dog-kennel another building for the fancy and rare fowls.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 2nd instant contains a letter from Athens of the 20th ult., stating that very strange rumours had circulated for some days in that capital. "A successor for King Otho was talked of," as if the latter had abdicated, and "the candidates for the throne of Greece were—1st, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia; 2nd, the Duke of Cambridge; and 3rd, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, who lately married Princess Clementine of Orleans."

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 60.—Vol. II.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

DISAFFECTION IN IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland still absorbs the attention of the Government, the Parliament, and the community, almost even to the exclusion of topics of dearest interest in England, and all-important questions of domestic legislation. Other excitements, no matter how fierce or violent—disturbances at home, or prospects of alarm abroad—are as it were hushed amid the fury of the louder controversy of repeal, and silence themselves into an anxious listening to the wild out-blasts of agitation which come sweeping from the Irish soil. Spain is in a conflict of rebellion—one of those dire spasms of revolution which unhinge her Government, and make her throne as it were a cradle, rocked rudely by the conflicting passions of the people—and yet our sympathies are weak and passive; and even our English jealousies of French intrigue do not bestir us away from a fixed contemplation of the great Irish question which is earthquaking society at home. The battle between Puseyism and the pure old simple Protestantism, which we have clung to so long, and clothed with a veneration and respect only commensurate with its virtue, may still wax warm in the universities, but in the great external world it bides its breath before repeal. The question of education, those clauses of the Factory Bill which promised an improvement of the social and moral condition of a race of infant slaves—slaves whom benevolence was to emancipate from one thraldom, and knowledge to light out of another—are abandoned by the Government with some mortification, and by the people with a passiveness which proves that they have more absorbing interests in view. The struggle to reconcile the conflicts of sectarianism has ceased and is forgotten amid the turmoil of repeal. Wales rears the head of riot, mad delusionists crusade against turnpikes and tranquillity, the Rebeccaites are strong in their sedition, and still the excitement of politics turns to Ireland alone. The non-intrusion question, the Scotch Church, the English poor-law, nay, almost all subjects of quarrel, grievance, or complaint, have fallen under the shade of the shamrock, and Erin, the great country of agitation, "stands alone in the storm!" Every mail, every newspaper, brings from Ireland fresh elements of turbulence—stirring, enthusiastic, feverish reports of almost rebellious meetings congregating with quite rebellious strength. The threat of physical force, the defiance of millions, is hurled in the teeth of Government with a boldness which becomes no whit the more attractive because it grins through the mockery of peace. The speeches of O'Connell and those who sail with him in the same vessel of desperation, grow into a madness of invective against "England and the English," against the "Saxon," the "Sassenach," the "Alien," far exceeding in bitterness anything of which either gall or daring has ventured utterance before. Men stand in armies, as it were, to listen to the very pibroch of war. They are told how well they could fight if they would, but how they shall not because of peace! The sword is waved before them, and they are shown with what power they can wield it; but it is returned into the scabbard—because of peace! There is the world-moral of peace set up—we must say ironically, sarcastically, falsely—in the very blaze of threat, defiance, passion, exultation in numbers, and such elements of agitation as "peace did ever deem unnatural," and all whose tendency is to "laugh order into scorn." It is absurd to feign a blindness to these facts—to the truth that Mr. O'Connell has so many marching armies of an agitated people at his disposal for peace or war—at his disposal for any mischief to which he chooses to set them, and if he does not tell them to *act* mischief, he tells them to *think* mischief, which is the first step towards acting it after all. Nor are even the oratory of the Liberator, and the exhortations of his clergy, employed among the people of Ireland without every sort and order of auxiliary agitation. That wild and beautiful stimulus, which among a warm, romantic, and poetic race—full of heroic and traditionary superstitions—is even more dangerous than beautiful—we mean, passion-clothed, familiar-appealing, ballad-minstrelsy, has been worked, and is working, with force, and depth, and violence, echo-full and sympathetic of the maddest words that have ever been spoken by O'Connell amidst that wild hurricane of the popular spirit with which he has now disordered the sobriety of his native land. Here are words that burn, gathered by us at random from the new "Lyrics of Repeal":—

> Bondsmen! compatriots' scoff of the stranger,
> Grasp the war-torch, and the chain-breaking sword;
> Or crouch, like Isaiah's hounds, at the foreigner's manger,
> And lick the red scourge of your *Sassenach* lord!
> Rouse you! for shame! from the slumber of ages,
> Sons of the murdered, by forest and waves;
> Shout like the ocean, when fierce tempest rages,
> Rise with the strength of ten millions of waves!
> Sound a loud hymn; *for the gathering nation,*
> *Surging and murmuring, heaves like the sea;*
> Sound! and full soon the glad harp-string's vibration
> Shall chime to the chorus of millions made free!
> By the crimson Clontarf, and the Liffey's dark water,
> By shore, vale, and stream, with our heart's blood that runs!
> By Barrow and Boyne, conflagration and slaughter,
> Shall toss their red plumes in the blaze of our guns!

Sober men, virtuous men, patriots, read verses like these, speeches like O'Connell's, with some contempt, perhaps; with much compassion, but certainly with the utmost sorrow of heart. However liberal, however radical the feeling in England, it cannot meet the spirit of this sort of agitation—its unfairness, its illegality, its disloyalty.

Why ferment these accursed differences between England and Ireland, as if the English people were not full of kindred with the Irish, as if they had not learned to nourish sympathies in common, as if, for years, they had not "taken their wrongs to their bosom," and raised their voices for their redress. Did not the popular voice of England carry Catholic Emancipation in conjunction and brotherhood with those who blame and hate her now? Did not reforms—parliamentary and municipal—tread in the footsteps of the first great boon? Did not concessions to the Roman Catholic religion of Ireland, and even abolition of Protestant taxation, in the shape of tithes, go farther still? and are not the people (we do not speak of the Government, though we hope it of that also), are not the people of this country still ready to make further and generous concessions to the people of Ireland, in the spirit of such brotherhood as should exist among communities, with a manly sense of their injuries, and a conscientious knowledge of their rights? We honestly believe that there is no civil nor even religious oppression in Ireland which the English would not honourably and heartily find a spunge to wipe away; how ungrateful, then, how insidious, how almost unnatural it is for agitation to set up enmity between them, and to tinge the feelings of a glowing and excited nation with a fiendlike and soil-rooted antipathy to a land with which—brother or alien—"Sassenach" or simple happy English—it must hold firm and binding companionship to the "crack of doom." As for the plain question of repeal of the Union, it is nonsense to entertain it, except for purposes of riot, disaffection, and bloodshed. Those English who would else do any thing for Ireland are against it to a man. Those English who would repeal her bad poor-law, who would call back her absentee proprietors into the bosom of her soil, who would reform her oppressive landlords, who would lavish wealth upon her wastes and bogs, who would cultivate, educate, elevate her in the scale of civilization, who would even stifle prejudice, and pay almost a concession of conscience to the religious freedom of her people, would halt indignantly at the sound of the trumpet of repeal, and "wage war with worlds" before they would dismember the empire, unsettle the constitution, and insult the Throne. How much of Ireland herself is similarly staunch? How have her nobles and representatives come forward to declare their allegiance to the Union, and their resistance to repeal. And yet how wildly, how fearfully, how desperately is she agitated and shaken from county to county with the one absorbing cry.

Ireland *must* suffer—nay, she *does* suffer bitterly for this. Already it is announced that her Majesty has abandoned her intention of visiting the shamrock soil, and that dawn of joy which was beginning to gush upon the loyalty of her people has subsided into a hopeless regretfulness, which takes its only consolation in the excitement of turbulent ambition, and the mad folly of repeal. Not this evil alone. In the crisis of agitation all legislative improvement stands still—the clock remains motionless and unwound. The question arises—not "how to improve the condition of Ireland," but "how to subject Ireland to the law." An atmosphere of despondency pervades all well-wishers of the unhappy country agitated; and those who love her best desire her welfare in nothing more than in the crushing of the O'Connell turbulence, the revival of mutual sympathies between *her* people and the English, and the restoration of such a degree of tranquillity as may admit of the opportunity of legislating promptly for her wrongs.

THE NEW GRESHAM COLLEGE.

Gresham College was established for the delivery of lectures appointed by Sir Thomas Gresham, during the law terms, on music, astronomy, physic, divinity, law, rhetoric, and geometry. They were delivered at the Royal Exchange till its destruction by fire;

after which, the Gresham Committee, consisting of the Mercers' Company, and other citizens, determined upon providing a separate edifice for the purposes of the college. Accordingly, the present building has been erected from the designs of Mr. George Smith, the architect to the committee. It is situated at the corner of Basinghall-street and Cateaton-street: it is of the centered Roman style of architecture, and has an attached Corinthian portico on the principal entrance next Basinghall-street. The interior contains a large library and professor's room, on the ground floor; and a lecture-room on the one-pair floor, capable of holding upwards of 500 persons; separate rooms above are also provided for the different professors, together with apparatus rooms on the basement, apartments for attendants, &c. The building has been erected by Messrs. Baker and Son, at a cost of upwards of £7000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, June 20.—Your excellent article on Spanish affairs in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last has been much approved of in the French capital by all those who take real interest in the welfare of unhappy Spain, whilst at the Hotel de Courcelles (the residence of Christina) and I am sorry to say at that of Château, it has been most bitterly commented on, and, as you may naturally suppose, greatly blamed. I am still of opinion that Espartero will succeed in putting down the insurrection, but it must be confessed he has most powerful enemies, he has to contend with not only the intrigues of his Spanish opponents, but those of a powerful nation. It cannot be denied that the sent of the principal junta is in Paris, at the Hotel de Courcelles; from thence daily couriers are expedited to the frontiers, from thence secret agents are sent into Spain, from thence money in abundance is forwarded to the insurgents. The French Government either connive at what with justice might be called traitorous acts towards an ally, or they are ignorant of what is passing within five minutes' walk from the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. To credit the latter would be absurd. Can it be possible that M. Guizot is not aware that Generals Narvaez, the sworn enemy of Espartero, and O'Donnell, the chief of the late Christina insurrection, have left Paris with passports *à reigle* for Malaga?—that Generals Pezuela and Vigo are *en route* for Catalonia? that five millions of francs *in specie* have been sent to Perpignan, to be placed at the disposal of the Junta of Barcelona? No! M. Guizot is well informed, and his only excuse can be that he is an instrument in the hands of his minister. Examine for a moment the conduct of the French Government during the Carlist insurrection and now. Then many a Carlist officer of rank caught on the frontiers was, by order of M. Leroy, Sous-Prefet of Bayonne, arrested and transported into the interior, with chains on the neck and feet, dragged from his bed, and escorted on foot from brigade to brigade by gendarmes! Other Carlists who had, and it is within the last three months, fixed their residences in Paris have been ordered to quit the country at a few days' notice, since that a Carlist was condemned to prison for having returned to Paris from England, although he possessed a regular passport, signed by the French Ambassador in London. Now, Don Carlos Liberal pretends to be, Christina conspirators—the Maroto renegade Carlists, are received in the highest circles, and are permitted to penetrate into Spain upon every revolutionary movement. At Perpignan and Bayonne an insurrectionary junta is tolerated, I might say protected, and men publicly enrolled. And whence arises this inconsistent policy? Hatred to England—a desire to diminish the just influence of England in the Peninsula. The insurgents believe, or pretend to believe, that Louis Philippe is a disinterested friend, and therefore follow the instructions sent from France, not they have a so a secret object in view: the Espartero desire to be free of the majority of the Cortes, when in reality they, owing to the youth of the Queen, would become dictators. Christina could also establish a Zea Bermudez, Toreno, or Martinez de la Rosa administration, or would at the same epoch become the sole arbitrator of the destinies of Spain. Thus, what with hatred to England, and the desire to secure the reins of Government, Espartero has a host of enemies to contend against, and every one of these enemies, not the ingenuous purposes of designing intriguers. But will the insurgents succeed? I repeat, in my opinion, with great difficulty. The heroic conduct of Colonel Echalecu in refusing to give up the fortress of Morella to the insurgents, is a case in point. Should General Seoane advance with a respectable force on Barcelona the people will not risk a second bombardment; besides, independent of other fortresses in Catalonia, Espartero has still Leyida, one of the most important points of the principality. Be assured that so long as the mountaineers of Catalonia take no part with the insurgents, their position is very doubtful, and, from a letter which I have seen written by Tristany, it is given as positive that the Carlists intend preserving, at the present crisis, a strict neutrality. Attempts have been and are still making to get up an insurrection in the Basque provinces, but hitherto without success; and of this I feel certain, the Basques will never join the banners of Christina, Lopez, or France. You may be told that France has assured Lord Cowley that it is not her intention to aid England. Of course, upon such a promise; Lord Palmerston can, if he pleases, give some curious details of the co-operation of the French Government under the quadruple alliance. In the meantime, Espartero is forming an army of observation on the line of the Pyrenées, and officers of the staff of the Minister of War have been sent to Perpignan and Bayonne.

The Minister is greatly disatisfied with the commission charged with the examination of the budget, and it is said that several of its members are in disgrace with his excellency. Marshal Soult is said to be the author of the measure that would be carried into effect in 1842, viz., that the army should consist of 300,000 men, viz., 60,000 cavalry, for the service of the interior, and 60,000 infantry, &c., and 13,800 cavalry for Algiers. The commission have made a reduction of 14,000 men, and, notwithstanding the alarming state of Europe, recommend a further reduction. The discussion on this subject in the Chamber of Deputies will be interesting, but should the Ministers be beaten they do not intend to retire. The effective of the army will, for the present year, remain as it is, viz., 8000 or 9000 men, the same as in 1838 or 1839. The Ministers are also in an awkward position as regards a commercial treaty with England. In the Chamber of Deputy, which he said would be discussing and bringing questions about the treaty, which he said would be disastrous and ruinous to French industry, M. Guizot replied, "that he would do nothing without consulting the Chambers." I am sure you will be pleased to hear that I had repeat, that a treaty of commerce [illegible] and that the [illegible] the treaty [illegible] the papers, in reference to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

praising that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to advance to the claimants for losses sustained by the seizure of British ships and cargoes by the Danish Government in 1807, the amount of their respective losses as ascertained by the commissioners appointed for the investigation of Danish claims, and reported upon the 12th day of May, 1840, and assuring her Majesty that this house will make good the same.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into a statement of the circumstances out of which these claims arose, which have been repeatedly placed before the public, and said he felt himself bound to offer the most determined resistance to the motion. The question was, whether they were to lay down the new principle that the owners of vessels captured at sea during war time should be entitled to compensation, and if this principle were admitted the claims which would be made would be as innumerable as they would be irresistible, if allowed. On a division on the question the motion was defeated by a majority of 37 to 42.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act of the 1st year of Geo. II., cap. 2, 3, 8c., for extending the duration of Parliament to seven years. The honourable gentleman said he would be content to accept, at present, the smallest concession, and would, therefore, ask for triennial Parliaments only, though he was himself in favour of annual Parliaments.—Dr BOWRING seconded the motion.—Sir J. GRAHAM said the motion was neither wise, politic, nor convenient, and was an abandonment of the principles laid down by Sir Robert Peel, by which the duration of Parliament was retained as a balance to the democratic power which was established by the proviso out of that bill. He should oppose the motion, and would, therefore, move, as an amendment, that the previous question be now put.—The house was cleared for a division, when the motion was defeated by a majority of 48 to 23.—Captain BERKELEY then drew the attention of the house to the inexpediency and danger of employing the Excise and Coast Guard officers and commanders, and re-establishing them as sloops of war in her Majesty's navy, and concluded by moving a resolution that the house viewed with apprehension the employment of these vessels after the suppression which had been ordered—The report on the Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was then brought up, and the house soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY,

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Several private bills were advanced, and many petitions presented.—The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. FERRAND postponed the second reading of his bill for the allotment of waste lands till Wednesday next.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made a communication to the house that he intended to move that the house should, on Friday, resolve itself in to a committee on the Excise Acts. The year's experiment that had been made of the additional duty of 1s. a gallon on Irish spirits had shown a progressive increase of offences against the excise laws while the revenue had not been increased to the extent anticipated. The right hon. gentlemen declared that he felt so strongly with regard to the moral effect of the change in the Irish spirit duty, that he could not consent to the continuance of the evil.—Mr. AGLIONBY called attention to an oversight in the late Registration Act, whereby, in consequence of a misapprehension by the Post-office, the notices of objections had not been forwarded, and thus every voter in the kingdom would be affected. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER promised to make inquiry to the circumstance.—On the motion of Mr. G. W. WOOD, the Scientific Societies Bill was read a second time.—Lord WORSLEY moved the commitment of the Coroners Bill. On the suggestion of Lord C. SOMERSET, the bill was committee *pro formâ*, in order to have the amendments, which were numerous, made, and the bill reprinted.—Lord WORSLEY moved the second reading of the Commons Inclosure Bill.—Colonel SIBTHORP moved, as an amendment, that the second reading be given that day six months.—Sir C. BURRELL, Mr. MILES, Mr. C. BULLER, Lord SANDON, Mr. DEVITT, and Mr. AGLIONBY supported the bill; and Mr. FERRAND, Mr. ROEBUCK, and Mr. S. CRAWFORD opposed it.—Lord J. MANNERS wished its postponement only until the committee now sitting on this subject should make its report.—On a division there were—For the motion, 64; against it, 43: majority, 20.—The Simon Fisheries Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an act of the Parliament of Ireland, 19 and 20 George III., for preventing the granting of grants at long dates and tolls, to be paid for passing, save in certain cases.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to give writs of error in *mandamus*.—Mr. WILLIAMS moved that Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers be added to the select committee on the peerages from Epworth. He made this proposal because, as now constituted, he did not think the committee a fair one.—Mr. WAKEFIELD said that if the Right Hon. Baronet opposite (Sir Robert Peel) was to withdraw his motion, he should not on that day having been disposed of, their lordships adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. WARD gave notice of a motion respecting the Irish Church Establishment on the third reading of the Irish Arms Bill.—The EARL of ABERDEEN (who is involved in the consequence of the Townshend Peerage Bill) took an opportunity of giving an explanation of some of the points arising out of this case, but ultimately deferred his final statement until the bill goes into committee.—The house then went into committee on the Sugar Duties Bill. Mr. CORDEN moved an amendment to the effect that all protective duties in favour of colonial produce be abolished, but this proceeding being out of order, it was withdrawn.—Mr. EWART then moved that the duty on foreign sugar be reduced from 63s. to 24s.—After a long discussion the motion was negatived by a majority of 135 to 60. Mr. HAWES moved that the duty be reduced to 36s., which was also rejected by a majority of 203 to 172. The bill then went through committee, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY

Their lordships met at five o'clock. The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was read a second time. A short conversation took place on the subject of National Education, but no other business of importance was transacted, and their lordships adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

In answer to a question from Mr. S. WORTLEY, on the subject of a new house, Sir J. GRAHAM said that the Government thought it would be desirable to advise her Majesty to issue a commission for a general gaol delivery in the course of the winter, and they had accordingly advised her Majesty that there should be a general gaol delivery throughout England and Wales during the winter.—The house then went into committee on the Irish Arms Bill.

COUNTRY NEWS

KENT.—HOP INTELLIGENCE.—*Maidstone.*—The few warm days of the last week have been doubtless of service to the bines, which are still unequal, and by no means so kindly as usual at this period. The fly hangs about them, and without some genial weather will not escape be shaken off. A few warm days would do much to improve their air present somewhat sickly appearance, and it may be safely calculated that up to this period no great harm has been done which is not retrievable.—*Canterbury.*—The bine in this district is very uneven, but has greatly improved within the last two or three days. There are not so many flies as there were. The vine on the oast-house and walls is turning yellow.—*Ospringe.*—The bines on the bottoms are looking middling, as regards the quantity of bine in some of the grounds, while of ors are short of bine, and the whole of them look yellow, from the wet and cold nights. The grounds on the north side of the parish do not promise at present for a large crop.

LIVERPOOL.—ANOTHER FIRE.—Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock on the morning of Monday last, another fire was discovered in the old excise offices, Hanover street, Liverpool. It seems to have originated in the rear of one of the upper rooms, which is used as a depository for oakum, and is in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Wilson, timber merchant; and the general supposition is that the oakum must have become ignited owing to the carelessness of one of the boys who opened the concern, and who proceeded through the building with a lighted candle or lamp in his hand. Shortly after the alarm had been given, several engines arrived upon the spot, and the flames were extinguished before an hour had elapsed.

NORTHWICH.—The Liberal electors of this borough entertained their representative, Mr. Gisborne, last week at dinner, in the Exchange-hall, in commemoration of their triumph at the last election. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wakefield, mayor of the borough.

SUSSEX.—SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.—On Friday week, about half past ten A.M., a large hay-stack, belonging to the Rev. John Underwood of Uckfield, was discovered to be on fire. The stack stood a distance of about thirty rods from any habitation, and was fired at each end, and at the bottom to leeward. The enthusiastic endeavours of a I present to subdue the flames were convincing proofs of the high estimation in which the rev gentleman is held, and were most handsomely and feelingly acknowledged by him, while many execrations, "not loud, but deep," were vented on the perpetrators of the outrage. We believe that the pecuniary loss of the rev gentlemen is nothing when compared to his grief at the fiendish spirit which actuated the base incendiary. The police are taking active measures for the detection of the villain, but we greatly fear with our present prospect of success.

ATTACK ON THE CARMARTHEN WORKHOUSE.—On Monday last several hundreds of respectable farmers assembled in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen, and attended by a great multitude of the poorer classes, prepared to parade the town. Several neighbouring magistrates in vain expostulated with them on their conduct. They read a list of the paupers and the changes they desired, which included, not only the removal of all the turnpike gates in the country, but also the abolition of all tithe and rent charge in lieu of tithes, the alteration of the present poor-law, towards which they expressed the most bitter hostility, abolition of church-rates, and an equitable adjustment of their land-lords' rents. The Rebeccaites marched along the quay, and through Bridge street and Spilman-street, by the prison, and past the hall. They were headed by a band of music, and were all armed with staves. They hooted the magistracy. The leading body consisted of some thousands on foot, many of whom were Charitas and rabble of the town, a large number of women was among the crowd, and men bearing inflammatory placards; these were followed by a man in disguise to represent Miss Rebecca: some bearing brooms with which to sweep the foundations of the to l houses and the workhouse, and the rear bro ught up by about 300 farmers on horseback. Before the civil or military force could collect the workhouse the rioters had attacked it. They were met by the high walls with which the building is surrounded, and then burst open the lodge gates and poured into the premises, the leaders rode into the yard and surrounded the premises, and the rioters soon forced an entrance into the building and commenced their work of destruction. The governor during this time was using the alarm bell, and while the rioters were in the act of pulling down the inner doors and partitions of the boards-men and other parts of the premises, an i pitching out the beds through the windows, the military and civil force arrived. The 31st act was immediately read by Mr. Morris; the civil force was ordered to close the outer gates, and to secure the other rioters who were inside and who had just been engaged in the outrage, who were ordered to surrender prisoners, and the body outside were directed to keep back. They would not obey the orders, and an attempt was made to push upon the military; they were ordered to charge, as the rioters within the walls (about 150 in number) were endeavouring to escape, and the immediate object were benum ng in the force. The military charged with the march and 40 in lis in the morning, beneath a broiling sun, behaved most gallantly, and their speed and coolness in aiding in capturing the rioters, and in dispersing the throng, were too much admired. Many of them used the flat of their swords only, and soon set the host of rioters on foot and on horseback scampering. Resistance was at first offered by some of those who were ordered by the magistrates to be apprehended, and it is to be regretted that the soldiers were obliged in self-defence to use the edge of their weapons, by means of which three persons were wounded, one of whom is a woman, but the injuries are not serious. A farmer fell off his horse and had his head cut open by a kick, but is doing well. Depositions were immediately taken against the parties apprehended; several of whom have been fully committed, and the inquiry has been adjourned to the 20th instant, they in custody. Had it not been for the firmness and activity displayed by the magistrates the workhouse would in another tec minutes have been in flames, and where the violence of the misguided men engaged in the fearful outrage would have terminated, no person can well guess. Things are now quiet, but how long they will remain so is a problem, which a few days, or perhaps a few hours, will solve. The rioters have not yet returned to their homes. A brother-in-law of a member of parliament, it is said, is among those in custody, and against whom informations on oath have been taken.—The attention of the authorities appears to be seriously directed towards Ireland as to overlook the alarming state of society in Wales altogether. If an arms bill be required anywhere it is surely in Wales, in the present alarming condition of the country.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

During the present week there has been no betting in Town. The sport was confined—as far as the turf was concerned—to the two pleasure meetings of Hampton and Newton. The former was infinitely the most brilliant known on the classic ground of Moulsey, and the latter was well attended, and terminated on Friday; but to Thurs lay, the gala of the meeting, this brief notice is confined. There surely never was a day more cut out for by Gossip than the Hampton Cup day of 1841. It was a day of pleasant topsy-turvy, it was a real blessing for the pleasure folks to see the day their hearts had been set on for months down and set like summer "in the sweet south." Thursday brought more people to the race ground than the 3 days to Ascot—we had almost said, than the Derby to Epsom. The descent however performed, was one of evident delight to every merry mortal engaged in it. To Bushey Park there were carriages of all kinds, and one or thrown, the occupants of which seemed as much pleased as the groups of Hodrs that perambulated the course, like beds of locomotive tulips. As soon drew nigh, as did tens of thousands of happy faces to the scene, and the sport commenced the whole of the Hurst was a re ony of the gay and glad. The racing was very good, the cheer was better, and courtesy and hilarity the order of the day. We see nothing of the betting, and little of the races: to judge from appearances, all were gainers by the day. To teach us a necessary moral, peradventure, in the sunshine of nature and sout it at made the existence of the scene, one terrible episode occurred, and a wretch, by his own act, hastened off his mortal coil—a gentleman—or one of such seeming, out this throat upon the open course.

The little business that occurred into the 2d day of the day turned "a lung'ring look behind," the settling for the Derby being generally spoken of as much worse than had been anticipated. We may have occasion to remark upon them further. In the meanwhile, as the Ledger is hardly in the market, our cautions will keep.

No betting of any account in London or elsewhere.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER A FAMILY, AND TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A case nearly parallel with that of the Stebbing tragedy, at Camberwell, which took place some years ago, was on Monday last brought under the consideration of the magistrate at Queen-square police court. James Abberdein, a man between thirty and for y years of age, of wretched appearance, and having his head bound up with plasters, and his hands covered with blood, was brought to the bar. It appears that on last morning, attempted to murder his son, a boy eight years old, and his daughter, an infant of two years of age, and also to destroy himself.—Elizabeth Abberdein, the wife of the prisoner, was laid into the office in a state of great weakness. She stated that she, with her husband, resided at 3, Francis-street, Back-fields, Westminster, where they kept a shop in the general line. Her husband and she lived on very comfortable terms, and as he was a sober, industrious man, she never saw anything wrong about him until within the last six months, when he began to express apprehensions of their coming to poverty. From this time that they commenced to mind he became restless and uneasy, and on more than one occasion said to her "that he should like to destroy the children, in order to prevent their being reduced to distress;" but as he showed no disposition to injure any of his family, she thought nothing of it. On that (Monday) morning at seven o'clock he got up and opened the shop in the usual way, and served a customer, but, as she afterwards learned, left the shop for a few minutes. Witness was in bed asleep with her infant daughter, when she was suddenly awakened by a loud screaming from her son, who lay in a truckle bed by her. She started up at the cry, and perceived blood on the head, and her husband standing over her with an axe in his hand. She struggled to get out of bed, but before she could reach her husband he struck the boy a second blow, which inflicted another most severe wound, from which the blood flowed copiously. She then seized him, and strove, tried violently to drag him towards the bed-room door, which she succeeded in half locking, and while she was endeavouring to open the passage from her grasp, and rushing towards the boy, struck him a third time on the head with the axe. He then aimed a violent blow at the infant as it lay upon the pillow, nearly cut it in two, and would have made

ALGOA BAY.

This rising settlement, known also as Port Elizabeth, and formerly called Twartkop's Bay, is situated in Cape Colony, and is nearly 500 miles eastward of Cape Town, between it and the newly settled district of Albany. The inlet is about twenty miles broad from east to west: it is a good holding ground, and for six months of the year, when the north-west winds prevail, is perfectly secure; but during the remaining months a heavy sea rolls in from the south-east. The tide rises in the bay from six to seven feet. The shore is a level sandy beach; it receives the waters of three rivers, and has, besides, some fine springs of water on the western side. The surrounding country forms part of the district of Uitenhagen. The bay is much frequented by black whales, and a successful fishery is carried on. The annexed view is from a sketch by a correspondent.

The first party of emigrants went from this kingdom to Cape Colony in 1820; debarked at Port Elizabeth, now Algoa Bay; and as many as 3659 individuals landed here in the summer of that year. There were then but three huts on the beach; now Elizabeth Town rises on the shore, with a population of 3000 souls. Uitenhagen, 18 miles from the Bay, contains 2000 souls. Graham's Town, in Albany, 100 miles up the country, contains 6000 persons, principally English. There are numerous other towns and villages in the district, as Somerset, Graf-Reynet, Beaufort, Bathurst, Sidbury, Salem, Cradock, &c.

A very promising account of the progress of Algoa Bay appeared from a correspondent, settled there, in the *Sun* of last Friday. The writer allows that the settlement at first was very disastrous; he adds that only one incursion had been made by the natives; further inland these attacks had been very frequent. In 1821 the exports were £1500; in 1841 they were £71,242; and in the first half of 1842, £75,804. This rapid rise is attributed to the extraordinary growth of wool, which increases here ten times as fast as in Australia. The staple is quite equal, and it brings 2s. 6d. per lb. The land equals in value that of Australia, and is one quarter the price. The wheat is stated to be "the finest in the world," and heavier by three or four pounds per bushel than the best English wheat; and it always fetches in the corn-markets of London, Calcutta, the Mauritius, and Australia, more than any English or foreign grain. Yet bread is dear, on account of the high price of labour; but beef and mutton are from 1½d. to 3d. per lb. The climate is healthier than that of England, or either of her other colonies: it is warmer than Canada, and nearly as warm as Australia.

The population of the district is 70,000: its progress is stated to have equalled or surpassed that of any other colony of its time. The writer adds, that it is prosperous, moral, and intelligent; there are in proportion more churches and chapels here than in any other settlement; convicts have never been introduced; and almost every town and village has its Government free schools, which are patterns for the mother country. There are no paupers, and the proportion of males and females in them nearly as in England. If these statements be correct, the settlement must be a fine "emigration field." Field labourers, house servants, and shepherds are much in request: some of the latter class already in the colony have flocks of their own. Mechanics of the useful class are wanted, as bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, saddlers, harness-makers, wheelwrights, turners, cabinet-makers, smiths, plumbers and glaziers, coppersmiths, braziers, cutlers, and printers, besides bakers and butchers. There is, however, no demand for those who exist by the superfluities of life. The provision trade is extensive; an establishment having been formed here for the curing of beef several years since, when it was expected that much trade of this kind might be carried on between the settlers and the Mauritius as well as with the vessels touching on their way from India, and eventually also with the West India Islands.

SUEZ.

Further intelligence has just been received from Alexandria, announcing the intention of the Pacha of Egypt to proceed with the execution of the long-proposed work of joining the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, by means of a canal to be cut from Suez to Pelusium. This work, at all times desirable, will now assume increased importance from Suez being the point of communication between Europe and India, by means of steam navigation on the Red Sea, whilst it is a welcome indication of the interest taken by the Pacha in the great work of national intercommunication, referred to by a correspondent in our last paper.

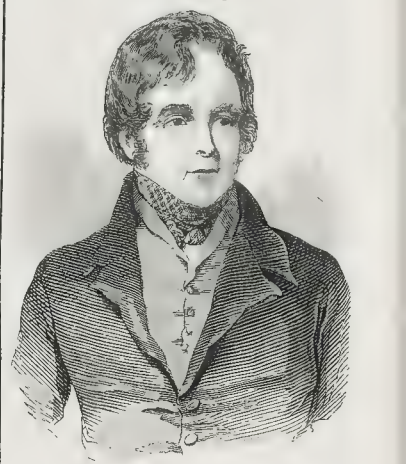
Suez lies on an angle of land at the head of the westernmost of the two arms or gulfs in which the Red Sea terminates, and is 624 geographical miles east of Cairo. The town is poorly walled on three sides, being open to the sea on the north-east, where is the harbour, and a good quay. Within the walls are many open places, and several khans built around large courts; the houses are meanly built; there is a bazaar, or street of shops, supplied with goods from Cairo. The population scarcely reaches 1400. The importance of Suez, however, arises from its position; and the transit of the productions and merchandise of the East from the Red Sea to the Nile has always made this a valuable station. The concourse of pilgrims who annually embark here for Mecca has also rendered necessary a town at this point: nevertheless, with its present resources, it is little better than a mere place of passage.

The advantages which would accrue to the commercial intercourse between Europe and the southern and eastern countries of Asia from a canal navigable for large vessels being cut across the Isthmus of Suez, are obvious, and it has been attempted several times. There certainly once existed a canal on the Isthmus, for numerous traces of it still appear; it did not, however, unite the two seas, but only the Red Sea with the river Nile; this canal was commenced nearly 2500 years ago. When the French, under Bonaparte, had got possession of the country, they intended to give another direction to the commerce of Europe with India, by making a canal, fit for large vessels across the isthmus; and, accordingly, they examined with great care the whole country between the two seas. A few years ago the idea was started of connecting the two seas by a railway, and a company was formed in England for the purpose; but little or no progress seems to have been made in the execution of this scheme. The report of the French engineers, however, shows that the country does not possess invincible obstacles to such an enterprise; and their survey will, doubtless, prove of essential service to the engineers of the Pacha in the proposed canal.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XL.

THE EARL OF RIPON.

Those who do not constantly breathe the very atmosphere, as it may be called, of political life, must often have felt the inconvenience of the changes of name and title which men who pass through the several stages of political rank sometimes undergo. The metamorphoses of Ovid are not more embarrassing, to follow in the substance, than these changes in the name which, after all, is no part of us; the individual is the same, but the idea of identity in others is, for a time, shaken and confused. Long accustomed to one name, habituated to the familiar syllables at the side of the column and at the head of a goodly array of type in the morning's report of the overnight's speech, it is some time before the reader of debates can reconcile himself to the new title that overrides the old name; under the new sign, we do not, for the moment, recognise the person signified. The change strikes the eye, but the mind does not instantly appreciate it; there is a mental process to be gone through, and when it is over, we cannot help wishing the man had kept to his old designation both for our sake and his own. It would have saved us both some trouble; it would have spared us the labour of recognising his new name, and himself the pains of forgetting his old one. Do not all our readers date their letters wrong as often as right, through all the month of January at least, in every new year? A habit of eleven months' duration is not dropped with less than three weeks' practice and perseverance; and having signed himself "in bill, warrant, or quittance," plain A. B., it strikes us that statesmen and placemen (though proverbially proficients in forgetting old humilities and adapting themselves to new dignities,) cannot, all at once, subscribe themselves aristocratically, though her Majesty's letters patent have entitled them to do so. "New garments," says Shakspere, "do not cling to us fitly, but with the aid of use;" he somewhere says too, that "new-made titles do forget men's names;" but that means the names of *other* men; do they so soon forget their own? For instance now—did James Scarlett, at once and without difficulty, transform himself (upon paper) into Abinger? Did John Singleton Copley take immediately to the title of Lyndhurst? Did Spring Rice spring and rise in a day to the lofty flight of a Monteagle? No more than Rome was built in the same space of time. And we will stake our literary reputation (a small venture, we must confess), that Powlett Thompson did not escape from that "widely-distributed" cognomen into the genteel and three-volumed novel-like title of Sydenham in less than a fortnight at least.



PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF RIPON.

We have been led into this inexcusable digression by the various changes of name which the subject of our sketch has undergone. To have changed sides as often would have deprived a statesman of all character for consistency for ever. Such of our readers who were old enough to be politicians in the latter years of the period when "George the Third was King"—when the princes and potentates of Europe were beginning to think of enjoying their own again when the military tornado that had swept over the Continent was subsiding—and when Napoleon and rents were falling together—may recollect the Honourable Frederick John Robinson, who in 1815, or thereabouts, was a middle-aged man, having been born in 1782, and had filled several offices in the Government of the time, coming at last to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the ministry of Mr. Canning. In those days, when he was plain Mr. Robinson, he was known for little but being a tolerably good man of business, conversant with all the details of office, and generally suspected of possessing greater talents than a kind of natural indolence would allow him to give fair play to. But men do not always choose their own parts in the great dramas of life or politics; position or circumstances, or sometimes both, cause to be thrust upon them — not greatness perhaps, but importance. Names, comparatively small, are often linked with questions absolutely momentous, and thus live in history, in something the same manner as the amber is said to enclose the straw and prevent it from perishing. It thus happened with Mr. Robinson. The year 1815 found him a member of the Government, and brought with it the most important events, the destruction of the power of Napoleon, and peace with the world at large. The war had continued so long and so uninterruptedly that it came to be considered as the natural state of things, and, although every one rejoiced at the restoration of peace, very few of the great interests were found prepared for it. Among the least ready for the change was the agricultural interest. The great fall in the price of every article the produce of the land, consequent on the importation caused by the peace, was severely felt by the farmers, whose rent had been calculated on a higher scale of prices, and embarrassment, discontent, and distress were almost universal among them. These evils, it was thought, might be remedied by a legislative enactment, and Mr. Robinson proposed that corn-law which, having undergone many modifications, exists at the present day. On the policy of such a law we are not here required to speak; but it is mere matter of history to state that the measure was very unpopular: so strong was the feeling against it that the vicinity of the House of Commons while it was under discussion was daily thronged by a mob that hooted at the supporters of it as they passed, and from that proceeded to more violent measures, for an English mob, though difficult to be excited, is when roused a dangerous and ungovernable mass. They beset the houses of the Ministers, and that of Mr. Robinson himself was a special object of their rage. The military force was called out; soldiers were stationed in his mansion, and, an attack being made upon it, they were compelled to fire on the people, and one man was killed and several wounded. The bill was nevertheless passed, and the excitement gradually subsided; but the past contains the seeds of the present, even as "Dordona's forest" may be traced back to the single "acorn cup," and Mr.

Robinson must be regarded as the origin of the Anti-Corn-law League in all its ramifications, and agencies, and lecturers, and agitation, its travelling orators, and its tons of tracts and pamphlets, meeting the eye and filling the ear whichever way we turn. But many years were to pass before it was again assailed, by different means than the pettings and violence of a mob. Cobden was undreamed of: he was then an obscure "farmer's boy," keeping his father's sheep in their Suffolk fields, unconscious of the future that awaited him—of a time of Drury Lane gatherings, and personal controversies with a Prime Minister in the senate of the nation. But the Corn-law was passed, and with it the name of Mr. Robinson is inseparably connected. For many years after this period he continued in office, and, under the ministry of Mr. Canning, was Chancellor of the Exchequer. While he filled this post he was so remarkable for always contending, in the face of the greatest embarrassments, that the country and its finances were flourishing, that he obtained the name of "Prosperity Robinson," which was given him, we believe, by Cobbett, whose nicknames always had the unfortunate property of sticking to those to whom he gave them. Years again wore on, and Mr. Robinson was created Viscount Goderich; and, in one of those changes and chances of political life which so frequently occur, he found himself raised from the post of a subordinate to that of a chief. He was made First Lord of the Treasury, and took on himself a burden without following the advice of Horace, and first considering whether or not his shoulders were capable of sustaining it. It proved that they were not so; the fearful responsibility of the station scared him; he was deficient in that firmness and decision which can alone support a man in such an office, in such a country as this; and, after holding the office for a period almost ludicrously brief, he willingly gave place to another. The sway of Wellington and Peel succeeded; and on the rise of the Grey Administration he was again in office, but again as a subordinate. In 1833 he quitted it, and his long official labours were rewarded by his being created a peer, with the title of the Earl of Ripon. In person he is rather stout, with a florid complexion. He does not speak more frequently than his official situation compels him to do; but, next time the Corn-laws are discussed in the House of Lords he will be heard opposing their repeal, in which, though many may be inclined to impeach his wisdom, none can deny his consistency. The offices he has filled are those of Lord Privy Seal, Colonial Secretary, President of the Board of Trade, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Treasury. Under the present Government he is again President of the Board of Control.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SIGNING OF MAGNA CHARTA.

Southey has emphatically observed, that the day on which Magna Charta was obtained ought to be religiously observed in these kingdoms as a national holiday for thanksgiving and joy. The importance of the event would appear to justify such an appropriation, for, of this glorious deed, remarks Sir James Mackintosh, "to have produced it, to have preserved it, to have matured it, constitutes the immortal claim of England on the esteem of mankind."

On the 15th day of June, 1215, upon one of the beautiful green swards of the county of Surrey, this ever-memorable transaction took place. The parties to "the Great Charter of English Liberties"—King John and the barons—met according to a previous arrangement in a meadow between Staines and Windsor, adjacent to the Thames, called Runnimede, and this meadow, which has for ages been regarded as the place where the great charter was signed, or rather sealed, is in the parish of Egham. It has been stated, however, that although the conferences between the opposite parties may have been held at Runnimede, yet the actual scene of the ratification of the covenant was an island in the Thames, still known by the name of Charter Island, which is not within Surrey, but belongs to the parish of Wraysbury, in Buckinghamshire. The fallacy of this assertion is easily proved, for Runnimede is expressly named in the King's subscription to the charter itself, as the place where it was signed. The words are—"*in Prato quod vocatur Runnimed' int' Windleshor' & Stanes,*" as may be seen in an original copy of the charter, preserved among the archives of Lincoln Cathedral. The "Carta de Foresta," which was granted by John on the same day, was also signed at Runnimede. The ceremony took place, not in any house, but in the open field; the assembly continues for some days; but it was no sooner dissolved than the King threw off the mask, which, with consummate hypocrisy, he had worn during the proceedings. Lingard says, that "in a paroxysm of rage, he cursed the day of his birth, gnashed his teeth, rolled his eyes, gnawed sticks and straws, and acted all the freaks of a madman."

This charter is often regarded as the constitutional basis of English liberties; but, in many of its provisions, it seems to have been only a declaration of rights which had been enjoyed in England before the Conquest, and which are said to have been granted by King Henry I. on his accession. However, if it did not properly found the liberties which the English nation enjoys, or if it were not the original of those privileges and franchises which the barons (or the chief tenants of the crown, for the names are here equivalent), ecclesiastical persons, citizens, burgesses, and merchants enjoy; it recalled into existence, it defined, it settled them, it formed in its written state a document to which appeal might be made, under whose protection any person having interest in it might find shelter; and which served, as it were, a portion of the common law of the land, to guide the judges to the decision they pronounced in all questions between the king and any portion of the people.

The names of the chiefs who gained this grand concession from the king are preserved in the charter itself. The first name is that of Robert Fitz Walter, who belonged to the great family of Clare. Next to him come Eustace de Vesci, Richard de Percy, Robert de Roos, Peter de Brus, Nicolas de Stureville, Sociee de Quenci, Earl of Winchester, the Earls of Clare, Essex, and Norfolk, William de Mowbray, Robert de Vere, Talk Fitz Warine, William de Montacute, William de Beauchamp, and many others of families long after famous in English history, the progenitors of the ancient baronial houses of England.

Magna Charta has been painted in a great variety of forms; there are fac-similes of a copy of it which was made at the time, and still exists in the British Museum, and another preserved at Lincoln, already mentioned. Of this charter the late Board of Commissioners on the Public Records caused to be engraved and published an exact fac-simile, and it will be found printed and translated in the first volume of "The Statutes of the Realm." Long after the Charter was granted, to keep the rights thus guaranteed fully in the eyes of the people, a copy was sent to every cathedral church, and read publicly twice a year.

Blackstone gives a satisfactory abridgment of the charter in his "Commentaries;" we have, besides, an express treatise on it. It was called Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, not on account of its extent, for a single page of parchment, measuring 20¼ inches by 14¼, contains the whole of its privileges; but because it recorded so many ancient rights of the nation, and abolished so many unjust oppressions. The finest and most perfect original of the Charter is that at Lincoln. For popular gratification, the Charter has been lithographed, and published at a moderate price.

SIGNING OF MAGNA CHARTA.

THE HAMPDEN MEMORIAL.

The patriot, John Hampden, whom historians of the most opposite parties unite in unanimously praising, was descended from the ancient family of the Hampdens, of the village of Hampden, between Aylesbury and Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire. His political influence throughout this county was very great before his reputation became general. His resistance to the imposition of ship-money, in 1636, induced many other residents in Buckinghamshire to follow his example; and it is remarkable that there is no appearance of an assessment of ship-money having been made upon the county of Buckingham after Hampden's trial. In the civil war, he raised and commanded a troop, with which he joined the Parliamentary army, acting chiefly in Berkshire and the adjoining counties. Being a member of the Committee of Public Safety, as well as a military leader, he was incessantly and variously occupied in all the affairs of the war. As Buckinghamshire had been the scene of his early struggles, so it was that of their close; for, in an engagement with Prince Rupert upon Chalgrove Field, June 18, 1643, Hampden placed himself at the head of the attack, but in the first charge received his death-wound. Two carabine balls struck him in the shoulder, and, breaking the bone, entered his body; he left the field, and obtained surgical aid at Thame, but the wound was incurable, and, after six days' severe suffering, he expired.

For two centuries, therefore, has Chalgrove been pointed out as a battle-field—as one of those landmarks in our history, which alike rivet the reader in his closet and the traveller on his journey, and attract even the wonder of the untaught rustic. Chalgrove-field is a large open plain, extending to nearly 100 acres, upon the verge of Buckinghamshire, towards the county of Oxford. The project of raising a memorial to Hampden upon this plain was suggested, we believe, some years since, by Lord Nugent, who has most ably chronicled the career of the patriot in his "Memorials of Hampden." His lordship's zealous efforts have been aided by several noblemen and gentlemen; but it must be acknowledged that the memorial is scarcely worthy of the man whose virtues it is proposed to commemorate. It is raised upon a mound where the Oxford and Wallington road is crossed by a lane leading on one side to the village of Chalgrove, and on the other to Warpsgrove farm-house. It was here that Prince Rupert, in his retreat towards Oxford, from the country round Postcomb, Chinnor, and Lewknor, having repulsed the main body of the Parliamentary troops under Gunter and Cross, was encountered by Hampden, who led a party of horse to the attack from the direction of Warpsgrove. It must have been very near this spot that Hampden received his death-wounds, shot by some of the musketeers of the prince, who lined the hedge.

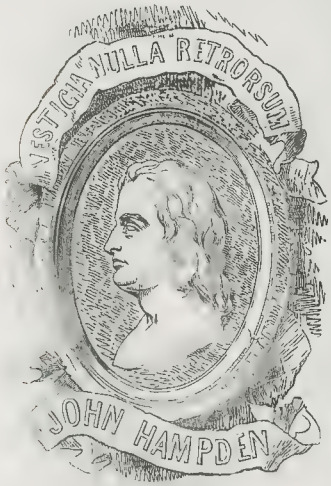
The monument has not the slightest pretension to architectural beauty; nor could the latter be expected, seeing that the cost of its construction has been under £170. In form it resembles the lower part of a pyramid, of brick faced with stone, 16 feet high, surmounted with a small cap of stone, and resting on a plinth of the same material, about 10 feet square. It is surrounded by a neat iron railing, the whole being erected on a mound of turf, slightly raised above the surrounding fields, and enclosed by a small fosse, or ditch containing water. On the northern side of the monument is the following inscription, from the pen of Lord Nugent:—

Here,
In this field of Chalgrove,
JOHN HAMPDEN,
After an able and strenuous
But unsuccessful resistance
In Parliament,
And before the Judges of the Land,
To the measures of an arbitrary Court,
First took arms,
Assembling the voices of the associated Counties
Of Buckingham and Oxford,
In 1642;
And here,
Within a few paces of this spot,
He received the wound of which he died
While fighting in defence
Of the free Monarchy
And ancient liberties of England,
June 18, 1643.
In the two hundredth year from that day
This stone was raised
In reverence to his memory.

THE HAMPDEN MEMORIAL.

On the west side are the arms of the Hampden family; and on the south the names of the principal subscribers to the memorial, among whom the following are the most conspicuous:—Bedford Breadalbane, Hampden, Sudeley, F. Burdett, J. Hampden. J. Lee, Fortescue, Brougham, Buckinghamshire, Leigh, Oxwy Cave, R. Hampden, D.D., G. Dashwood, Nugent, Lord Chief Justice Denman, Lovelace, Colborne, C. T. D'Eyncourt, T. Leader, T. Fiennes.

The eastern side has a recess in which is inserted a medallion bust of John Hampden, cut in white marble by Scoular, a pupil of Westmacott. The name of the patriot is immediately beneath the medallion, and the family motto, "*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*," surmounts it.



MEDALLION BUST OF JOHN HAMPDEN.

The announcement of the celebration of the completion of this memorial naturally excited considerable interest in the surrounding counties of Buckingham, Nottingham, Oxford, and Berks, for the name of Hampden has always been popular in this part of the country, while it has generally acquired a sort of titular association with patriotism. Monday last, the two hundredth anniversary of Hampden's death, was the day appointed for opening the monument, and, accordingly, at an early hour in the morning crowds of country people from the surrounding villages were seen hastening towards Chalgrove-fields; here booths were erected for the accommodation of the company, and stage-coaches and carriages, filled with visitors, continued to arrive until nearly two o'clock, at which hour the ceremony was announced to take place. Shortly after two o'clock the procession moved onwards from the neighbouring hamlet, headed by two rural bands of music, in the direction of the pillar. Among those who took part in the proceedings we observed Lord Nugent, Sir S. Hancock, Sir J. Easthope, the Rev. R. Hampden, D.D., Regius Professor at Oxford; Mr. Tancred, M.P. for Banbury; Mr. L. Stone, and several members of the University of Oxford. At this time there might have been about 800 persons present, and the procession having arrived opposite the memorial, Lord Nugent addressed the following words to the assembled crowd, a sail cloth which had previously covered the medallion being removed at the same instant:—"May this monument last to all posterity, and remain undisturbed and honoured by our children's children." This dedication was received with loud cheers, the band playing "God save the Queen;" after which, his Lordship invited all present to dine with him at dinner at three o'clock in an adjacent barn, which was really converted into a very comfortable dining-room for the occasion. The assemblage then adjourned, three cheers having been first given to the memory of Hampden.

The company at the dinner included the names above mentioned, as well as a very considerable number of the surrounding gentry, in all about 160. Lord Nugent occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir S. Hancock, Professor Hampden, Sir J. Easthope, &c. The toasts of "The Queen" and "The Constitution" having been drunk, Lord Nugent, in a speech referring to the occasion which had brought the company together, thus justified the expression on the monument—"In defence of the free monarchy"—which had been objected to by some persons:—"In the Ashmolean collection at Oxford there was a medallion preserved, shown, on very good authority, to have been worn on Hampden's breast, on which the following quaint couplet was engraven:—

Not against my King I fight;
But for my King and England's right;

for the monarchy of England was bound up with public liberty for the public safety. (Hear, hear.) That person must have read history to little purpose who saw cause to upbraid that house of Parliament who boldly opposed the corrupted judges of the seventeeth century in their attempt to trample on the liberties of the people. (Hear.) His lordship then proceeded to detail the historical circumstances connected with the period of Hampden's death, his opposition on principle to the impost called ship-money, the first assessment of which on his large property only amounted to 31s. 6d., and gave a succinct account of the events of that interesting period of English history, closing with the death of the patriot on Chalgrovefield, while engaged with a small force of 300 men in endeavouring to prevent the Royalist army, numbering 2000, under Prince Rupert, from forming a junction with the King's troops at Oxford. The noble lord concluded with an eloquent description of the death-bed of the patriot, stating that his last prayer had been fulfilled, and the blood of their civil martyrs, the seed of public liberty, had grown up into public blessings, which had secured them the privileges they now enjoyed. (Hear.) His lordship then gave "The Memory of John Hampden, and the cause in which he shed his blood."

Professor Hampden, a descendant of the patriot, in returning thanks for his health being drunk, stated that he recollected it was a traditionary counsel in his childhood, that no member of his family should ever do anything to disgrace the name of Hampden, and so great a blessing was it to succeed to the inheritance of a great man that all should feel stimulated to follow humbly the merits of those to whose names and honours they succeeded. (Hear, hear.) Hampden was not only a great man in the sense of this world, but a truly good and pious Christian. The statement of the noble chairman had shown the touching sentiments which closed his dying moments, while it was also his delight to appear in the field as one of the bravest of soldiers, like another Miltiades on the field of Marathon, though not with the same success, still with the same determined spirit and bold, open courage, in defence of the liberties of his country. (Cheers.) He was equally distinguished by his duties in social and domestic life, and lived on terms of the closest affection with his family and the tenantry by whom he was surrounded—(hear, hear)—beloved by all for the kindness of his heart, and admired for his statesmanlike ability and masculine understanding. (Hear.) Nor could he pass over his attachment to the Protestant Reformed Church of this country; and he was gratified in making this allusion as one great ground of commendation. (Hear, hear.)

Thanks were then voted to Lord Nugent; and at six o'clock the party (among whom were a number of ladies) broke up, highly gratified with the day's proceedings.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1st.

SUNDAY, June 25.—Second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—George IV. died, 1830.
TUESDAY, 27.—Allan Cunningham died, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
THURSDAY, 29.—St. Peter and St. Paul.
FRIDAY, 30.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.
SATURDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE JUNE 24.
Morning.....25 minutes after 11 | Evening.....55 minutes after 11.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. C.*," *Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.—We had before the receipt of J. B.'s drawing, the same subject by us.*
"*F.*," *Wexford.—By mistake, in our last No., the Ascot Cup was called the Royal Hunt Cup, and vice versâ.*
"*W. W.*" *Braintree, has our best thanks. The subject shall be attended to.*
"*B. W.*"—*Send us a specimen.*
"*A True Scotchman*" *should see our Journal, Nos. 17 and four following. His wishes shall not be lost sight of.*
"*J White*"—*The effect is generally known.*
"*R. E. H.*"—*The correction kindly forwarded from Barbadoes has already appeared.*
"*J. G.*" *Leamington*, "*Phiz*"—*Mr. Hablot Browne.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Mr. Brunel, son of Sir I. K. Brunel, and who is the engineer of the Great Western Railway.*
"*Alpha*" *may remove the flowers, but not the trees. He can compel the landlord.*
"*E A. R.*"—*See the Stamp Returns.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Grantham.—The Chinese Exhibition is nearer Knightsbridge. There is a block of houses between Hyde Park Corner and Prince Albert's Gate.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Conduit-street.—The days are January 8, April 8, July 8, and October 8.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*James Montgomery, of Sheffield.*
"*T. W.*," *Wycombe*—*Thanks for the interest he has taken. The subject appears in our present paper.*
"*G. W. J.*," *Channel Islands.—The subjects are better suited for the "Mechanics' Magazine."*
"*A. R. J.*"—*Our correspondent is mistaken; the new machines are not yet ready. The other part of his communication shall receive our attention.*
"*J. A.*," *Paris*—*We are happy to learn that the Duchess of Orleans has been highly pleased with our portrait of the heir to the French throne, in a recent number of our Journal.*
"*H. G.*," *Newbury*—*We have not space for "Pegasus in Harness." Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch of Littleton?*
"*C. E. J.*," *Tattstack*—*We will consider of his suggestion.*
"*J. S. P.*," *Victory.*—*See our Epitome of News.*
"*V. A. D.*"—*The poet's home and column shall appear.*
"*A singular Freak*" *is not recent enough.*
"*T. R.*," *Port Ollerton*—*One of the sketches shall appear.*
"*Buffer*," *Leicester.—The occurrence is not new. The other suggestion shall not be lost sight of.*
Ineligible "*Lines by Robin*," "*Sonnet by W. H.*," "*Winter, &c., by Richard*," *all better suited for a magazine than a newspaper.*
"*Poetical Works of the Rev. E. Lloyd.*"—*We have so many pressing subjects that we have not been able to review the above, but will do so anon.*
"*J. C.*," *Hyde-street. Bloomsbury.—The subject is not effective.*
"*A Subscriber and Native.*"—*We shall send an artist.*
"*G.*"—"*A Constant Reader*," *Heraldry.—No person under the rank of a Knight of the Bath has a right to supporters, unless by special grant of the Sovereign.*
"*Q. Major General Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B., is cousin german of Admiral [illegible], M.P. for Marylebone.*
CHESS.—"[illegible] *wrong in both instances. See the solutions to the problems. You sometimes always play the best moves for the black. We shall be glad of the proposed contribution.*
"[illegible] *Jacket.*"—*J. B. T.*"—*See the solution.*
"*Queen's Knight.*"—*Stalemate is universally allowed by the clubs of England and France to be a drawn game, as you will find if you read the laws of chess, as published by Walker or Lonsdale.*
"*A Lover of Chess*" *and* "*Edward*" *will find they are mistaken in referring to problem No. 27.*
"[illegible] *translator.*"—*There is the St. George's Chess Club, and the London Chess Club, the rules of which can be obtained by applying to the honorary secretaries.*
"*A Gentleman*" *is desirous of playing a game at chess by correspondence.*

We are again compelled, by the imperative pressure of news intelligence, once more to omit the continuation of "England and France."

On the 8th of July will be published, price 13s., the Second Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the numbers for the half year ending June 24, 1843, splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, uniformly with volume one. Subscribers are informed that Covers, made expressly for binding the second volume, may be had by order of all newsmen and booksellers, price 2s. 6d each. Volume one is reprinted, price one guinea.

COMPLETION OF VOLUME II.—TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. We shall have ready a complete Index for the second Volume, containing the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the half year, ending June 24, 1843. It will be published in the Supplement, which will be presented GRATIS with the paper for July 8th.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—"The People's Music Book," Part I.; "Analytical Catalogue of Singleton's Shakspeare Pictures;" "Orion," an epic poem, by R. H. Horne; "Letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, on the Non-Intrusion Question;" "Dr. Henderson's Treatise on Astronomy;" "Graham's Exercises on Etymology;" "Cant," a satire; "Reeds shaken with the Wind;" "Polish Aristocracy and Titles," by Count Krasinski; "Examination of the Medical Regulations of the R.I.C.;" "Parnassian Climbers."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

One serious topic of the public intelligence of the week has arisen in the formidable disturbances which have broken out in Wales; and although we have elsewhere spoken of agitated Ireland as absorbing the public mind away from all other political changes and grievances, yet, since our then writing, the rebellious turbulence of another part of the empire has become so far outrageous and desperate as to demand the proper attention of the Government, and the due consideration of all men interested in the great question of public tranquillity.

Very far indeed does the nature of the Welsh agitation differ from the Irish in its causes, its objects, its organisation, and its extent. Above all, its means of repression are comparatively easy; but the evil itself is yet quite entitled to be contemplated in a proper spirit, and is not to be sneered at with a false contempt, or abandoned to a mischievous growth, simply because it is comparatively small. We cannot, indeed, help holding the Government as greatly to blame for not having suppressed it long ago, when it first made its appearance in the shape of hordes of disguised peasants and labourers ranging themselves under the frantic banner of a man in women's clothing, and committing depredations and demolishing property under the regimental *sobriquet* of "Rebecca and her daughters."

Rebecca has now been allowed almost time to grow into a heroine—she is the leader of hundreds of men, and, instead of confining her crusade to turnpikes, she has turned her forces to the besiegal of workhouses—defying magistrates and constables as contemptuously as she did erst the guardians of the toll—and pursuing her labour of demolition with a recklessness quite in keeping with the whole spirit and romance of the mischievous adventure in which she and her followers have been engaged.

We have ourselves no love for road-bars. Like the travelling angler, who always made it his business to "carp at a pike," we have ever acknowledged upon a journey the unpleasantness of the Don Juan association—

Onward as we roll,
Sargit amari aliquid—the *toll!*

And there is a disagreeableness about the jaunty highway sort of impertinence which catches your bridle, and seems to say "Your money or your life!"

We might, therefore, have felt a little disguised pleasure in Rebecca's reform upon Quixote, and her selection of turnpikes rather than windmills, as things to combat, if anything like harmlessness of purpose had been preserved, to have allowed our Christian mercy fair play. We might thus have winked—as the Government has winked—at Rebecca, and have left Wales to settle the question of the majesty of the law after its own fashion, so far as turnpikes were concerned. But, surely, the moment the affair took a new aspect—the moment that daring adventurers grew into numbers, and attacked property—the moment they threatened bloodshed, attacked the law with physical mob-opposition, and went about a discontented country, seeking whom they might convert and what they might destroy—that moment it was surely the duty of the Executive to interpose a strong arm, and to put down the incipient revolt with dignity and decision proportioned to the forbearance which had been hitherto displayed. This we hope and believe they are about to do at last; nay, in a measure the work is well commenced, for the 4th Dragoon Guards have already proved to Rebecca that she is no Maid of Orleans, and, by way of hostages for her future good behaviour, have laid their hands upon one hundred of her daughters, while they were destroying a workhouse with as little compunction as the Trojans would have destroyed the wooden horse of Ulysses if they had known who had been inside. Let us see, however, what was the first adventure which led to the arrival of the soldiers:—"Last Monday week about forty or fifty policemen and old pensioners, sent to execute a distress warrant at a place called Taliog, were surrounded by an organized body of about 400 men, headed as usual by the ever-present 'Becca,' and mustering about 100 guns among them, who overpowered, disarmed, and finally compelled these agents of the law, with their own hands, and for fear of their lives, to break down a wall surrounding the house of the magistrate who endorsed the distress warrant. Even so they thought themselves lucky to get off with whole skins. This final and complete victory over the majesty of Welsh law naturally alarmed the magistrates, and might have been expected to infuse some life into the Government. 'This was represented,' says our correspondent, 'to the Home Secretary, and a military force solicited by the borough and county magistrates, as it was impossible for the civil power to execute any legal process.'"

The military force was no sooner sent than it found a genuine good riot all ready bashed and bubbling over. A force of Rebeccaites—to the number now of thousands—had threatened to parade Carmarthen, and make a demonstration, which the *Times* thus describes:—

"The mob entered the town, and proclaimed their grievances—comprising, *inter alia*, turnpike gates, tithes—commuted or uncommuted, the Poor-laws, church-rates, and high rents. They then set to work to fulfil their promise of the 27th ult., by pulling down the workhouse. Happily the magistrates had sent off an express to hurry the soldiers; luckily the express met them on their march about thirty miles from Carmarthen; very luckily indeed—much more luckily than any one had a right to expect—these soldiers arrived in Carmarthen, after their thirty miles gallop (which killed two of their horses), precisely while the mob was engaged in its work of destruction, dispersed with little difficulty those who were outside, and captured with as little about 100 of those who were inside the workhouse enclosure. Nothing could have been more complete. Fortune has played our cards for us better than Sir James Graham. And we hope that this discomfiture, and the presence of the 4th Dragoons, will effectually stop Miss 'Becca's gambols for some time."

With regard to the result we echo the hope of our contemporary, with a similar conviction that these nonsensical and peace-scaring disturbances ought long before to have been put down. The tolerance of the Home-office had clearly gone too far.

But there is still another aspect in which we would have these disturbances, now that they have once grown formidable, viewed; we mean, as strong evidences of popular disaffection, on account of certain oppressions which the people in the South Wales district of country unquestionable feel, and, we fear, feel only in common with the great bulk of our pauper community. Of these oppressions the "Poor-law" is the head and front of the offending. These Rebeccaites, when their numbers formed in groups, began with turnpikes as playthings, but when their numbers gathered in hundreds, and included the destitute and unemployed mob, they flew to demolish the workhouses, the prisons of the pauper, the eye and heart sores of the poorer population, not of Wales only, but of England and of Ireland too. Hundreds of Welsh labourers are thrown out of work by the dreadful failures in the iron trade, and starvation stares them in the face—starvation, or the alternative of that, the workhouse, which they regard with loathing and abhorrence, and for the destruction of which they have desperately defied the civil power, and set at nought the strength and terrors of the law. This sort of excitement upon the subject of the new laws for pauperism carries a forcible moral with it, particularly in districts likely, from sudden and wide-spread cessation from labour, to be afflicted with deep and dire distress. We may justly deprecate open violence, and crush with scorn the doctrine of any efficacy of physical force against the English law and constitution; but neither in England nor Ireland nor Wales can we refuse sympathy to suffering, or uphold the existence of a wrong. It is, therefore, that we so strongly advocate a general conciliation of the people throughout all the empire, by an abandonment of the present poor-law system, which stays no affliction, administers no comfort, raises no hope, but wherever it journeys leaves misery behind it as the hard legacy of the poor. Again and again will we strive to force this great justice upon the Government.

With regard to Ireland, we are glad to find that a most valuable, conciliatory, and wise overture has been made to the loyalty and

good temper of the Irish people, by the proposed remission of the Irish Spirits Duties Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced his intention to move the repeal of the act of last year. This is a much greater boon to Ireland than the people of this country can at a glance conceive. May that country know how to appreciate it in the spirit in which it is bestowed!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of Chester preached the sermon, taking his text from Romans, chap. 15, verse 13. The prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, for Somerset House, and thence proceeded to the East India Docks, to inspect the Victoria and Albert yacht. His Royal Highness afterwards returned on horseback to Buckingham Palace, at two o'clock.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday evening.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens on Saturday, attended by her suite.

The King of Hanover went on Saturday afternoon to Kew, and on Sunday morn. g his Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, attended Divine service in Kew Church. After the service, the whole of the illustrious visitors proceeded to his Majesty's residence at Kew. The Royal visitors left Kew in the afternoon, for town.

On Monday the Queen, attended by Lady Portman, and in Mourning, took an airing in an open carouche and four. Prince Albert rode out on horseback at the same time, attended by the Equerries in Waiting.

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On Monday the Queen

PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Major-General Sewell, Major-General D. Mercier, C.B., Major-General Sir R. Gardner, Major General Reeve, Major-General Sir E. Bowater, Colonel Clive, Colonel Brunton, Major-General H. D'Oyly, Major-General Sir J. May, Major-General Sir H. D. Ross, Colonel Money, Colonel Browne, Colonel Sir C. W. Dance, Hon. Colonel D. Dansé, Hon. Colonel G. Anson, Colonel E. Buckley, Colonel Bentinck, Colonel Kilkson, Colonel Ellis, Col. Gurwood, Colonel Allix, Colonel Egerton, Colonel Rowan, Colonel Drummond, Colonel Smith, Colonel Miller, Colonel H. Blair, Colonel Willman, Colonel H. Webster, Colonel Lord Sandys, Lieutenant-General Lord Harris, &c. &c.

The Duke of Wellington wore his uniform as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; and his Royal Highness, although a field-marshal in the army, appeared as Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Exeter and Colonel E. Buckley, retired at a quarter past ten o'clock, and the party immediately broke up.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BARGE.

This superb barge has just been refitted and regilt at the royal dockyard at Woolwich: her length is 64 feet, and her extreme breadth 6 feet 8 inches; the head and stern are elaborately carved and gilt, and with her highly-varnished timbers, have a right royal splendour. The first occasion of this magnificent barge being used since her refitment was on Saturday morning last, on the occasion of his Royal Highness Prince Albert visiting the East India Docks at Blackwall, to inspect the progress made on board the Victoria and Albert steam-vessel, constructing for the use of her Majesty and his

Royal Highness. (See engravings of this steamer in No. 53 of our journal.) The Prince embarked at Whitehall-stairs; the barge was rowed by twenty-two watermen in scarlet liveries, and the Admiralty barge, which accompanied it, by ten men in scarlet coats. The only boats accompanying the royal party were two under the control of the Harbour Master, to clear the river, should their services in that way be rendered necessary by any unforeseen obstruction. Such, however, was not the case; and at precisely thirty-five minutes past eleven o'clock the royal barge, containing Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, and accompanied by the Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty; Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, G.C.H.; Rear-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, G.C.H. and C.B., came alongside the landing-place, disembarked, and immediately proceeded to the south-east entrance to the docks to the Victoria and Albert steam-vessel, where Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence, G.C.B., and Captain Sir W. Symonds, Knt., F.R.S., Surveyor of the Navy, were in waiting to receive his Royal Highness and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Prince Albert remained an hour and ten minutes on board the steam-vessel, examining the whole of her fittings and accommodation, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the arrangements, and the progress which had been made towards her completion. On leaving the docks, Prince Albert, with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, embarked in the Queen's barge at the Brunswick-pier, and returned to Whitehall-stairs.

Our artist has represented the royal barge reaching Blackwall: the day was unusually bright and sunny, and, although the notice of the royal visit had been very brief, a great number of the respectable inhabitants of Backwall assembled on the pier, and each railway train brought down a number of Londoners. The pier was, accordingly, crowded with spectators, and the reception given to the Prince must have been gratifying to his Royal Highness. The state barge, in its progress to and from Blackwall, attracted many spectators on the river and its banks, and, with the attendant Admiralty barge, formed a splendid piece of water pageantry, such as is but rarely witnessed on London's majestic river.

NEWCASTLE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The example of the parent Horticultural Society of London has done wonders in improving public taste, and exciting the emulation of nurserymen in the country; and, accordingly, our provincial horticultural societies and their exhibitions are entitled to special notice. The society at Newcastle-upon-Tyne appears, from its great summer show, held on Tuesday se'nnight, to be a fair specimen of the above success. The *fête* was held in the Music Hall, in Nelson-street; and the exhibition, notwithstanding the late unfavourable weather, was much superior to what we have observed on some previous occasions. The visitors were very numerous; and a band of music was stationed in the gallery, which added considerably to the animation of the scene.

The show of pines was very good, and the prize ones, especially, were rich in flavour and of excellent quality. The grapes were large in size, and splendid for the season. The potatoes, grown in the open air, were also good, and, although the prize ones were not the largest, yet they were in a more advanced and perfect state than the others that were shown. The exhibition of Pansies was rather larger than usual, and, generally, they were finely formed, and of good size and colour. Some very excellent Fuchsias were exhibited, and a very rare specimen from the garden of R. J. Lambton, Esq., was much admired, and for which Mr. Laing obtained a prize. The collection of Tulips was decidedly better than could have been expected from the state of the weather; and the majority of them were clean, well-formed, and neatly marked. The Geraniums were extra good; and the Calceolarias, exhibited by Mr. Deans, were in fine bloom, and of good size and form. The prize Alstroemeria, exhibited by Mr. Hedley, was well-grown. There were two large bouquets of flowers, both of which exhibited great taste; and the fine contrast of the numerous flowers used in the formation gave to each a splendid appearance. A fine and rare exotic plant—the Calanthe Veratrifolia—from the collection of Mr. Wailes, was greatly admired. There were in the room a great variety of beautiful plants from the collection of Messrs. Samson and Finney. We have not space for the list of prizes awarded: they are some six-and-thirty in number, and are highly creditable to the skill of the Newcastle horticulturists.

GREAT SUMMER SHOW OF THE NEWCASTLE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE MACREADY TESTIMONIAL.

MACREADY AS "MACBETH."

The occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Macready, for his services to the national drama, is tl is week a topic of news, and illustrated in our columns. In presenting the following details of the occurrence to our readers we do not find it necessary to add any fresh observations to those which we made last week upon the retirement of Mr. Macready from the management of Drury-lane; but we may, while the subject is fresh with our readers, indicate our perfect concurrence with the spirit of a leading article in the *Morning Chronicle*, which has the following remarks:—

There has been much conflicting criticism on the merits of Mr. Macready's management; but we do not think it has been denied in any quarter that the regular drama, and especially the drama of Shakspere, has been revived by him with brilliant success. Individual critics, here and there, may complain that their peculiar ideas of perfection have not been realised; but they must acknowledge that a vast improvement has been effected, that large audiences have been drawn to witness the performances of the grandest productions of human genius, freed from the barbarous mutilations and additions of a former age, and that the theatre has been made a place of pure and refined enjoyment, which virtuous women might frequent without being pained or offended by the proximity of the most degraded of their own sex. We say nothing here of Mr. Macready's merits as an actor, and it is not necessary to dwell on the scholar-like acquaintance with the past, the exquisite taste, and the minute, yet judicious, attention to details, as parts of a whole, which were evinced in the representations got up under his direction; because, if his personal claims were far less than they are, the work which he has done, and to which we have referred, would entitle him to public gratitude, and would well deserve the honourable testimonial presented to him on Monday, at the public meeting over which the Duke of Cambridge presided.

THE MACREADY TESTIMONIAL.

To this we add the details of the event:—

On Monday the splendid piece of plate subscribed for by the lovers of the national drama, and manufactured under the direction of the committee, for testifying their high opinion of the merits of Mr. Macready, was presented to that gentleman, in the great room at Willis's, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. All the seats were occupied and the platform thronged with the patrons of the drama and of literature, the members of the committee, and the members of the theatrical profession. His Royal Highness, accompanied by several gentlemen of the committee, and Mr. Macready, ascended the platform exactly as the clock struck 1, and were received with the most hearty demonstrations of applause and good feeling by the company. The piece of plate, of which a description is subjoined, being placed on the left hand of his Royal Highness, and Mr. Macready having taken his place on the right of the Royal Duke, the latter addressed him and presented the testimonial as a token of the appreciation of his services by the friends and supporters of the national drama, and by the public in general. His Royal Highness having concluded amidst great cheering, bowed to Mr. Macready, who returned the honour done him, and, after a short hesitation, during which he appeared much overcome by his feelings, replied in a speech recapitulating earnestly but modestly his exertions for the restoration of the legitimate drama, and concluding as follows:—"I have only now to return to your Royal Highness my most grateful thanks for this proof of public confidence in my motives. This beautiful memorial of public approbation of my humble efforts in the cause of the drama I must regard as the augury of a brighter era. It encourages me to hope that that cause will yet be efficiently supported in a well regulated theatre. Once more, accept my best thanks—I might vary my phrase, but I will only reiterate the expression of that gratitude which your kindness has inspired, and which will be ever engraven on my heart." Mr. Macready concluded amidst long and vehement applause.

Mr. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., then came forward, and, after expressing his own acknowledgments and those of the meeting to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for the part he had taken in the proceedings of that day, called upon the company to testify their gratification at the honour conferred. The company expressed themselves in the most loyal manner by continued cheers. His Royal Highness immediately returned his acknowledgments in a few appropriate words, after which he retired, followed by Mr. Macready and the gentlemen on the platform. The great body of persons in the room then pressed forward to get a view of the "testimonial," so that it was some time before the whole took their departure.

The group, which has been manufactured at the establishment of Mr. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, represents Shakspere standing on a pedestal, at the base of which Mr. Macready, habited in the costume of the early stage, is seated, having in his hands a volume. He is attended by the muse of comedy, Thalia, and the muse of tragedy, Melpomene, and, as connected with the subject on which the actor is supposed to be employed, the restoration of the original text of the plays of Shakspere, the muse Clio is also introduced. On the other side of the pedestal is Apollo, with an attendant group of subordinate figures. Masks, &c., are seen on the ground on which the figures are placed. The whole of this portion of the testimonial stands on a base of triangular form, on one side of which, within a metope, is represented the senate scene in "Othello;" in a metope on another side of the base is a representation of the prologue scene in "Henry V.;" and in the third metope on the remaining side of the base the senate scene in "Coriolanus." At the angles of the base three boys hold tablets, on which are represented the storm scene in "Lear," the meeting of the witches in "Macbeth," and a scene from the "Tempest." The scenes are all in relief in frosted or dull silver, of very delicate and exquisite workmanship. The base itself is highly polished, and forms an admirable contrast and back-ground to the figures and auxiliaries. The whole rests upon a plinth of good form, supported by feet. The composition is remarkably fine and the combination perfect. All the figures accord, harmonize, and concur to carry out the design and sentiment. The execution is equally good, and the likeness of Mr. Macready correct and full of spirit.

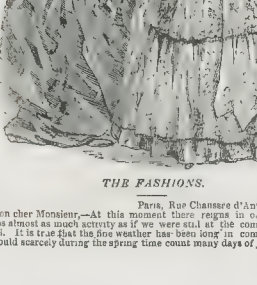
The legend affixed is very bold. On one side of the base it is thus:—

"To William Charles Macready,
In commemoration of his Management of the Theatre Royal,
Covent-garden,
In the seasons of 1837-8 and 1838-9,
When his Personal Care of the Decorations, his Restorations of the Text, and his Illustration of the Poet Intellectual
Aids of the Historical Painter and Portrait
Creations of the Pencil of
Shakspere,
Formed an Epoch in Theatrical Annals
Alike honourable to his own Genius, and likely, in its
Influence upon Public Taste,
Thus Testimonial is presented by
The Lovers of the National Drama."

On the other side is the following quotation:—

"No man is the lord of anything,
Though in and of him there be much consisting
Till he communicate his parts to others;
Nor doth he of himself know them for aught
Till he behold them form'd in the applause
Where they are extended, which, like an arch, reverberates
The voice again, or, like a gate of steel
Fronting the sun, receives and renders back
His figure and his heat."—Shakspere.

The arms of Mr. Macready are engraved on one part of the lower base. The height of the group is 31½ inches; dimensions of the base 21 inches; weight about 260 ounces; cost about 500 guineas.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussee d'Antin, June 21

Mon cher Monsieur,—At this moment there reigns in our fashionable shops almost as much activity as if we were still at the commencement of April. It is true that the fine weather has been long in coming, and that we could scarcely during the spring time count many days of sunshine, and those only at rare intervals. We have now, however, a brilliant sky, and our mush folks have just thrown away their cloaks, resigning to the improvement of the weather. Thus we see every day no nothing new, either in our town or country costumes; and were I required to name the matter als most frequently employed, I should say they were white batistes, summer barèges, and tartans. Of these robes, some have a very gracefully shaped pe grion opened at the neck, the corsage gathered from the top to the waist; sleeves puffed, and the skirt trimmed with three bands of moderate depth, or with two large undulating bands; others have the corsage plain, the back gathered in piping, or arranged in the form of a fan; the waist has a sash of ribbon with one or two ends; skirt trimmed with bands or with ribbons, surrounded with a ruche of puffed ribbon. For town dresses many are now as redingotes in gros de Tours and Berge taffety, or in ecossaise taffety, shaded or glacé, and also in Grenadia Pekin. The corsages are pointed and with a basq, trimmed with two rows of buttons; the skirt open, trimmed on both sides by a columnade of puffed ribbon. As a general observation, I must re mark that when either draperies or robbans are used, passementerie or needlework is required. Perhaps, however, the most beautiful things seen this season were two dresses which attracted all eyes on Sunday last in the great avenue of the Champs Elysees. There was in the first place a robe of muslin, the skirt trimmed with two broad flounces of silver lace, the corsage plain, open at the neck, with a small pe erine forming a kertle, surrounded with a garniture festooned to a point in the front, and descending bottom the pockey; and in the last place there was a robe in plain taffety, the sash trimmed with two flounces at a distance from each other of half their depth, and crossed with a similar ornament in passementerie: the corsage was en cœur, brought to a rounded point, and with plain sleeves. The taste for low trimmings and ornaments increases every day, which fact we say as a strong proof in favour of the fashionable intellect of our epoch; and certainly the perfection to which some of our houses have brought this particular article, and the moderation at which they afford to sell it, is something marvellous; more especially when it is recollected that these were a long time the exclusive appanage of our aristocracy, or of large fortunes. Be this as it may, there can be no question that lace of a better understood every day, and that good taste can hardly fail to pl de that knowledge. Lace is now to the robe what lace is now employed with great effect than in giving importa ce to those delicious caprices and those right and tasty aids of which our fashionable shops contain so rich a variety. Another fact equally simple, and yet more elegant, than the two or three bands of lace so coquettishly p aced upon the pause of a hat of moderate size, slightly thrown back and a little raised behind. We must also notice the caprices in which we have noticed with a taste beyond all three bands of marabout gauze, and those in crêpe, gathered so elegantly and finished with a sort of panne of sprigs of rice intermix d with flowers of a lively shade, to agree with the colour of the crêpe. I need only say that fals a d veils of lace are still per ect y fashionable, indeed, as may be supposed from what we have before said, they are more worn than ever. I do not know at the present moment of any other fact or circumstance worthy to deserve very part cular attention; I shall therefore reserve my remarks until my next. Adieu! mon ami!

Henriette de B.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—The new ballet of "Oodine" was produced for the benefit of Sig. Fornasari, on Thursday night, with great success. It is most superbly mounted, and is divided into six scenes or *tableaux*, which run on continuously without an *entr'acte*.

French Plays, St. James's.—Internationalism is another word for civilisation, and in no way can this *desideratum* be so effectually produced as by ren dering the *drama*, or picture of life, of each country familiar to the inhabitants of another, by the works of the portrait-painters of the manners of the times respectively in separated localities. Thanks to the good taste and enterprising industry of Mr. Mitchell, we have been afforded an opportunity of looking into "the mirror that our continental neighbours hold themselves in, and, without any *reflection* upon them, we are inclined to say that it "holds up to Nature" in as true a manner as anything else philosophic or otherwise in which we have been in the habit of the ing or thinking in our own peculiar sphere. We are indebted to Mr. Mitchell for our further acquaintance with the French drama, and trust that the truth of an old saying, "the accumulation of knowledge is the accumulation of wealth," will be verified on the occasion of his "most worthy" benefit on Wednesday Evening, June 28th.

Queen's Theatre.—This house is going on favourably. We perceive by the bills, that Mr. Wallis takes his annual benefit on Thursday, when an attempte, for the first time, *Sir Giles Overreach*: we trust he will be successful both ways.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.—On Monday there was a numerous and splendid assemblage of the *élite* at the chambers of the above society, in Johnstreet, Adelphi, to witness the distribution of prizes by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. At a quarter past two his Royal Highness the president of the society arrived, accompanied by the Duke of the Lords Cabinet and the Marquis of Northampton, and immediately took the chair. The chief object of the society is to promote the manufactures, arts, and commerce of this kingdom, by giving honorary or pecuniary rewards, as may be best adapted to the case, for the communication to the society, and, through the society, to the public, of such discoveries, useful inventions, and improvements as tend to that purpose; and, in pursuance of this plan, it was stated that the society had already expended upwards of £100,000, derived from voluntary subscriptions and donations. At the conclusion of the distribution of the prizes the Duke of Sutherland rose and, in a few sentences, said he only could say what was acceptable to every individual present and every member of this society, by expressing on their behalf their warm acknowledgments for the very kind manner in which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, so soon after becoming president of the society, had come forward to promote and personally distribute the prizes. (Cheers.) The Marquis of Northampton seconded the motion. His Royal Highness bowed, and left the society's house, after passing a warm eulogium upon the proceedings.

Royal Commission of Fine Arts.—Whitehall, 16th June, 1843.—Her Majesty's Commissioners hereby give notice:—1. That whereas carve-work in wood will be required for various parts of the New Palace at Westminster, and in the first instance for the doors of the House of Lords, artists are invited to send specimens in this department of art, to be exhibited for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in the selection of persons to be employed. 2. The specimens are to be sent in the course of the first week in March, 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. 3. The specimens are required to be designed in general accordance with the style of decoration adopted in the New Palace. Outlines in lithography, showing the dimensions of the principal door of the house of Lords, may be obtained at the architect's offices in New Palace-yard. 4. Each exhibitor is required to send one and not more than one specimen, of the same colour, drawn to the scale accepted in the outline—viz., two inches to a foot; and one carved panel, or part of a panel and frame-work, not exceeding four feet in the longest dimension, representing a part of such design in the full proportion. The objects forming the details of decoration, in conformity with the conditions above expressed, are left to the choice of each artist. The material of the carved specimen is to be oak. The invitation to send works for the proposed exhibition is confined to British artists, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United King dom. 6. Artists who propose to exhibit are required to signify their intention to the secretary on or be ore the 1st of Jan y, 1844.—By Command of the Commissioners, C. L. Eastlake, Secretary.

Whitehall, 16th June, 1843.—Her Majesty's Commissioners hereby give notice:—1. That whereas various windows in the New Palace at Westminster will be decorated with stained glass, artists are invited to send specimens in this department of art, to be exhibited for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in the selection of persons to be employed. 2. The specimens are to be sent in the course of the first week in March 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. 3. The specimens are required to be designed in general accordance with the style of decoration adopted in the New Palace. Outlines in lithography, showing the dimensions of the windows, may be obtained at the architect's offices in New Palace-yard. 4. Each exhibitor is required to send one and not more than one coloured design for an entire window, drawn to the scale accepted in the outline—viz., two inches to a foot; and one specimen of stained glass, to exhibit as part in the largest dimension, representing a part of such design in the full proportion. The objects forming the details of decoration, in conformity with the conditions above expressed, are left to the choice of each artist. The material of the carved specimen is to be oak. The invitation to send works for the proposed exhibition is confined to British artists, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United King dom. 6. Artists who propose to exhibit are required to signify their intention to the secretary on or be ore the 1st of Jan y, 1844.—By Command of the Commissioners, C. L. Eastlake, Secretary.

Court of Common Council.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of public business. Mr. R. L. Jones rose to call the attention of the court to the report which he had printed and laid before them relative to certain improvements it was expedient to make in the public streets and avenues within the City. The report we have already published, together with a map exhibiting the contemplated improvements at one view, in the last number of the Illustrated London News. Mr. Jones then submitted a motion to the effect that the court agree with the report, which stated that a favourable opportunity existed for drawing the attention of the Government and the improvement Commission, as to the best means to be adopted for raising the requisite funds for t ese pur oses, and recommended that the committee should be empowered to confer with them.—Mr. Lawrence seconded the motion, and stated that the sole object of the report was to put the committee in a state of co-operation with the Metropolitan Improvement Commission.—After considerable discussion, Mr. Wilkinson moved, as an amendment to Mr. Jones's motion, that Watling-street and Newgate-street, which were excluded from the plan of suggested improvements, should be marked in.—Mr. Lott seconded the amendment.—After some observations from Mr. Wood it, who expressed his dissatisfaction at the plan, and Mr. Eagleton, who also condemned it as a partial operation, the amendment for the inclusion of Watling-street and Newgate-street in the plan was agreed to, and Mr. Jones's motion, with that addition, was agreed to.—Mr. Anderton moved a resolution of thanks to Sir James Shaw (late City Chamberlain), on his retirement from public life. The resolution was ordered to be written on vellum and emblazoned, and presented to Sir James Shaw.—Mr. Powell (the chairman of the Library Committee), brought up the report on the subject of the recent purchase of Shaxspere's autograph.—[Our readers will remember that we gave a history and fac-simile of this interesting document in our pa er a number a few weeks back].—He moved that the court agree in the report, and that the Chamberlain be instructed to pay the sum.—Mr. Stacy seconded the motion.—Mr. Warton rose to move, as an amendment, that the report should lie on the table. (A laugh, and loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He had, he said, done all he could in the committee to prevent upon its members that the purchase of the autograph was a most wasteful and prodigal expenditure. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") The present was a most mischievous one.—A debate ensued, and the court then divided, when there appeared—for the original motion, 41; for the amendment, 31; majority in favour of the report, 10.—The court then adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. Cobden has accepted the invitation of the Kentish people, and will address them on Thursday next, on Penenden-heath.—The Standish and Marine Museums at the Louvre are completely arranged. They are to be speedily re-opened.—The art of working in bronze has been brought to such perfection and extent in France, that in 1842 Paris alone produced articles amounting in value to 30,000,000 francs. This art was introduced into the kingdom in 1624.—The electric fluid fell on the 13th inst. at La Ferté, and entered the house of a man named Mestres, through the chimney, which it split down in all its length. It shattered one of the barrels of a double-barrelled gun to go off, whilst the other remained in *statu quo*. It afterwards carried under the bed the stopper of the oven, and at last got out through the door, which it splintered. Mestres and his wife, who were in bed, received no injury.—E. D. Davenport, Esq., of Capesthorne, has generously returned to his tenants ten per cent. of their rents, adding a promise that, if the continued depression in the prices of agricultural produce should render it necessary, he will make a still greater reduction next audit day.—A small steam-boat has been appointed to ply on Loch Katrine during the summer months. It is only about six tons in weight, engines and all, has no deck, nor any part of it covered in except the engine, which is of six horse power.—On Monday last a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland, was held at the residence of the Marquis of Downshire for the purpose of inducing the Government to resume the publication of the Ordnance Survey Memoir.—It gratifies us to state that Dr. D. M. Moir, of Musselburgh (the well known poet, Delta), is greatly recovered from a severe illness, and has been able to take a drive.—A crew of the Burnbank fishermen hauled a shark to shore last week, in their great lines, by which it got entangled. It was found to measure the enormous size of fifteen feet and a half long, nine feet round the body, the tail six being three feet across. In its stomach were found two large turbots, also two salmon, one of which was very large—all of which were whole. The liver alone filled a herring barrel, and will produce from thirty to forty pints of oil.—The Queen has just appointed Augustus Murray, brother of the piper of the late Duke of Sussex, to be her Majesty's piper at Buckingham Palace. Highland dresses and ornaments are to be provided for the new functionary.—By the death of the Earl of Cathcart, and of Sir Charles Bagot, two diplomatic pensions have fallen into the Government, amounting together to the sum of £3486; but, by the accession of Lords Beauvale and Ponsonby, pensions of a similar nature, amounting together to £2368 have accrued, so that a saving of £918 only will take place in the diplomatic pension list, which contains 43 members.—The commissioners of the metropolis have issued the usual notice, declaring Fairlop fair to be unlawful beyond the first Friday in July, and that any attempt to hold such fair beyond that day will subject offenders to a penalty not exceeding £10.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, while Capt. Boldero, M.P., visited Woolwich on Wednesday, and went over the several departments of the Royal Arsenal.—On Tuesday last, agreeably to annual custom, the whole of that ancient and honourable corps, her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, were inspected by their noble Captain the Right Hon. the Earl of Beverley, who was pleased to express himself highly gratified with their excellent appearance.—The second choral meeting was held on Wednesday evening of the upper singing schools assembling at Exeter-hall, under the sanction and approval of the Committee of Council on Education, and instructed by Mr. John Hullah and his assistants, on the method of Wilhem. The chorus consisted of upwards of 1500 members of the upper schools.—A meeting was held in the Queen's Prison on Wednesday, Mr. Oastler in the chair, when it was resolved that a subscription be raised to aid the defence of Mr. Linford, who had escaped from the prison, in order to moot the question of the illegality of imprisonment for debt.—From discoveries made at Liverpool there is now no doubt that the recent conflagrations in that town have been the work of a band of diabolical incendiaries.—A Cornish man, who was called as a witness on a trial which took place in the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday last, appeared in the same coat in which he was married 53 years ago. He is said to involve in his description the curious contradiction of being one of the *oldest minors* alive.—The anniversary dinner of the patrons and supporters of the London Hospital took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday last, when Mr. Cotton, Governor of the Bank of England, presided. The subscriptions amounted to the large sum of £1276.—The improvements and embellishments at Walmer Castle are still being proceeded with notwithstanding the contradictory rumours given to the rumour that it is her Majesty's intention to visit that abode of loyalty and hospitality during the present season.—A grand temperance conference was held on Wednesday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, when the delegates now in London from all parts of the world attending the Anti-Slavery and Peace Conventions were present.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE MONOMANIA QUESTION.

The House of Lords met on Monday at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the answers of the judges to the questions put to them by their lordships, with respect to certain committed by persons supposed to be of unsound mind. At the hour appointed for meeting there was a full attendance both of peers and judges. The King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge were present; and among the peers we noticed Lord Brougham, Lord Cottenham, Lord Campbell, Lord Wynford, Lord Melbourne, Lord Kenyon, Lord Redesdale, and many others. Prayers having been read, Mr. Justice Maule, at some length, but in so very low a tone as to be almost inaudible in the gallery, stated that his reasons for differing with his learned brothers on the bench, with respect to the quest ons which had been submitted to their consideration. His lordship was most clearly of opinion that they were questions which the judges of the land ought not to be called upon to answer.—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas then proceeded to read the opinion of the judges on the queri es so submitted to them. Those questions the judges had most attentively considered; and with the exception of his learned brother, Mr. Justice Maule, they were unanimous in their opinions. The first question proposed for their consideration was—"What is the law respecting alleged crimes committed by persons afflicted with insane delusion, in respect of one or more particular objects or persons; as, for instance, where at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, the accused knew he was acting contrary to law, but did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing or revenging some

supposed grievance or injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit?" With respect to this question, the opinion of the majority was, that now (standing the party committed a wrong act, when labouring under the idea of redressing a supposed grievance or injury, or under the impression of obtaining some public or private benefit, that he was liable to punishment. With respect to the second question, "What are the proper questions to be submitted to the jury when a person alleged to be afflicted with insane delusion respecting one or more particular subjects, or persons, is charged with the commission of a crime, murder for example, and the insanity is set up for a defence?" the judges wished to state that it was their opinion that the jury ought, in all cases, to presume that every man is sane until he be considered of sane mind unless it was clearly proved to the contrary. That before a plea of insanity was allowed undoubted evidence ought to be adduced, that the party was under the influence of mental delusion at the time he committed the act he was not conscious of right or wrong. Nothing could justify a wrong act but such proof, and it was the duty of the judge to tell the jury so in summing up the evidence. With regard to the third question, "In what terms ought the question to be left to the jury as to the prisoner's state of mind at the time when the act was committed?" the judges did not all agree in opinion. The fourth question was, "If a person under an insane delusion, as to existing facts, commits an offence in consequence thereof, is he thereby excused?" The answer of the judges was, that it was their unanimous opinion that if the delusion was only partial, the party accused was equally liable with a person of sane mind. If the accused killed another in self-defence, he would be entitled to an acquittal, but if committed for an imagined injury, he would then be liable to the punishment awarded by the law to his crime. As to the last question—"Can a medical man, conversant with the disease of insanity, who never saw the prisoner previously to the trial, but who was present during the whole trial, and the examination of all the witnesses, be asked his opinion as to the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, or whether the prisoner was conscious at the time of doing the act, that he was acting contrary to the law? or whether he was labouring under any, and what delusion at the time?" the opinions of the judges was that a medical man who had not seen the prisoner previous to the act charged against him, was not strictly bound to give his opinion on the question of sanity; but it was convenient to put those questions in a general form.—Lord Brougham considered that the house and the country were under great obligation to the learned judges, and he should, therefore, move that those opinions should be entered on the journals. Lord Cottenham thought that the opinions had been submitted to the judges. After a few observations from the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wynford, and Lord Cottenham, the opinion of the judges was ordered to be printed and entered in the journals of the house.

MIXED MARRIAGES (IRELAND)

Lord Brougham wished to take that opportunity of asking the learned judges (if they could) how far it would be competent for them to give an opinion on the law relating to mixed marriages in the north of Ireland, as individuals there did not at the present moment know whether they were married or not. (Hear.) They did not ask for an opinion on the point, but Lord Campbell trusted the judges would be able to pronounce their opinions before going the circuit, as the question was one of momentous importance to Ireland. The Lord Chancellor said he had received a letter from the Chief Justice, stating that the labours of the judges on circuit, and their other avocations in their own courts, were such that they would not be able, with any satisfaction to themselves, to give their opinions upon the important answers to the question submitted to them before the long vacation.—Lord Brougham thought that if the opinion of the judges could not be given in a week it could not be given in a year.—Lord Cottenham thought it was to be amended that another summer was to pass away without the question being decided. The question now was, whether the judges were to be compelled to give their opinion on a number of cases.—The Lord Chancellor said, after what had taken place he hoped the judges would consider whether it was not possible to give their opinion before the circuit, although at some sacrifice to themselves. He had reason to hope, from the conversations he had had with the judges, that that object would be accomplished.—The subject then dropped, and the judges proceeded to answer the questions put to them on certain writs of error, none of which possessed any feature of interest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

(Middlesex Sittings at Nisi Prius, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

GREGORY v. THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND ANOTHER.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Barnard Gregory, the proprietor and editor of the *Satirist*, to recover damages from the defendants, the Duke of Brunswick and Lieutenant-Colonel Gronow, formerly of the 3rd regiment of foot guards, for the plaintiff off the stage, and prevent him deriving the advantages of following the calling of an actor.—Mr Sergeant Shee (with whom were Mr. Sergeant Wilkins and Mr. M. Chambers) stated the case on the part of the plaintiff, and called a number of witnesses for the purpose of proving that the defendants had hired a multitude of rose characters in the parlieus of the Opera House, and by gaining the affections of the manager of Covent Garden Theatre, for the purpose of causing the plaintiff on the occasion of his appearance in the character of *Hamlet* some time since, and which must be known to the jury, to be hooted and hissed. Subsequently he was compelled to leave the stage. Lord Gardiner, Lord Belfast, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Errol, and several other gentlemen, members of the Shakespearian Club, were deposed to, for the purpose of subsequently seen the plaintiff perform at the dramatic entertainments of that society, and that they considered him one of the best amateur dramatists of the day. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd addressed the jury on the part of the defendants. He did not put in issue upon the record, in which they justified the hissing and hooting on the ground that Mr. Gregory was the proprietor of a scandalous newspaper, and a common libeller. They were not trying such a wicked man for the charge of conspiracy, but he justified the hissing and hooting, because Mr. Gregory had been the proprietor of the *Satirist* newspaper for years, and had libelled the highest ranks and highest order of men, from the Queen on the throne down to private life, and was a common hobbler and defamer for hire: and that being so, and also using his power to extort money, he presented himself on the stage before a British audience as a candidate for their favour, which, in itself, was an offence against decency, and that in so hissing and hooting him, they had not acted in pursuance of a conspiracy, but from feelings of just indignation at the appearance of such a person on the stage of the theatre.—After a long and eloquent address on the part of the learned Sergeant, the Chief Justice summed up, and the Jury, after half an hour's consultation, returned a verdict for the defendants. The trial lasted the greater part of two days.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT.

(Before the Recorder.)

MONDAY.—*Abraham Cunningham* alias *Thomas M'Gregor*, 36, a man who held some appointment in the convict establishment at Woolwich, was charged with having, at Edinburgh, in Scotland, robbed the property of James Campbell. In other counts the note was laid to be the property of her Majesty, and also of Elizabeth Laing Campbell, the wife of Campbell, who is a convict at Woolwich, the prisoner having induced her to receive the money under the idea that by so doing her husband would be able to buy off a portion of his punishment. The evidence was conclusive, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to fifteen years' transportation.

Charlotte Martin, 19, *Mary Anne Hill*, 19, *Henry Matthias*, 18, *Robert Brown*, 23, and *Frederick Cox*, 19, were indicted for assaulting George Fred Wood, and robbing him of 25s in Bank notes and five sovereigns. The facts of the case have been very recently before the public. The jury found Martin, Hill, and Cox Guilty.—Mr. Clarkson, the counsel for Brown, and the Recorder sentenced Martin and Hill to twelve months' hard labour; and Stacey, who appeared to have been the ringleader in the transaction, was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

(Before Mr. Justice Patteson).

TUESDAY.—*William Howard*, alias *Hawkins*, was indicted for stealing three sovereigns, of the value of £3 7s, the property of Benjamin Smith, and *Henry Turner* was indicted for feloniously receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen. The facts of this case have already appeared in this paper. The jury convicted Howard, and acquitted Turner.—The prisoner Hawkins was then charged with stealing two watches, value £20, the property of Isaac Terry, under exactly similar circumstances. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

Thomas Eaglefield, aged 34, was charged with misdemeanour in unlawfully obtaining from James Cadow certain sums of money by false pretences. Mr. Payne conducted the prosecution, and the defendant, who came up to the bar with a well-bred brief, conducted his own defence. The prosecutor, who appeared rather a simple body, stated that the prisoner came to him, and asked him some questions relative to a brother who had gone to America, and having ascertained that fact, he told him that he had died worth a good deal of property that he left to his wife, and that he (the prisoner) understood had appeared, calling upon him to come forward and claim the property; but as he had not done so, the money was then locked up in Chancery, but he said he had no doubt he should be able to get it out in time. The prosecutor eagerly listened to the tale of good fortune in store for him; and upon the defendant telling him that the first step would be to raise some affidavits which would require some money, the prosecutor handed him over £6, to enable the defendant to take the necessary proceedings. Under this pretence the money was obtained. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months.

(Before Mr. Justice Patteson.)

George Hatton alias *St Amore*, 22, *William Hall* alias *Hedges*, 40, *Robert Williams* alias *Young* alias *Stone*, 40, and *James Thompson* alias *Knight* 30, were indicted for a robbery in the dwelling house of Christopher Vitty, and stealing £20, in bank notes and sovereigns. The prosecutor of this information keeps a beer-shop in the New-cut, and the robbery in question was committed on the night of Sunday, the 16th May. The jury, having retired for half an hour, returned into court with a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners; and the learned judge sentenced them to be transported for 15 years. There were several other indictments against the prisoners for offences of a similar description. The Recorder sat in the evening, but none of the cases disposed of possessed any features of public interest.

Johanna Catling, 42, was indicted for unlawfully causing a false register of death to be inserted in a register book of deaths for the district of St Clement Danes, contrary to the statute, &c. Mr. Ryland appeared for the prosecution, said that the indictment was framed under the act of the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., which enacted that any person causing any false entry to be made in any register book of births, marriages, or deaths, shall be liable to the same punishment as for perjury. The learned counsel went on to say that the prosecution was instituted by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths for the parish of St Clement Danes, in order to do away with a very gross system of fraud which had been carried out in connection with the act of Parliament in question. The facts were then proved, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Sentence was deferred.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Common Sergeant, and Sir John J. Johnson and T. Wood.)

William Barker Kilpin, a venerable and respectable looking man, described in the calendar as a clerk, was charged upon five separate indictments, that he being authorised by the trustees of the poor of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, to collect monies, did receive divers large sums for and on their account, and that he afterwards on the days named did feloniously embezzle, secrete, and steal the same. After a short consultation between Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Carkson (who was counsel for the prisoner), the latter gentleman said that both he and his learned friend on the same side had every reason to believe that the charges, &c. Mr. Ryland observed that they had no answer to the charges preferred against the unfortunate gentleman at the bar; hence it would be a waste of time to attempt that which they could not achieve. The court would observe that the prisoner was between 60 and 70 years of age, and although he had fallen, he had for a very long period sustained a uniform good character, and lived respectably, with the esprit de corps of a gentleman.—The Common Sergeant: There are several indictments. What is the amount altogether?—The Solicitor: Upwards of £600.—Mr. Carkson: But I understand £200 has been refunded.—Several highly respectable gentlemen, parishioners of Shoreditch, gave the prisoner an excellent character, ranging from 15 to 25 years. The prisoner was called up for judgment, when the Common Sergeant said he had been extremely well assisted in the present case, for he had been favoured upon two out of the number of charges the court would have felt it a duty to pass a sentence of transportation upon each. The court had been called upon to act with the utmost severity, but what were they to do? A poor man was tortured, perhaps by hunger, to steal a piece of bacon, he was severely punished; but here was a person moving in a respectable station of life, and far above want, who, he had plundered to the large sum of money which had been entrusted to his care. The court had a public duty to perform, and he felt bound to pass the following sentence:—That the prisoner be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years. The prisoner appeared deeply affected on hearing the sentence.

At four o'clock Mr. Baron Gurney (who was accompanied by the Lord Mayor) took his seat on the bench for the purpose of pronouncing sentence on Azzopardi, the Maltese, convicted of murder at a former session, and other persons who had been found guilty before him during the present sessions.

Mathew Thomas Bloxam, clerk, forgery in various instruments, and who pleaded guilty, on Friday week, at *Richard Newry*, for stealing a post letter, containing a sovereign, the property of the Postmaster-General, were placed at the bar. The learned Judge sentenced them to be transported beyond the seas for the term of twelve years

Joseph Coles, having been convicted of uttering a forged endorsement to a bank post-bill for money, with intent to defraud John Fannel Ball, was also sentenced to twelve years' transportation.

Azzopardi, the Maltese, who had been convicted before the special commission, before Mr. Baron Gurney and Mr. Justice Coltman, of the murder of Rosa Sleys, at Smyrna, both British subjects the prisoner at the bar, had been sent to England for trial by his own desire—was next brought up for judgment. The learned Judge observed that the jury, in the case, had by no means not sufficient to establish the allegation that both the murderer and murdered were British subjects. An interpreter was sworn, who explained to Azzopardi, as the nature of the proceedings. Mr. Bodkin was then called upon his objection, and Mr. Baron Gurney took a note of it. He said he and his brother Coltman thought it of no avail, yet had determined to refer it to all the judges. The prisoner now asked through the interpreter, that he would to go to see the consul at Smyrna; but that, of course, could not be allowed. Mr. Baron Gurney then put on the black cap. He said, "Prisoner, you stand convicted of the crime of murder; and the victim of your violence was a helpless woman, in your own house you were taken into protection. Yours is a crime without excuse or palliation, and it becomes my painful duty to pass upon you the awful sentence of the law. His lordship then passed sentence of death in the usual form, and ordered the prisoner to be interred within the precincts of the prison. When the nature of what had been declared was explained to the prisoner, he exhibited much anguish. The judge will necessarily decide upon the case formally before execution takes place.

(Before the Common Sergeant, and Sir C. Marshall, Alderman.)

JUDGMENTS.—*James Lovell*, convicted of stealing 2000 yards of silk, value £600 and upwards, was sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for 14 years. The prisoner, who is stated to be a wealthy man, was much affected.—*Thomas Weymouth*, convicted of forgery and uttering bank notes and seven sovereigns which had been recently stolen; hard labour in the House of Correction for one year.

Henry William Hyde Hyde and *George Frederick Gayther*, two young tailors, were indicted for stealing two pieces of broadcloth, the property of Messrs. Winterbottom and Co., at No. 27 Blackman-street, their employers.—Found Guilty. Both the prisoners were then tried separately upon another charge of stealing property belonging to their aforesaid employers. Both were again found Guilty. The Court sentenced them each to sentence upon the second conviction, but upon the first the sentence was seven years' transportation.

THE CRAYON DRAWINGS FROM RAFFAELLE'S CARTOONS, BY THE LATE MR. HOLLOWAY.

These exquisitely-finished drawings, from the cartoons in the Palace at Hampton Court, were taken by the deceased artist for the engraver of the plates of the Cartoons, which were published a few years ago. They combine the extraordinary power of Raffaelle with the elegance of outline in a very imposing manner. Mr. Holloway has produced, perhaps, the most admirable crayon drawings which modern art has witnessed. The fidelity to the originals is perfect. The artist was employed, almost without intermission, upon this, the great work of his life, for seven years. His drawings are now to be viewed in the laboratory of the Polytechnic Institution, in Regent street, where they have been placed by the surviving family of the artist, who were they are offered for sale at a price of £2500: a large sum, but one, when compared with the labour expended upon them, and the genius and knowledge displayed in them, is not more than commensurate with their merits.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

HAMPTON RACES.

The lessees and managers of the Moulsey Hurst, if they do not rival Ascot and Epsom in the number and splendour of their meetings, have turned to advantage to such parts of the account, and made so decided an improvement in the course and in the character of the sport, that the toilet as well as the smart proprietors of racing establishments are glad to attend the Hampton meeting. Little fair ones, and bonnets no less pretty, were plentifully displayed at Hampton.

The meeting commenced on Tuesday, under auspices that will "put money in the pockets" of those who need their last sixpence at Ascot with balances on the wrong side. Speak out of the meeting had a capital week, and the weather was favourable for the purposes of refreshment booths, stables, &c. Beauty and fashion, those indispensables to a perfect racing assemblage, were not wanting on Wednesday.

The races commenced a little before two, and finished about a quarter past six. We subjoin a return with observations.

For Gold Cup, by Subs. of 5 sovs each, with 40 added

Sir G. Heathcote's Aurungzebe, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(R. Brown). 1
Mr. Bowlby's Red Deer Mary, 5 yrs	..	..	..	(Rogers 2

First heat—2 to 1 against Lady Mary, and 7 to 4 aget Aurungzebe.

The Surrey and Middlesex stakes of 20 sovs each. 45 Subs

Lord Lowther's b. c. by Sir Hercules, 3 yrs. 8st 12lb

Sir G. Heathcote's Dark bloom, 4 yrs. 7st. 7lb.	..	..	(Chapple)

Betting—5 to 4 against Sir Hercules, and 2 to 1 each aget Dark bloom and Nore Orion.

The running was made round the first turn by the favourite, Sir Hercules following him at a long jump. It was soon taken up by Sir Hercules for three parts of a heat, when a quarter of a mile it was neck and neck between him and the favourite, the latter however got out to it in time, and coming in a canter by two honest lengths. Dr. Busan had secured the second place.

The Stewards' Cup	..	..	..
Mr. Stanborough's b. c. by Sultan	..	..	(Nat) 1

FOUR-OARED MATCH AMONGST GENTLEMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF [illegible]

Notwithstanding the very cloudy and unfavourable state of the weather on Monday last, a great deal of interest was excited amongst the members belonging to the respective Universities, who were anxious to witness the race among the gentlemen forming the four-oared boats belonging to each of the aquatic establishments, which has made of late years a very favourite feature of the season.

Ten boats were selected, as was stated in the evening paper, to contend for the honour.

First crew, colours blue, black cross.—Sir Hayes, bowsman; Mr. Jackson, Cambridge; Mr. Hewson, Trinity; Hon. L. Bromley, Magdalen, and Sir W. Stirling, captain.

Second.—Mr. Brooks, Christ Church; Mr. Pusey, Christ Church; Mr. Lyon, Trinity; Hon. John's, Mr. Henry, Union, steerman.

Third.—Mr. Cooper, Trinity; Mr. Rolfe, [illegible]; Jesus; Mr. H. Jones, Caius; Mr. Ritchie, Trinity; Mr. [illegible], Caius, steerer.

Fourth.—Mr. Bumgarten, Caius; Mr. Sharp, Trinity; Mr. Shadwell, John's; Mr. Marion, Trinity; Mr. A. [illegible], Trinity, steerer.

Fifth.—Mr. Green, Mr. Miller, Trinity; Mr. Childe, Magdalen; Mr. Shakespear, Trinity; Mr. Wilks, Trinity, Mr. Hussey, steerer.

Sixth.—Mr. Cooper, Caius; Mr. Chesterworth, John's; Mr. Selwyn, Trinity; Mr. Watson, Jesus, Mr. Rowland, Trinity steerer.

The start from the place mail, half past six, at which time there were several long boats out to witness the race which was expected, and turned out to be of the very first. The race was, as usual, from Westminster to Putney, and the signal having been given they effected a very beautiful start. They were well together, presenting a very pretty picture, and continued in a cluster until facing the Horseferry, when yellow drew ahead, and passed through Vauxhall-bridge in advance. Blue with a black cross being close on her quarter, which pressed the leading boat regardless of all opposite Chelsea Hospital, where, after a powerful struggle, blue won, a cross succeeded in obtaining the leading place. Yellow, however, were not to say yamok off; they under the most plucky and repeated attempts to regain the advantage they had lost, but ineffectual—also with the cross remained the unvarying position they had entered, and arrived first at Putney-bridge, about two boats' length a-head of green, yellow were third; white fourth

The gentlemen afterwards sat down to a very elegant dinner at Aivia's, the Bell's Tavern Putney, Mr. Ramsey presiding, and Mr. Philips doing the honours facing him. The evening was spent most agreeably.

THE KING'S COLLEGE GENTLEMEN.—On Tuesday evening the King's College gentlemen rowed their annual wager for the season, which is conducted in the usual aquatic course, from Westminster to Putney; and, at about half past six, the following gentlemen started in their shells, to row as well as they understood an aquatics as a pic-nic-ed way:—Mr. Shaw and Mr. Lawrie, blue; Mr. Pollock and Mr. Lockard, white; Mr. Weskett and Mr. Howard, green. It was within an hour of high water, and the tide was a heavy spring. The first pair on the list won the choice of station, and went to the Middlesex side, the last named gentlemen being next to them, and in the middle. It was a level and pretty start. Immediately after the start, Messrs. Shaw and Lawrie took the lead, and maintained it throughout, winning easily. Mr. Howard and his partner were the second pair at starting, and were overtaken at Lambeth Palace. It was a smart race with the two last pairs; but Mr Howard and his partner run over a buoy, and threatened destruction to their wherry. Mr. Pollock (son of the Attorney General) and his partner had the second place the entire distance, although severely pressed throughout by Messrs. Weskett and Howard.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Popham died at Bath, on Saturday last, in his 79th year. The gallant officer had been confined to his bed for the last year, and obtained his release as a full general 10th January, 1837

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—On Tuesday a numerous meeting of the friends of the above institution took place in the large school room at Camberwell, for the purpose of examining the several pieces by the young gentlemen, previous to the Midsummer vacation. Among those present were Admiral Sir C. Ogle, Bart. (chairman), the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Wm. Symonds, Lieut. Lake, R.N., Admiral Young, Sir T. Hastings, M.D., Col. Mackenzie, Captain Roust, Captain Wheeh, and the Rev Mr Chambers. The gallant chairman congratulated the meeting on their increased patronage and support since the last examination, and also that the chair for his seat on the platform, made from the timber of that part of the Victory where Lord Nelson breathed his last, has been presented by Admiral Sir C. Rowley, and in which he trusted a future presidents would feel proud to sit. In conclusion he complimented the children on their zeal, and exhorted them to further exertion. Recitation was then delivered with excellent taste, in Latin and English, by Masters Farquharson and Mackenzie, followed by a scene, in French, from Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," a round from "Rising the Sun Surveyed," and from the "Adelphi," of Terence, in Latin, concluding with the representation of an interesting Parliamentary debate, which took place in 1741, in which Sir Robert Walpole bore a conspicuous part. The evening was spent most agreeably. The whole was delivered by eleven young gentlemen. The prizes, consisting of mantels, books, &c. were then delivered to the best scholars in the establishments. Friendly, drawing, &c., with suitable remarks from the chairman. A vote of thanks having been awarded to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR SIDNEY SMITH.—A monument to perpetuate the memory of this brave commander is to be erected in the burial ground of Presle Cause, near Paris. This laudable undertaking originated with some of his countrymen and friends resident in France, on the anniversary of their admiration of his heroic conduct. The requisite amount has now been collected, and it is gratifying to be able to record that many of the subscribers are Frenchmen, who have served in Egypt, and their descendants, who have liberally subscribed according to their means towards this praiseworthy object. It is probable that is the first instance of the national prejudices and animosities of the members of the French nation towards Englishmen officers being entirely forgotten, for the purpose of paying a deserved tribute of respect to the memory of the late Admiral Sir Sydney Smith; but this testimonial of the universally high opinion entertained of the character of that gallant officer, who, although opposed to them when serving his country, saved many hundreds of the lives of the officers and gallant soldiers of the conqueror's army from the merciless dagger of the Turks, when they had them in their power during the memorable French expedition to Egypt. Admiral Sir Sydney Smith died at Paris, his funeral was attended by all the diplomatic officers of the English army and navy then in the capital, to whom his true worth and services were well known.

Two new war steamers have arrived at Cove from Portsmouth, the Mercer, 2 guns, Commander George Butler, and the Myrtle, Her Majesty's ship Tyne, 28 guns, Captain W. N. Glasscock, who added to our strength in the squadron in that harbour, which, if rumour is to be credited, is to be further increased by the addition of several vessels of war, first and second rates. Rear-Admiral Beaumont is also hourly expected in the Shannon river by the Admiralty mail-steamer, for the purpose of inspecting the several forts and batteries in the Lower Shannon, which are to be garrisoned by detachments of the Marine Artillery.

Major Macpherson, brigade Waterloo, Captain Lord John Hay, arrived at Plymouth on Monday morning at 18 days from New York. The body of Sir C. Bagot, the late excellent Governor of Canada, is on board, and his lamented lady and family have also come home in the frigate.

The second division of the 5th (or Northumberland) Fusiliers, under the command of Captain Spence, arrived in Cove, in the Boyne transport, on Friday, after a passage of 18 days, from Gibraltar. They were joined early conveyed to Cork in the Tay steamer. The detachment of this highly distinguished regiment arrived in the Penrose transport, on Friday, the 19th of May, from the same quarters. This division (the 2nd) marched on Sunday for Fermoy, to join the head-quarters.

There was a grand military speech in the Phœnix Park, on Monday last, in commemoration of the glorious battle of Waterloo. His excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on horseback, reviewed the whole of the troops assembled, which were drawn up on the ground. They were first formable for the purpose, as there was a gentle easterly wind, sufficient to keep the air agreeably fresh. The troops were the Royal Artillery, 4th Dragoon Guards, 11th Hussars, 34th Regiment, 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, 61st Regiment, and 72nd Highlanders. After the usual ceremony had been observed by his excellency a blank gun was fired, and a variety of evolutions were performed. The sight was extremely interesting, and attracted an immense number of persons, both in and out of the park, on the scene in action. It is greatly to be wished that *all* the Irish fights may prove of the same slam description. On Sunday each of the regiments in garrison as attended divine service in their fully equipped uniforms and accoutrements. At the Roman Catholic chapel on Arran quay, and at the Scots Church, Usher's quay, services were passed outside the doors.

The rumour current in military circles that the colonelcy of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, vacant by the decease of Earl Cathcart, will be given to the Marquis of Londonderry, whose successor in the command of the 10th Hussars, report adds, will rather be a General Officer of higher standing and Peninsular celebrity than a big position in the administration of military affairs.

THE REVIEW AT THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY'S.—On Fri ay last the anniversary dinner of the 7th Hussars took place at the Clarendon, being the first of the three days commemorative of the battle of Waterloo, not to interfere with the Duke of Wellington's banquet on the 18th. There was a great muster on the occasion of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Kerrison, K.C.B., in the chair, the Earl of Belfast, Vice President. The following officers were over, or are, attached to the regiment:—Lieut.-Colonel Wyndham, Major Brotherton, Captain Stevenson, K.G., Marquis of Anglesey; Earls of Belfast and Uxbridge, Lords Vivian, Glasgow, Combermere, Lake, Hill, Sir Wm. de Lisle, Baron Rolleston, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., Sir Wm. Russell, Bart.; Colonels Wildman, Robins, Keane, Hall, Tunnard, Wm. Verner, Dundas, Wyatt, John Wildman; Major Cumberland, Sir Charles Burley, H. Joyce, Potter, Norbury, Lawrence, Inge, Bann, Huggins, Dalton, W. Carly, Rose, B. Portman, Stone, Stewart, Paget, Phillips, Grissell; Messrs. Preston, Baker, Hanbury, Hoy, Rimedo, &c. The entirety of the entertainment was not a little enhanced by the presence of their late colonel, the Marquis of Anglesey, their guest, who having served in the regiment for a space of forty years, and commanded it for the last seventeen, left his brother officer and fellow soldier, representing a corps of the 7th Hussars engaged with the French cavalry, the modelling and grouping of which are most tastefully wrought, was accompanied with an address to his lordship, to which his lordship was pleased to return a most feeling answer.—Officers of the 7th Queen's own Hussars then addressed the truly gratifying address. I accept this splendid testimonial of your generous attachment, with feelings of the deepest gratitude. During more than forty-six years I have had the good fortune to command this distinguished regiment, and through the whole of that period I have never ceased to experience ample proof of its devoted affection. The cheerful obedience to my orders, the efficient support I have ever received, the zeal of its members, not merely to obey my commands, but to anticipate my wishes, have rendered the task easy of establishing that high character for the most correct discipline and regularity which have obtained for this regiment a just celebrity. Neither officers, this splendid token of your esteem will remain a source of the highest gratification to me, and it will be my pride to mention it as an additional proof of a generous and affectionate regard which I have ever experienced at Cove. On her arrival Admiral Bowles is to transfer his flag to that frigate, and the Malabar, 72 guns, is to sail for the coast of Spain. The Cove Lieutenant-Governor is also expected. Cove, Sunday, Evening" [illegible] an assurance of the very prosperous appearance at that place since the arrival of the vessels of war, and this consols [illegible].—The Tyne, 26 guns, is now in the harbour, and the Calliope, 12, St. Vincent, 50, Vanguard, 80, and Leonidas, 26, are to immediately expected. It is said that this formidable armament is intended for a special service, and that secrecy is not to effect the suppression of preparations to Sacheveren or in Newmarket as a fact which cannot admit of much controversy, when the present position of Spain is regarded.

The Barbadoes, 50, Lieutenant-Commander John Nott, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday has brought some days later intelligence from the Argentine Republic than that formerly published. At the time of the Barbadoes' departure from Monte Video no land not been any collision between the forces of that republic and those of Buenos Ayres; nor was it at all probable that there would be any. The French Fleets was there in the Alfred, 53, to protect the interests of the numerous British residents

[illegible]

LOSS OF A FRENCH BRIG, AND TWO OF THE CREW.—On Monday last the Rapid, Captain Roberts, belonging to Arvin, put in to Sheerness, from nearly abreast of Boulogne Middle Light, after having on board the crew of the French brig of Dover, Jean Desse, Captain Lucas, bound from Newcastle to Toulon, with a cargo of coals. It was ascertained that a ball passed two of the crew on the morning of the 1st Dec at Arnes, on the Long-sand, causing a heavy gale from about north-east, and immediately after, and about noon, the crew took to the [illegible] boats just as they neared the [illegible] save a particle of clothing or anything [illegible] and were with the wind and north west. On coming the east Barrow Sand the jolly boat unfortunately capsized, and two of the crew, named Jean Desse and Compagnon, were overset, and, owing to the heavy sea, their companions could only succeed, and that with the greatest difficulty and risk, in saving one of the two. The remaining crew, with the ship's boat, got safely on board the vessel Captain Lucas and the remainder of his crew. The Rapid was bound from London to Harwich, and it was about six o'clock in the morning when the vessel took her departure. Reported the long boat of the French brig rising about at the mercy of the waves. Captain Roberts and his crew lost not a moment in rendering assistance, and after great and considerable exertions on their part, the boat at that time running fair, with a heavy cross sea, they succeeded in securing the long boat, and getting Captain Lucas and his surviving crew on board the Rapid, in a greatly exhausted state, where they were treated with the greatest kindness. Captain Roberts administering every comfort which their distressed condition required

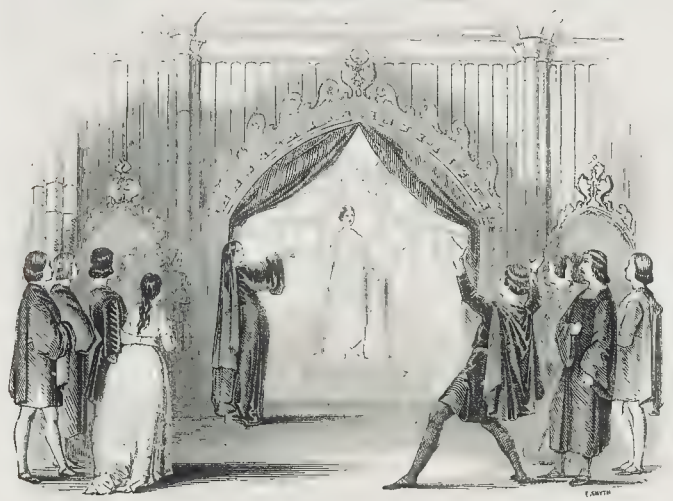
THE PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER LIGHTHOUSE.—The valuable addition to the public works is now fast approaching to completion. During the past week the tiers of the building was completed, so that the oil-room, the store-room, and the living room are now up. The fourth room, which will be the sleeping apartment, is in a forward state, nearly the whole of it being dry as at the Eddystone quarters at Groston.

The steam-ship Hibernia sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon, taking her Majesty's mails for Canada and the United States, and between eighty and ninety passengers.

AFFRAY AT ASCOT.

It will be recollected that some three or four seasons since a desperate affray took place at Egham races between the privates of the 45th Regiment, then quartered at Windsor, and the hordes of thimbleriggers and other thieves who are the invariable frequenters at gatherings of that character. The thieves, however, at that time, got considerably "the worst of it," and ever since that period the same fraternity, whether at Egham or Ascot, have omitted no opportunity of getting up a row when an opportunity has offered with any of the privates belonging to either of the two regiments in garrison at Windsor, who may be permitted by their respective Colonels to visit the races either on Egham-mead or at Ascot-heath.

On Thursday week several of the privates of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, and nearly half of the privates comprising the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, had leave of absence to proceed to Ascot. In the course of the day several soldiers got robbed and plundered (having only themselves to blame for their folly) by hundreds of thimbleriggers with which the course swarmed in all directions. A considerable number of rows, upon a minor scale, consequently occurred during the day; but, the police being present, these comparatively little *emeutes* were soon suppressed. In the evening, however, shortly after seven o'clock (the police having been just withdrawn in consequence of the departure of all the respectable portions of the visitors), a quarrel took place between a private in the Life Guards, who was quietly leaving the course, and a Gipsy, which ended in a fight, and in the Gipsy (who was the aggressor) getting a deserved thrashing. This was the signal for the assembling of some 300 or 400 keepers of thimblerig-tables, whose numbers were quickly augmented by a large accession from the hordes of Gipsies "in camp" at that portion of the heath. A desperate conflict then ensued between these parties (who began the affray) and the soldiers belonging to the Coldstream and the few who were on the ground attached to the 2nd Life Guards. The soldiers were all unarmed, while their opponents were well supplied with the sticks used for the snuff boxes and other formidable weapons. A wooden fence or paling, however, being close by, enabled the soldiers to procure some sticks in their defence; and, after conflict, which lasted for nearly an hour (during which time many of the Gipsies and low vagabonds were deprived of their weapons, which were turned against themselves), the red coats came off the victors, but not until the limbs of several on both sides had been fractured. One strong and powerfully-made Gipsy, known as King Jemmy, had his arm broken between the wrist and elbow, and his jaw severely fractured. Several bystanders, who took no part in the affray, got knocked about by the thieves, who managed to effect several robberies in the immediate neighbourhood.



SCENE FROM THE "WINTER'S TALE."

The "Winter's Tale" being one of the six dramatic selections made by Mr. Macready wherewith to conclude his career of management at Drury-lane, so far as the present season is concerned, we have had a scene engraved from that play, which may now, perhaps, be not inappropriately introduced at a time when the public are considerably interested in the whole subject of his administration and farewell. The scene is that wherein *Paulina* draws the curtain and discovers the statue. She is speaking to *Leontes* of *Hermione*.

Paul. As she lived peerless,
So her dead likeness, I do well believe,
Excels whatever yet you look'd upon,
Or hand of man hath done; therefore I keep it
Lonely, apart: But here it is: prepare
To see the life as lively mock'd, as ever
Still sleep mock'd death: behold; and say, 'tis well.
[*Paulina undraws a curtain, and discovers a statue.*
I like your silence, it the more shows off
Your wonder: But yet speak;—first, you, my liege.
Comes it not something near?

Leon. Her natural posture:—
Chide me, dear stone; that I may say, indeed,
Thou art Hermione; or, rather, thou art she,
In thy not chiding; for she was as tender,
As infancy, and grace.

MADAME PERSIANI.

This amiable lady and most accomplished artiste is an interesting instance of how far the *mens divinior* transcends all other gifts of mere physical force or charm. Not that we would say her natural powers are inferior or even *mediocre* (for where ever was vocal organ so tasked by an unbounded fancy, and shown to be so obedient to its wildest dictates), but that in science, grace, powerful portraiture of character, be it grave or gay, romantically sentimental or familiarly cheerful, Persiani stands alone *à force d'esprit*. Genius-lit, there is no difficulty which presents a gloom to her; no labyrinth "of the hidden soul of song" which she cannot easily explore; nothing which she touches with her magic wand that does not freshen into new beauty,

Like fairest flow'rs of morn, that yet more fair,
'Neath Hebe's dewy kiss expand their bloom.

Many of our first-rate vocalists have risen from comparative nothingness in the art by slow advancements to their present high station; but Mdlle. Tacchinardi blazed forth a musical comet at once, and has been magnifying upon our sense every nearer approach she makes to us. To give a list of the *rôles* which show her powers off to the best advantage would be as endless as those powers themselves; suffice it to say that whatever is high in the musical art has an additional elevation bestowed upon it by the treatment of this great *cantatrice*—that she is the bigot of no school—that her style is engendered between head and heart, and that if ever the singing-women of Osiris were celebrated in Thrace by the name of the Muses, Persiani deserves a similar compliment at our hands.

A short sketch of the brilliant career of this extraordinary vocalist will not, we are sure, be uninteresting. Mdlle. Tacchinardi is the daughter of the celebrated tenor of that name, and was born at Rome on the 4th of October, 1812. Not destined by her father for the profession which she has since so adorned, her *début* was owing to accident rather than design, for it was in consequence of a principal singer's sudden illness at Leghorn that "*la jeune Fanny*" good-naturedly undertook a part in "Francesca di Rimini," which crowned her with such unequivocal success that it was no longer deemed advisable to withhold her from pursuing *une carrière où elle entrait, pour ainsi dire, en souveraine*. Shortly afterwards she signed an engagement for the opera at Padua, from which she repaired to Venice, where Pasta was then singing; and in a little time *la petite Pasta*, as she was *surnommée*, became not only the rival of that celebrated *cantatrice* but the favourite of the Venetian public.

MADAME PERSIANI.

In the spring of 1833 she visited Milan, attended by the same brilliant success; thence proceeded to Rome, where, in the winter of 1834, two operas were expressly written for her; subsequently to which, her fame spreading over all Italy, she was hailed with rapture at Florence, Naples, Genoa, Pisa, &c. During her stay at Naples a circumstance occurred which we cannot forbear quoting, in the same language, too, in which the interesting dialogue took place:—"En 1835, un soir qu'elle venait de chanter dans 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' partition écrite exprès pour elle, comme elle était occupée à revêtir son costume du second acte, une femme entra dans sa loge. Après quelques compliments prononcés d'une voix attendrie, 'Ces beaux cheveux sont-ils bien à vous, madame?' dit en souriant l'inconnue à la cantatrice. L'admirable chevelure de Madame Persiani résista à la main curieuse qui s'y jouait; l'inconnue ajouta, 'Eh bien! puisque je n'ai pas ici de couronnes de fleurs à vous offrir, permettez-moi de vous entresser une avec vos cheveux.' *Cette inconnue était Madame Malibran.*" Our space precludes the possibility of relating a hundred similarly interesting anecdotes coupled with this amiable and accomplished *artiste*; we must, therefore, for the present forego the pleasure, and briefly state that having, despite all her modest fears to the contrary, finally established her fame at Paris, in October 1837, in "La Sonnambula," she has continued since that time to delight all hearers wherever "she wends her tuneful way," on the Continent or here, in public or in private life.

MADAME GRISI.

With the portrait of Persiani we give another of Grisi, good in everything, but *par excellence* the heroine of "Norma," in which cha-

racter she here appears before the reader—even as she shone in all the fiery splendour of her genius, on the stage of her Majesty's Theatre a few nights past. Grisi has quite individualised the magnificent part of *Norma*. The grand priestess—the passionate, abandoned, jealous woman—the agonised mother—the prostrate child of sin—she is each and all by turns; and as she warms up to the poet's creation and moulds her spirit to the changing phases of the beautiful drama, you see with admiration how gloriously versatility may be taught to blend with power in a delineation of the varying passions and creations of the erring human heart. The truth soon breaks upon you that Grisi is a great actress—fiery, impetuous, stormy; or in pathos so appealing, as to spring the fount of tears. You want her history? You know it. It is the wild dramatic story of a passionate life, it resembles her acting. But why follow it beyond the stage—that stage whereon she walks as one fresh from the temple of Genius, with the wand ready to thrall the spirits of her audience; with the voice that might "charm down angels from their spheres," rich, full, voluptuous, rife with soul and melody, and in its beauty and freshness more eloquent than Wisdom's self?—So does Giulia Grisi triumph in her mystic art.

THE MOROCCO ARABS AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

EAPING, vaulting, and postaring, and other dangerous exhibitions of this kind, have usurped the regular-built drama at the Victoria Theatre, where a troop of Morocco Arabs are now performing, whose feats are nightly received with shouts of surprised delight. The performers are twelve in number, "chequered in bulk as in brains," from maturity to boyhood: the majority are stoutly framed, but two or three are slightly made; and all have extraordinary suppleness of frame and limb. Their feats include leaps akin to flying, national dances, and evolutions of the "impossible" order. They vault over a line of twelve persons with as much facility as Gulliver cleared the hills of Lilliput; and their double summersets are apparently as easy as those of the shafts of a windmill: indeed, they resemble so many "aerial machines." But, probably, their most surprising feat is that of forming a column or pyramid by four piled up, as in the engraving, the stoutest and tallest occupying the place of the base; besides which, he bears another Arab around his waist, and one upon each shoulder, whilst the topmost figure can touch the proscenium curtain. We assure the reader that their entire performances are worthy the attention of all who woo the wonderful.

Previously to their arrival in this country, this troop performed for some time at the Cirque-Olympique, at Paris; and a French journalist observes of their pyramid feat: "They have built pyramids of stone, of granite, of marble, and I know not what; but it was reserved for our age to build pyramids of human flesh and blood. The base, as you see, consists of feet in flesh and bone; the entresol has the shoulders for its reel; and so on, the second, and the third story; the Cirque-Olympique alone arresting the height of the building."

HANOVER-SQUARE CONCERT ROOMS.

Now, when the Philharmonic and Royal Ancients are fast exhausting the number of their brilliant *reunions*, when the gay concert season is busily drawing to a close, when "harp and voice" are soon to grow silent in the "halls of Tara," we take the yet lingering opportunity of presenting to our readers two varying aspects of these magnificent *salons*, the one affording a *coup d'œil* of some bright assemblage gathered in accordance with the improving musical taste of the times, and the other exhibiting the "full front" of that magnificent orchestra which has made the Philharmonic Society the boast and glory of the musical world.

These same Hanover-square Rooms are the arcana of a mysterious temple, and many and beautiful and powerful have been the worshippers within its walls. Here are held many of the gay subscription assemblies of the London season—and here the stately and aristocratic ball of the Royal Academy holds its fancy court. What a blaze of wondrous loveliness have we seen there—the blood of high nobility coursing through delicate veins, and speaking in the eye—in the cheek—upon the brow—telling of the pure high breeding of a lofty race—a race more lofty and more lovely than any other in the world! But Music is the true genius of these halls—the concert is their lawful revelry, and to an annual round of musical celebration—*soirée* and *matinée*—are they devoted as sacredly as was ever patriot to the altar of country. In these rooms enthusiastic assemblies have heard evoked the genius of some of the finest spirits of the age. From that orchestra Paganini, with almost unearthly presence, enthralled hearts and souls with the magician power of an instrument, oracular with strength and beauty, and poetry, at his touch alone! There Liszt flooded the raptured sense with wonder and delight as he opened up the stores of Genius—and in marvellous and gushing harmonies seemed, with an almost hallowed inspiration, to improvise the very music of the spheres. There Malibran and Sontag, Cataiani and Pasta; Persiani, Grisi, Dorus Gras, have again and again given forth melody to the greedy ear, so tuned and modulated, and eloquent with life and passion, as never seemed the human voice before. There reign too—in greater number and variety—the secondary spirits of sound and song—spirits inferior, but still of high influence and far repute. *Par exemple*—you pause before that orchestra, and presto the soul of *buffo* parody calls the laugh to your lips. There is John Parry, the modern Mercury of the Comic Muse. Or relapsing back into the "mood serious," you may have clear sonorous Staudig, or Harry Phillips, or Miss Hawes, or Miss Birch, or any of

The dear delightful creatures of the day,
Who charming sing, or exquisitely play.

Who are you dons of the orchestra, who wake those musical interpreter's of the composer's soul, which, in a hundred eccentric forms, make picturesque the raised throne of the musicians? Well, they are all men of *note*. As conductor you see Tom Cooke, or Bishop, or Moscheles, or Sir George Smart—

That same Sir George Smart O,
Who played the concerto,
With his four-and-twenty fiddlers all of a row—

when Ingoldsby, in ballad metre, celebrated the ceremony of the coronation. Then in the band behold the veterans Linley and Dragonetti, and, behind them, hosts of talent—such talent as our dilletanti are accustomed to hear from the little regiment which Costa musters in such orderly strength in the little pit between the stalls and stage of her Majesty's Theatre.

Now, turn from the orchestra to the company, and see what a graceful assembly you have. Peer curiously among them, and ten to one but you discover people of renown—great critics, or men of literary fame—artists, professionals, and musical amateurs. There is always something bright, cheerful, and exhilarating about the atmosphere of the Hanover-square Rooms, and often are they honoured with the presence of royalty. The Queen and Prince Albert are not unfrequent visitors at the Ancients; and the Duke of Cambridge is often in the royal box, bestowing loud and hearty approval upon the meritorious performances of those who

Woo the flattering favour of the crowd.

Some of the highest personages in the realm, too, are among the conductors of the Ancient Concerts—the heads of the nobility and the Church. The last Philharmonic meeting was held on Monday last, and a notice of the performances will be found in another part of our paper.

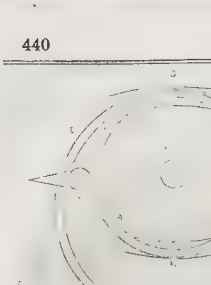
ORCHESTRA OF THE HANOVER-SQUARE CONCERT ROOMS.

THE WEATHER.—Monday and Tuesday were somewhat sombre and cold, the effect of a north-east and east wind, but there was no rain, and vegetation was rapidly recovering the effects of the late excess of moisture. On Saturday and Sunday the thermometer was so high as 69 and 70 in the shade; and on Tuesday it had fallen to 53. Wednesday (the 21st of June) was the longest day in the year. So far we have seen little of summer. Let us console ourselves with the Christian philosophy of the poet:—

"If in the year's advance no genial joy is found,
The year's decline shall compensation bring
If resignation waits, and faith abound."

Sir Edward Sugden (the Irish Lord Chancellor), on coming into court the other morning, remarked that the weather was getting very warm. "Yes," was the reply, "it is almost 98 in the shade!"

DEATH OF EARL CATHCART.—This nobleman expired on Friday last, at his residence, Carlside Cottage, Renfrewshire, in the 88th year of his age. The deceased earl was a General in the army, Colonel of the 2d Life Guards, Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Scotland, Governor of Hull, &c. &c. He has left a family of four sons and three daughters (the youngest of whom is 40 years of age), and is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Lieutenant-General Lord Greenock.



PARHELIA, OR MOCK SUNS.

A correspon lent has favoured us with the following account of two parhelia, or mock suns, as seen at Derby, on Friday last June 16.

The morning was very fine and hot; sky clear of clouds, except a few thin linear cirri; barometer gradually falling; at 9 A.M. it was 30·04 inches; thermometer, in shade, 64 deg.; wind, a slight breeze from the E.

P.M. 3h 10m.—Thin linear cirri passed overhead, and met in E. and W.; few cumuli in S.; wind N.E., light. I first noticed a very brilliant ring, AAAA, its colour was pale silver externally; internally it was darker, and rather yellow. The diameter of this ring was about 40 deg.

The mock suns, S and F, touched AAAA on each side. They threw out rays, horizontally, opposite the sun, and were slightly tinged with prismatic colours.

3h 15m.—Another ring, BBBB, appeared, touching AAAA at G. These rings were of the same colour. There were very bright lights at G and H, brighter than the mock suns E and F. These lights had their upper and lower edges nearly straight, and at their sides gradually faded away.

3h. 20m.—The ring AAAA was still very brilliant, though the mock suns had disappeared.

3h. 28m.—Mock sun E again visible, but F did not re-appear.

3h 33m.—I again threw out rays, horizontally, opposite the sun, and was very bright.

3h 36m.—G and H were even brighter than before. Thermometer, in shade, 74 deg.; barometer, 30·03 inches; wind E., light.

3h 37m.—An inverted rainbow, CCDD, appeared; it had all the seven colours, the red inmost. Mock sun K was of a red colour. Linear and crossed cirri overhead, which met in E. and W. Cirri rose in W.

3h 55m.—The same, except that CCDD had vanished.

4h. 5m.—Mock sun E was very red; rings A and B had nearly vanished; the lights G and H were brighter than ever.

4h. 30m.—Nothing was visible except G and H, which were almost as bright as the sun itself, these continued till five o'clock, when they began to grow faint.

5h. 10m.—All had disappeared. Sky, clear of clouds, except few cirri.

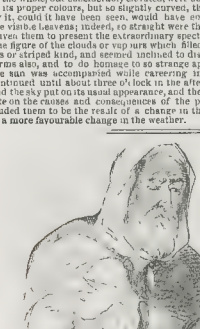
9h.—Very warm evening. Thermometer, in shade, 63 degrees; barometer, 30·03 inches; wind, N.N.E., light.

Throughout, the sun remained unaltered.

The lower part of the ring, BB, and of the rainbow, CD, was fainter than the other parts. The upper parts of the rainbow faded gradually

From another Correspondent.—At Boston, June 16th, 3h. 30m. P.M., was seen a halo round the sun, with prismatic colours on the N.E. and S.W., and a much larger circle, well defined, of a pale white, having the sun in the S.W. of its circumference. The interior of the halo exce t the sun's disc, was of a much darker colour than the surrou nd ng atmosphere. The centre of the larger halo was very near, if not in, the zenith

Another correspon lent thus describes the phenomenon, as seen at Louth. The day was ushered in with a very light breeze from the eastward, and a particularly transparent haze or vapour. About ten o'clock, there was seen a splendid halo, or circle, several degrees in diameter, round the sun, and which shone so brightly, that the space inside of by this concent ic circle appeared darker than any other part of the heavens. To the north of this circle another was formed of an elliptical character, well defined, bright, but not so broad as the original halo; its southern circumference passed through the body of the sun. There was afterwards formed, still further north, considerable area of two other circles, which intersected each other at the north extreme of the second circle, and were of similar breadth. The intersection of these reflected much of the solar light, as to be taken, by some, for a fa nt parhelion, or mock sun. The prevailing colour of the circles was t at of amber. To the east of the whole, but generally within the circumference of a rainbow, were shown in its proper colours, but so slightly curved, that the hemisphere described by it, could it have been seen, would have embraced the largest portion of the visible heavens; indeed, if straight lines were they apparently, that would conceive them to present the extraordinary spectacle of an inverted ra nbow! The figure of the clouds or vapours which filled the sky was that of th stratus or straight kind, and seemed inclined to dispose themselves into circular forms also, and to do homage to so strange appearance as that with which the sun was accompanied while careering in mid heaven. The spectacle continued until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when it was absorbed, and the sky put on its usual appearance, and the spectators were left to speculate on the causes and consequences of the phenomena. the rational conclu ded to be the result of a change in the atmosphere, and indicative of a more favourable change in the weather.



PORTRAIT OF GENERAL MUSIAPHA BEN-ISMAEL.

The death of this distinguished auxiliary of the French in Algeria was briefly recorded in our Paris correspondent's letter of June 6. It appears that, on the 26th of May, at noon, General Thiéry, commanding the division of Oran, received intelligence of the death of General Mustapha-ben-Ismaël, who was killed at four o'clock in the previous afternoon, at twenty-five or thirty leagues within Oran, at El-Biada, near Kerrouchа, in a slight affair of the rear of the army. Mustapha was on his return to Oran, with the booty taken by him in an engagement on the 19th of May, when, in passing through a forest, upon the territory of the Flitas, he was attacked by some Arabs in ambuscade, by one of whom he was shot in the breast, and instantly fell from his horse. A general panic seized the 500 or 600 cavalry who accompanied him; and such was their want of feeling, that they fled and left the body of their old general to the enemy. It is stated that Abd-el-Kader mutilated the corpse of Mustapha, and carried his head in triumph among the tribes who yet remained faithful to him.

Mustapha-ben-Ismaël was eighty years of age; he had been in the French service since 1835, and commanded one of the most active and important divisions. He was appointed field-marshal on July 29, 1837; and commander of the Legion of Honour on Feb. 5, 1842. The loss of this faithful and gallant soldier will, doubtless, be severely felt by the French army.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Shoreditch has been convened for the following purposes: "To consider the propriety of petitioning the Bishop of London for the appointing two curates, not Puseyites, to do duty at Shoreditch Church, during the permitted absence of the vicar on account of ill health, so that the payment of a large congregation may be retained, and the noble edifice well filled with the ancient families which have been induced to leave in consequence of the Puseyism lately introduced."

Rumour asserts that a communication of a decided character in reference to the Rubric and Ritual of the church has been made to a right rev. prelate by Government.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. John Fawcett, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Washingworth, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. J. L. Harding has been instituted to the rectory of Bisston, St. Michael's, Lincolnshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Calverly John Bewick.

The Rev. H. Victor has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Emsworth, Hants.

The Rev. John Meade, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the united rectories of Newton Purcel with Shelsworth, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, vacant by the decease of the Rev. G. Lloyd.

The Rev. John Charles Wharton, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the vicarage of Gilling, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Wm. A Wright, M.A., curate of Farnworth, has been appointed to the incumbency of the new church at Bleacar, Yorkshire, on the noun nation of the Earl Fitzwilliam.

The Rev Charles Edw. Kennaway, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Las been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, va ant by the death of the Rev. Robert Anderson, B.D.

The Rev. J. W Hewitt, M.A., has been appointed to the ministry of Portland Episcopal Chapel, Bath.

The Rev. Edward Whitley, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been nominated to t e incumbency of Sommer's Town Episcopal Chapel, Wandsworth, Surrey

The Rev. William Gs dner, M.A., has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Coniville, Leicestershire.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—A meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the En arge ment, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held at their chambers in St. Martin's place on Monday last. Certificates of the comp etion, enlargement, &c., of churches and chapels in 10 parishes were exam ned and a proved, and warrants were issued to the treasurer for the payment of the grant awarded in each case.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the erection of the statue to the Duke of Wellington, and the column in memory of Nelson, took place at the Mansion-house on Saturday last. There were 18 individuals present, amongst whom were the Duke of Rutland, Sir Frederick Trench, Mr. Charles Barclay, Mr. A. K. Barclay, Mr John Henshaw, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Simpson, Alderman Lucas, &c. &c. The Lord Mayor was called to the chair. It was moved that the subject of the appropriation of the surplus metal presented by Government to the city, for the city statue of his Grace, should be postponed; an amendment was proposed that the surplus metal should be handed over to the West-end Wellington Statue Committee, when nine Lords were held up for, and nine against, the amendment. The Lord Mayor would not vote, and the question remains in *statu quo*.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 27.

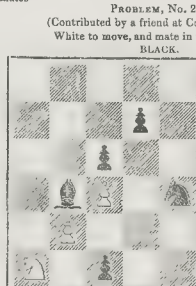
WHITE.	BLACK.
Q takes Kt ch	K to Kt sq
Kt ch	K to Q B sq
Kt to Q Kt 6th ch	K to Kt sq
Q to Q B 8th ch	R takes Q
Kt mates	
	or,
Q takes Kt ch	Q interposes
Q takes Q ch	Kt to Kt sq
Kt ch	K to B sq
Kt to K B 8th disc ch	K moves
Q mates	

PROBLEM, No. 28.

(Contributed by a friend at Constantinople.)

White to move, and mate in fifteen moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of wheat of home production to Monday last this week; yet, owing to the improvement in the weather and fine favourable accounts from the growing crops, the demand for that article was not nearly equal to the extensively dull, at a decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Foreign was not a slow inquiry, and must be considered 1s per quarter lower. In bonded parcels business has been transacted. Barley and malt have supported their previous value. Good sound oats have sold freely, on full terms; but in other kinds little has been done. Beans, peas, and flour are unaltered.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4580; Barley, 680; Oats, 3740; and Malt, 4030 quarters. Foreign, 3580 sacks. Irish Oats, 1720 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 3400 quarters; Barley, 640 qrs.

AVERAGES.—English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 52s; ditto white, 52s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 52s; rye, 3s to 32s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown, ditto, 52s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 55s to 57s; Chevalier, 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 31s to 32s; ditto, old, 31s to 33s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 33s to 36s; white, 30s to 32s; beans, 32s to 34s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 30s; oats, new, 14s to 17s, ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 29s to 32s, peas, 33s to 37s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel

The Seed Market. In canary seed a steady business has been transacted this week, at full prices; but otherwise the demand has ruled inactive.

The following are the present rates: Linseed, English, sowing 36s to 40s, Baltic, crushing, 32s to 34s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 34s to 36s. Clover seed, 30s to 46s per quarter, coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 12s, white ditto, 12s to 16s 6d, tares, 4s to 5s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £37 per last of ten quarters; Le seed cakes, English, £10 to £12 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000, rapeseed cakes, £5 5 to £7 per ton; canary, 72s to 84s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 11d; barley, 27s 3d, oats, 18s 6d; rye, 30s 7d; beans, 28s 4d peas, 33s 7d.

Ia, erial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 9d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 17s 1 d; rye, 29s 10d; beans, 27s 7d; peas, 32s 2d per quarter

Prices of Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 35s; Barley, 8s; Oats, 8s; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d, per 496 lbs 6d

Tea.—On Thursday public sales of about 10,000 chests of tea were held Although the attendance of buyers was rather numerous, the biddings were far from spirited. Green teas supported their value, but blacks were 1d a 2d downward tendency.

Sugar.—There has been a moderate quantity of sugar disposed of this week, yet holders have remaining firm, and full prices have been obtained to-day at Gravesend.

Coffee.—This market has been in a dull state since our last, and the rates of Ceylon have again declined

Rice.—The article is unquired for, and nearly 10,000 bags have sold on full terms.

Wool.—The public sales have been well attended, and the prices obtained have been quite equal to those noted in the previous auctions.

Potatoes.—About 1000 tons of potatoes have arrived in the Pool this week. The demand is rather inactive, at prices varying from 40s to 160s per ton.

Hops The appearance of the bine being on the improvement, the demand for all kinds of hops is brisk, and the quotations have fallen from 2s to 5s per cwt. Present rates vary from £7 to £7 per cwt

Oils This market is unusually heavy, but prices are supported.

Tallow.—The trade are cautious buyers, and the market has a dull appearance. 41s 3d is the value of P.Y.C. on the spot, and 42s for delivery in the last three months.

Smithfield.—We have had a large supply of each kind of fat stock on sale this week, and the general demand has ruled heavy, at a reduction of 2s per 8lb on Beef, from 3s 6d to 4s 10s., mutton 2s 6d to 4s., lamb, 6s 6d to 8s; veal, 3s to 4s; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s per 8lbs., or 5s 4d to 6s 6d.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There has been very little doing in these markets, and the rates rule as follows:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; middling, 3s 6d to 4s; prime large, 4s 2d to 4s; prime small, 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s; small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d per 8lbs, by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

More confidence has been established in the money market during the week than has for the last forty days been the case, and the attention of capitalists has been again, in some measure, directed towards the purchase of fixed property. The Queen's visit to Scotland, I believe, has exerted a delusive, to a considerable extent generally, as all descriptions of Brazil, Peruvian, and Mexican securities have risen from 1 to 2 per cent, whilst the effect had arisen from a combination of causes. One of these, however, has been removed by the favourable alteration in the state of the weather again giving hopes that the drainage done to the growing crops will be of service, may yet be remedied, and that the question of money in exchange for corn on food may be therefore rendered unnecessary. Of the considerable decline, therefore, which for a few weeks appeared inevitable in the Consols, some portion has been again recovered during this week, and should the first quarterly statement of the public revenue be such as is generally favoured, it is confidently expected, on the English Stock Exchange, that activity will soon be restored in this branch of the money market, and that Consols will again reach the high rates at which they were so lately quoted. The abundance of the money market is, no doubt, a favourable circumstance to all the funds being at a level at present maintained, will soon, to a certain degree, find a channel for investment in our funded property, and a favourable issue to the Spanish loan is anticipated by many persons. Some purchases have likewise been made of Exchequer Bills, by which the premium which they bear has been to certain extent supported.

In the Share market the demand is also again exceeding the supply more part cularly for Railroad Shares, and the value of those of the leading lines is consequently improving. The Northern and Eastern Railway Shares have risen from 1 to 2 per cent, and the Great Western Shares have advanced from 2 to 3 per cent. Those of the Brighton line, which has effected a consolidation with the London and Croydon Railway Company, have also risen from 1 to 2 per cent. The Eastern Counties Railway Shares have likewise been in active demand, and should the Government grant the necessary powers for the completion of the Northern and Eastern Railway, the value of the Eastern Counties Railway Shares will be considerably increased.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, Spanish Bonds have continued to attract the principal attention of the jobbers, brokers, and speculators. The conflicting information from the Peninsula has created considerable fluctuations in the prices of these Securities during the progress of this week. At one time the Three Per Cent. Bonds had fallen to 23¾. Portuguese converted Bonds are likewise 1 per cent lower, and they attract, in a very slight degree indeed, the public attention. Dutch Stocks continues to command much notice, the Five per cents having sold at par, and the Four per cents at 94¾. Belgian Bonds are not pressed for present sale in the market, and they cannot be purchased, to any extent, under 103, 104. Brazilian Bonds are not readily saleable at 72, the refusal of that Government to enter into a commercial treaty with England not being considered, in the present world, as an act of positive wisdom. Chilian Bonds can be readily disposed of at 103, whilst those of Columbia are at 19. Mexicans are 24, and Mexican are only worth 20. On the Royal Exchange, last foreign post day, the rates of the foreign exchanges were again to her more favourable.

In Consols there have little alteration to notice this week. In the manufacturing districts the workmen are well employed, and fairly paid for the production of goods from the cotton, wool, and silk, already for the completion of orders for China, India, and our colonial possessions in America. To Europe, likewise, some quantity of various descriptions of goods continues to be forwarded, and a speculation was never at a lower ebb than it is just now, all these operations are for legitimate purposes, and consequently manufacturers have not, for several years past, been in a more healthy position than they are at the present time; for, with the exception of the iron trade, they are eminently prosperous.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.) FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 180	India Stock, 264
3 per Cent. Reduced, 94¾	Ditto Bonds, 5s
3 per Cent. Consols,	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 103¾	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 18s. 64 pm.
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 64 pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, pm.
Jan. 1860, 15	Bank Stock for Opening
Oct. 1885, 12	India Stock for Account,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Account, 94

FOREIGN FUNDS

Belgian, 5 per cent, 103	Spanish Deferred,
Chilian, 6 per cent,	Dutch, 2½ per cent, 55
Spanish, 3 per cent,	Ditto, 4 per cent, 100¾

SHARES

Bristol and Exeter 70 paid, 55¾	Ditto Loan Notes (paid)
Cheltenham and Great Western (paid),	London and Birmingham ( )
Eastern Counties (paid),	Ditto New Shares paid),
Ditto New (paid),	London and South Western (p)
Ditto Debentures	Manchester and Birmingham (paid),
Great Western (65 paid),	South Eastern and Dover (65 paid), 24¾
Ditto New Shares (50 pa.d),	Ditto Scrip (2s pad),
Ditto Fifths (paid)	York and North Midland (40 paid),
London and Brighton (50 paid 33¾	Ditto New Shares 20 paid),

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

BANKRUPTS.—J. WATKINS Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, draper.—C. STATES, Seaman place, Poplar, keeper.—F. MAHERY, Peterborough, common brewer.—C. CLARK, Lower-street, Westminster-road, baker.—S. NAPPER, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars, grocer.—J. L. GRAY, Jermyn-street, St. James's, tailor.—E. BURTON, Wood-street, Cheapside, silk warehouseman.—J. ROWE, Blandford street, Marylebone, upholsterer.—A. CAREW, Lower Thames-street, ship and insurance broker.—J. ATKINS, Broadway, Deptford, grocer.—W. COOKE, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.—G. W TRAVIS Sheffield, builder.—R. BOLTON, Ellenborn, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—R. WADDINGTON, Boston, Yorkshire, grocer.—T. W. DAVLIS, Sheffield, slop seller.—J. PROST, Bristol, baker.—J. HARFORD and W W DAVIES, Bristol, and Eno Vale and Severn, Monmouthshire, iron manufacturers.—T. HURLEY, Tunstall, Staffordshire, draper and dealer.—J. I. BENNETT, Saffron, near Malton, chemist and druggist.—R. PRICE, Waterloo, Lancashire, dealer in coals.—R. BROWN, Sunderland, butcher

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. M'LUCKIE, Leith, Arrander, plasterer.—D. PEACOCK, Dundee, wood merchant and ship keeper.—J PROVAN Brownknowe, Caddier, Lanarkshire, farmer.—W. T., and J MUNNS, Glasgow, grocers and cabinetmakers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—W. TOWNLEY, carriage broker, 5, Church-row, Alcester

BANKRUPTS.—J. NEB. baker, Weedon-beck, Northamptonshire.—T. HOBBS, potter, Nettleben, Oxfordshire.—A. ELAM and H. ELAM, gunsmiths, Oxford street.—J. DAVIES, jun., and J. DAVIES, stage manufacturers Gutter-lane, Cheapside.—G. JAMESON, upholsterer, Hertford.—H. L. BECKER and J. L. BECKER, calico printers, Manchester.—I. WARD, house decorator, Devizes.—J. GARSED, cloth dresser and finisher, Batley.—J. BROWN, broker, Liverpool.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending June 20 is 35s. 9½d, per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain

BIRTHS

At Cavendish-place, the Lady Mildred Hope, of a daughter.—At Avonhurst, Warwickshire, the Hon. Mrs. Woodhouse, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Edinburgh, Henry Davenport, Esq., son of Rear-Admiral Sir Salusbury Davenport, C.B., and K.C.H., to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late J. Dunn, Esq., of Astley Hall, county of Lancaster.—At Highwood, Theophilus Leverett, Esq., to Henrietta, daughter of Rev. J. Tremayne, Rector of Tangley.—At Lincoln's-inn-fields, R. Firth, Esq., of Bombay, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late T. Rashleigh, Esq., of the E. I. Service.—At Kensington, the Rev. Pelham Maitland, of St. Peter's, Walworth, to Ellen, daughter of the late J. Wood, Esq., of Harleyford place, Kennington.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Rees Rogers, chaplain to Lord Hope, to Eleanor the Duchess of Cleveland, eldest son of Edward Edwards, Esq., of Woburn square, to Mary Augusta, only child of the late William Gold, Esq., of her Majesty's Customs.—By the Rev. James Veitch, minister of St. Cuthbert's parish, according to the Presbyterian form, Sir James Coquelum, of Lees, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, to Jane, second daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart.—At Kensington, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. M'Culloch, Sir James John Reid, Member of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands, to Mary Dalzell, daughter of the late Robert Thomson, Esq., of Berdmore.—At Ickford, Bucks, by the Rev. Reginald Courtenay, the Rev A. Hammond, to Harriet Charlotte, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir John P Beresford, Bart., K. C. B.—At Worcester, the Rev. Thomas Anthony L. Maynard, Rector of Ashwell, Rutland, eldest son of J. C. Maynard, of Hatherton Hall and Skeabarrow, York, Esq., to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of George Hinton Williamson, of Harperley Park, Durham, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Manchester square, after a few hours' illness, Captain A. J. Caldwell, only son of Sir James Colquhoun, K.L.S.—At Chelsea, Surrey, on the 14th instant, Mrs. Hester Johnson at the advance age of 102 years.—At Waterstock, Oxford, William, eldest son of W. H Ashurst, Esq., in his 26th year.—At Monzie, Joseph, Esq., of South-street Finsbury square, in her 76th year.—At Sunning House, Berkshire, Mary, the wife of W. Stone, Esq., in the 77th year of her age.—At the house of Alan Maxwell, Esq., Hoxton Forester, wife of the Rev John Henderson, minister of Canonbie, Dumfriesshire, and of Belmre, Aberdeenshire, the Rev. J. A. Pugh, LL.D., minister of that parish.—At the house of Mr. Handley, surgeon, Daventry, June, only surviving sister of the late Rev Richard Solomon Skillern, vicar of Chipping Norton, Oxon.—At Ilfracombe, in the 81st year of her age, Mary, relict of the late Rev. J. Blackmore, rector of Lincombe.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 7 o'clock on Thursday evening.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed, that, in consequence of the great success attending its first representation, ONE MORE GRAND PERFORMANCE of this celebrated Work will take place at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on Monday Evening, June 26, 1848, supported by the following eminent artistes: Mdme Grisi, Medlle. Brambilla, Mdlle. Moulin, Sgrs. Mario, Lablache, F. Lablache, and Formasari. In order to give the fullest effect to this great Work, the CHORUSES will be supported by the united talent of the principal Vocalists of her Majesty's Theatre, and will be increased to above ONE HUNDRED VOICES. Arrangements have been made to secure the celebrated Overture composed expressly by Mercadante on the occasion of the performance of it at the Royal Palace of Naples, in honour of the birthday of the King of Naples and comprising all the Themes of this beautiful Work, and which will be executed by the Full Orchestra, including Messrs. Dragonetti, Lindley, Alvarez, Tolbecque, Nadaud, Baumann, Barret, Harper, Platt, Rilus, and the rest of the Orchestra of her Majesty's Theatre.—The whole under the direction of Sign. Costa.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Sign. LABLACHE respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY evening, June 29th, when will be performed, Donizetti's New Opera of DON PASQUALE, as performed with the greatest success at the Italian Opera at Paris. Dr. Malatesta, Sgr. Grisi; Ernesto, Sgr. Mario; Don Pasquale, Sgr. Formasari; Notary, Sgr. Gasli.; Don Pasquale, Sgr. Lablache. After which will be repeated, the new Grand Ballet (in Six Tableaux), by M. Perrot, the Music by Sgr. Pugni, with new Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c. entitled ONDINE, or Le Naiade. The Scenery by Mr. W. Grieve, Principal characters Ondine, Mdlle. Cerito; Hydrus, Mdme Copere, (Matter (a young betrothed to Matteo) Mdlle Guy Stephan; Villagers, Peasant Girls, Ondines, Naiades, &c. Dancers—Mesdames Cerito, Cornelie, Schefler, Fanny st, Bernard, &c.—Mr. Gouffler, Derby, and Guy Stephan, M. St. Leon, and M. Perrot.—Applications for Boxes Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven the Opera commences at half-past Seven o'clock.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, Fifty-three, Pall-mall, next the British Institution.—Admittance, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence. Open from Nine till Dusk. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

EXHIBITION of Sir GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the HOUSE of LORDS, containing upwards of 100 Portraits of the Members of Parliament, also a Portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and various her works, form up a collection of more than eight hundred portraits of eminent personages of the present day. OPEN from Ten till Dusk. At the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on this subject, illustrated by Models of several kinds which elevate themselves by mechanical force alone, is delivered at Two o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at Eight o'clock, by the Inventor of the Colossal Electrical Machine, the Diver, Diving Bell, New Dissolving Views, &c. The Original Model of the Invention, and the Original Drawings from the Cartoons at Hampton Court by the late Mr. Hollow-ay, with numerous other Works of Art, have recently been placed in the Gallery.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

ROSHERVILLE BOTANICAL GARDENS near GRAVESEND.—These newly-enclosed Gardens are duly open to the Public. Admission 6d. A fu.- Mustary Band is in constant attendance, and the noble avenue of arches forms a part of the day's amusements. Hot Dinners and refreshments of every kind are served a-la-carte in the Pavilion Grounds, and Supper Parties may command the Orchestra. Private Balls and Concerts conducted by Mr. Baker, Master of the Ceremonies. The Fete on Wednesday, Thursday, Sunday, Saturday, and Saturdays, when the entertainments conclude with a Grand Display of Fireworks. The Star, Diamond, and other steam packets call at the Rosherville Pier close to the Gardens.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH of ST. JOHN the EVANGELIST, DUNCAN TERRACE, ISLINGTON, will be solemnly OPENED on Monday, June 26th, by the Right Rev. Dr. GRIFFITHS, Bishop of Oren, V.A.D. The SERMON will be preached by the Right Rev. Dr. WISEMAN, Bishop of Melipotamus and Coad, V.A.M.D. During Service will commence at Eleven o'clock precisely, to be sung by the Catholic Chapels, viz. the Catholic Boarding-school, at the Old Jews' Hall and Mavila, Catholic Chapel, Dunean-street, Islington. Reserved seats, 7s. 6d.; second seats, 5s.; and back seats, 2s. 6d.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE!

Just published, twenty numbers, at 3d., or two parts at 7d. 6d. each, of

BARTON'S BIBLICAL DICTIONARY.

W. Strange, Paternoster-row, London.

On the 8th of July will be published, price 18s., the SECOND VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the Numbers for the Half Year ending June 24, 1848, splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, uniformly with Volume I. Subscribers are informed that COVERS, made expressly for binding the Second Volume, may be had by order of all Newsmen and Booksellers, price 2s. 6d. each. Volume I. is reprinted, price One Guinea.

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"We are delighted to think it has reached a fourth edition, for it is the best book we have met with. It is altogether an admirable code of health."—Atlas.

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London: Published by Simkin and Co., Paternoster-row; and Hanchard, 187, Piccadilly.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of the RUDIMENTS of MUSIC, adapting it to more generally interesting and popular light the preparatory matter to all Musical Instruction published or printed, or the study of the Science," for the use of those who are totally ignorant of Music. By J. Green. Price One Shilling.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF MUSICAL NOTATION; the progress of its invention from the earliest times to its present state as a universal language, with a notice of some proposed improvements. By J. Green. Price One Shilling.

N.B Part III. of the New Edition of Logier's System of the Science of Music. 2s. 6d.

Royal Area, 38, Soho-square.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE for LADIES, GLASGOW.—This Institution will re-open on TUESDAY, 1st August, for the PREPARATORY COURSE; and on TUESDAY, 3rd October, for the WINTER SESSION. Pupils are now ready, and may be had at the Institution, or by letter, post-paid, addressed to the Secretary.—The Directors are happy to recommend several Ladies with whom Pupils from a distance may be placed as Boarders.

By order of the Directors,

DAVID PRINGLE, Secretary.

GLANDULAR INSTITUTION, to which the public attention is directed to the Cases and Certificates of Cures, from the use of the Glandular Compound, daily for the prevention of patients. Established in 1825, since which upwards of 3,250 afflicted poor have been cured or relieved by the use of this easy and effectual cure for the knife, as also for those who suffer from the too frequent use of mercury. Supported by voluntary contributions. A subscription of two guineas constitutes a Life Governor, and one guinea, an Annual Governor, who are entitled to have patients according to the bye-laws. Post-office orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Hawkins, Secretary, at the Institution, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

Contributions are thankfully received by the following bankers:—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Pall-mall; Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Lombard-street; Messrs. Child and Co., Temple-bar; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street; Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Cornhill; Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., Bartholomew-lane; Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Esdaile, Hunter, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Charing-cross; Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Temple-bar; Messrs. Sir C. Forbes, Bart., and Co., Lombard-street

NORMAL SCHOOL, AT BATTERSEA.

This establishment was formed about three years since, by two private gentlemen; and, aided by some small contributions, it has been supported by them at their own expense till the present time. It is to this establishment, in conjunction with two others, that Government has appropriated a part of the funds devoted to education; the which, in addition to other causes, has made it just now especially an object of attention. The building is of the time of Queen Anne, and is a roomy red brick house, on the banks of the Thames, in the town of Battersea. It is placed in the midst of a spacious garden of about five or six acres in extent, which serves for the agricultural instruction of the pupils. The number of teachers which can be accommodated in the establishment at one time is between 40 and 50, who are trained for the purpose of becoming masters of village and workhouse schools. The course of study includes history, grammar, composition, geography, writing, drawing, mechanics, chemistry (especially agricultural), music, and a complete and accurate knowledge of the Bible and the general history of the church, and of the doctrines of the Church of England especially. The whole period desirable to spend in the establishment is about three years; though from various causes few of the teachers have been able to remain so long a time. The different professors of the establishment have been selected with discrimination; and the head of the literary department is a clergyman of the Scotch Episcopal Church. The Honourable and Rev. R. Eden, the vicar of the parish, has also constantly concurred in and assisted the views of the founders of the institution, and afforded them the use of the village school, to enable the teachers in training to obtain a practical knowledge of their duties. The number of masters who have already been sent out from this establishment is considerable. The small room on the ground floor to the left of the engraving, will be regarded with some interest as being that in which in February 1840, Mr. Hullah first delivered a lecture on his system of teaching music. In this room also was first taught in England the system of drawing designed by Dupins, from models; and which is now almost as much followed in Exeter Hall as the system of music. One portion of the school grounds is laid out as a small botanical garden; and another is devoted to a gymnastic apparatus. The pupils also are regularly drilled by the gymnastic teacher of the Duke of York's Asylum. The school has been exceedingly healthy ever since its establishment. Most of the pupils have been supported gratuitously, but a portion have paid for themselves at the rate of £32 12s. per annum, which includes all expenses. It is right to say, that neither of the gentlemen who have so much assisted in the forming and in continuing this establishment have the slightest pecuniary interest in upholding it; on the contrary, we know that, through their philanthropic and unwearied exertions, they have incurred considerable pecuniary loss.

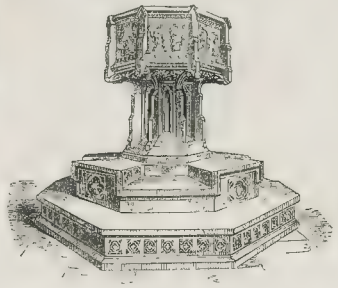
NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE OLD LONDON WALL, TOWER HILL.

Above is represented the only considerable portion of the old City Wall which now remains; it is behind the houses in Trinity-square, Tower-hill, and bounds the western side of a plot of vacant ground in George-street, on which it is proposed to build a church and schools. The length of the extant wall is about 50 feet, and its height from 20 to 25 feet. It is faced with masonry in regular courses, and shows, occasionally, layers of Roman bricks, especially in the lower part on the east side (recently exposed to view by the removal of some vaults and sheds), where they are seen to occur at regular intervals. At the north angle, the wall has been strengthened and coped with brick, and is, consequently, in tolerable repair. The proposed removal of this interesting memorial of antiquity has occasioned a correspondent of the *Times* to remark, that "monuments of this description become historical evidences, nationally important; they are continually found to be of the greatest service when tracing those changes in our state and manners which time is constantly effecting; they are links in a great chain which, once lost, can never, by any means, be replaced; and they serve to connect forcibly the present and the past."

The City Wall may be distinctly traced on the southern boundary of the churchyard of St. Botolph, at the back of Bald-and-Mouth-street. Hence it proceeded due east across Aldersgate-street to Aldersgate, whence it continued, in the same direction, perhaps, about 200 feet, where it formed an angle, and had a curious bastion. It then went rather to the north-east of Falcon-square, eastward of Castle-street, where it is now, or was lately, standing, externally incorporated with the walls of the houses, in the cellars of which it is still to be traced the stone being very smooth, massive, and perfect, thence it proceeds, and exhibits remains in the churchyard of St. Giles, Cripplegate. This course of the wall is shown in a plan drawn by order of the Corporation of London, to ascertain the extent of the Great Fire of 1666, and now preserved in the Comptroller's Office at Guildhall. The ancient metropolis, surrounded by the wall, appears to have included only an area which forms not a tithe of the present whole.

At a recent meeting of the Institute of British Architects, Mr. G. Godwin at the request of several members of the Society of Antiquaries, drew the attention of the Institute to the threatened demolition of the above portions of the London Wall; when the Marquis of Northampton, who was in the chair, suggested that the two societies should confer on the subject, and by presenting a joint memorial attempt to save this fragment of olden time from destruction.



FONT, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

In the account of the consecration of this beautiful church we omitted to state that the fittings and appointments of the interior are of a handsome and costly description. Thus: the communion-plate of silver gilt is very massive; the flagon is surrounded by the eleven Apostles, with their names, and appropriate Scripture texts, in old characters; the lid is surmounted by a figure of St. Paul; the handle is a branch of vine; and the spout a pelican feeding her young with her own blood. The offertory dish is very large and beautiful, and is covered with appropriate devices; and the chalices and patines are in equally fit taste.

The font, of which we annex an engraving, is of Caen stone, and is of beautiful design, its entire height being 5 feet 8½ inches. The font is of octagonal form, the panels, or exterior sides, being divided by buttresses, the upper and projecting portion of each of which rests upon an angel, and each angel either has its hands clasped, or holds a shield or book, bearing some symbolical device corresponding with the subject of the panel immediately preceding. Under each panel there is a boss, representing some plant answering to the subject on the panel. The supporting shaft consists of eight mullioned arches and as many buttresses, placed upon two steps, decorated with mullions.

This beautiful font was sculptured by Mr. Charles Physick, 10, Gower-street North, Euston-square; it cost £100, and it has most liberally been presented to the church of St. Paul by the Rev. D. A. Beaufort, of Portman Chapel.

POST-OFFICE, BOSTON, U.S.

We this week give our readers a pictorial view of the American agency of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which is situated in State-street, Boston, opposite the Post-office, where Brother Jonathan counts newspapers for the royal mail steamers by the "cartload," and letters by the "bushel," as the *Boston Bulletin* expresses it.

We have been furnished with a few statistics of the number of copies of English reprints sold in Boston, the "modern Athens" of America, by a single house, and they will show our readers the value of an international copyright law. It will be perceived that the works which have commanded the most extensive circulation are by English writers, who have not received a penny from these transatlantic pirates. Could we look into two or three of the largest publishing houses in New York and Philadelphia, the fountain heads from whence flow tens of thousands of every important English work, at unprecedentedly low rates, the result of our observation would astound every Englishman. But we must be content to give the following information, which we received from a friend now residing in Boston. He is a gentleman connected with the press, and is well informed on the subject of which he speaks. He states that at the principal periodical *depôt* in Boston the following works, among numerous others, have been sold by the single copy to the extent given, as follows—of Dickens's "English Notes" twelve thousand copies were sold in three days—the best edition at one shilling, another at sixpence, and the cheapest at threepence sterling! "Martin Chuzzlewit" is republished by several houses in different styles, one edition is sold at sixpence sterling per part, another at threepence, and the cheapest, in a newspaper, at one penny halfpenny, and many thousands have been sold of each edition, in fact it is now reprinted in nearly all the American newspapers. Sheridan Knowles's "Secretary" was reprinted at New York in twelve hours after the steamer Great Western arrived at that port with the first copy, and it was sold at threepence sterling. Alison's "History of Europe" is republished in sixteen parts, in a good style, at one shilling each part; as also "Brand's Encyclopedia," in the same style and at the same price. These valuable works have an extensive sale. "Zanoni," by Bulwer, was the first English work reprinted in the United States in a cheap form, and ten thousand copies were sold in a few days in New York, and Messrs. Redding and Co., at Boston, sold seven thousand in one week at *sixpence* sterling each! "Morley Ernstein," by James, followed at the same price, but was not so extensively sold. Borrow's "The Bible in Spain" was republished complete for one and threepence sterling, and had a very large sale. All the most popular English works are reprinted at the same low rates. The "Edinburgh Review" is reprinted and sold for one shilling, and "Blackwood's Magazine" for ninepence sterling, and thousands of copies are sold. The whole of the "Family Library," which contains valuable copyrights, has been reprinted and sold for one shilling per volume. It is said that at least fifty thousand copies of every volume have been sold in the United States. Our own journal, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is got up in such an expensive form that the Yankees cannot reprint it, and the American artists would not attempt to copy our fine engravings: we are, therefore, secure against a reprint. A few copies only of the first numbers were sold in the States, merely because they were not ordered, but recently agents at Boston have taken a regular weekly supply of three hundred copies, or fifteen thousand copies per annum, which is a large circulation for what is there considered an expensive journal; and it may be well so called, when we compare the price here of a standard English work with that of the American *sixpenny* reprint! These statistics will show our Government the importance of an international copyright law with the United States. If one house at Boston, a city containing only about one hundred thousand inhabitants, can dispose of from five to ten thousand copies of every English work, it is easy to make a general estimate of the total number of copies sold throughout the United States. Probably the sales would average, on different works, ten, twenty, thirty, and even fifty thousand copies!

THE "GIANT" OPHICLEIDE, WITH A NOTICE OF MONS. PROSPERE.

"Bring me a hundred reeds for my capacious mouth," might have been appropriate enough in the days of Polyphemus, but, rely on it, a love-sick giant of our times would give vent to his complaints by the aid of a "monster ophicleide."

Let not our readers imagine that the instrument our artist has placed in the hands of M. Prospere is exaggerated in size, such being in truth about the relative proportions of himself and the gigantic ophicleide manufactured expressly for the purposes of the Birmingham Music Hall. When seen the other day by the audience at the Hanover-square Rooms slowly ascending, as it were from out of the floor, among the gentlemen of the orchestra, considerable consternation arose, some imagining that, as steam is now made to do everything, they were about to witness a novel application of its powers to the manufacture of "sweet sounds," by means of some machine of which the funnel was the first part introduced to their notice. But when Prospere stepped forward, and, boldly grasping the brazen pillar, proved that one small mouth could bring out its mighty tones, merriment and delight took the place of surprise, and perhaps dismay.

The powers of the ophicleide have been so fully illustrated in the metropolis and the principal cities of our country by the subject of this notice that we will now quit the instrument and address ourselves to the man. Though still young his life has been mixed up, however humbly, with various stirring events in the history of his country. Jean Prospere Guivier was born at Wilna on the 19th of March, 1814. His father was one of the numerous prisoners taken by the Russians in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, and did not recover his liberty till the final conclusion of peace, when he returned to France, bringing with him the young Prospere, then about five months old. At a very early age the lad joined the band of the 44th Regiment of the line, and as there were five brothers of there, all in the same corps, and all musicians—the identity of name leading to some awkwardness—he adopted one of his christian names for surname, and, dropping the Guivier, has since been known as M. Prospere. He accompanied the French *corps d'armée*, which was to act, if need be, in conjunction with the allied fleets, against the Turkish and Egyptian forces in that struggle for the independence of Greece which was settled by the battle of Navarino; and Prospere was present at that action on board the Scipion, as the troops had not then disembarked. He afterwards formed one of a small suite attached to the person of General Trezel, and in that capacity travelled over the greater portion of the Morea. He was then too young to be enthusiastic about temples and statues, but entertains a most perfect recollection that all that related to the commissariat was most detestable. On his return to France he studied for two years at the Conservatory at Paris, his instrument then being the horn, no class having been formed for that on which he has since been so successful. He has now been about two years and a half in England, and those who have the pleasure of knowing him would be loath that he should quit us. Few would imagine, on seeing that grave face in the full blow of its seriousness, when just about to commence a solo, what a mass of mirth, and "quips and cranks," and all sorts of bedevilment lies beneath. As composers shall hereafter enable him to unfold the powers of the ophicleide, so greater popularity will be in store for him as an artist; as a man, his popularity is only bounded by the limit of his acquaintance.

A journal of Auch states, that, on the journey of the Princess Clementine and Prince Augustus of Saxe Cobourg through the department of Côtes du Nord, the axletree of their carriage broke at Jugon. A delay of some hours was found to be necessary, and, unfortunately, the accommodation of the place was but indifferent. In this dilemma a poor Government *employé* offered the royal pair an asylum, which was gladly accepted. On leaving the town they graciously expressed their satisfaction at his hospitality, and left a sum of money for the poor

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street: and published by WILLIAM LITTON, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, June 24 1843.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS IN 1843.

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 24.

JANUARY.

1.—The British Navy consisted of 234 vessels of all sorts, mounting 3890 guns; or 670 guns, and about 7000 seamen, fewer in employ than last New Year's Day.—New potatoes grown in the open air at Bentham, Lancashire.—Intelligence received of the arrival of free immigrants in Jamaica and Demerara, and their satisfactory employment.

2.—The Cortes opened at Lisbon by the Queen in person.

3.—Riots at Nantes, in consequence of the high price of provisions.

4.—The Regent dissolved the Cortes of Spain.—The French government sent troops and stores to their new colony, the Marquesas Islands.—Intelligence received of the continued eruption of Mount Etna.

5.—Continued falling off in the Revenue: decrease on the quarter £940,063.—Extensive fire in Lawton-street, Liverpool.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert and suite, arrived at Claremont from Windsor Castle, and returned to Windsor on the 16th.—Terrific thunder storm at Macclesfield, which partly destroyed several houses.

6.—George Ibbeson, brother to Sir Bey, elected Prince of Wallachia.—Publication of the "Colosseum View of London" with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; the largest wood engraving ever executed.—Intelligence received of the destruction of the bazaar at Cabul, and the final retreat of the British troops through the Khyber Pass, under General Pollock and Nott; Shah Pooza, son of Shah Soojah, recognised as sovereign of Cabul, and a treaty concluded with the Ameers of Hyderabad for the free navigation of the Indus.—News arrived of the payment of the first instalment of the Chinese ransom of 21,000,000 dollars.

9.—Opening of the adjourned session of the French Chambers by Louis Philippe.

11.—Destructive whirlwind at Coutances, in France.—Intelligence received of continued war between the Mexicans and Yucatecos, and the fortification of Campeachy.—The extensive silk-mills of Messrs. Harding and Co., near Shepton Mallet, destroyed by fire.—The head of a passenger cut off in a catastrophe on the North Midland Railway.—Halifax, Nova Scotia, first lit with gas.

12.—Intelligence received of an American commodore having taken possession of Monterey, in Upper California, through a false report; but in three days the town was ceded again to the Mexicans.—Dreadful hurricane off Lorient, on the French coast, and loss of the Conqueror East Indiaman, and all on board, 96 souls, except one boy. The hurricane extended throughout the British coasts, and the calamities were truly appalling.

13.—A Greek vessel wrecked near the Lizard—nine lives, when 99 persons perished.—Death of Hylton Jolliffe, Esq., at his residence, in Pall Mall.—Dreadful storm on the coast of Donegal, in which upwards of 30 persons were lost.—Wreck of the Lily, of Liverpool (insured at £20,000) on the Taunton Sands, in the Bristol Channel.—Eighty poor fishermen lost their lives off the Morne coast, in the county of Down.

14 The steamer Monk, for Liverpool, struck off North Bank, when 34 lives were lost.—Alderman Hudson, near Reading, destroyed by fire.—The barque Santon, of Liverpool, wrecked at Ballytearque, and 4 lives lost.—Affray between the smugglers and the revenue police, on an island in the Shannon, near Lanesborough, when one of the police was shot.

15.—The Britannia steam-ship arrived at Liverpool, from Halifax, having made the passage in less than 12 days.—Loss of the Jessie Logan Indiaman off the Cornish coast: crew saved.—Terrific storm in the Bay of Biscay.

16. The first British merchant ship sailed from the Bream-slaw for Hong Kong, one of the ports lately opened in China.

17.—A laden schooner and a brig coming into collision, were both sunk off East Greenwich.

18.—Between 1200 and 1300 British sojourners or visitors at Paris, present at the ball of the British Embassy.—Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed Governor-General of Canada.

19.—Fog in the river Thames was so dense that nearly all the steamers were laid up.—Sir E. Sugden, late in the Irish Court of Chancery, pronounced judgment in the case of the citizens of Cashel v. the Pennefather family, in favour of the former, the property involved being £3000 a year.—An iron tug steamer first introduced on the canal at Alexandria.—Important discussions in the French Chambers on the right of search treaties, in which the war party were defeated.—The special commission of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland claimed exclusive jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, redress of grievances, &c.—Abd el-Kader reappeared in Algeria at the head of troops, to oppose the French.

20.—Assassination of Mr. E. Drummond by Daniel M'Naughton, in the afternoon, between the Admiralty and the Horse Guards; the assassin having mistaken his victim for Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Drummond died on the 25th.

21.—The Greek Government notified to the allies its inability to pay the interest of the guaranteed loan.

22.—The extensive floor-cloth manufactory of Messrs. Rolls, Old Kent-road, destroyed by fire.—Outrages at Carmarthen, by "Rebecca and her Daughters."—Intelligence received of the loss of the New Times off the coast of Africa, by a terrific explosion of gunpowder on the 18th of October last.

24.—The same day, that beans were sown in the open fields at Seaham-hall Farm, Northumberland.—Daniel M'Naughton committed to Newgate for the murder of Mr. Drummond.—Intelligence received from the Cape of Good Hope of the rebellious intentions of the Boers towards the Colonial Government.

25.—An extensive steam-line distillery at Rotherhithe destroyed by fire.—The war-party in the French chamber of peers defeated by 117 to 33.—The great mercantile house of Parish, Milan, and Son, of Gottenburg, declared insolvent.

26.—Great blast of eight tons and a half of gunpowder, fired by Voltaic battery, at Round-down Cliff, on the works of the London and Dover railway, when 2 million tons of chalk were dis odged, and settled gently into the sea below, at a saving of £10,000 to the railway company.

28. The splendid mansion of Lord Hillsborough, in Upper Grosvenor-street, destroyed by fire.—An extensive pile of warehouses filled with goods, in Norton-street, Manchester, consumed by fire.

29.—The packet-ship Stephen Whitney, arrived at Liverpool from New York, after an extraordinary passage of 15 days!—The mutilated and scorched corpse of a female found in a canal at Paddington.

30.—Intelligence received of the total loss of the E.I.C. war-steamer Ariadne, near Chusan harbour.—The thermometer at Greenwich stood at 74 deg. in the sun, and 56 deg. in the shade.

31 —The French Ministry defeated on its Syrian policy.

FEBRUARY.

1.—The Rev. Mr. Baily tried at the Central Criminal Court, and found guilty of uttering a false promissory note, and sentenced to transportation for life.—Dr. Olivant elected Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. —In the Court of Bankruptcy, the granting certificate of a bankrupt, adjourned for three years, in consequence of irregular conduct. The Druse Kamaican, Ahmed Beslan, released from prison, and reinstated by Assad Pasha.

2.—Great free-trade banquet at Manchester, at which 3800 persons were present.—The session of Parliament opened by commission, the Lord Chancellor reading her Majesty's speech. The address in the House of Lords was moved by the Earl of Powis, and seconded by the Earl of Egmont. In the Commons the address was moved by Lord Courtenay, and seconded by Mr. W. P. S. Miles. In neither house was an amendment proposed.

3.—Terrific storm and hurricane in London, which blew off the works at the new Royal Exchange a truck of nearly three tons weight.

4. News arrived that Oporto was bordering on rebellion.

6.—The Xanthian Marbles opened at the British Museum.—Intelligence received from Mexico of another movement under Santa Anna, when the garrison of the city declared against the Congress, and took possession of the public arms.—The Duke of Wellington stated in Parliament that the government would propose a Poor-law Bill for Ireland.—The Regent, Espartero, addressed the Spanish nation on the impending elections.

7.—Intelligence received from India of the return of the British troops from Jellalabad, and of the restoration of the gates of Somnauth to the priests of India.

8.—A farmer at Woodbridge, in Suffolk, convicted in the penalty of £3 9s. for having killed a hare upon land in his own occupation.—Tremendous earthquake at Guadaloupe, and destruction of the town of Pointe-à-Pitre.—The Tiber overflowed its banks, and invaded a third of the city of Rome, so that in the Corso provisions were taken in boats to the inhabitants.

9.—A wretch at Pendleton, upon his destitute, confessed himself to have perpetrated a murder, for which four men were executed in 1817.

10.—Death of the venerable Sir J. Newport, Bart., M.P. —Mr. Braham, the celebrated singer, reappeared in London, after his return from America.

11.—Dreyschock, an extraordinary pianist, appeared in Paris.—Rebecca outrages extended to Yorkshire.

13.—A Mr. Gregory attempted to perform the part of "Hamlet," but the spectators would not hear him.

14.—The thanks of both Houses of Parliament voted to the officers and army engaged in the recent war in China.

15.—Intense cold; the thermometer in London at 5 a.m. being 16 degrees.—Intelligence received from Captain Ross, who had penetrated the Antarctic Circle to 71 deg.—Rebecca outrages extended to Yorkshire.

16.—A bill for the encouragement and navigation concluded by Great Britain with the Emperor of Russia, providing reciprocal entry of ports, duties, &c.—The dispute between Spain and Spain satisfactorily settled.

18. Death of the celebrated Colocotron, at Athens.—Grand Temperance Festival held in the Corn Exchange, Cork.

17.—Her Majesty and the Court left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace.

18.—A gale of wind displaced a mountain of sand, near Brest, and exposed to view a village and church.

19.—Marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover with the Princess Mary of Altenberg. The fifth of a series of incendiary fires, within a few months, broke out at Lutworth.

20.—A grand concert given in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, for the benefit of the families of the seamen who perished in the wrecks of the Reliance and Conqueror, Indiamen.—A vote of thanks passed by both Houses of Parliament to the Governor-General of India, and to the army lately employed in Affghanistan.

21.—Mr. T. Duncombe's motion in the House of Commons for enquiring into the conduct of Lord Chief Justice Denman, negatived by a majority of 135.—The heaviest of a life-boat, and a person who had assisted in saving a wrecked crew, at North Shields, fined 10s. for allowing nothing but ballast on shore in the life-boat, the rule being that *life alone* is in such cases to be saved.

23.—Tranquility restored at Oporto, but such was the danger, that the taxes could not be collected.—Funeral of Lord Abercrombie, at Tullibody.—The Marquis of Douglas married to the Princess Maria of Baden, at Manheim.—Great sailing match at Eglinton Castle, between Lord Eglinton and Sir James Boswell and their rivals, which his lordship won by nine shots.

23.—Mr. Walter's motion in the House of Commons for the revision of the New Poor-law, negatived by a majority of 68.—The largest bar of iron ever made, rolled at the Cyfarth-fa works, near Merthyr Tydvil; it is a cable bolt, weighing 2400lb.

26.—The Prince Napoleon, son of the ex-King of Westphalia, presented to the Regent at Madrid.

27.—The cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle robbed of two gold crowns, and other valuables.—Intelligence received of the death of Captain Hobson, the first governor of New Zealand.—Opening of the Eastern Counties Railway.—A superb piece of plate presented to Sir Moses Montefiore, for his defence of the Jews of Damascus and Rhodes.—The Regent's party gained ground in Madrid, but failed in the provinces.

28.—The Earl of Aberdeen stated in the House of Lords, that, owing to the exertions of this country, the slave trade had been greatly reduced in extent.—On the motion of Lord Ashley, in the House of Commons, an address was voted to her Majesty for the moral and religious education of the working classes.—The Rev. Joseph Dockey, a Presbyterian minister, at Rathfriland, shot in his pulpit, and the miscreant escaped.

MARCH.

1.—The tariff convention with Portugal concluded.—Intelligence received of the malignity of the yellow fever at Guayaquil, in October last. Also of the removal of the ashes of Bolivar from Santa Martha to Caracas.—Extraordinary excitement at Boston, Lincolnshire, on the introduction of mesmerism.—Dr. Candlish, the non-intrusionist, lectured at the Scotch Church, London-wall, amidst great confusion.—The East India Company passed a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India and the army for their late services; and appointed Sir Hugh Gough Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces.—Annotated discussion in the House of Commons on Mr. Roebuck's motion for inquiry into the Affghan war, which was emphatically disapproved of.—Grand national steeple-chase at Liverpool, brilliantly attended. William Cannell, a waiter, sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to 15 years' transportation, for abusing Mrs. Maguire.—Commencement of the trial of O'Connor and other Chartists at Lancaster.—The clear profits of the London and Westminster Bank for the previous year were £94,843 18s. 11d.

6.—Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, brought forward his motion for the reform of the corporations of the City of London, but withdrew the same.—Sir C. Metcalfe the new Governor-General of the Canadas, embarked for that country.—The Modeste landed at Portsmouth 1,000,000 dollars from China, which were conveyed thence by railway to London.—The Marquis of Breadalbane elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

3.—The Soult and Guizot ministry of France obtained but a majority of 45 in a chamber of 440, upon a vote of want of confidence. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, visited Claremont.—A great number of petitions presented to the House of Commons against the corn-laws.—Trial at the Central Criminal Court of Daniel M'Naughten for assassinating Mr. E. Drummond; and on the following day the prisoner found "not guilty, on the ground of insanity."

4.—Lord Montesqie's motion in the House of Lords for a committee on the corn-laws negatived by a majority of 122.

6.—Silk robberies to the extent of £10,000 detected at Manchester.—J. J. Ashley, a member of several London clubs, found guilty at the Central Criminal Court of stealing club plate, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.—News from Portugal of the vast destruction of property by the raising of the river at Lisbon and Oporto, 16 feet above the usual mark.

7. News received from the United States of the passing of the bill for the occupation of the Oregon territory. The court of inquiry on the Somers' mutiny approved of the conduct of Commander M'Kenzie.—Also, of the defeat of the Texians by the Mexicans.—Lord Teynham moved in the House of Lords for the abrogation of the poor-laws clause, separating man and wife in workhouses: opposed by the Ministry, and lost. Message from her Majesty approving of the reply to the address of the House of Commons on education.—Fawcett's vast foundry at Liverpool destroyed by fire.

8.—News of terrific earthquakes in the West Indies:—Port-au-Prince, Jan. 11; St. Kitt's, 20th; Vera Cruz, 25th; Dominica, 28th; Trinidad and Antigua, 31st: Barbadoes, Feb. 1; St. Lucia and St. Vincent's, 2nd; Demerara, 4th; Jamaica, 5th; Cape de Cuba, 8th; Cape Haytien and Havannah, 5th; St Thomas's, 8th; Nassau, 9th; and Bermuda, 16th. Destructive fire at Port-au-Prince, on Jan. 9th.—Emigration to Trinidad successful.—Mr. Fox Maule's motion in the House of Commons for a committee on the General Assembly of Scotland petition: lost by a majority of 135.

9.—Debate in the House of Lords on the gates of Somnauth and the conduct of the Governor-General of India, when its condemnation was negatived by a majority of 58.

10.—Slight shock of an earthquake at Manchester.—News of a riot at Canton, the partial destruction of the British factories by fire, and massacre of British seamen.

11 —Opening of the Italian Opera with Donizetti's opera of "Adelia."

14.—News of the repeal of the American Bankrupt Law.—M'Naughten, the assassin, removed to Bethlem Hospital.

15. First weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League in Drury-lane Theatre.

16.—A supposed comet, of considerable magnitude, seen at Paris; and, on the 19th, in Kent.

17.—A man executed for murder at Lincoln, in the presence of thousands of spectators.

18.—Death of the Duke of Manchester, at Rome.

20.—News of the advance of the Buenos Ayreans on Monte Video.

21.—Death of Robert Southey, the poet-laureate of England, at Greta Hall.—The English bark, Jessie, from Bristo to Palermo, lost off Cape St. Vincent, with the master and five of the crew.

23.—Intelligence received of the death of General O'Higgins, one of the original founders of Chilian independence.—The Thames Tunnel opened, with a professional ceremony.

23.—Death of the Earl of Abergavenny, in his 59th year.

29.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert held his first levee on behalf of her Majesty.

30.—Wreck of the splendid packet-ship Great Britain, on her outward passage to New York.

APRIL.

1.—Intelligence received from the United States of the Presidential declaration against foreign powers visiting vessels sailing under the American flag.—The Campechano had been repulsed by the Mexicans with great slaughter.—Her Majesty, in a despatch to Heidleberg Castle, made declared a British territory, and Colonel Napier appointed governor: a million sterling found at Heidleberg.—The copyright in the Customs act, prohibiting the importation of foreign editions of English works, came into operation.

3.—Eighty slaves shot at Havannah, for being concerned in a late insurrection.

5.—The English and French Governments declined to make any advance to Greece beyond the dividend of the loan due in March.—Great rejoicings on the return of Chevalier Petrizopulo, and his re-election to the presidency of the Ionian States.—The President's message received from the United States; it was chiefly remarkable for its declaration on the right of search.—The Spanish Cortes opened: the Regent issued an important decree guaranteeing the payment of the interest on Spanish bonds.—Public curiosity excited by the announcement that an aerial steam-carriage had been invented by a Mr. Henson.

5.—News received of the total defeat of the Ameers of Scinde, near Hyderabad, by the British troops under Gen. Napier.—Lord Ellenborough had arrived at Delhi in great state, whither the gates of Somnauth were conveyed.—The Copyright Act commenced with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, showed an increase of £1,748,945.—Mr. Wordsworth appointed Poet Laureate on the promotion of the Earl of Aberdeen.

6.—Great distress continued in the Douro wine district of Portugal.

7.—Loss of the Solway West India mail-steamer, on a reef, off Corunna, sinking with forty-one persons, the mails, &c., on board.—Intelligence received of the satisfactory settlement of the Affghan question beyond the north-eastern boundary of the Cape of Good Hope settlement.

8.—The public executioner of Orenas, in Spain, assassinated, and his head nailed to the door of his house.

9.—News of the eruption of a volcano near Koenigsbatte, in the coal district of Silesia.—Extensive forgeries on the Turkish government detected at Constantinople.

10.—A mail-boat upset off Kirkwall, Orkney, and five lives lost.—Dreadful colliery explosion at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in which 27 men and boys were killed.—Count Ribbing Leven, one of the assassins of Gustavus III., died at Paris.

11.—A new Transit Company established at Cairo, for passengers to and from India, through Egypt.

12.—Lord Huntingtower obtained his certificate from the Court of Bankruptcy.—The Servian question settled at Constantinople, by the dictum of the Russian Cabinet, seconded by Austria, stipulating for a new sovereign.—The Count de Montemolin's claims to the Spanish throne, on a plan of systematic colonization; the merchants of London having previously addressed Sir Robert Peel upon the same subject.

13.—Treaty signed between England and France, allowing French fishing-vessels within three miles of the British coast.—Terrific explosion of Waltham Abbey powder-mills: seven persons killed.

15.—Twenty-eight Newfoundland vessels wrecked by the drifting of the ice from the Gulf of St Lawrence.

16.—Consecration of a new English Protestant Church at Athens, by the Bishop of Gibraltar.

17.—The Easter hunt at Windsor discontinued.—Great bull fight at Madrid: seventeen horses killed.—Easter-Monday: 18,452 persons visited the British Museum.—Six waggon-loads, or a million and a quarter's worth of specie, silver, an instalment of the Chinese ransom, received at the Royal Mint.—An infamous conspiracy attempted against the Jews at Smyrna, and one of them beaten to death.—A fine American ship, the Hercs, lost on the Goodwin sands: crew saved.

18.—Intelligence received of a second shock of earthquake at Guadaloupe, on March 3. The comet was seen on the 2nd, at St. Thomas, and was so brilliant as to cause great alarm.—Another great explosion on the South Eastern Railway, with 19,000lbs. of powder, fired with the voltaic battery.

21.—Marriage of the Princess Clementine (daughter of Louis Philippe) with the Prince of Saxe Coburg.—Death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, at a quarter past twelve at noon, at Kensington Palace.

22.—Abd-el-Kader re-appeared in Algeria with a large body of cavalry.—The Jessie' College, one of the finest buildings in Lisbon, destroyed by fire.

23.—A powder magazine within the castle of Gaeta ignited by lightning, and blown up, with upwards of 200 houses.

24. The wood-built town of the Dobarwa desolated by fire, and 2000 persons thus unhoused.

25.—Her Majesty safely delivered of a daughter, at Buckingham Palace.—The spire of Eaton church, Rutland, destroyed by lightning; the roof torn off, and windows shattered.—The prizes of the Art-Union of London, to the amount of £8000, drawn in Drury-lane Theatre.—Eleven assassinations committed in Barcelona since the 20th.

26.—Launch of her Majesty's steam yacht Victoria and Albert, at Pembroke.—Opening of the Lancashire Independence College at Manchester.

27.—Canada suffered from heavy freshets, consequent on the breaking up of the ice, carrying with it houses, bridges, &c.

29. Destructive fire at Cherbourg; several houses destroyed.

MAY.

1.—Government, in the House of Commons, conceded alterations in the educational clauses of the Factory Bill as to the choice of schools, &c.—Mr. J. Grey Newton Alleyn elected warden of Dulwich College.—A molar tooth extracted from a person during mesmeric sleep, at Edinburgh.

3.—Opening of the Paris and Rouen Railway.—Lying in State of the remains of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, at Kensington Palace; witnessed by 20,000 persons.

4.—Funeral of H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex, at the Kensal Green Cemetery, Harrow-road; the procession reaching nearly a mile, and the body being deposited in the catacombs beneath the Cemetery chapel.—The Servian Government submitted to the Porte

5.—50,000 labourers employed upon the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway, nearly 500 miles in length.

7.—Great Repeal Meeting on the Curragh of Kildare, addressed by O'Connell.

8.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement in Parliament, but did not contemplate reduction of taxation, or alteration in the sugar duties.

9.—In the Houses of parliament Government declared their determination to maintain the Union with Ireland.

11.—Camilo Sivori, a pupil of Paganini, performed at her Majesty's Theatre with great success.—A new Cabinet formed in Spain, with ultra liberal professions.—Sir W. Heygate, bart., elected Chamberlain of the city of London in the room of Sir James Shaw, bart., resigned.

14.—The steam-ship Britannia arrived at Liverpool, having made the run from Halifax in 10¼ days.

15.—M. Villere's motion in the House of Commons, for the repeal of the Corn Laws, negatived by a majority of 381 to 125.—Messrs. Candy and Co., silk-importers, fined £2500 at the suit of the Customs, for non-payment of full duties.

16. Great portion of the stone pier at Greenwich gave way, and was shot in an attack upon a brick croft, near Manchester.

17. Grand musical festival in the old castle at Heidelberg.

18.—The long-threatened disruption of the church of Scotland took place; and the assembly of the Free Presbyterian church formed by the protesting seceders, joined by 300 ministers, Dr. Chalmers being appointed Moderator.

19.—Another destructive fire at Liverpool.

20 —Resignation of the Lopez Cabinet of Spain.

22.—Opening of the first free Presbyterian Church, by Dr. Candlish, at Edinburgh.

23.—Attempted insurrection at Malaga in opposition to Espartero's Government. Col. Prim marched with 3000 troops on Tarragona.

25.—A Board of Heresy appointed at the University of Oxford to examine a sermon preached by Professor Pusey, at Christchurch, on the 22nd, professing transubstantiation.

29.—Great Repeal meeting in Dublin: "rent" for the week, £7365. 35,000 stand of arms dispatched from the Tower and at Woolwich to Ireland.

30.—Outrage between Repealers and Orangemen near Dungannon.

31.—The second reading of the Irish Arms Bill, in the House of Commons, carried by a majority of 165.

JUNE.

1.—Postage Treaty between France and Great Britain, reducing the charge one half, came into operation. The first stone of the Royal Naval School, Deptford, laid by H.R.H. Prince Albert.—Lord Ffrench, Mr. O'Connell, and others, dismissed from the Irish magistracy, for having attended Repeal meetings. Several resignations took place in consequence.

2.—News of an insurrection at Manilla, and the execution of more than eighty of the rebels.—News of the decisive battle of Dubbo, and total defeat of the Scindians. —The King of Hanover arrived in London.—Christening of the infant princess, Alice Maud Mary, at Buckingham Palace.

6.—Revolution at Barcelona; Prim master of South Catalonia.

7.—Feargus O'Connor and other chartists acquitted through an informality in the indictment.

12.—News of the retirement of Mr. Webster from the United States government.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert went in state to Drury-lane Theatre.

13.—Alarming insurrection at Valencia.—Lord John Russell's motion in the House of Commons for a committee on the Corn-laws lost by 344 to 145.—Anti-slavery Convention in London.—The great rivers of France overflowed, with much devastation.

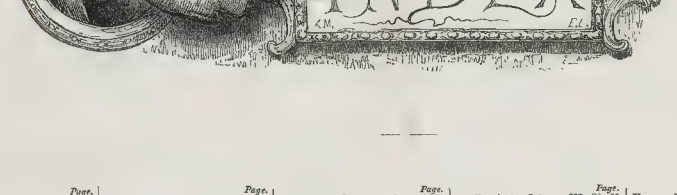
14. Drury-lane Theatre closed, and Mr. Macready retired from the management.

16.—Death of the Earl Cathcart, the oldest English general.

18.—Opening of a monument to the patriot Hampden on Chalgrove-field, Bucks.

19.—The Judges replied to the questions of the House of Lords on monomania.—Riots at Carmarthen by the Rebeccaites and chartists.

24.—Alderman Musgrove and Mr. Moon chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—Opening of the South-eastern Railway; the journey from London to Boulogne and back, performed by railway and steam-boat, in six-teen hours.



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